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A HISTORY
OF
KENTUCKY AND KENTUCKIANS


The Leaders and Representative Men in Commerce,
Industry and Modern Activities

BY
E. POLK JOHNSON

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History of Kentucky and Kentuckians

DUNNING S. WILSON, M. D., Phar. D., whose name introduces this review, has gained recognition as an able and successful physician in Louisville, and by his labors, his high professional attainments and his sterling characteristics has justified the respect and confidence in which he is held by the medical fraternity and by the public at large. Dr. Wilson is one of the few Americans, so migratory is the race, who make a permanent home in their native town. He was born in Louisville on November 24, 1876, the son of the late Rev. Samuel Ramsey Wilson, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1818, and died in Louisville, May 21, 1886.

The paternal grandfather was the Rev. Joshua Lacy Wilson, a pioneer preacher of Cincinnati. Rev. Joshua L. Wilson was a Marylander, the son of Dr. Henry Wilson, of that state, who removed from Prince Henry county, Maryland, to Chesterfield county, Virginia, in 1764, where he married Agnes Lacy, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Rice) Lacy, both natives of Hanover county, Virginia. After marriage he removed to Bedford county, Virginia, and resided near Peaks of Otter. He served as a surgeon during the Revolutionary war. His son, the Rev. Joshua Lacy Wilson, became one of the early pastors of the First Presbyterian church of Cincinnati, at a time when that was the only Presbyterian church in that city, and the population of the city did not exceed one thousand. Pre-

vious to this he had served as pastor and teacher in Bardstown, Kentucky. He was deeply interested in church and school work, and at a session of the College or Teachers of Cincinnati, held in 1836, he delivered an address on the proposition that "A Thorough System of Universal Instruction is not only Necessary but Practicable." The Lancaster Seminary, Cincinnati's business college, was originated and organized by Rev. Joshua Lacy Wilson in 1815. Rev. Samuel Ramsay Wilson, the father of our subject, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 4, 1818. He graduated from Hanover College, Indiana, in the class of '36 and from Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, in the class of '41, receiving the degree of D. D. He was ordained and installed a pastor in 1842, for four years was a colleague of his father, then succeeded him as pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Cincinnati and so continued for sixteen years. In 1862-3 he had charge of Grand Avenue Presbyterian church, New York city, in 1863-4 was stationed at Mulberry, Kentucky, came to Louisville in 1864 and was pastor of the First Presbyterian church until 1880. At the end of this time Rev. S. R. Wilson went to Madison, Indiana, where he stayed two years, was then for a while at St. Louis, Missouri, and Scranton, Pennsylvania, finally returning to Louisville. He espoused the cause of slavery from 1843 until the north and south divided, and was the author of the "Declaration of Testimony" which divided the

church in Kentucky in 1867. He turned to the church North, and belonged to the Cincinnati Conference at the time of his death. Rev. S. R. Wilson married Anna Maria, the daughter of Captain Robert Steel, who for many years ran steamboats between Louisville and New Orleans. Captain Steel was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1799, and came to Louisville in 1830, dying from cholera in 1850. He was the son of William Steel, who came from the north of Ireland and settled in Pittsburg, where he practiced law and served as justice of the peace and as county treasurer, and later kept an hotel at Wilksburg, Pennsylvania, dying in the year 1830, aged fifty-seven years. Captain Robert Steel married Margaret Harris McNair, who was born September 4, 1806, and died May 21, 1892, in Louisville, Kentucky. Their daughter, Anna Maria, the mother of our subject, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, September 21, 1842, and is still living in the city.

Dr. Dunning S. Wilson attended the Louisville public schools and graduated from the Louisville College of Pharmacy in 1894, and where he is now professor of pharmacy, then graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville in 1899, and immediately entered into general practice in Louisville, and has since here continued, having made the medical profession his life work. He has succeeded in every way and has also served in a number of most honorable positions. The Doctor has served as vice-president of the Jefferson County Medical Society, and is secretary of the society at the present time. He has served as president of the Louisville Academy of Medicine, is a member of the Louisville Society of Physicians and Surgeons, of the Kentucky State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. Dr. Wilson has been a delegate to several state medical conventions and was the first physician in Kentucky to join the National Association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis. He was also one of the originators of the Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Association and is physician in charge of the Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary. He is a member of the Board of United States Pension Examining Surgeons and is first lieutenant, medical department, First Regiment, Kentucky National Guard. Dr. Wilson has served as a member of the Louisville School Board, as delegate to several Republican State Conventions, is a member of the Commercial and Filson Clubs and the Masonic fraternity, and a member of the Phi Chi medical fraternity, incorporated, which was organized in Louisville in 1894. He has been a member of the Grand

Chapter since 1900, and grand secretary and treasurer since 1903. This organization has grown to be the largest in membership of any medical fraternity in the United States. Its phenomenal growth is due to the activity of Dr. Wilson more than to any other agency. He is a member of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian church, which his father organized and which was known years ago as Central church.

Dr. Wilson was united in marriage to Margaret, the daughter of Philip Bonn, deceased, of Louisville, a soldier of the Confederacy. They have one child, a son aged two years, named Keith Singleton. The Doctor is accorded a position of distinction as a member of the medical fraternity, his talents and strong mentality making him largely master of the scientific principles which underlie the work of the profession. An energetic nature and studious habits have enabled him long since to attain a high measure of respect as a citizen and physician.

H. GUNKEL, JR.—For H. Gunkel, Jr., a prominent attorney of the city, particular sentiment must attach itself to his home surroundings, for not only was he born in Newport and lived here the most of his life, but his birth occurred in the very house in which he now resides. His parentage is German, that sound and sterling stock which has proved one of the most valuable elements in the new American civilization. The name of his grandfather was Henry Christian Gunkel. When he was a boy Napoleon's army passed through the village where he lived and confiscated all the property of value. Young Gunkel was forced to accompany the soldiers, and he secreted a pair of cuff buttons in his shoes, which were the only things he saved except the clothes he wore. After the downfall of Napoleon he returned home, and when his son, Mr. Gunkel's father, started for the United States he gave him the cuff buttons, which are still in the possession of Mr. Gunkel and which he values very highly.

The date of Mr. Gunkel's birth was January 13, 1871, and he was the son of H. C. and Catherine (Webber) Gunkel, the former of whom was born and reared in Germany and the latter in Newport, Kentucky. The father was thoroughly educated in Germany and was graduated in medicine and surgery in the Berlin universities. After coming to America he pursued his studies and also received a degree from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College. He located in Newport and there carried on his practice for nearly fifty-five years, or until his death, in May, 1909, at the age of eighty-four years. He was very successful and was well-known in Newport and its vicinity.

While in his native country he did military service, having been a surgeon in the army. The mother died in her native place in January, 1893. This estimable couple were the parents of six children, three being deceased and Mr. Gunkel being the youngest born.

H. Gunkel, Jr., was reared in Newport and attended the common and high schools, being graduated from the latter. He afterward took a course at St. Xavier College at Cincinnati and then entered the Cincinnati law school, where he finished in 1892, having been admitted to the bar a few months previous to that time. He has since carried on a successful practice in Newport and has made an enviable record for himself, being particularly well fitted for the profession of his choice. He is a member of the Campbell County Bar Association, which he assisted in organizing, and in politics is independent, believing that men and causes outweigh party loyalty.

A great deal of credit and honor is due to Mr. Gunkel for his organization of the Newport Foundry Company, a purely co-operative stock company owned entirely by the persons who are employed in it, with limitation of shares to each individual and no salaried officers. It has been in successful operation for nearly ten years and gives employment to about one hundred and fifty men. It is one of the largest and most successful co-operative companies in this section of the United States and is probably the only one of its kind in the country.

RICHARD KNOTT McCLURE.—One of the most prominent representatives of the mercantile life of Frankfort is Richard Knott McClure, who not only holds a secure position as a business man, but represents one of the leading families of this part of the state. He was born at Owenton, Owen county, Kentucky, on September 16, 1847, his parents being John D. and Agnes (Todd) McClure.

He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his father having been born in the North of Ireland. The parents of John D. McClure recognized the opportunities presented by the new world and crossed the Atlantic to claim their share of them when he was but eight years of age. They located in Chillicothe, Ohio, and there John D. McClure remained until he was eighteen years of age, when he came to Kentucky and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Owenton. He married Miss Agnes Todd, of Frankfort, Kentucky, a member of an old and highly respected family of the Blue Grass state. Her father was a Virginian and of Scotch lineage and her mother was a Montague. John McClure continued in the mer-

cantile business until his demise, which occurred at the age of fifty years. He reared a large family of children, nine of whom lived to maturity.

Richard Knott McClure was one of the younger children and at the time of his father's death was a lad only about ten years of age. The mother removed with her family to Frankfort and it was in this city that Mr. McClure received his public school education. Very early in life he found it expedient to enlist himself among the wage earners and he followed in the footsteps of his lamented father by choosing a mercantile career. He began in the capacity of a clerk and in 1870 he and his brother, Albert H. McClure, engaged in the boot and shoe business, this association lasting about fifteen years. The firm was subsequently changed to that of R. K. McClure & Sons, and in the meantime the line of merchandise had changed and become of a general character. Mr. McClure has encountered the most thorough success. The R. K. McClure establishment is the most popular and substantial department store in Frankfort. It occupies quarters in the seven-story office building known as the McClure building, a handsome edifice completed in 1908, the same having been built by Mr. McClure and his son, Albert H., the son being the prime mover of the enterprise. Albert H. McClure has indeed inherited the commercial sagacity of his father and grandfather, and a great measure of the success and prestige attending the McClure department store is no doubt due to his initiative.

In 1870, at Frankfort, Mr. McClure was united in marriage to Miss Sallie Hudson, a native of Franklin county, Kentucky, and to them have been born four children, namely: William H., Albert H., Harriet and Richard K.

For more than thirty years Mr. McClure has been a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, and he has given cheerful and effective furtherance to many good causes. Although he takes an interest in public affairs, particularly in those questions effecting the general welfare, he has never been active in politics.

DR. JOHN ARVID O. BRENNAN, one of the well-known physicians and surgeons of Louisville, is a native son of the Blue Grass state, being born in Louisville on the 11th of March, 1880, and is one of the young members of the medical profession. He is the son of Thomas and Anna (Bruce) Brennan, the father a native of Ireland, who came to Louisville with his parents when a child and has been a citizen ever since, engaged in the manufacturing busi-

ness. The mother was born on the Isle of Jersey, the daughter of Dr. Napoleon Bruce. She died May 13, 1908.

Dr. Brennan received his education in the public schools of Louisville and in the private school of Professor Waddell. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville in 1901 and completed his studies in medicine with three years in Vienna, Paris and Berlin. Having acquired a thorough education in the requirements of his chosen profession he returned to Louisville in 1904 and engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, in which he has since continued, meeting with the success that his education, diligence and hard work deserves and which is bound to come to those who have labored as Dr. Brennan has and does, for he is advancing constantly in knowledge and experience.

Dr. Brennan is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Louisville Society of Physicians and Surgeons, the Louisville Society of Medicine, is visiting physician to St. Mary's and Elizabeth Hospital, and a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. The Doctor is a member of the Louisville Lodge of Elks and a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal church.

JOHN KRUCHTEN.—It would indeed be difficult to find among the citizens of the thriving town of Dayton one who takes a truer or more active interest in its welfare than John Kruchten, president of the Bank of Dayton, a conservative and substantial banking institution which he assisted in organizing in 1906 and which in the few years of its career has achieved a most gratifying growth. As an efficient public servant Mr. Kruchten has a record comprising four years in the city council and eight years as mayor of the municipality. His loyalty to this section of Kentucky is not difficult to understand, for he was born on a farm in Campbell county, near Dayton, and has spent about all his life in this locality. The date of the nativity of John Kruchten was September 6, 1860, and his parents were Matt and Mary (Wagner) Kruchten. Both of them were natives of the picturesque old city of Luxemborg in Germany, where they were reared and educated in both the French and German languages. They were already acquainted when they left their native land and their marriage was solemnized in Dayton, Kentucky, whence they came soon after crossing the Atlantic, the year of their emigration and union having been 1857. The father engaged in agriculture, and was in the prime of his life and accomplishment when he was killed in 1867 by the kick of a horse. The mother survived for many years, thirty-five in

fact, and died in 1902 in Dayton, where many years before she had taken up her residence. Matt Kruchten was a member of the Home Guards during the Civil war and participated in the Kirby Smith troubles, his sympathies being with the Union cause. He and his wife were the parents of six children, four of whom are still living.

John Kruchten, who was the second child of his parents, was but seven years of age when death deprived him of his natural protector. The widowed mother brought her young family to Dayton and at an age when most boys have little concern in life other than play the actual burdens of life had begun to fall upon the shoulders of young John. There was little time for schooling, and had he been passive about it John Kruchten might have had an extremely limited education, for he was taken from the public schools to begin the business of wage earning not only for his own support but for contribution to the family exchequer. Fortunately he was zealous about learning and pieced out his interrupted mental discipline most effectively by night attendance at the parochial schools. He is one of the brightest examples of the self-educated and self-made man, and his career should serve as an inspiration to those of the coming generation to whom Dame Fortune has been chary in her gifts.

Mr. Kruchten set about learning the baker's trade and worked at this for about nine years, assisting materially in the support of his mother and young brothers and sisters. Eminently thrifty and industrious, he was able in 1885 to engage in business for himself, choosing the line of flour and feed, and making a thorough success of the enterprise of which he is still the manager and proprietor. His interests have by no means been of a limited character, and among them have been enrolled the Citizens' Loan and Savings Association, which is one of the largest and most successful organizations of its kind in the county. For four years he was vice-president of the Citizens' Loan and Savings Association and for the past eight years has held the office of president. In 1906 he assisted in the organization of the Bank of Dayton, which opened for business on March 6 of that year, with Mr. Kruchten as president. This bank had a capital stock of \$25,000 at the time of its organization and has since experienced a substantial growth, its deposits now being about \$150,000, its surplus and profits over \$8,000, and its loans and discounts \$135,000, with semi-annual dividends of three per cent paid and stock quoted at one dollar and thirty-four cents. In February, 1910, the bank of which

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W. R. Belknap

Mr. Kruchten is the head, was housed in handsome new quarters. This is equipped with the most modern appliances in the way of safe deposit boxes and the like.

Mr. Kruchten gives his support to the men and measures of the Democratic party and plays an active role in home affairs. After serving two four-year terms as mayor he retired from the duties of this office in January, 1910. His fraternal relations extend to the Eagles and to the Jackson Club, the latter a Democratic organization.

Mr. Kruchten laid the foundation of a happy married life in 1887, on May 4th of which year he was united to Miss Anna B. Paul, a native of Newport and the daughter of Joseph Paul, a machinist residing in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Kruchten have two daughters, named Alma Marie and Stella Magdaline. The family are consistent communicants of the Catholic church of Dayton and assist in the advancement of its good works not only with their means but with their sympathy and personal effort.

WILLIAM B. BELKNAP.—Within the pages of this publication will be found mention of many of those representative citizens who have been the potent factors in the development and upbuilding of the city of Louisville, and among those meriting a place of special distinction is the late William Burke Belknap. He was one of the most prominent and influential business men of the state and a citizen of recognized sterling character. He held commanding vantage ground in the confidence and regard of the community in which were centered for so long a period of years his various and important business interests. He was a man of forceful individuality and played a large part in the business and civic affairs of the Kentucky metropolis, with whose annals the family name has been most conspicuously identified, both through his own life and labors and those of his sons. The career of Mr. Belknap illustrated in a very marked degree the power of concentrating the resources of the entire man and lifting them to the plane of high achievement; of supplementing unusual natural endowments by close application and marked tenacity of purpose. Along the lines in which he directed his energies and abilities Mr. Belknap made of success not an accident but a logical result. There is no element of subtlety or obscurity, no manner of indirection in the record of his life, and so distinctive and beneficent was his influence in connection with the material and social progress of his home city and state that it is altogether proper that in this work be entered a tribute to his memory.

William Burke Belknap was born in Brimfield, Hampden county, Massachusetts, on the 17th of May, 1811, and was a son of Morris Burke Belknap and Phoebe Locke (Thompson) Belknap, the former of whom died at Smithland, Livingston county, Kentucky, on the 26th of July, 1837. The latter passed the evening of her life at DeWitt, Arkansas, where her death occurred on the 5th of February, 1873. Morris Burke Belknap was born in South Brimfield, Massachusetts, on the 25th of June, 1780, and was a son of Joseph and Mary (Morris) Belknap. William Belknap was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, about the year 1740, and he was twice married, his first union having been with Elizabeth McNaul, who died soon after her marriage. He later wedded Anne Burke, and they became the parents of one son and six daughters. Joseph Belknap, father of William, was a son of Samuel Belknap, who removed from the vicinity of Lynn, Massachusetts, and settled at Brimfield colony, in a locality then known as the Holland district. He there secured a large tract of land around Holland pond and on the Quinebaug river. His wife was an aunt of Robert Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Samuel Belknap was one of the four sons of Abraham Belknap and he settled at Malden, Massachusetts, whence he finally removed to Haverhill, that colony, where he took the oath of fidelity on the 28th of November, 1677. His father was the founder of the family in America, whither he came from Liverpool, England, in 1635 or 1637. He first settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, from which place he later removed to the historic old town of Salem, where his death occurred in the year 1643.

Morris Burke Belknap, father of the subject of this memoir, was the founder of the western branch of the family. In 1807 he left Brimfield, Massachusetts, and made his way to Ohio. He located in the old town of Marietta, that state, and it may fairly be said that he was one of the pioneers in the development of the iron industry west of the Alleghany mountains. From Ohio he removed to Pennsylvania, and he established his residence in Pittsburg in the year 1816. At this time was virtually initiated his successful career in connection with the iron industry. There he applied his theoretical knowledge to the practical development of the line of enterprise mentioned and it was due to his progressive ideas and well directed efforts that some of the first rolling mills were built in Pittsburg. In 1827 he made an extended trip through

the ore fields of the Cumberland and Tennessee river district, and on horseback he made a careful exploration of this region. He appreciated the advantages here offered and, after enlisting requisite capital, he erected furnaces in Stewart county, Tennessee, and later at Nashville, that state. He died in Kentucky, as already noted in this context, and his name merits special prominence on the roster of those through whose constructive and initiative abilities was compassed the development of the great iron industry of the United States.

William Burke Belknap, whose name introduces this review, was reared in the city of Pittsburg, where he was afforded the advantages of a well conducted private school, and he early gained experience in connection with the practical affairs of life. When he was but sixteen years of age his father instructed him to assume charge of the transporting of the family's household effects from Pittsburg to Tennessee, and also to secure new machinery for the iron furnace which the father had established in Tennessee, where he was located at the time. The boy selected the equipment required, and loaded the same, together with the household goods, on a flatboat, on which the family proceeded down the Ohio river. At Louisville, where no canal had yet been constructed, it became necessary to unload the heavy machinery, which was carted through the city to a point below the falls and then reloaded on the boat at Shippingport. After having been associated with his father in his iron operations for three years Mr. Belknap, who was then nineteen years of age, decided to undertake his independent business career. With the consent of his father he severed his relations with the latter's affairs and proceeded to Hickman, Fulton county, Kentucky, a place then known as Mill's Point, on the Mississippi river. There he began a trading or general merchandise business, in which he soon became associated with two other young men. They established branches at Moscow and Vicksburg, and soon developed a prosperous trading business on the river. Serious financial reverses were encountered by the firm, however, in the great panic of 1837, and this resulted in virtual bankruptcy. Mr. Belknap has none of the elements of impassivity or inaction, and his reverses but spurred him to renewed effort. In 1840, after having visited St. Louis and Cincinnati, as well as Louisville, he determined to establish his home in the city last mentioned—a decision which he never had cause to regret. Here he engaged in business as agent for the firm of G. K. and

J. H. Shoenberger, of Pittsburg, manufacturers of nails and boiler plate. In 1847 he became associated with Captain Thomas C. Coleman in the purchase of a rolling mill at the foot of Brook street, and here they became successful manufacturers of bar iron, building up a large and substantial enterprise, with which Mr. Belknap continued to be actively identified for many years. This mill was long in operation and the structure remained on the original site until 1880, when it was razed.

In the meanwhile Mr. Belknap had established an individual enterprise as an extensive dealer in iron and heavy hardware, and this business he conducted under the title of W. B. Belknap & Company. His associate was his brother, the late Morris Locke Belknap. William B. Belknap eventually purchased his brother's interest and assumed full control of the business, from which has been developed the extensive and important concern known as the Belknap Hardware & Manufacturing Company—probably the largest of its kind in the entire South. The enterprise has been wholesale in its functions from the beginning, in connection with the manufacturing department, and in the development of the same Mr. Belknap made a magnificent contribution to the prestige and importance of Louisville as an industrial and commercial center. He became one of the most influential factors in local business circles and his civic ideals were as high as were his business talents exceptional. He gave his influence and tangible co-operation in the fostering and upbuilding of a number of other important industrial and business enterprises in his home city, and for some time he served as president of the Southern Bank of Louisville, subsequently the Citizens' Bank, and whose successor is the Citizens' National Bank.

Mr. Belknap was a man of broad mental ken and impregnable integrity in all the relations of life. He honored Louisville and the state of Kentucky through his able and worthy services as a citizen and business man, and though he never sought publicity and was essentially unostentatious and democratic in his attitude, he wielded more influence of beneficent order than have many who have come more prominently before the public eye. He achieved large success and won it by worthy means, and he ever maintained a high sense of his stewardship. He was at all times ready to co-operate in the promotion of those undertakings that conserved the general welfare of the community, and upon the record of his long, active and useful career there rests no shadow of wrong or injustice.

Though never permitting the use of his name in connection with candidacy for political office, he gave a staunch allegiance to the cause of his convictions, and his religious faith was that of the Unitarian church, to the various departments of whose work he was a liberal contributor. His widow, who will celebrate her ninetieth birthday anniversary on June 11, 1911, is a charter member of the Chestnut Street Presbyterian church, later known as the Warren Memorial Presbyterian church, and has been a prominent factor in church and benevolent activities in the city of her adoption, where she is well known and where she is held in reverent affection by all who have come within the sphere of her gracious influence. Mr. Belknap was summoned to the life eternal on the 24th day of February, 1889, and, now that he rests from his labors, it may well be said that "His works do follow him."

In the year 1843 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Belknap to Miss Mary Richardson, who was born in the city of Lexington, Kentucky, on the 11th of June, 1821, and who is a daughter of William Richardson, who became one of the leading bankers and most influential citizens of Louisville, where he held for a number of years prior to his demise the office of president of the Northern Bank of Kentucky.

WILLIAM R. BELKNAP.—In the matter of definite accomplishment and high personal integrity the city of Louisville has every reason to be proud of those of her native sons who are lending their influence and co-operation in forwarding her industrial, commercial and civic advancement. As a member of one of the old and honored families of the Kentucky metropolis, and as one of the essentially representative business men of his native city, William Richardson Belknap is eligible for a place in this history of Kentucky and Kentuckians. On preceding pages may be found a memoir of his father, the late William Burke Belknap, and as adequate data concerning the family history is incorporated in that article it is not necessary to repeat the same details. Mr. Belknap after serving as president for twenty-eight years, is now chairman of the board of directors of the Belknap Hardware & Manufacturing Company, of which important industrial concern his honored father was the founder, and he is otherwise closely and prominently identified with the business interests of Louisville.

William Richardson Belknap was born in Louisville on the 28th of March, 1849, and is a son of William B. and Mary (Richardson) Belknap. To the public and private schools

of his native city Mr. Belknap is indebted for his early educational discipline, which included, besides two years under Rev. Stuart Robinson, a full course in the Male High School, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1866. A few months afterward he was matriculated in Yale University, and in this celebrated institution he was graduated in 1869, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, bestowed by the Sheffield Scientific School. After his graduation he passed another year in his alma mater, in which he completed a well defined post-graduate course in natural science, including botany, zoology, history and economics. Upon his return to Louisville he became an active member of the firm of W. B. Belknap & Company, of which his father was the founder and executive head. This concern was engaged in the wholesale iron and hardware trade. Upon the incorporation of the business, under the present title, the Belknap Hardware & Manufacturing Company, in 1880, he became vice-president and later president in 1882. He continued as such until May, 1910, when he resigned this administrative office and assumed that of chairman of its board.

For forty years has Mr. Belknap been actively identified with the business interests of his native city, and he has in this field as well as in the domain of loyal citizenship well upheld the prestige of the honored name which he bears. He has been a resourceful and potent factor in giving solidity and progressive tendencies to the commercial and industrial activities of Louisville, and as a citizen has never denied his support to enterprises and measures which he thought contributed to the welfare of the community. He has taken part especially in the upbuilding of the Louisville Young Men's Christian Association, in whose work he still maintains a most lively interest.

He was one of the charter members of the Salmagundi Club and for twenty years its secretary. He is an independent in politics. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church, Mr. Belknap as ruling elder.

Among other connections and official positions of Mr. Belknap's might be mentioned, vice president Associated Charities of Louisville, vice president Kentucky Humane Society, 1899-1900 president Commercial Club, honorary life member Commercial Club, trustee of Berea College.

Mr. Belknap has been twice married. In December, 1874, he was married to Miss Alice Trumbull Silliman, daughter of Professor Benjamin Silliman, of New Haven, Connecti-

cut. She was summoned to the life eternal in 1890. Concerning the children of this union the following brief record is given: Eleanor is the wife of Lewis C. Humphrey, of Louisville; Alice S. is the wife of Dr. Forbes Hawkes, of New York; Mary is the wife of George H. Gray, of Louisville, an architect by profession; William B., who was graduated in Yale University as a member of the class of 1908, is now associated with the Belknap Hardware and Manufacturing Company; and Christine, youngest of the children, remains at the paternal home. In 1894 Mr. Belknap was united in marriage to Miss Juliet Rathbone Davison, who was reared in Louisville, a daughter of Charles G. and the well known Mrs. Emily Andrews Davison, noted for her musical talents and social qualities.

MORRIS B. BELKNAP.—The life of Colonel Belknap was marked by valuable accomplishment along practical and productive lines, and his success as a man of affairs was large; but more to be prized than this were his loyalty to principle, a kindly human sympathy, a broad intellectual development and a gracious personality that characterized the man as he was. His career in the business world was such as to advance the welfare of others as well as his own, and though ever free from self-seeking and ostentation, his qualifications for leadership in thought and action brought him into prominence, the while he retained an enviable place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He was an important factor in the business life of his native city, where his interests were wide and important and where it was given him to add new laurels to a name that has been honorably linked with the annals of Louisville for more than seventy years. Concerning the family genealogy and the career of his father, the late William Burke Belknap, ample details are given in the memoir dedicated to the latter on preceding pages, and to that memoir the reader is referred for such information.

Colonel Morris Burke Belknap was born in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on the 7th of June, 1856, and at his home 1322 South Fourth avenue, this city, his death occurred on the afternoon of the 13th of April, 1910. Colonel Belknap gained his early education in the private school of B. B. Huntoon, there continuing his studies until he was seventeen years of age, when he found himself well prepared for his collegiate course. However, he was favored in being able at this time 1873, to avail himself of the advantages of foreign travel, and in company with his elder brother, William R. Belknap, he passed a year in Europe. Upon his return he was matriculated

in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, where he was in his freshman year a classmate of William H. Taft. He was graduated in the year 1877 and passed the ensuing year in the same institution, where he took a post-graduate course in chemistry. In 1879 Colonel Belknap began his independent business career by becoming one of the interested principals in a company engaged in the manufacture of plows and other agricultural implements in Louisville. He continued with this concern for four years, at the expiration of which, in 1883, he became a member of the wholesale hardware firm of W. B. Belknap & Company. His father, the senior member of the firm, died in 1889, and after the incorporation of the Belknap Hardware & Manufacturing Company, which succeeded the business of the original firm, Colonel Belknap became vice-president of the company, an office which he retained throughout his life. An appreciative estimate appeared in a Louisville daily paper at the time of his death, and in the reproduction only such minor changes are made as to bring the article in keeping with the features of this memoir.

For many years Colonel Belknap had stood in the forefront of the South's commercial world and had been closely identified with the great business interests of Louisville. He was recognized everywhere as an important factor in promoting the leading commercial interests of the city, and for several years he was president of the Louisville Board of Trade, having had the distinction of being the youngest man ever elected to this office.

Although constantly absorbed in the intricacies of the large mercantile corporation of which he formed so important a part, he never lost his fondness for books and always found time to devote to literary and scientific pursuits. Colonel Belknap kept notably well informed along lines of commercial progress. In 1895 he read a carefully prepared paper before the National Hardware Association, at Pittsburg. The paper dealt with some points of the general business interests that challenged the attention and invoked the approval of a critical and much interested body. He was a delegate to the international congress of Chambers of Commerce at Liege, in 1905, and in other conventions, at home or elsewhere, his voice was always heard with respect.

Colonel Belknap early manifested an interest in military affairs, in which connection he became prominent and influential in the Kentucky National Guard. In 1879 he enlisted as a private in Captain W. O. Harris' company of the Louisville Legion, and he



Morris R. Peckham

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took great pride in his association with this military body. In 1890 he was elected captain of Company A, First Regiment of the Kentucky National Guard, and three years later he was chosen lieutenant colonel of the same regiment. Prior to this service, in 1887, he was honored by appointment as a member of the military staff of Governor Simon B. Buckner, with the rank of Colonel. Colonel Belknap called the first meeting of officers in his home upon receiving news of the declaration of war between the United States and Spain. He served as lieutenant colonel and later as colonel of the First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American war in 1898, and saw service around Ponce and Mayaguez, in Porto Rico. The first Kentucky Volunteer Infantry was duly mustered into the United States service on the 13th of May, 1898, and Colonel Belknap was forthwith commissioned its lieutenant colonel. The regiment left Louisville on May 13th and after spending some weeks at Lexington, Ky., and at Chickamauga, arrived at Newport News, Virginia, on the 28th of July. On the 1st of August orders were received from General Frederick D. Grant, who instructed Colonel Belknap to take six companies and embark on the transport "Hudson" for Porto Rico. The command reached Ponce on the 11th of August, and upon reporting to General Nelson A. Miles was ordered to proceed on the transport to Mayaguez, where Colonel Belknap reported to General Schwan the 12th of August. This officer gave orders for Colonel Belknap to disembark his command and, as soon as transportation could be secured, to follow the Eleventh Infantry to Los Maria. The next day, however, was received news of the signing of the protocol, a special messenger having been sent by General Miles, and this brought an end to hostilities. Colonel Belknap and his command remained at Mayaguez until the 26th of August, when he received orders to proceed to Ponce and join General Castleman and the other six companies of the regiment. This was accomplished on the 29th and 30th of August. On December 12, 1898, the regiment returned to Louisville, where General Castleman, Colonel Belknap and their comrades received their honorable discharge. It is not unlikely that the death of Colonel Belknap was largely a result of his services in Porto Rico, as he never entirely regained his former vigor after his return.

Colonel Belknap was a man of firm convictions and his opinions concerning matters of public import were practical and steadfast. He was numbered among the leaders in the

ranks of the Republican party in his native state and that he was a prominent factor in its councils needs no further voucher than that afforded by the fact that in 1903 he was made the Republican candidate for governor of Kentucky. He made a spirited and effective campaign, which won him over 203,000 votes. He twice served as chairman of the Board of Park Commissioners of Louisville, and ever showed a most loyal interest in all that touched the welfare of his native city.

Colonel Belknap was a professed Presbyterian, and his religious faith was shown forth in all the relations and associations of his life, though never with ostentation or intolerance. He was a deacon of the Warren Memorial church at the time of his death and was one of the most liberal supporters of the various departments of its work, as was he also of philanthropies and benevolences of a general order. He was for many years chairman of the board of trustees of his church, but resigned this office about a year prior to his death, as his want of strength made it impossible for him to give to the organization the attention which he deemed necessary. He assisted most generously in the upbuilding of the local Young Men's Christian Association and was one of its directors. His genial personality made him a favorite in both business and social circles, and he was identified with various civic organizations of representative order. He was a member of the Pendennis and the Country Clubs of Louisville, and also of the Salmagundi (literary) Club, and for some years prior to his demise he was president of the Yale Alumni Association of Kentucky. Loyal in all the relations of life, kindly and tolerant in his judgment of his fellow men, a devoted husband and father, Colonel Belknap played well his part in life, and now that he has passed away his memory is held in lasting honor by all who came within the sphere of his influence.

On the 14th of June, 1883, were married Colonel Belknap and Miss Lily Buckner, only daughter of General Simon B. Buckner, governor of Kentucky and always one of the state's most distinguished citizens. Mrs. Belknap died in the year 1893, survived by four children, Gertrude, Walter Kingsbury (who was graduated in Yale University, 1908), Lily, and Morris B., Jr. To the memory of his wife, Colonel Belknap erected a massive and beautiful stone bridge in Cherokee Park, and this is known as the Belknap Bridge. On the 16th of July, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Belknap to Miss Marion S. Dumont, of Plainfield, New Jersey, where she was born and reared. She is a daughter of

John B. Dumont, a representative citizen of that city. Mrs. Belknap survives her honored husband and resides with his children in the family home. In addition to the Louisville home the Colonel owned a summer residence at "Black Hall," on Long Island Sound, in the state of Connecticut.

JOHN P. HARBICK.—Few, if any, residents of Covington enjoy a securer hold upon the esteem and affection of their fellow townsmen than John P. Harbick, a retired business man and one of the most active and prominent members of the great Masonic fraternity to be found in the state of Kentucky. He was born in Nassau, Germany, April 20, 1834. His parents were William H. and Eleonora (Harbick) Harbick. The former was a native of Prussia and the latter of France, and although they bore the same name they were not related. The paternal grandfather, who was of German lineage, was extensively engaged in the iron furnace business in Lorraine when it was a part of France, and afterward pursued similar activities in Nassau. Mr. Harbick's father was employed by a German nobleman and lived in one of the ancient castles about which so much of history and romance cling like the ivy upon the turrets. It was within such walls that Mr. Harbick first saw the light of day. He was the second of a family of six children. Besides himself two sisters survive at the present time, one of them, Kate H. Piepho, residing in Chicago, and the other, Jeannette H. Temple, upon an Indiana farm. Mr. Harbick grew to boyhood upon the estate of his father's patron and was to have been afforded a liberal college education through the generosity of the nobleman, but when he was thirteen years of age his father died at the comparatively early age of thirty-nine years and many plans were of necessity changed. Nevertheless he acquired a good common school education in the common schools, which are one of Germany's points of pride. At the age of fourteen young John began to serve an apprenticeship in the shoemaking trade and for several years made his livelihood in this fashion.

When John P. Harvick was nineteen years of age he departed for the "Land of Promise," crossing the Atlantic in company with his aunt and sister. Soon after arriving in the United States they went to Cincinnati, Ohio, this being in the year 1853. John secured employment at his trade in Cincinnati and for the next four years worked hard, saved every penny not actually needed for existence, and by such means was able in 1857 to start in business for himself in the Queen City. Two years later he located in Covington, where he had previously married, and bought a lot upon

which he built his first simple home. He established himself in business here and for twenty-eight years operated a store: During these early days shoemaking consisted for the most part of hand work and in this fashion Mr. Harbick made many fine patent leather boots for select trade, taking fourteen stitches to the inch. By the exercise of good management he gained a competence and in 1887, discontinued the shoe business to take up the undertaking business under the firm name of Harbick & Rose. This second commercial undertaking was likewise successful, Mr. Harbick possessing those qualities which bring any enterprise to full fruition. In 1904, finding himself the master of a fortune sufficient to keep him and his wife in comfort for the rest of their days, he retired. He has made a number of excellent investments and may be accounted a man of property.

During the Civil war Mr. Harbick manifested his loyalty to the Union cause by his membership in the Home Guards. He was among the first to be enlisted in Company A of the Forty-first Kentucky regiment, his rank becoming that of corporal. He was present in no engagements, the service of the Forty-first consisting chiefly of guard duty of bridges and supplies. Mr. Harbick is a staunch Republican and in 1881 was elected to the city council, in which he served for about six years. In 1904 he was appointed by Mayor Beach as a member of the fire and police board and served four years in that capacity.

Mr. Harbick's career as a Mason began in January, 1870, when he was initiated into the order which has claimed so much of his time and attention and which has rewarded him with much of pleasure and distinction. His membership has been long, active and useful. He has attained to the Thirty-second degree, his degrees including the York and the Scottish Rite. He has been actively identified with the subordinate lodges of Covington for forty years and no Mason is better known or more worthy in exemplification than he. For years his help has been in demand by hundreds whom he has graciously instructed in the rites of the order. He has doubtless made more Masons than any individual living in the state today, these including some of the most prominent not only in the order but in public life. Mr. Harbick has occupied chairs in all the different branches. In 1877, when he was serving his third year as master of his lodge, he was also high priest of the chapter, thrice illustrious master of the council and eminent commander of the Knights Templars. During the same year he took the Thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite. Instantaneously when

called upon he can deliver the lecture in any of the various branches, for he is the possessor of a truly remarkable memory. At various times during his years of Masonic service he has been presented with many tokens of esteem by the lodges with which he has been affiliated. Among these was a book containing the signatures of three hundred and thirty-five brothers, and an emblem bestowed by them commemorating the blue lodge, the chapter and the commandery, which took the form of a gold pendant and bore his name embossed in gold letters. Mr. Harbick holds membership with the Colonel Clay Lodge, No. 159; Covington Lodge, No. 109; and Golden Rule Lodge, No. 345; being an honorary member of the two latter. He has also been since 1865 a member of Naomi Lodge, No. 129, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1865 Mr. Harbick united with the Union Methodist church and for many years served upon the official board, being one of the trustees at the present time. He was a member of the choir for many years, serving as chorister and in fact is still chorister of the Sunday-school. He possesses that true musical sense which seems to be innate with so many Germans.

Mr. Harbick was married on Christmas day, 1856, to Elizabeth Keen, a native of Newport and a daughter of Joseph A. and Mary (Storms) Keen, of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively. Joseph A. Keen was an early settler in Kenton county and made the first brick house in Covington in the early days. He owned about six acres of land in what is now the heart of the city, this being bounded by Main, Philadelphia, Pike and Ninth streets. It was here that he lived and for many years operated a brick yard, the first enterprise of its kind within the limits of Covington. Joseph A. Keen's grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, belonging to a regiment known as the "Dirty Blues." Mary Storms, Mrs. Harbick's mother, was one year old when she was brought from the Keystone state to Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1801. Mr. and Mrs. Harbick have no children, but have friends in plenty and enjoy the evening of life in peace and good fortune, possessing the respect of the community and the affection of all of those who know them best.

THOMAS KELLY VAN ZANDT, A. B., M. D., of Louisville, was born in Leavenworth, Indiana, on June 24, 1875. He is the son of Thomas Kelly Van Zandt, who was a native of Indiana.

The Van Zandts are Holland Dutch, the name originally having been Van der Zandt. The original Van Zandt in this country was

John, who had three sons, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. One of the sons went to Tennessee and thence into Texas, one went to Minnesota, and Isaac, the great-grandfather of our subject, came into northern Indiana. The original John Van Zandt came over and fought in the Revolutionary war with General Lafayette. The grandfather of our subject, Thomas Van Zandt, married a daughter of the Hon. Thomas Kelly, who for years was speaker of the House of Representatives from New York. The father of the Doctor was a journalist and visited Leavenworth, Indiana, on newspaper business, met his future wife, married her, then purchased the Crawford County *Democrat*, but died three years after he settled there, on May 2, 1875, at the age of twenty-six years. The mother of the Doctor was Sarah Louise Ouerbacker, who was born in Leavenworth, Indiana, in 1851, the daughter of Michael and Sarah (Lowrie) Ouerbacker, both natives of Germany, where they were sweethearts. She came to Louisville on a visit, and he came over on the next ship and they were married in Louisville. They then went to Leavenworth, where he went into business and became quite wealthy. Among the children of this old couple were John, Samuel, Joseph, Peter and George, the Doctor's mother and Mary Martha, who married Judge N. R. Peckinpaugh, of Leavenworth, now of Louisville, who was governor of Alaska for four years, appointed under President Harrison. John is deceased, Peter still resides in Leavenworth, while Joseph is the president of the O. K. Stove and Range Company and vice-president of the Commercial Bank and Trust Company. Samuel has for years been at the head of the Ouerbacker-Gilmore Wholesale Grocery Company, a director in the American National Bank and an influential business man in Louisville. George is vice-president and general manager of the Ouerbacker-Gilmore Company. Mrs. Van Zandt married for her second husband, in 1879, J. T. Crecelius and is living in Louisville.

Dr. Van Zandt was born six weeks after the death of his father, and when he was four years old his mother brought him to Louisville. He attended the public schools and graduated from the Male High School, Louisville, in 1894. He was then in the employ of the Ouerbacker-Gilmore Grocery Company for over five years and of which he became cashier and head bookkeeper. At the end of this time Mr. Van Zandt, having decided to make the profession of medicine his life business, matriculated in the medical department of the Kentucky University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1902, and was honor man of his class.

He was then an interne in the City Hospital for one year, and in 1903 began practice.

Dr. Van Zandt has been called upon for more than one position of importance. He was associate professor of anatomy until the uniting of the two medical colleges and since it has become the University of Louisville, and he is now associate professor of obstetrics. He is on the visiting staff of the Louisville City Hospital, and he has made a special study of one of the modern scientific discoveries, one that claims the closest attention of the great scientific men of the day, the study of anaesthetics. Dr. Van Zandt has probably done more in that line than any other one physician in Louisville, having administered anaesthetics to over two thousand patients without one death.

Dr. Van Zandt is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society, and the Louisville Society of Medicine. He is a member of the Masonic Order, belonging to Louisville Lodge, No. 400, F. & A. M. The Doctor married Mary Gibson Morgan, who was born in Nashville, Tennessee, the daughter of J. B. Morgan. Her mother was Jean Gibson, a granddaughter of General Jackson. She is also descended from the Polk family, of which President James K. Polk was a member. One son has been born to the Doctor and wife, Thomas Kelly Jr., born January 10, 1909. From the above sketch it will be seen that the Doctor is a man of intellectuality and advanced ideas, without which he could not have attained to the rank among the most prominent physicians which he now enjoys. He wrote a booklet on "Bible Baptism," which received high commendations from ministers of several denominations, who recommended it to their parishioners who had doubts on that subject. He also prepared an analysis of the "Twenty-Five Articles of Religion" of his church, that by many ministers and laymen was pronounced the strongest presentation of the subject they had ever seen—if not absolutely unanswerable.

WILEY COPE MARSHALL. — Prominent among the members of the Franklin county bar is Wiley Cope Marshall, county attorney and a citizen who is a loyal Kentuckian by all the ties of birth and family. He was born in this county August 4, 1872, his parents being John Swain and Mary Jane (Williams) Marshall. His father, who is now deceased, was a native of Shelby county; the grandfather, Larkin Samuel Marshall, was born in Franklin county, near the Forks of Elkhorn Creek; and the great-grandfather, William Marshall, was a Virginian by birth and one of

Kentucky's earliest pioneers, who set up his home in Franklin on the forks of the Elkhorn Creek. Mr. Marshall's mother was born in Morgan county, her father being Mason H. P. Williams. Further mention of her family is made in the sketch of her brother, Judge Benjamin G. Williams, contained elsewhere in this volume.

The father of Wiley Cope Marshall for a number of years followed the trade of a shoemaker in Frankfort and later in life moved to the country, where he engaged in farming. Thus it came about that the early years of Mr. Marshall were spent amid wholesome rural scenes and he was introduced to the strenuous occupations which are the share of the farmer's son. He obtained a fairly good common school education, and at seventeen left the parental home to begin the battle of life for himself and finally to enroll himself among the ranks of the successful self-made men. He was not retarded by false pride and at first made his living in various humble ways. His first position was as a laundry agent in Frankfort, and later his uncle, Judge Benjamin G. Williams, prominent lawyer of Frankfort, took him into his office and home, and by cleaning the office, acting as office boy and doing chores about the house young Marshall was fed, clothed and sheltered. At the same time, under the preceptorship of his uncle, he read law and his study was so effective that he was admitted to the bar or licensed to practice law in 1895. After nearly a year of practice Mr. Marshall supplemented his previous training by a course in law at the University of Virginia in 1896, and afterward resumed his active practice at Frankfort.

From early manhood Mr. Marshall has been an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party. In 1905 he was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Frankfort, serving as president of the same for two years. In November of 1909 he was elected county attorney for a term of four years, dating from January 1, 1910. In this office he has already won popular praise and he is generally recognized to be one of the county's leading young men.

The fraternal relations of Mr. Marshall extend to the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a deacon in the Christian church.

In 1898 Mr. Marshall married Miss Maude Gertrude Ponder, daughter of the late T. M. Ponder of LaGrange, Oldham county, Kentucky. They have one child, a daughter named Elizabeth Langsdale Marshall.

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William Thomas Brune B.S.

WILLIAM TIEMAN JR.—This long prominent citizen of Campbell county was born in Hanover, Germany, November 9, 1843, a son of William Tieman Sr., who, as was his wife, was a native of Hanover. The elder Tieman was a rope maker by trade and a musician by profession. In 1844 he brought his wife and their infant son to America and the little family settled first at Cincinnati. There they remained till 1855, when they moved across the river to Jamestown, now Dayton, Kentucky, where Mr. Tieman embarked in the grocery trade and was successful as a merchant for several years. A Baptist, he developed into a musical evangelist and long labored among churches of that denomination as an employe of the Baptist Association. So successful was he in that capacity and so well known did he become in all the region round about that he grew to fill a warm place in the hearts of Christians not only of the Baptist faith but of other creeds as well. He was especially skillful as a player of the clarinet and scarcely less so as a player of the tuba bass horn, and for many years he was a member of some of the best orchestras of Cincinnati, a city noted in all its history for its musical talent. A great lover of children, he was peculiarly happy in Sunday-school work, and there and in churches his music was very helpful to him and was highly appreciated by all who had opportunity to hear it. He died at the home of his daughter in Pendleton county, Kentucky, aged seventy-three years, and he was survived by his widow only about two years, when she too passed away in Pendleton county.

Of the eight children of William Tieman Sr. one died in Germany, the others were living in 1910. William Tieman Jr. was the second in order of birth and was only about a year old when his parents brought him across the ocean to a home in the New World. He was reared in Cincinnati and in Dayton and educated in common schools and at Nelson's Business College, in the Queen City. As a boy he worked in his father's grocery, learning the business thoroughly behind the counter, and in the buying of goods and by contact with the buying and consuming community as well as with the manufacturer and the wholesaler, and at twenty engaged in the business on his own account, with Henry E. Spilman, later pastor of the Baptist church of Dayton, as his partner. After the expiration of a year he turned over his interest to his father and then gave his attention to real estate and building. Several years ago he helped to organize the Dayton Lot and Home Company, of which he was president during the entire period of its existence. The association did much to-

ward the development of Dayton as a town of homes, buying tracts of land, platting it and laying out streets and improving and selling lots and assisting purchasers to build on them.

Mr. Tieman, a staunch Democrat of the old school, is under the new order of things political as staunch a Republican. While he was as yet a young man, in the days before the organization of Dayton, he was village clerk of Jamestown, which later was consolidated with Brooklyn under the present name. Afterward he was at different times elected a member of the city council of Dayton, in which capacity he served faithfully eighteen years in all. Governor Harmon of Ohio was one of Mr. Tieman's boyhood friends, and the ties that bound them so long ago have never been severed but have been drawn tighter as years have come and gone, and after the former's nomination to his present great office Mr. Tieman wrote him, referring to the old times and congratulating him on the probability of his election, adding that though a Republican the writer would gladly vote for the friend of his youth if the latter were only a candidate for the governorship of Kentucky instead of the probable next chief magistrate of the Buckeye State. One of Mr. Tieman's cherished possessions is Governor Harmon's reply, acknowledging the receipt of that letter, referring to their former intimacy and thanking him for the friendship that had prompted him to send his message of good cheer.

Mr. Tieman married Elizabeth Krantz in February, 1864. Her father, Jacob Krantz, was a native of Pennsylvania and an early settler at Jamestown. His old house, built in 1830, is now the property of one of his descendants. By trade he was a ship carpenter. Mr. and Mrs. Tieman have children named Lillie, Fred and Nelson. Clifford, another son, is deceased. Adopting the religious ideas of his respected father, Mr. Tieman has long been a Baptist, and he and his wife are devout and helpful members of the local organization of the denomination. For some years he was active in the work of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has been prominent as a Knight of Pythias. In 1886 he was made a Mason and he has since attained the Thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite. As a citizen he has been progressive and public spirited, aiding to the extent of his ability every movement which in his judgment had promised to advance the best interests of his city, county and state, and in national politics his outlook is broad and optimistic.

WILLIAM THOMAS BRUNER, M. D.—The profession of medicine now numbers in its ranks some of the most eminent men of the

country, men of great force of character who are devoting their lives to alleviating the sufferings of mankind. As the standard of the profession rises, the class of men attracted to it becomes higher. One of the prominent physicians and specialists, who has made a splendid record as a medical practitioner, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

Dr. Bruner was born in Garnetsville, Meade county, Kentucky, on March, 18, 1871, the son of the Rev. Isaac Willis Bruner, who was born in Grayson county, Kentucky, on March 31, 1836. The original ancestor was a native of Germany who settled in Virginia and reared a large family, part of whom went to Texas and others to Kentucky.

Rev. I. W. Bruner is a man of finely educated mind, and one of the early teachers of Meade county, at one time professor in Salem College at Garnetsville, Kentucky. For fifty-three years he has been a member of the Baptist church, and is now district superintendent of the Kentucky Children's Home Society, and he has been for about ten years traveling over the entire state, where he is one of the very best known men of Kentucky. He went to Hodgenville from Garnetsville, where he lived thirteen years, thence to Henry county, and then lived in Bowling Green until 1903, when he came to Louisville. He married Maggie E. Rogers who was born in Grayson county, a daughter of Judge Benjamin L. Rogers, a niece of Judge Henry Clay Rogers, of Grayson county, and sister of Henry Clay Rogers, a prominent stock buyer of Litchfield, Kentucky. She is still living, her birth having occurred in 1848, on February 26.

Rev. I. W. Bruner and his wife were the parents of the following children: Professor James D. Bruner, Annie Blanch, Dr. W. T. Bruner, Professor General Perry Bruner and Tula Lee. Professor James D. Bruner, president of Chowan College, Murfreesboro, North Carolina, married Elizabeth H. Cooley, of Chicago. He was educated in and graduated from Georgetown College, received the degree of Ph. D. at Johns Hopkins University, then spent two years in special study in Europe. He was professor of Romance Languages at Chicago University for four years, until his health broke down. He was afterwards professor of Romance Languages in the University at North Carolina, then became president of Chowan College, 1909, and was a professor in the University of Illinois at Champaign for a few years before going to Chicago University. His wife was a teacher of the German language in Illinois University. The Professor is an author of note and has published several books, all on the line of

his work. Annie Blanch married Dr. B. L. Bruner, at present secretary of state of Kentucky. Professor General Perry Bruner graduated from Georgetown College and is a director of Music at Wayland College, Plainview, Texas, and is unmarried. Tula Lee married F. M. Gerard, and resides in Bowling Green.

Dr. William Thomas Bruner spent his boyhood days in Hodgenville, Kentucky, where he attended school. He then attended Franklin (Indiana) College, and finally graduated from Fairmont College, Kentucky, in 1886, with the degree of B. S. He later was graduated from the Louisville Hospital College of Medicine in 1896, with the degree of M. D. In 1890 the Doctor was graduated from the Chicago College of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. He began general practice in Louisville in 1896, but for ten years he has made a specialty of eye, ear, nose and throat treatment. The Doctor was a teacher in the medical department of the University of Kentucky and one year with the University of Louisville. His residence and office are situated at 2743 Dumesnil street.

All his life Dr. Bruner has been interested in church and Sunday-school work, and he has been a member of the Baptist church for twenty-six years, and is president of the Kentucky Baptist Sunday-school Union, president of the Louisville Baptist Sunday-school Union and president of the Long Run Baptist Sunday-school Union. He is also superintendent of the Sunday-school of Parkland Baptist church. Dr. Bruner is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the West End Medical Society. In fraternal relations he is a Master Mason.

Dr. Bruner married Eva Morris, who was born in Sulphur, Henry county, Kentucky, the daughter of the late W. G. Morris, a tobacco broker of Sulphur and Louisville and of the firm of W. G. Morris & Company, of Louisville. They have two children, Nellie Ree, born July 14, 1890, graduated from the Girl's High School of Louisville, and married to E. G. Slaughter of Louisville and William Thomas Jr., born May 5, 1902.

MCKENZIE ROBERTSON TODD, state inspector and examiner, and former private secretary to Governor Willson, is one of Kentucky's foremost Republicans, having been active in politics since 1895 and having been connected with the Republican State Central Committee for years. Mr. Todd is especially well fitted both by excellent principles and native ability and talent for positions of public trust and re-

sibility, while his executive and diplomatic ability and his attainments as a forceful and able campaign speaker have made him a valuable adjunct to the party to which he pays allegiance.

McKenzie Robertson Todd is by birth an Indianan, having been born in Madison, that state, November 30, 1870. His parents are William and Jane (Robertson) Todd, both natives of Scotland, the land of the thistle. When young people they decided to cast their fortunes with a land of newer civilization and richer resources. They met and married in the Hoosier state and in 1883 they moved to Kentucky, where they first located in Shelbyville. In 1884, however, they came to Frankfort, where the husband followed his business, which was that of a merchant tailor, and two years later, in 1886, his death occurred. He left to mourn his loss a widow, three sons and one daughter. They were by name John R., Thomas R., McKenzie R., and Mary J., deceased. Mrs. William Todd still resides in Frankfort, having made her home in the capital city of the Blue Grass state for some twenty-six years.

Mr. Todd is indebted for his public school education both to the schools of Indiana and to those of Frankfort. After completing his course he entered the University of Michigan, and in 1894 was graduated from its law department. He hung up his professional shingle in the home city and in a gratifyingly short time was the possessor of an excellent practice. About this time, although only about twenty-five years of age, he became interested and then active in politics and in 1896 was appointed assistant attorney general, in which capacity he served the state until 1899, a period of three years. During the brief time that Governor Taylor was governor of Kentucky Mr. Todd served as his private secretary. He was again appointed to the office of assistant attorney general, and served for two years more, after which he was made state statistical agent in the United States department of agriculture, which position he resigned to become private secretary to Governor Willson when that gentleman assumed the gubernatorial office. In this important capacity he served with distinction from December 31, 1907, to April 25, 1910, when he resigned to accept the appointment to the position of state inspector and examiner, succeeding Mr. H. M. Thatcher, who had resigned.

Among Mr. Todd's most valuable services must be noted those as a member of the committee of five that successfully conducted the Republican campaign of 1907 to a triumphant issue. He is especially sought on account of

his convincing and eloquent oratory. While a student at the University of Michigan he was chosen, after a heated contest, to represent the University at the National College League of Republican Clubs at their annual meeting. He is thus by no means a novice in the practice of moving the popular mind by eloquent appeal. As another evidence of the favor in which Mr. Todd is held in high places is the fact that he was appointed by Governor Willson a member of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission, under an act of the Kentucky legislature authorizing the state's executive head to appoint five Kentuckians to represent the state in 1913 at the centennial celebration at Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

JOHN GOODMAN, M. D.—To feel in the evening of his long life that he has followed nature's inward laws, that he has not lived for self alone, that he has helped and uplifted many of his fellow men, and that he has won a high and honored position in society, all these things and many more are the rewards of the splendid career of John Goodman, who stands in the front ranks of physicians and surgeons in Louisville. No estimate too high can be set on the works of such a man, and it is hoped that the brief record of the main events, of his career, which is all that can be attempted in a work of this kind, will be an incentive to those who come after him to higher and nobler living, for it is in biography alone that the best stimulus is to be found.

Dr. Goodman was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, July 22, 1837, the son of John and Jane (Winter) Goodman. The father was a native of Germany, who came to America in 1798, and settled in Frankfort in 1803. The mother was a native of Maryland, the daughter of Daniel Winter, a native of Wales. Dr. Goodman received his preliminary education in the private schools of Frankfort, and in 1855 was graduated from Georgetown (Kentucky) College. Following his graduation he became a student in the office of Dr. Louis Rogers, in Louisville. In 1859 he was graduated from the medical department of Tulane University, near New Orleans, with high honors. That same year he began the practice of medicine in Louisville and has continued the same up to the present time, and is now in active practice, with offices in the Weissinger-Gaulbert building.

Dr. Goodman, in addition to his large practice, has held many important positions. In 1860 he became demonstrator of anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine, and when that institution was compelled to suspend its sessions on account of the war between the states, he became an instructor in the Univer-

sity Dispensary School of Medicine and at the same time was adjunct professor of obstetrics in the medical department of the University of Louisville. In 1868, in conjunction with Professor H. M. Bullitt, Professor Henry Miller (his father-in-law) and others he established the Louisville Medical College, and became professor of obstetrics in the same, holding that professorship for eleven years. For three years he also held the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women in the Kentucky School of Medicine. For ten years Dr. Goodman was physician to the Presbyterian Orphan Asylum. For twenty-five years he was connected with the House of Refuge and for eight years was one of the physicians of the University Dispensary. In all these charities Dr. Goodman gave his time, skill and services, gaining little reward pecuniarily but receiving the gratitude of many he had assisted and the approval of his own conscience.

Dr. Goodman was one of the organizers of Louisville's first Board of Health in 1868, and wrote the health ordinances for the government of the health department of the city, many of which are still in force. For three years he was a member of the Louisville School Board, and for a similar length of time was a member of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities. The Doctor has been a frequent contributor to medical literature, his papers pertaining to obstetrical subjects and the functions of the female organs having attracted the attention of the profession, and the theories of which he was the originator having since received the endorsement of eminent physiologists.

Dr. Goodman has always had a fondness for the study of the sciences in general, and has given special attention to the science of electricity, in which field his investigations have been of the practical kind, made with a view to inventing useful electrical appliances. In conjunction with his son Henry M. (a leading physician of Louisville) he has been the originator of numerous electrical inventions, among them the needle telephone, in which the principle of the galvanometer was substituted for that of the magnet and armature generally used. Patents on various modifications of this instrument were issued early in the history of the telephone in 1880. The Doctor is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society and of the Kentucky State Medical Society. He was a member of the American Gynecological Society at a time when the membership of that eminent society was limited to forty, which honor Dr. Goodman considers the greatest of the many he has received.

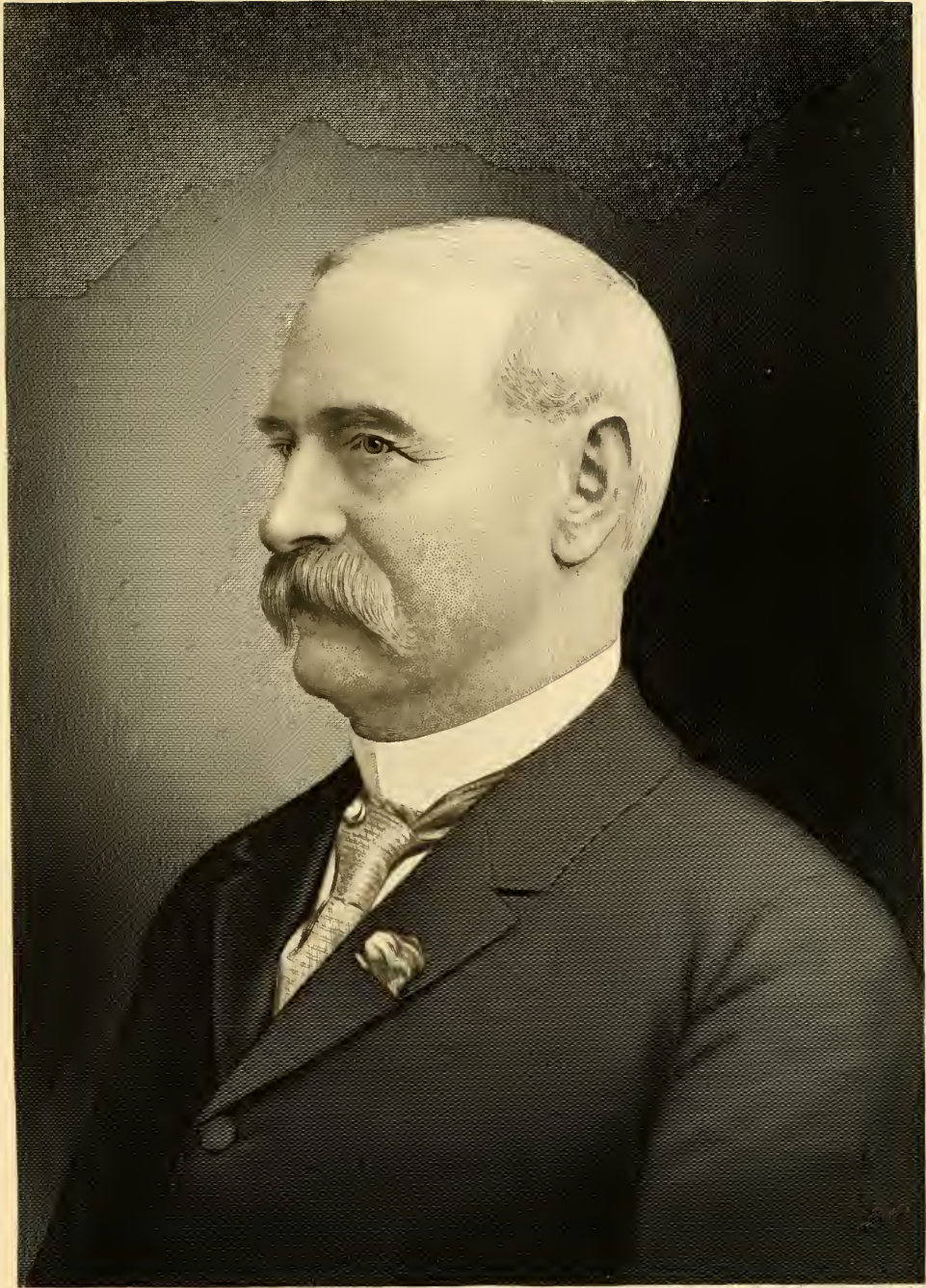
In 1859 Dr. Goodman married Caroline D.,

the daughter of Professor Henry Miller, one of Louisville's eminent physicians and medical instructors of his day. She died in 1883, leaving one son, Dr. Henry M. Goodman. In 1885 Dr. Goodman was again united in marriage, his second wife being Mrs. Resetta S. Kalfus, who is the daughter of the late R. R. Jones of Louisville. Although past the age of threescore and ten, he still attends to his large practice. He has had a long career as physician, and has always been ready to go to the aid of the suffering, and the gratitude of those he has aided has been more precious to him than all pecuniary rewards. For this, as well as his great talents and knowledge he now holds the esteem of all and as well for his noble and sincere character.

THEODORE L. BURNETT.—Mr. Burnett is one of the venerable and distinguished members of the bar of his native state and was a member of the Confederate congress as well as a soldier in the ranks of the Confederacy in the Civil war, prior to which he had given able service as a soldier in the Mexican war. He has been engaged in the active practice of his profession for nearly three-quarters of a century, and since 1866 has followed this vocation in the city of Louisville, where it was also his to hold the position of corporation counsel of the city for eighteen consecutive years. He has ever stood exemplar of the most loyal citizenship and as a lawyer and man of affairs has ever commanded the uniform confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

Theodore L. Burnett was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, on the 14th of November, 1829, and is the only child of John C. and Marie (McGee) Burnett, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Kentucky, where they continued to reside until their death, both having passed away before the subject of this review was ten years of age. The Burnett family lineage is traced back to stanch Scotch origin and authentic data are available from the year 1322. The progenitor of the family accompanied King Robert Bruce to Northeastern Scotland in 1322. The King gave a charter to a large landed estate, and as an evidence of tenure he gave him a horn. It is made of ivory and is to this day preserved in a glass case in Crathes Castle, which castle was erected on the estate so granted in 1595 and has been continuously occupied by the head of the family, who at this time is Sir Thomas Burnett, Baronet.

In the castle there are portraits of the family and among them the portrait of Bishop Gilbert Burnet, who was a cousin of the then head of the family. Bishop Burnet was descended from the Crimond branch of the fam-



I am most truly
Yours
J. L. Burnett

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ily and accompanied William, Prince of Orange, to England in the capacity of chaplain and was a distinguished character in the Revolution of 1688 that brought William and Mary to the throne of England, and was appointed Bishop of Salisbury.

William Burnet, eldest son of Gilbert Burnet, emigrated to America in 1720 and became governor of the colonies of New York and New Jersey. Later he was Colonial governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and died in Boston in 1728. Dr. Thomas Burnett, the youngest son of the Bishop, and his literary executor, spelled the name with two t's, as is shown in his manuscript endorsement in Vol. I, Burnett's History, printed in 1724 and now in possession of the family. George Burnett, son of Dr. Thomas Burnett, emigrated to Virginia in 1721 and he was the father of John Burnett, the latter of whom was the grandfather of him whose name introduced this article.

As already stated, the parents of Theodore L. Burnett died when he was a boy, but under the careful and solicitous direction of his guardians he received excellent educational advantages. He completed the academic course in Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, and in the law department of this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1846. In the same year he was licensed to practice by the court of appeals, but he enlisted as a member of the First Kentucky Cavalry, which was mustered in the United States army for service in the war with Mexico. Mr. Burnett returned to Kentucky in 1847 and was soon afterward elected county attorney for Spencer county. He became one of the leading lawyers of that section of the state and controlled a large practice in Spencer and adjoining counties until the time of the Civil war, when he enlisted for service in the Confederate army as a member of the force commanded by General Albert Sidney Johnston. He remained in the service until, under the authority of the provisional government of Kentucky, he was elected a member of the provisional congress of the Confederate States. He took his seat as a member of that body early in the autumn of 1861, and when this provisional body was succeeded by the regular congress of the Confederate States of America he was elected a member of the house of representatives. At the expiration of his first term he was re-elected and he continued a member of the southern congress until the close of the war. He then resumed the practice of his profession in Spencer county, where he remained until 1866, when he removed to the city of Louisville, where he has

since been one of the most honored and best known members of the local bar. In 1870 he was elected corporation counsel of the city and by successive re-elections he continued incumbent of this position for eighteen consecutive years, having six times been chosen for the office by popular vote, and the high regard in which he was held during this time was shown by the fact that at no election was there an opposing candidate. Since he retired from the office of corporation counsel he has practiced in the courts of general jurisdiction, in the court of appeals of Kentucky and in the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Burnett is a staunch advocate of the principles represented by the Democratic party in its original condition, and in 1876 he was chairman of the Democratic state central committee of Kentucky. In later years he has not appeared as prominently in connection with the affairs of the political arena. He has been essentially progressive and public-spirited as a citizen and no worthy cause to advance the general welfare of the community has failed to receive his support. He has served for many years as a trustee and president of the University of Louisville and has otherwise shown special interest in educational matters. Mr. Burnett, some years ago, received the degree of LL. D. He was a director of the Louisville Water Company for many years. Both he and his wife are members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

In the year 1852 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Burnett to Miss Elizabeth S. Gilbert (deceased January 7, 1907), who was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, and reared in Spencer county, this state, and of the five children of this union only two are now living—John C., who is a representative member of the Louisville bar and who is associated with his venerable father in practice; and Mary, who is the wife of Dr. W. Edward Grant, a successful physician and surgeon of Louisville. Concerning Mr. Burnett the following appreciative estimate has been given by one familiar with his career:

"Mr. Burnett has a high appreciation of the dignity of the legal profession, and by his personal bearing has added luster to the legal records of the state. In discharge of his duties as representative of the city he was courteous, kind and attentive, with a masterful command of the resources of the well equipped lawyer and advocate, wise in counsel and vigorous in the active conduct of his cases."

FREDERICK W. HARDWICK.—One of the important factors of Louisville is the W. T. Pyne Mill & Supply Company, an extensive enterprise that has brought success not alone to the

stockholders, but has also added to the general prosperity by furnishing employment to many workmen and thus promoting commercial activity.

Frederick W. Hardwick is well known in business circles in Louisville and, in fact, throughout a large portion of the state. He is now the president of the W. T. Pyne Mill & Supply Company, a mercantile enterprise of importance. His success in all his undertakings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and strict, unswerving integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a first class business man in every sense of the word, and he well deserves mention in this volume.

Mr. Hardwick is a native of England, his birthplace having been at Wakefield, on May 17, 1864, the son of Henry and Emma (Brittlebank) Hardwick, both natives of England. The Hardwick family came to the United States in April, 1870, locating first at Clarkesville, Tennessee, from which they later removed to Bowling Green, Kentucky, where the parents now reside.

The public schools and Ogden College, Bowling Green, furnished Frederick W. Hardwick his education, but while at school and much against the wishes of his parents, who wanted him to remain in school another year and graduate, he, in 1878, took a position in a dry goods store in Bowling Green, in which he continued to work until 1885, in which year he came to Louisville and took a position as assistant bookkeeper for the old New York Store. He remained in this position for four years and next took a position as bill clerk in the Ninth Street Tobacco Warehouse, where a year later he was made cashier and which position he held for six years. Mr. Hardwick's next position was with the Farmers' Tobacco Warehouse, as cashier, where he was at the beginning of the Spanish-American war. He assisted in raising Company H, First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the service as second lieutenant of the company. After being mustered out of the service Mr. Hardwick returned to Louisville and again went with the Farmers Tobacco Warehouse for a short time. In 1900 he became secretary of the W. T. Pyne Mill & Supply Company and in 1907 became president of that company.

Mr. Hardwick is a thirty-third degree Mason. He is a member of Louisville Lodge, No. 400, F. & A. M., King Solomon Chapter, R. A. M., and is past commander of De Molay

Commandery, Knights Templars, an officer in the Grand Commandery of Kentucky, a member of Kosair Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Grand Consistory of Kentucky, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, of which he has been grand registrar for ten years. He is also a member of Cherokee Golf Club, the Audubon Club and Post D., T. P. A.

What Mr. Hardwick is to-day he has made himself, and by constant exertion, associated with good judgment, he has raised himself to the prominent position which he now holds, having the friendship of many who know him and the respect of all. His life has been a series of advances, in which he has always forged ahead and never retrograded, and in every position which in his life he has been called upon to fill he has been highly successful, and few men have more devoted friends, while none excel him in unselfish devotion to the worthy recipients of his confidence and friendship.

HENRY SMITH RAMEY.—There are comparatively few men who figure prominently in political, military or public life, and it is the men who daily concentrate their energies upon business interests that are the real force of a nation. They uphold the political and legal status and labor for the welfare and upbuilding of the community in which their interests are centered. The growth and development of every city depends upon its industrial and commercial interests and the men who are its real promoters are they who stand at the head of its business interests, advancing general prosperity through well directed labor and at the same time winning individual success. To this class belongs Henry Smith Ramey, president of the Lampton, Crane & Ramey Company, manufacturers of paints and jobbers of glassware, at 809 W. Main street, Louisville.

Mr. Ramey was born in Evansville, Indiana, on October 3, 1862, the son of Henry Ramey, an inventor and manufacturer of agricultural implements, who was a native of Carroll county, Kentucky, and for over forty years was engaged in business in Louisville. The grandfather was Henry Ramey of Carroll county, Kentucky, then Gallatin county, a farmer all his life and a descendant of the old Ramey (Remy) family of Virginia. Several of his brothers were Baptist ministers. The mother was Mary Waller Bowles, a native of Henrico county, Virginia, who was related to the Waller family of Baptist ministers, of which John L. Waller, the noted Kentucky Baptist minister, was a member. She was also related to the Bacon family, of



J. H. Ramsey

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which Nathaniel Bacon the noted Rebel, was a member. The grandfather was Lyddall Bowles, of Henrico county, Virginia, and his grandmother was Sallie Price of Kentucky. The early life of our subject's father was spent in Carroll county, Kentucky. He and his wife both died in Louisville.

Henry Smith Ramey, was reared in Louisville from the time he was six months of age. He was educated in the Louisville public schools. He started in his business life by first accepting a position as bookkeeper with John H. Brand & Company, coffee and spice dealers, later he was cashier for several houses, and in 1893 became secretary, treasurer and general manager for the Lampton, Crane & Ramey Company, of which he was one of the organizers, and on the withdrawal of Mr. Lampton from active connection with the company in 1899, Mr. Ramey succeeded to the presidency.

The city has benefited by interests which have been promoted by him aside from those of a strictly personal business character. Mr. Ramey was one of the founders of the Sterling Paint & Color Company of Louisville, organized in 1897, of which he is vice-president. He was one of the organizers of, and is vice-president of the Allen Motor Car Company of Fort Worth, Texas. He is also interested in and a director of other corporations. He is a member of the Board of Trade and Commercial Clubs, as well as the Tavern Club and the Louisville Country Club. His religious tendencies are with the Baptist faith.

In citizenship Mr. Ramey stands for all that is progressive and beneficial, and in business life for all that is honorable. He has been to a great extent the architect of his own fortune and has builded wisely and well. A man of sound judgment, he never has arrived quickly at conclusions, but when once his mind is made up as to what is the right course nothing can deter him from pursuing it. He possesses excellent executive and business ability, combined with a resistless energy and resolute purpose, and while he has gained a handsome competence he has never selfishly used this for his own interests only, but has done what he could to promote the welfare of the city and to ameliorate hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. He recognizes fully man's obligation to his fellow men and throughout his life has been actuated by high and honorable principles.

WALTER FISK BOGGESS, M. D.—The subject of this review in one of Louisville's leading physicians, who has become established here as one of its ablest representatives. Walter Fisk Boggess is a native son, born on the farm

in Jefferson county January 19, 1863. He is the son of the Rev. Charles Young Boggess, who was a native of Muhlenberg county, Kentucky, born in 1827, the son of Robert Boggess, a native of North Carolina, who came to Kentucky in 1801, located in Muhlenberg county. The mother of Dr. Boggess was Rose M. Moorman, the daughter of Alanson Moorman, who was a native of Lynchburg, Virginia, and came to Meade county, Kentucky, early in life, settling in Jefferson county in 1858, where he died in 1895, at the age of eighty-eight years. His daughter, Rose M., was born in 1837, and died in 1905. Rev. Charles Young Boggess joined the Louisville Southern Methodist Episcopal Conference in 1854 and became an earnest worker in the active ministry until within the last few years. He now resides in Jefferson county, Kentucky, and is in his eighty-fourth year.

For a number of years Dr. Walter Fisk Boggess accompanied his father, who held pastorates in different towns, and was in consequence reared in various places and attended various public schools, afterward becoming a student at Forrest Academy. He was graduated from Vanderbilt University in 1882, with the degree of B. A. For two years he held the position of assistant instructor of the Greek language at that same institution.

Having decided upon the study of medicine as his future life work, he studied in Louisville and New York cities and received his M. D. degree in 1886. Dr. Boggess has met with unqualified success and has occupied a number of important positions in connection with his profession. He was assistant physician at Lakeland Asylum, the State Institution for the Insane near Louisville, for two years, and in 1890, began the regular work of a general practitioner in Louisville. He was professor of practice at the Louisville Medical College and is consulting physician at the Louisville City Hospital and also at the Deaconess Hospital. He is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, of the Kentucky State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Boggess married Lida Jones, the daughter of Colonel Stephen Jones of Abbington, Virginia. From this union there are two children: Elizabeth and Katherine.

Dr. Boggess has demonstrated that he has thoroughly improved the advantages which have been afforded him, and that he was particularly well equipped for the active work of his profession while still a very young man, being but twenty-three years of age when he received his M. D. degree, and his judgment and wisdom have been singularly matured by

the discipline which has been his and by his devotion to study. His life has been one of signal usefulness and honor, and it is a pleasure to offer even this brief resume and tribute.

HON. WILLIAM H. DYER.—In political as in business circles, the busy and useful citizen of Newport whose name heads this sketch has been of service to the people of this city, county and state. Mr. Dyer was born in Newport, April 19, 1868, a son of William H. and Virginia (Prentice) Hawthorn Dyer. His father was of English birth. His grandfather, William Dyer of Edinburgh was, with his brother, owner of several sea-going vessels, some of which he commanded from time to time on voyages of greater or lesser extent, and not the least interesting chapter in the family history is that detailing the particulars of his death at sea by storm and wreck. The senior William H. Dyer came as a boy to the United States with his mother, locating in Cincinnati, where early in his manhood he embarked in the manufacture of blank books, an enterprise in which he was quite successful. After his marriage to Virginia Prentice Hawthorn he took up his residence in Newport, where he died in 1870, at the early age of twenty-seven years, and where his widow survived until in 1876. The latter was a granddaughter of Richard Southgate, a prominent Kentucky pioneer who is represented by a biographical sketch on another page of this work. Her maiden name was Hawthorn, her father having been Jacob Hawthorn, her mother, Richard Southgate's daughter.

The immediate subject of this sketch was reared to manhood in Newport, receiving his education from public schools and from a collegiate institution in Cincinnati where he finished the prescribed course of study. When he was about nineteen years old he went to Paris, Texas, and there began the real battle of life. After a time he transferred his business headquarters to Waco, in that state, where he prospered through operations in real estate. Returning to Newport, he was again amid the scenes of his childhood and youth, where he has been doubly orphaned and where he had been carefully brought up by his grandfather and grandmother Hawthorn, from whose home he had gone forth a few years before to seek fortune in the far South. It was to take charge of his grandmother's estate that he came back. That he settled in due time, meanwhile giving attention to some other business. For some years he has been successful as a broker and real estate dealer. He was for several terms president of the Covington and Newport Real Estate Exchange and for more than ten years has been a director of the Newport National

Bank. His social relations have been various, and he was long a member of the Supreme Council of the Ancient Arabic Order. He is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

In his politics Mr. Dyer is a Republican, and he has for some years been active in the work of his party. In 1895 he was elected to represent his assembly district in the Kentucky legislature, and in 1900 to represent his senatorial district in the state senate. From the beginning of his political career he has been active and influential in the promotion of good government. He was a leader in the fight against gambling and pool rooms, which was inaugurated in Campbell county about 1905 and which after an aggressive campaign extending through three years swept all gambling from that division of the state. He was during the entire period chairman of the Law and Order League and of the Citizens' Committee. A memorable part of his good work in the senate was his authorship of the Quadriennial Assessment Bill, which became a law and is in beneficent operations in cities of the second class throughout the state. In all important deliberations of the senate during his membership of it he took an active part, and his prominence is attested by his having been, with Governor Cox, a member of the steering committee for the Republican party. In all his public work he has had in view the greatest good to the greatest number of his fellow citizens. It has not always been pleasant work, but history shows that it has been successful. It has been successful too in the face of bitter opposition that has stopped at nothing that promised to advance its interests. His compensation is mostly in his consciousness of having fought good fights for the right and in the recognition by the best element of the citizenship of Campbell county and the great state of Kentucky of the fact that he has always done so consistently and persistently and with utter disregard of his own personal interests.

EDWARD CARL HOAGLAND, JR.—In financial circles of Prospect, Kentucky, Edward Carl Hoagland is well known, for he is now acceptably filling the position of cashier in the Bank of Prospect, which bank he organized after having learned the banking business thoroughly with others. Mr. Hoagland was born in Sulphur, Henry county, Kentucky, September 20, 1880, the son of Edward C. and Cora O. (Morris) Hoagland.

The Hoaglands of Kentucky are of Scotch stock, and this branch of the family was founded in Kentucky by Isaac Hoagland, who with two of his brothers came from Scotland, Isaac settling in Woodford county, Kentucky, the other brothers settling respectively in In-

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E. O. Witherspoon M.D.

diana and Illinois. Isaac removed from Woodford county to Trimble county, where he died. Edward C. Hoagland, Sr., removed from Trimble county to Oldham county and for several years operated a woolen factory, then returned to the farm, where he now resides. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Hoagland married Cora V. Morris, who was born in Henry county Kentucky, the daughter of Squire John Morris, who was a Kentuckian by birth and lived all his life in Henry county. The children of Edward C. Hoagland, Sr., and wife are as follows: Ethel F., who married F. D. Hancock, of Sulphur, Kentucky; Edward C., Jr., subject; Arthur W., deceased; Frank M., assistant cashier of the Bank of Prospect, Kentucky; Martha L., and William G.

Edward C. Hoagland, Jr., was reared in Henry county and was educated at Fairmont College, Sulphur, Kentucky, and in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. In 1901 he entered the Deposit Bank in Sulphur, Kentucky, to learn the banking business and in February, 1903, he organized the Bank of Prospect, which opened for business February 15, 1903, with a paid up capital of fifteen thousand dollars and with William Johnston as president and Mr. Hoagland as cashier, which order has since been continued. In 1906 Mr. Hoagland organized the Bank of St. Matthews at St. Matthews, Kentucky, but after a few years sold his interests in that bank. Throughout all his business career he has been closely associated with monied interests, and his name in banking circles is one which carries with it weight and confidence, for he has always displayed thorough understanding of banking methods and the progressive spirit which enables one to advance beyond existing conditions into fields giving a broader outlook and wider scope.

Mr. Hoagland is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Master and Royal Arch Mason, and also an Odd Fellow. On April 29, 1899, he married Ola Mary, the daughter of William J. Johnston, president of the Bank of Prospect. To them has been born one daughter, Catherine Clay.

WILLIAM J. JOHNSTON, president of the Bank of Prospect and one of the leading men of Oldham county, Kentucky, was born near Crestwood, Oldham county, Kentucky, July 10, 1852, the son of James and Julia (Speer) Johnston, natives of Virginia. Mr. Johnston was reared on the farm and secured a common school education. He has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, meeting with de-

served success and now owns and occupies a fine farm in Oldham county, a minor part of the land lying in Jefferson county. Through practical, profitable and scientific farming he has become well equipped for the duties which devolve upon him in his official capacity. For a number of years he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Crestwood State Bank, at Crestwood, Kentucky, and was one of the organizers and incorporators and the first president of the Bank of Prospect. He is also president of the Orchard Grass-Seed Commission Company, which is an organization of agriculturists.

Mr. Johnston married Alberta Smith, who was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, the daughter of Isaac Clay Smith, a native of Virginia, but whose parents were pioneers of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnston children were born as follows: Clay Smith, a farmer on the home place in Oldham county, and Ola Mary, wife of Mr. E. C. Hoagland, Jr., cashier of the Bank of Prospect.

EZRA OFFUTT WITHERSPOON, M. D.—Dr. Witherspoon is a young and successful physician of Louisville, a man who has made his mark among older professional men, who has demonstrated that though his years are few his acquirements have preceded them to the extent that the future holds remarkable promise. His ancestry is one to be proud of, for he is the son of a line of professional men of intellect, education and success. Dr. Witherspoon was born in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, on October 3, 1878, the son of Oran H. and Mary Edmonia (Offutt) Witherspoon, the father born in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, on June 14, 1842, and died January 5, 1901, and the mother, born in Scott county, Kentucky, on February 4, 1845, is still living and now residing in Louisville. The grandfather was Dr. John Witherspoon, who was a pioneer physician of Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, where he practiced for many years and later established the J. & J. A. Witherspoon Bank, which afterwards became the Anderson County Deposit Bank and is now the Anderson National Bank. He was also associated with Mr. Saffel in operating a transportation business, carrying freight and passengers from Louisville to Danville via Frankfort. Dr. Oran H. Witherspoon, the father of our subject, was educated first in the common schools of the neighborhood and then entered the Kentucky Military Institute, finally being graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and Bellevue Medical College, New York City, graduating from both in 1865. He then engaged in practice in Lawrenceburg with his father, suc-

ceeded his father and continued there all his life. He was president of the Anderson County Medical Society and was health officer for Anderson county and also the city of Lawrenceburg.

Dr. E. O. Witherspoon, the subject of our sketch, was reared in Lawrenceburg and attended the public schools and later on the Georgetown (Kentucky) College. He was graduated from the Hospital Medical College, Louisville, in 1901 and for several years took post-graduate courses at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. He was interne at the Gray Street Infirmary for one year, then engaged in general practice in 1902. The Doctor was appointed assistant health officer of the city of Louisville in November, 1909. He is ex-president of his Alumni Association of the Hospital Medical College. He taught in the college seven years, beginning as assistant in chemistry and attaining a professorship in that department. He resigned to take a position as assistant in surgery in the same college, and attained a professorship in that branch. Dr. Witherspoon is associated with the staff of the City Hospital and the Home for the Incurables. He is a member of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons, the Louisville Academy of Medicine, the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Commercial Club, and state head physician for the Modern Woodmen of America.

Dr. Witherspoon married Nell E. Newman, who was born in Bardstown, and is the daughter of W. H. Newman, of Louisville.

JOHN MASON MORRIS, M. D., is a native son of the Blue Grass state, born in Henry county, Kentucky, on the 25th day of April, 1861. He is a prominent member of the medical profession of Louisville and his marked ability and careful preparation have gained him distinction in the line of his chosen work. He is the son of David Morris, who was a native of Woodford county, Kentucky. The great-grandfather Morris and his brother came over from Ireland in Colonial days, one settling in the North and one in Virginia. The mother of the Doctor was Amanda Watkins, the daughter of John Watkins, a Kentuckian. The father of our subject died in 1896, at the age of seventy-six years, and the mother died in May, 1910, aged eighty-three years.

Dr. Morris was reared on the farm. He graduated from Fairmount College, Henry county, in 1886, and then taught in that institution for two years. He was graduated from

the medical department of the University of Louisville in 1887, and began the practice of medicine in association with his brother, W. J., in Sulphur, Kentucky, and in 1891 he located in Louisville. He has been on the staff of St. Anthony's Hospital since the founding of that institution in 1904. He is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society, the Louisville Clinical Society, the Louisville Society of Medicine, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the National Anti-Tuberculosis Congress.

The Doctor is a deacon of Frankfort Avenue Baptist church. He was married in June, 1891, to Fronia L. Shouse, who was born in Henry county, Kentucky, the daughter of Dudley L. Shouse. To this union three daughters have been born: Fannie Newton, aged sixteen years; Helen, aged eight years; and Edith Mason, aged four years. As a physician Dr. Morris ranks among the most skilled in this part of the state, and is constantly broadening his knowledge and promoting his efficiency as a practitioner by reading, investigation and experiment. By his skill he has attained high standing and is meeting with excellent financial success as well.

THOMAS LEWIS EDELEN.—It cannot be denied that the Kentucky bar is one which has more than its quota of sound and brilliant reasoners and forensic lights, whose reputation extends far beyond the limits of the state. Naturally the greatest number of these are to be found in the capital city and among the most able representatives of the profession in Frankfort is Thomas Lewis Edelen. He is a native of Kentucky and like all true Kentuckians, very loyal to the state which gave him birth. The scenes upon which he first opened his eyes were in Harrodsburg, Mercer county, and the date of his nativity was December 28, 1857. The parents of Mr. Edelen were James H. and Mary (Lewis) Edelen, the former a native of Lebanon and the latter of Harrodsburg, and through their union the Scotch, English and Welsh elements are mingled in the veins of their son. The paternal grandfather, Leonard Edelen, was a native Kentuckian, and his wife bore the maiden name of Bruce. Her family was of Scotch origin, as is very evident by the name, and they had crossed the Atlantic at an early day, settling first in Virginia and subsequently coming over to Kentucky. The great-grandfather Edelen was a native of Maryland and the tracing of the lineage discovers his forbears living in England. The Welsh element enters through the mother of Mr. Edelen, the Lewis family in Kentucky being an old and

numerous one, coming originally from Virginia.

James H. Edelen, the father of Thomas Lewis Edelen, was a drug merchant, and in 1858, the year following the birth of the subject, he moved from Harrodsburg to Lebanon, and it was in the latter city that both he and his wife died. They were the parents of two children, Mr. Edelen's sister having become the wife of Mr. J. R. Gilkeson of Lebanon. Mr. Edelen passed his boyhood and youth in Lebanon and in private schools was prepared for college. In September, 1873, he entered what was then Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, and in 1877 he was graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His unusual ability was evident even in his student days, and he received the honors of his class. He had already come to a conclusion as to his life work and immediately took up the study of law at Lebanon under William B. Harrison, and in January, 1879, was licensed to practice law. He hung out his shingle at Lebanon and practiced there until 1891, going through the usual experiences of the young lawyer, winning encouragement even from defeat, possibly staring at a blank wall for a time in the fashion of the Hon. Peter Sterling, but eventually finding himself and winning the double benefit of prestige and practice. In 1891 he located in Frankfort and his subsequent career has been most gratifying. He was in partnership with former Governor Knott until that gentleman became dean of the law department of Central University, and for the first three years of his residence in the capital city he was state reporter of the Kentucky court of appeals and issued meanwhile volumes 104, 105, 106 and 107 of the Kentucky Reports. He eventually formed a partnership with the late United States senator, William Lindsay, with whom he was associated from 1908 until the death of Senator Lindsay in October, 1909. At present he is associated with Mr. W. O. Davis in the practice of the law and their partnership is one of recognized strength and reliability.

Mr. Edelen is one of Kentucky's prominent Republicans and is very active in the furtherance of the policies of the party. His lodge relations are confined to membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and he is Presbyterian in religious faith.

On November 19, 1884, Mr. Edelen forsook the ranks of the bachelors, taking as the lady to preside over his household Miss Eliza Bull, of St. Louis, Missouri. She is a native of St. Louis and a daughter of John C. Bull. They have three children: Lida P., J. Leonard and Mary Lewis Edelen. Another daughter, Ruth by name, died at the age of four years.

Mr. Edelen's activities are not confined to the

legal profession and among his other interests is the Capital Trust Company of Frankfort, of which he is president.

ROY LEWIS CARTER, M. D., a well-known physician of Louisville, Kentucky, was born on a farm in Oldham county, Kentucky, September 14, 1873. He is the son of Joseph Wilson and Fanny (Ingram) Carter, both natives of Oldham county, Kentucky. The paternal grandfather was Stephen O. Carter, a native of Virginia, and his wife, also a Virginian, was Susan Maddex. The maternal grandfather was Colonel William Ingram, a native of Kentucky, who was a large farmer and slave owner. He married Rebecca Hitt, who was born in Oldham county, the daughter of Joseph Hitt. She is still living in Oldham county, in her eighty-sixth year. The parents of the Doctor were married on the old Ingram homestead in Oldham county, and they became the parents of the following children: James Scott, on the old home place in Oldham county, Kentucky; Dr. Carter, subject; Susan May, and Ingram. The mother was born July 31, 1851, and died October 24, 1903. The father of the Doctor was born July 21, 1846, and has followed farming all his life in Oldham county. The Carters have always been Baptists in their religious faith, while the Ingrams have been allied with the Christian church.

Dr. Roy Lewis Carter secured his early education in the Oldham county schools. He came to Louisville in 1890 and worked as a clerk for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company from 1890 to 1895. Having made up his mind to make the medical profession his life study he, in 1895, entered the Hospital College of Louisville, Kentucky, from where he was graduated in June, 1898. He entered into the practice of medicine in Louisville and found his ambitions were justified with the success of his endeavors, and if a successful and growing practice is an earnest of the future he has every reason to be satisfied with his outlook towards his future business life.

Dr. Carter is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society, the Masonic Order and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Baptist Orphan's Home, and a member of the Long Run Baptist Mission Board. In March, 1891, the Doctor joined the East Baptist church and was elected and ordained deacon of the church in 1898, also serving as church clerk from 1908 until he left that church on January 1, 1910. At the present time he is a member and Deacon of Highland Baptist church.

Dr. Carter married Miss Addie Matilda Plaster, who was born in Owen county, Ken-

tucky, the daughter of William M. and Sarah E. Plaster, the marriage taking place on October 4, 1892, in Louisville. They have two children, Weible Stewart Carter, born October 18, 1893, graduated from the Louisville Male High School on June 16, 1910, receiving a gold medal in chemistry; William Taylor Carter, was born July 14, 1899.

WILLIAM JOSEPH BAKER, of the firm of W. J. Baker & Company, manufacturers of fly screens and sheet metal and wire specialties, Newport, Kentucky, was born on a farm in Campbell county May 25, 1866, a son of William and Lucinda (Nicholson) Baker, the father a native of Campbell county, the mother a native of Bracken county, Kentucky. Matthew Baker, grandfather of the immediate subject of this notice, was born in Pennsylvania and came while yet a young man to Kentucky, locating in pioneer times in what is now Campbell county. It is recalled as an interesting incident in the family history that he made his way down the Ohio river by means of a log raft, on which were packed such few things as he was enabled thus to bring to the new country. He located on a farm, became successful and prominent as a farmer and died at eighty-six, after a life of great activity and usefulness. His wife was Betsy Dye, a member of another pioneer family of Campbell county. She is well remembered by old residents in the vicinity of the old Baker homestead, where she died, deeply regretted by all who knew of her sterling character. William Baker, son of Matthew and Betsy (Dye) Baker, was reared and educated so far as was possible that he became a good and prosperous farmer, and the annals of his neighborhood show that he well met the expectations of his parents in that respect. He died on his homestead in 1904, aged eighty-four years. His widow is living at Clifton, a suburb of Newport. Of the four children of this worthy couple three are living.

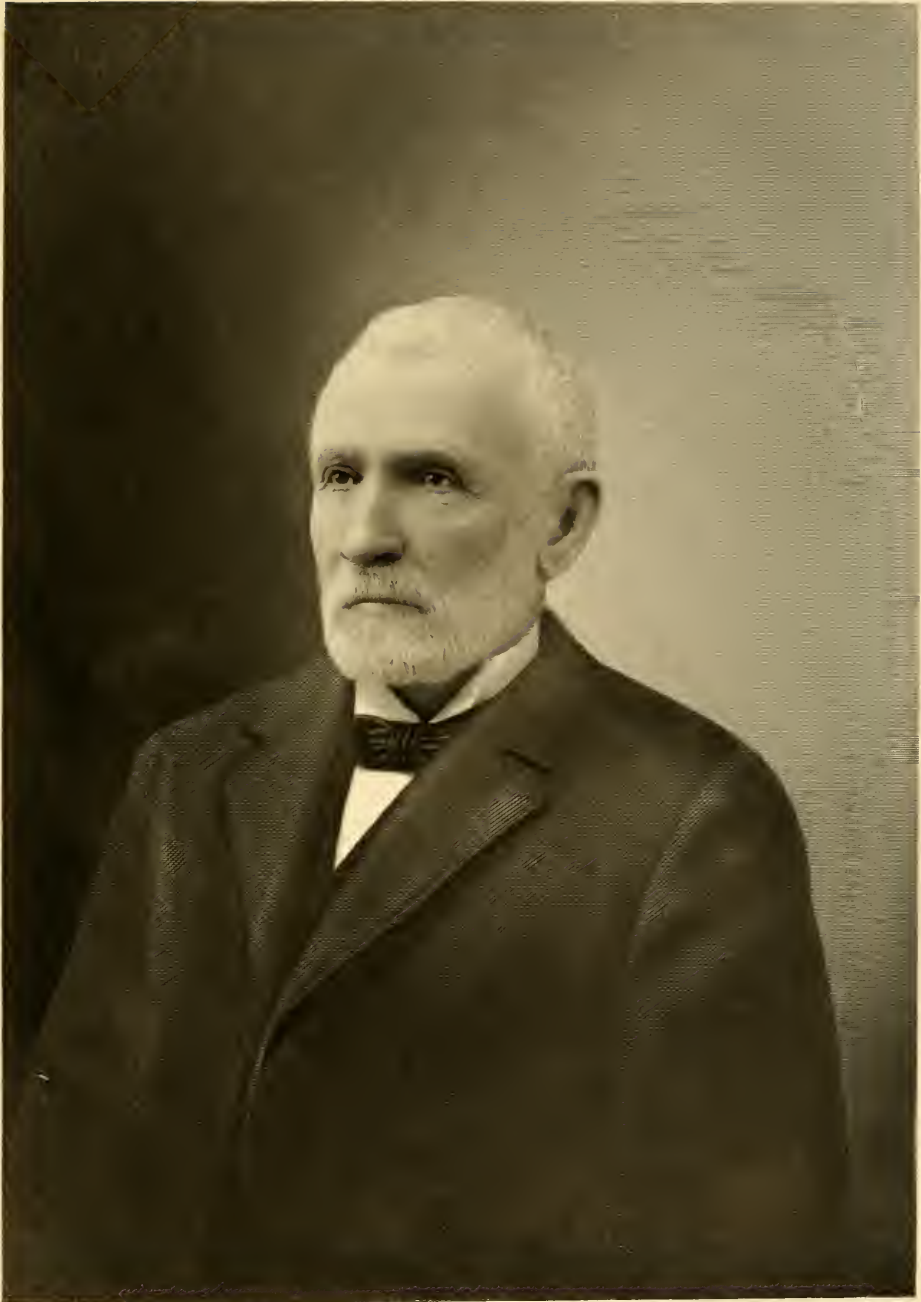
William J. Baker, second in order of birth of the children of William and Lucinda (Nicholson) Baker, was educated in common schools near his boyhood home and brought up as a farmer's boy of all work. At nineteen he entered the employ of the Standard Carriage Goods Company, of Cincinnati, which later became the Higgins Manufacturing Company of Newport. For this concern, under different organizations, he worked faithfully and intelligently for seventeen years, constantly gaining in usefulness and in earning capacity. On August 15, 1901, he engaged in business for himself in Cincinnati. The smallness of his beginning may be in-

ferred from the fact that his entire business in its first month amounted to only forty-two dollars. Its noteworthy growth is attested by the further fact that now its average monthly aggregate is eight thousand dollars, with a prospect of soon advancing to the ten thousand dollar mark. On August 15, 1904, he moved his enterprise to Newport, where he employs about sixty men the year round. The growth of this fine manufacturing business under his management speaks well for his ability as an organizer and promoter. He has taken his place among the leading manufacturers in the Cincinnati district, the products of his factory are sold throughout a wide territory and in some respects his enterprise has already attained to national reputation.

In other directions Mr. Baker finds time and inclination to be active and useful. He has long been interested in building associations and is a director of two. He was one of the organizers of the Daylight Building and Loan Association and of the Clifton Building and Loan Association, and was a leading spirit in the organization of the Citizens' Commercial and Savings Bank of Newport, of the board of directors of which he is a member. Of the town of Southgate, where he lives, he is one of the trustees. In his political affiliation he is a Democrat and it may be added that he is not without a recognized influence in important public movements of interest to his fellow citizens of Campbell county. It is of record that he was one of the promoters and organizers of the Newport Driving and Fair Association, of which he has been president during all its history, dating from 1909. To this now popular institution he gave five years of preliminary work, meeting objections, overcoming obstacles, smoothing the way and pushing it gradually and with great effort to certain success. He is a Knight of Pythias, identified with Eureka Lodge, No. 7, and as such is widely known in that order.

In 1897 he married Miss Elizabeth Burke, born in Newport, a daughter of Gerhart Burke, a basket maker well known in business circles until his death, which occurred in Newport when he had attained to his fifty-second year.

JOHN MEANS.—"A truly great life," says Webster, "when Heaven vouchsafes so rare a gift, is not a temporary flame, burning bright for a while and then expiring, giving place to returning darkness. It is rather a spark of fervent heat as well as radiant light, with power to enkindle the common mass of human mind; so that when it glimmers in its own decay, and finally goes out in death, no light follows, but it leaves the world all light, all



John Meany,

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on fire, from the potent contact of its own spirit." This quotation appeared in the memorial tribute preached by Rev. William D. Ryan, pastor of the Christian church, at the time of Mr. Means' death, February 14, 1910, and it is particularly apropos of his life. Following will be given a brief resume of Mr. Means' career with further extracts from the article referred to above.

John Means was one of the founders of Ashland, Kentucky, and was one of the most active factors in its subsequent upbuilding and development, besides which he was an essentially progressive business man, carrying successfully forward large industrial and financial interests. His ancestry was of Scotch origin, the name at one time having been preceded by the syllable Mac. In America Mayne and Maynes are traceable to the same origin and the Irish are disposed to spell the name Main or Mains. In Glasgow the name John Main appears in the record of 1666 among the "Martyrs of Covenant." Mr. Means' ancestors settled in North Ireland about the time of the reign of William III and have always been Presbyterians in their religious faith. In America they appear in two or three branches, one of which originally settled in New England, another in Pennsylvania, members of which subsequently removed to South Carolina, and others having come to Carolina direct from Ireland. William Means settled on the Juanita river, in Juanita county, Pennsylvania, in an early day, removing thence to South Carolina, where he became an earnest partisan of the colonies in their early troubles with Great Britain. Several of his sons participated in the Revolutionary war, the youngest of whom was Colonel John Means, grandfather of the subject of this review. Colonel Means was a native of Union district, South Carolina, where his birth occurred on the 14th of March, 1770. He was an extensive planter, an officer of the state militia and a member of the South Carolina state legislature during the session of 1815-16. He was strongly opposed to slavery in principle and in 1819 he removed to Ohio, taking with him his twenty-four slaves, to whom he gave their freedom. He settled in Adams county, Ohio, and became a farmer and iron manufacturer, being one of the pioneers in the iron industry and being largely interested in the building and operating of the first iron furnace in the Buckeye state. He was a member of the Ohio legislature 1825-27 and was an eminently influential man in business and public affairs. He married Ann Williamson, who was a native of South Carolina and whose maternal ancestry was traced back to Sir Isaac Newton.

Colonel Means died near Manchester, Ohio, on the 15th of March, 1837, his wife passing away on the 17th of August, 1840. Of their six children, Thomas Williamson Means, father of John Means, of this review, was born on the 23d of November, 1803, at Spartanburg, South Carolina. He spent six years in a select school established by his father, chiefly for the education of his own children, and he secured not only a good English training but also gained a respectable knowledge of the classics. After the family's removal to Ohio he spent some time on his father's farm and he also clerked in a store at West Union, in which his father had an interest. In 1826 he took a flat boat loaded with produce to New Orleans and after his return to Ohio he became storekeeper at Union Furnace, which his father and others were then building, some four miles distant from Hanging Rock, this being the first blast furnace to be built in Ohio in the Hanging Rock iron region; he had the pleasure of first firing this furnace. In 1837 he in company with David Sinton became the owner of the Union Furnace, which was rebuilt in 1844. In the following year was constructed the Ohio Furnace. In 1847 Thomas W. Means became interested in and helped to build the Buena Vista Furnace, in what is now Boyd county, Kentucky, and in 1852 he purchased the Bellefonte Furnace, in Kentucky. In 1854 he helped build the Vinton, Ohio, Furnace and in 1863, with others, bought the Pine Grove Furnace and Hanging Rock Coal Works; in the following year he became one of the owners of the Amanda Furnace, in Kentucky. In 1845 he and David Sinton built a tram road to the Ohio Furnace, this being one of the first roads of its kind in the country. In connection with the Culbertsons he built the Princess, a stone coal furnace, ten miles from Ashland. Under the supervision of him and David Sinton the experiments for introducing the hot blast were first made and at their Union Furnace they put up the second hot blast in the United States, only a few years after its introduction in England, in 1828. He was longer engaged and doubtless more extensively and directly concerned in the growth and prosperity of the iron business than any other man in the Ohio valley. Besides his extensive furnace interests he had considerable real estate holdings, owning as much as eighteen thousand acres of ore, coal and farm lands in Ohio and nearly thirty thousand acres in Kentucky. He was the originator of the Cincinnati & Big Sandy Packet Company and was a principal stockholder and one of the incorporators of the Norton Iron

Works, at Ashland. He helped lay out and develop Ashland; was a large stockholder in the Ironton Iron Railway; was one of the founders of the Second National Bank of Ironton, Ohio, being president of the latter institution for a number of years after its organization, in 1864; and was a director of the Ashland National Bank. In his political convictions he was originally a Whig, having cast his first vote for John Quincy Adams for president. At the time of the founding of the Republican party, in 1858, he became a staunch supporter of its principles and policies and during the Civil war he was an ardent Union man. He passed the latter years of his life at his home in Ashland, in which place he took up his residence on the 6th of April, 1882, and his death occurred June 8, 1890. He was married on the 4th of December, 1828, to Sarah Ellison, a native of Buckeye Station, Adams county, Ohio, and a daughter of John Ellison, an early settler in that county. She passed to her reward at Hanging Rock, in 1871, at the age of sixty-one years. They became the parents of nine children, eight of whom grew to maturity, of which John Means was the first in order of birth.

John Means, the immediate subject of this review, was born at West Union, Adams county, Ohio, on the 21st of September, 1829. He was afforded excellent educational advantages in his youth but on account of ill health left Marietta College, without graduating, in 1848. In the following year he pursued a special business course and began life as storekeeper at the Ohio Furnace, then owned by his father and David Sinton, of Cincinnati. Later he became bookkeeper at the furnace and in 1851 went to Buena Vista Furnace, in Boyd county, Kentucky, where he soon assumed the position of manager, retaining this position until 1855, in which year he located at Catlettsburg, where he became financial agent and supply agent for the furnace, acting in that capacity until the inception of the Civil war, which caused the fires to be extinguished in these great furnaces. In 1857 he established his home at Ashland, where he continued to reside during the balance of his life. He was one of the originators, in 1856, of the Cincinnati & Big Sandy Packet Company, a business comprised chiefly of large freighters in the iron region. This concern was incorporated in 1866, after which time Mr. Means was a director and a large stockholder in the same for a number of years. In 1856 he became a director in the Kentucky Iron, Coal and Manufacturing Company, organized for the purpose of founding and building the city of Ashland and for the establishment of fac-

ories and railways. In 1865 he was elected president of that company and served in that capacity for many years. He was one of the organizers of the Lexington & Big Sandy Railway Company, Eastern division, in which he was a large stockholder, served as director and vice-president and was elected president in 1870, this being one of the largest and most successful corporations in this section of Kentucky. To this concern belongs the Ashland Furnace, which was originated and planned by him, the entire plant having been built under his supervision: his twin daughters had the honor of first "firing" this great furnace, the date being August 30, 1869. Mr. Means was one of the organizers of the Ashland Coal Company; the Hanging Rock Iron & Coal Company; and later he was one of the principal owners of the Pine Grove, the Union and Ohio Furnaces, and the coal-mining interests of Hanging Rock, Ohio. He was one of the directors of the Norton Iron Works and was treasurer of that company while it was in progress of construction, in 1872. In the following year he was one of the organizers of the Low Moor Iron Company, of Virginia, becoming president of the same at the time of organization. He had a large interest in the fifty thousand acres of mineral and other lands of the above companies and he was generally concerned in the extensive enterprises of his father, who in turn had interests in the son's affairs. In 1856 he helped organize the Bank of Ashland, in which he was incumbent of the position of cashier from January, 1866, to July, 1869, and after resigning which position he continued as a director in the bank until its liquidation, in 1872, and the organization of its successor, the Ashland National Bank, of which he became vice-president. In 1870 he was interested in laying out the town of Russell, Kentucky, opposite Ironton, Ohio, and in the same year he bought land and laid out the Ashland cemetery, being trustee in management of the latter for a number of years. He was among the first to uncover the mineral wealth of Eastern Kentucky and was largely instrumental in bringing capital and skill to this section for its proper development.

In politics Mr. Means was ever aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party and during the war of the Rebellion he was a strong Union man. In 1860 Mr. Means was elected trustee of the town of Ashland and served continuously in that capacity and as a member of the city council for many years, some thirty in all. He was actively connected with every movement in upbuilding the community since the establishment of Ashland. During the Civil war he

was commissioned by the military board of the state to forward and pass over public ways all soldiers, recruits and war equipage in this part of Kentucky and in 1872 he was appointed, by Governor Leslie, as one of five commissioners from Kentucky to confer with five commissioners from each of seven other states to present a memorial to congress for the purpose of improving the Ohio river. He owned the Ashland Academy property and was a most liberal patron of education and an earnest supporter of the common-school system. In 1874 he was Republican candidate to represent his district in congress and while he received a heavy majority of the votes cast in his home county, the opposition majority precluded the possibility of his election. He was a man of the most extraordinary ability and capacity and never undertook any cause or work, which he did not succeed in bringing to a favorable issue. His religious faith coincided with the teachings of the Presbyterian church and he was a loyal and generous contributor to all matters concerning the church of this denomination in Ashland.

On the 25th of October, 1854, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Means to Mrs. Harriet E. Perkins, the youngest daughter of Dr. Samuel Prescott Hildreth, of Marietta, Ohio. Dr. Hildreth was a member of the Ohio legislature, was assistant state geologist and was one of the most learned and most prominent men in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Means became the parents of the following children—Thomas Hildreth is residing in the old homestead at Ashland; Eliza Isabella is the wife of William B. Seaton, of Ashland, concerning whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Lillian and Rosalie, twins, the former of whom is the wife of William E. Maynard, of Brooklyn, New York, and the latter is the wife of Dr. Ernst Luther Bullard, of Rockville, Maryland; Harold maintains his home at Ashland and Ellison Cooke resides at Low Moor, Virginia. Mrs. Means was summoned to eternal rest on the 13th of March, 1895, and on the 3d of June, 1896, in New York City, Mr. Means wedded Miss Mary Peck Seaton, a native of Greenup county, Kentucky, and a daughter of the later Samuel Seaton, a pioneer and well known citizen of Eastern Kentucky. John Means died at his home, in Ashland, February 14, 1910, and no greater tribute can be paid to his memory than that expressed in the article written by Rev. William D. Ryan at the time of his demise, a portion of the same being here incorporated.

"In this day, when disinterested citizenship is all too rare a jewel, it is helpful to reflect upon a course of high-minded patriotism such

as that of Mr. Means. For thirty years he sat in the city council. As chairman of the committee on finance he gave to the affairs of the city the same careful, efficient attention that his own business received. He was never so absorbed in his own affairs that he refused to serve his city. He sought no political preferment. In 1874 the nomination to represent his district in congress was, without his solicitation, tendered him. He accepted it and issued a declaration of his principles that was notable for its dignity, its clearness and its manliness. In the election of his opponent he lost nothing in prestige. Perhaps there is no need more urgent to-day than for this high-minded type of citizenship who recognize the obligations of patriotism in times of peace. Everything that had to do with human betterment concerned him. Throughout his career he has shown in a most practical way his interest in education. In the early days he promoted and sustained the Beech Grove Academy. Since the coming of the public schools he has given them his hearty and substantial support. The site for the building where all the colored children of our city are educated was his free gift, and one of our most beautiful school buildings was named in his honor.

"There was a modesty and lack of all ostentation in Mr. Mean's work as a benefactor. It is known that his ear was open to the cry of the poor. There is perhaps not a religious or philanthropic organization in the city that has not been aided by his liberality. In his giving, as in all affairs of his life, he had firm convictions of his own and acted in accord with them. It was his special delight to help the needy to help themselves. Without breaking the seal of silence that was usually about his benefactions, it may be said of him, as has been said of another, 'He added to the sun of human joy and were everyone to whom he did some loving service to bring a blossom to his grave, he would sleep to-night beneath a wilderness of flowers.'

"With mind as alert and enthusiasm as wholesome as that of a youth of twenty, this man of four score years would sit in his wheelchair and talk on any subject that might most interest his caller. His range of interests was remarkable in all its scope. In all lines of business he could, of course, talk as an expert; likewise in civil engineering, in metallurgy and in mining. But he could speak, too, with ripeness and wisdom in almost any realm of thought. To discuss with him history, or literature, or science, or questions of the day was to be delightfully entertained and instructed. He knew and loved the best in lit-

erature, and he had the best on his bookshelves. He had his heroes in American history, among them Lincoln, Grant and John Quincy Adams. An intensely active business career had not crowded out taste and time for the finer things of life, and in his declining years of dignified ease how great was his heritage of joy in these wider interests! His home was a radiating center of happiness, around him wife and other loved ones, whose highest joy was found in his comfort—a mutual devotion here that makes us whisper 'heaven' when we think of his home. May the Christ of Gethsemane comfort these aching hearts in this time of separation."

JAMES E. McCracken was born July 1, 1845, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and received a common school education. In his early life he was compelled to seek employment, owing to family financial affairs, and before the breaking out of the rebellion in 1860 he was in the state of Mississippi, there employed as mail boy carrying United States mail from Coffeeville to Panola by horse back. At the breaking out of the rebellion he returned to Cincinnati, Ohio.

A short while after his return from Mississippi he enlisted in the Eighteenth Regulars as a drummer boy, but did not go to the front, and through influence was released. Soon afterward, however, he enlisted and served six months as a United States teamster, doing some hard service. After his term of teamstership expired he remained with the Second Kentucky Cavalry and did duty at the battles of Shiloh, Iuka, Decatur and others. He then returned to Cincinnati, taking up the profession of river pilot, and secured a license as a U. S. Steersman, under the order of General Grant, doing duty on government transportation on White River, Arkansas, and lower Mississippi, and also on the Tennessee and Cumberland, and after the close of the Rebellion he still retained employment in that capacity, also holding other prominent positions on the river. He was then employed by the old Cincinnati and Nashville Packet Company, where he remained until 1875, when he retired from the river and embarked in the building material business, locating at the corner of Front & Ludlow streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, and is still in that business, his being one of the oldest established business houses in Cincinnati and is doing a large and heavy business, the firm being well known.

In 1865 he took up his residence in the city of Newport, Kentucky, and immediately became identified with the interests of that city, serving three terms in the city council from the First ward and four terms on the

Board of Education from the First ward, over which he was presiding officer for two years, when he retired with the greatest honors that were ever bestowed on a retiring president. He organized and founded the Campbell County Protestant Children's Home, and was its president for ten years, when he retired.

He was one of the most prominent and ardent workers for the Democratic party, and was the treasurer of its County Executive Committee for several years, and also held the position of chairman of the City Executive Committee for several years. In 1886 he declined to become a candidate for state representative, but on October 2d of the same year was nominated for mayor on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by a small majority. He was then appointed, by Judge McKibben, a member of the Police and Fire Commissioners' Board, and was elected chairman of the said board. He was identified with the old First National Bank of Newport, being one of its directors and stock-holders, and was one of the founders and organizers of the Newport Safe Deposit Company, being elected president, and has ever since been its presiding officer.

He assisted to organize and found the Newport Builders' Exchange, and was its first president, and was also one of the charter members of the Cincinnati Builders' Exchange, and in 1891 was elected president of the said exchange, being identified with the same for a great many years. He was at one time largely interested in the Clifton Suburban Home and Building Company, and also in the Ft. Thomas Land Company, over which he was the presiding officer. He has been identified with the Newport Mutual Fire Insurance Company for over twenty-five years, and in 1902 was elected its president.

In 1884 he became identified with the Order of Knights of Pythias, and soon thereafter joined the military branch. In 1890 he was appointed and served four years as quartermaster of the Kentucky Brigade. He served two years as chief of staff and two years as adjutant, when he was elected colonel, commanding the Fourth Regiment, under which capacity he served for four years. He was a member of General Carnahan's staff for two terms, and in 1905 was elected brigade commander of the Kentucky Brigade, and has since that time held that position, taking a very active part in the interests of the Order of Knights of Pythias, with the rank of brigadier general, and has commanded a great many large military parades.

The subject of this sketch was the youngest of five children of William and Lucy (Win-

ters) McCracken. William McCracken in his youth represented the Fifth ward of Cincinnati, and was a prominent member of the Democratic party. He was in the Mexican war, with General Robert Lytle, and after he returned from the war he became associated with the old Cincinnati *Commercial* paper, being also owner and editor of the *Columbus Delta*. Lucy (Winters) McCracken was the daughter of Captain John Winter, a steamboat capitalist. William McCracken's parents, Dr. Nathaniel McCracken and Bridget Collins McCracken were born near the city of Dublin, Ireland, and were the descendants of Colonel Joseph McCracken of the British Army, and Bridget Collins McCracken was the descendant of Bishop Banks of Ireland, and they emigrated to this country and settled in Cincinnati when the village consisted of thirty houses. They located on the outskirts of the village, what is now called Fourth street, between Walnut and Main, on the east side, known then as the old Presbyterian burying ground.

James E. McCracken married Adeline Maddox, the daughter of Charles Maddox, of Owen county, Kentucky, and they now reside at their country home, Bonnie Leslie, adjacent to the city of Newport.

General McCracken is considered a self-made man.

MASON BROWN LUCAS.—Few people are better known in the locality than Mason Brown Lucas, county jailer of Franklin county, a descendant of pioneer Kentuckians, and the possessor of an extremely interesting Civil war record. Mr. Lucas is a native of the state, having been born in Stamping Ground, Scott county, May 16, 1843. His parents were LeGrand and Luticia (Jones) Lucas, the father a native of the county which also gave his son birth and the mother, of Franklin county. LeGrand Lucas was for many years a hotel keeper at Stamping Ground and as a natural outcome both of his vocation and his genial personality was known for miles about. The grandfather, Stephen Lucas, was a native of the Blue Grass state, who shared its romantic history in the early days, and the great-grandfather, Thomas Lucas, was a native of England, who crossed the Atlantic and became one of the state's pioneers. The mother's family has likewise been identified with Kentucky for a number of generations. The father was Feeland Jones and the mother bore the maiden name of Betsy Greenwald, and was a member of a prominent family.

Mason Brown Lucas was reared in his native place and attended its public schools. At the age of seventeen he left the parental home

and came to Franklin county, which was to prove the scene of his subsequent career. Shortly afterward, although so young, he enlisted in the service of the Confederate army in the secret service corps under a Mr. Williams, from whom he became separated and of whom he quite lost track. In 1861 he joined the forces of General John Morgan, being a member of the Third Kentucky Cavalry, whose colonel was Richard M. Ginnolt, and served until the end of the war. He was captured at Buffington's Island in the Ohio River at the time of General Morgan's raid into Indiana and Ohio and was taken to Camp Morton, Indianapolis. Four months later he was transferred to Camp Douglas at Chicago, where he languished for fifteen months. Being subsequently exchanged he went to Chesapeake Bay and near Richmond re-entered the service, in which he continued until Lee's surrender. He served in the body guards of General John C. Breckinridge and President Jefferson Davis, and went with Davis to Washington, Georgia, where his forces were disbanded. At the latter place he was paid off with thirty-two Mexican dollars, this princely sum representing his compensation for four years' service to the Confederacy.

Mr. Lucas returned home and went to work on the farm, receiving for his labors one dollar a day, which compared favorably indeed with his previous compensation. A year later he began farming on his own account in Franklin county, and he has since then engaged successfully in the cultivation of the soil and particularly has dealt in tobacco. Mr. Lucas gives allegiance to the Democratic party and for four years was in the revenue service under President Cleveland. In 1909 he was elected county jailer by a majority of seven hundred and twenty.

Mr. Lucas laid the foundation of a home on October 22, 1867, when he was united in marriage to Miss Julia Polk Head, a native of Franklin county and the daughter of Thomas Jefferson Head. To this union were born six children (two of whom are deceased), as follows: Zeb Stewart; John Mason; Thomas Jefferson, who was killed; Luticia; Sally, deceased; and Mattie. The death of the wife and mother occurred in 1902. Mr. Lucas is a member of the Baptist church.

CLEMENT BENEDICT SPALDING, M. D.—Among the names of the younger physicians and surgeons of Louisville who have attained a satisfying degree of success is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch and whose name is descended from a line of ancestry that is a heritage of worth. He is the descendant of two old Kentucky families, the Spaldings

and the Hills. The paternal grandfather was Dr. Benedict Spalding, a native of Marion county, where for years he was a leading physician, practicing in Lebanon. He was a prominent man, a true Southerner in everything but one principle, he was an Abolitionist. He died soon after the war between the states. The father of our subject is Benedict Spalding, who was born in Lebanon, Kentucky, in 1851, was educated in the private school of Professor Failes, who is now the dean of Centre College, Kentucky, and was graduated from the Harvard Law School, Harvard University, since which time he has been in active successful practice in Lebanon, Kentucky. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Colonel Thomas P. Hill, one of Kentucky's prominent lawyers, who was a native of Lincoln county, Kentucky, where he practiced his profession for years successfully. He died in Stanford, Kentucky in December, 1908, at the age of eighty-three years. Mary, the mother of our subject, was born in Stanford, Lincoln county, Kentucky.

Clement Benedict Spalding is one of the younger practitioners in the medical and surgical art in Louisville, where he is practicing his profession in connection with Dr. Irvin Abel. He was born in Lebanon, Marion county, Kentucky, on April 4, 1880, the son of Benedict Spalding, attorney of that place. Dr. Spalding graduated from Centre College, Kentucky, with the degree of A. B. in 1901, and from the Louisville, Kentucky, Medical College in 1904. He was for one year interne at St. Joseph's Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky, then, in April 1905, came to Louisville and engaged in general practice, but at present limits his practice in a great extent to surgery. He is a member of the Physicians and Surgeons Society of Louisville, of the Jefferson County Medical Society, of the Kentucky State Medical Society, and of the Louisville Society of Medicine. He taught anatomy and surgery at the old Louisville Medical College, and also taught those same branches in the Louisville Hospital College, and is now demonstrator of operative surgery in the medical department of the University of Louisville and visiting surgeon to the Louisville City Hospital.

GEORGE H. AHLERING.—For a period of more than thirty years Mr. George H. Ahlering has been engaged in the practice of law in his native town of Newport, where he was born August 1, 1845. His parents, Henry and Mary (Abring) Ahlering, were both natives of Hanover, Germany, whence they came to the United States when young, the former having made the long and weary trip alone,

at the age of fifteen years, and the latter in the company of her parents, at which time she was a child of seven years. Both located at Newport, Campbell county, Kentucky, where they were reared, eventually met and where their marriage was solemnized in the year 1844. Mr. Ahlering became a contractor of prominence in his adopted home and laid many of the early streets of Newport, besides which he constructed various wharves on the Ohio river. On the inception of the Civil war he served for a short time in a Kentucky regiment, mostly on guard duty. He was summoned to eternal rest in 1904, at which time he had attained the venerable age of eighty-two years, and he was deeply mourned by relatives and a wide circle of loyal friends. He survived his cherished and devoted wife by two years, her death having occurred in her seventy-ninth year. Mr. and Mrs. Ahlering became the parents of nine children, five of whom are now living, the subject of this review being the first born.

George H. Ahlering received his preliminary education in the public schools at Newport, and he later supplemented this training by a course in the Commercial Business College, at Cincinnati. When twenty-one years of age he engaged in the grocery business at Newport, but disposed of this business at the end of one year, at which time he removed to Cold Springs, this county, where he followed the same business for several years and while a resident of this place he served most efficiently in the capacity of postmaster. He also served here as magistrate. In 1878 he began reading law in the offices of Judge McKibben, of Newport, and so rapid was his progress in the absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence that he was admitted to the Kentucky bar in the spring of 1879. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Newport, where he controls a large and representative clientage and where his success has been on a parity with his well directed efforts. For several years he maintained an office in the cities of Newport, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio, in partnership with C. L. Raison, under the firm name of Raison and Ahlering. In politics Mr. Ahlering gives an uncompromising support to the principles and policies of the Republican party, on whose ticket, in 1891, he was elected mayor of Newport. He served in this capacity for one year, when the change was made from the old to the new constitution. During his regime as head executive of the city the first brick-paved streets and the main sewers of Newport were constructed. During Governor Bradley's administration he served on

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T. R. Cartmell

his staff as aide-de-camp for a period of four years, with the rank of colonel, and he was also incumbent of this position during the short administration of Governor Taylor.

During the Civil war Mr. Ahlering performed guard duty as a member of the Kentucky state troops. He participated in the engagement at Cynthiana against General Morgan. Here he was captured and later paroled, in June, 1862. In 1863 he became connected with the commissary department of the Mississippi fleet, and after serving nine months he was discharged on account of disability. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-third Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and served as orderly sergeant about six months. Later he served in the same capacity under Colonel True, until his honorable discharge, in September, 1865. He saw much active service during the memorable Saltville raid. Mr. Ahlering has ever retained a deep interest in his old comrades in arms and the same is shown by his membership in William Nelson Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with Eureka Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Ahlering has been thrice married. He first wedded Miss Nannie Niles, in 1868, who was born and reared in Campbell county and who bore him two children—Walter H. and Daisy G., the latter of whom is the wife of Thomas Waters, of Kansas City. Mr. Waters is a traveling freight solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The second marriage of Mr. Ahlering was solemnized in the year 1883, at which time he was united to Miss Mary Moore, a native of Lexington, this state. She is survived by three daughters, namely—Nettie E., who remains at the paternal home; Lucy E., who is the wife of Harry O. Power and who resides in Zanesville, Ohio; and Viola, who is attending school at Fort Wayne, Indiana. His present wife, to whom he was married in 1895, was the widow of Fred Nash at the time of her marriage to Mr. Ahlering. Her maiden name was Minnie Perry and she is a native of Newport. Her mother was a direct descendant of William Washington, brother of General George Washington. No children have been born to the last marriage, but Mrs. Ahlering was the mother of two children by her first marriage, one of whom is living—Bettie Nash, who resides with her mother. Colonel Ahlering is a member of the Lutheran church, while his wife holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. The only son of Mr. Ahlering enlisted in the Second Kentucky Infantry during the Spanish-American war and served

during the entire campaign in Porto Rico. He is now engaged in farming at Dupont, Indiana.

THOMAS RODMAN CARTMELL.—Among the able practitioners at the Louisville bar is numbered Thomas Rodman Cartmell, who was born on the old Rodman homestead, the home of his maternal grandfather, on May 10, 1869, at a time when his parents were residents of Union county, Kentucky. The father of our subject was the late John Van Cartmell, who was born in Bullitt county, Kentucky, in 1830, the son of Henry Christ Cartmell, a native of Bullitt county, living about twenty miles from Shepherdsville, Kentucky, where he was a justice of the peace and a leading man, but he died early in life. His father was Nathaniel Cartmell, a native of Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Henry Christ Cartmell married Mary Aud, a Kentuckian by birth, whose people came to Kentucky from Maryland.

The mother of our subject was Annah Rodman, who was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, in 1838, the daughter of the late Judge Thomas A. Rodman, who for thirty years served as county judge of Oldham county. Judge Rodman was a native of Oldham county, Kentucky, and was descended from the old Quaker family of Rodmans, who settled originally in Pennsylvania. In 1849 John Van Cartmell, then a young man under twenty, came to Louisville, but subsequently removed to Caseyville, Kentucky, where he resided for a period of ten years, removing thence into Union county, Kentucky, where for many years he was a prominent man, serving two terms as deputy sheriff and one full term as sheriff of that county. He became a capitalist, and returning to Louisville in the spring of 1883, engaged in the wholesale tobacco business and so continued for a number of years, but retired from active business before his death, which occurred in Louisville July 31, 1889, his widow surviving him until June 11, 1899.

Thomas Rodman Cartmell was reared in Union county, Kentucky, and attended the public schools in Union county. Upon coming to Louisville with his parents in 1885, he attended the Cincinnati schools for three years, following this with a course at Rugby school in Louisville, then the Louisville Law School, where he received his degree of B. L. and finally supplemented this with a course in the law department of the University of Virginia. Mr. Cartmell, having thus equipped himself with a thorough grounding

in the requirements of his professional education, began the practice of law in Louisville, in March, 1896, and so continued until 1906, when he became connected with the legal department of the Kentucky Title Company of Louisville.

Mr. Cartmell's social tendencies find allegiance with the Masonic fraternity, in which he is a past master of Daylight Lodge, No. 760, F. & A. M. He married Mrs. Nellie E. Melton, daughter of John Wagner, of Harrison county, Indiana.

BENJAMIN GARDNER WILLIAMS.—A strong and able lawyer and a leader among the representatives of the legal profession of the capital city of Kentucky is Benjamin Gardner Williams. The possessor of unusual attainments and capable of inspiring the confidence of all with whom he comes in contact, Mr. Williams has upon more than one occasion been recognized by the people as the "Man of the Hour" and has fulfilled numerous important duties with which he has been intrusted with signal success. He is an unwavering supporter of the principles of Democracy and has held several public offices of importance, serving as county attorney from 1886 to 1890, and as county judge for the terms including the years between 1890 and 1898. In 1900, when the state of Kentucky became clothed with the dark habiliments of tragedy and mourning, Mr. Williams was chosen by the Goebel family to assist in the prosecution of the assassins of Governor Goebel.

Benjamin Gardner Williams was born in Morgan county, Kentucky, August 7, 1859, his eyes first opening to the light of day upon his father's farm. His parents were Mason Holly Prather and Priscilla (Patrick) Williams, both of them of North Carolina nativity and stock. The paternal grandfather, Mason Williams, was a Baptist preacher and farmer, who lived and labored to bring to healthy fruition both Kentucky's fertile acres and the souls of men, in what is now Magoffin county. He came from North Carolina at a very early day. He became well known in that section of the new state, and at different times was sheriff of Morgan county and representative of the county in the state legislature. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and possessed in high degree the sturdy characteristics of that stock.

Mr. Williams' father and his brother Dial S. Williams, enlisted in the Confederate army at the time of the Civil war, serving in the Fifth Kentucky Infantry. The latter was killed in June, 1864. At the close of the conflict the father returned to Morgan county and in 1865 sold his farm and moved to Mason county, where he remained for about two

years. In March, 1867, he came to the capital city, Frankfort, and began keeping hotel, a new vocation, which he pursued for a good many years. He was elected sheriff in 1876 and again in 1878, serving until 1880. He was subsequently appointed jailor to fill an unexpired term. He died in October, 1908, at the age of eighty-eight years, his birth having occurred November 15, 1819. His wife preceded him to the Great Beyond by a number of years, her death having occurred in October, 1896, at the age of seventy-six years. The family consisted of the following eight children: Dial S., Sarah Margaret, Mary J., Wiley C., Mason H. P. Jr., Rebecca, John B. and Ben G. In the matter of religious faith Mason Williams and his wife belonged to the Christian church, as indeed did his entire family.

Benjamin Gardner Williams was about eight years of age when his father moved to Frankfort, and within the pleasant limits of the capital city he has ever since resided. He attended the public schools and later the Kentucky Eclectic Institute, conducted by Mr. J. W. Dodd. Being drawn by natural inclination to the legal profession he began to read law and pursued a one year's course in law at the University of Virginia, being licensed to practice in 1884. He entered upon his active career almost immediately, and in evidence of the speedy recognition he won in professional circles in Frankfort is the fact that two years later, in 1886, he was elected county attorney, in which capacity he served until 1890. In the latter year he was elected county judge and was re-elected in 1894, his second term expiring in January, 1898. He then retired from public life to devote his entire attention to his practice, which has assumed large proportions, and is of an important character.

In 1892 Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Rose Whitworth, of Louisville, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Howard) Whitworth. Within the walls of their home are growing to manhood and womanhood the following eight children, by name Priscilla, Virginia, Rose, Ben G. Jr., Jane, John, Ann Howard and Ruth. Mr. Williams belongs to the Christian church and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN HILES, retired merchant and tobacco broker, is a descendant of an old Virginia family, his great-grandfather, William Gates, having emigrated to Kentucky, where he became a pioneer settler in Mason county prior to 1800. Mr. Hiles was born on the old homestead farm in Mason county, Kentucky, on the 7th of December, 1846, and is a son of Randolph and Elizabeth (Gates)

Hiles, both of whom were likewise natives of Mason county. Christian Hiles, paternal grandfather of the subject of this review, was born in Pennsylvania and moved to Kentucky early in the nineteenth century. He established his home in Mason county, near Dover, where he reclaimed a farm from the virgin wilderness. Both grandfathers served with distinction in the war of 1812 and were present at the time the great Indian chief, Tecumseh, was killed in the battle of Thames. In 1833 William Gates moved to Bracken county, this state, where he spent the residue of his life, his death having there occurred at the venerable age of seventy-eight years. Christian Hiles was a staunch Union man during the Civil war and served with efficiency in the recruiting department for the United States government. His son, Randolph Hiles, father of him whose name initiates this review, was a farmer and tobacco buyer in Bracken county, where he died, in 1849, at the early age of twenty-nine years. His wife, Elizabeth (Gates) Hiles, survived him by more than half a century and subsequently married James Stairs, by whom she became the mother of four children. She was summoned to the life eternal in Bracken county, in 1905, at the age of eighty-four years, deeply mourned by all who had come within the sphere of her gracious influence. Her grandfather, William Gates, was numbered among the sterling pioneers who came from Virginia to Kentucky in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He settled in Mason county, where he purchased one thousand acres of government land, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and he became an extensive planter and slave holder. He also erected a distillery, in which connection he carried on a successful business. He shipped produce by flat boat to New Orleans and frequently made the return trip on foot. He gained wide notoriety in his tobacco dealings. His regulation price for this article was six cents a pound, which was considered high in those days. Whenever asked in regard to the price received he always replied "six" and eventually became known by the sobriquet "Old Billy Six," which appellation was handed down through the succeeding generations, the subject of this review being commonly known as "Six Hiles" in connection with his tobacco operations. William Gates Jr., grandfather of William C. Hiles, of this sketch, was born in 1794, in Virginia, and at an early age accompanied his parents to the Blue Grass state. He followed in the footsteps of his father and he served in the battle of Thames in the war of 1812. He likewise saw Tecumseh killed and always maintained that a man by the name of

White killed the chief and not General Johnston. William Gates Jr, died on his plantation in Bracken county in 1878. His wife, whose maiden name was Theodosia Collins, was a cousin of Simon Kenton, the well known Kentucky pioneer.

Elizabeth (Gates) Hiles had four children by her first marriage, and of this number William C. was the third in order of birth and he is the elder of the two now living. He was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and attended the district schools of Mason and Bracken counties during the winter terms, assisting in the work of the farm during the summer seasons. When eighteen years of age he showed his intrinsic loyalty to the cause of the Union in the war between the states by enlisting as a private in Company C, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out at Cincinnati and served with valor during the remaining six months of the war. When twenty-one years of age he initiated his independent career as a merchant at Berlin, Kentucky. One year later he disposed of his store in Berlin and removed to Covington, Kenton county, where he engaged in the tobacco business. He carried on this line of enterprise for many years and achieved eminent success in the same as broker in the Cincinnati market and from 1899 to 1904 he was inspector for that market. In the latter year he retired from active business life and is now living in the enjoyment of former years of earnest toil and endeavor.

In politics Mr. Hiles is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and he served for five years as a member of the city council and four years as alderman in Covington. In the Masonic fraternity he is affiliated with the Blue Lodge, No. 156, Free & Accepted Masons.

In 1871 Mr. Hiles was united in marriage to Miss Mary Sommer, who was born and reared in the city of Covington and who is a daughter of John Sommer, who owned and operated the old Central Hotel at the corner of Pike and Washington streets in Covington for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Hiles became the parents of twelve children, of which number the following named are now living: Mary is the widow of Albert Sloscher; Gertrude is the wife of George Maloney and they reside in Bracken county, this state; Virginia is the wife of Adolph Hager, of Kenton county; Pettus is the wife of Ferdinand J. Ruh, of Covington, to whom a sketch is dedicated on other pages of this work; and Edwin remains at the parental home. The children who are deceased are Abigail, William C., Jr., John R., Leona, Anna and two who died in infancy.

Mrs. Hiles and the children are all communicants of the Catholic church, in which they hold membership in the parish of St. Patrick's church in Covington.

EDWIN TIMPSON BRUCE, M. D., is among the successful physicians of the younger class. He was born in New York city on March 22, 1880, and is the son of W. M. and Emily C. (Westerberg) Bruce, both natives of New York city, the father a descendant of Scotch ancestry and the mother of English parentage. W. M. Bruce is a graduate of Columbia College, and was a successful practitioner in the profession of law on Wall street for thirty years, being now retired.

Dr. Bruce acquired his early education in the New York city schools, took a further course at Temple College, Philadelphia, from which he received the degree of B. S. in 1897. He then entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, in which he spent three years and finally won his graduation degree of Doctor of Medicine from the medical department of Centre University, Kentucky, in 1905. While he was at the Jefferson Medical College and at Centre College he spent eighteen months at the Germantown Hospital, Philadelphia.

Having acquired a thorough knowledge of the duties of his profession the Doctor began active practice in Louisville in 1905, as a general practitioner, also making a specialty of X-ray diagnoses, the only physician in Louisville engaged in that special line. In connection with this work he is Radiographer to the University of Louisville and the Louisville City Hospital, and is on the staff of the Home of the Incurables.

Dr. Bruce is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Louisville, the Louisville Academy of Medicine, the Louisville Clinical, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is also a member of the Phi Chi, Greek letter fraternity.

Dr. Bruce married Isa Robertson, of Philadelphia, the daughter of James Robertson, a Scotchman who graduated as a physician from Edinburgh University and is now in mercantile business in Philadelphia. To the Doctor and wife has been born one son, Alfred Eli. The promise of the future for Dr. Bruce, judging from the record of the past, contains a vista that is most encouraging and promises a certain fulfillment.

ELLIOTT B. BEARD.—With many of the leading measures resulting in the permanent development of the city of Shelbyville, Elliott B. Beard has been identified, and his efforts have

been such that they have not only won him a place among the prominent people of the city, but have also contributed in a large measure to the general improvement and development of the city along lines of substantial advancement. At the bar and in the handling of business interests, Mr. Beard has become a factor in the life of Shelbyville, which is his native town and has been his continued place of residence, and of business.

Elliott B. Beard is a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, born January 15, 1868, the son of Dr. William F. and Matilda (Roberts) Beard. The father was born near Lexington, Kentucky, in 1835, the son of Joseph M. Beard, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1803, the son of Henry Beard, who was a native of Ireland, and settled first at Philadelphia, and then in Fayette county, Kentucky, in 1805. Joseph M. Beard, grandfather of Mr. Beard, removed from Fayette county to Oldham county, Kentucky, from where Dr. Beard, our subject's father, removed to Christiansburg, Shelby county, where he practiced medicine until 1890, when he removed to Shelbyville, where he has since practiced and is now the leading physician of Shelby county. Dr. Beard was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Louisville in the class of 1859. His wife, Matilda Roberts Beard, was born in Shelby county, and was the daughter of William Roberts, also a native of Shelby county.

Their son Elliott B. attended the public schools and was graduated from Georgetown (Ky.) College in 1890 with the degree of A. M. He taught for one year, then read law in the office of Pryor J. Foree, Shelbyville, and was admitted to the bar in 1893. Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails in securing a due measure of success, and the well known and able business man of whom this sketch is written has given in his career an exemplification of the truth of the statement. Soon after entering the practice of law, Mr. Beard formed a partnership with Judge Charles C. Marshall, which partnership was terminated in 1907 when Judge Marshall went on the Circuit bench.

Mr. Beard has served with credit in several positions and has in every instance received the commendation of his supporters and fellow-citizens. He served as judge of the city police court from 1896 to 1900, as city attorney from 1900 to 1902 and as master commissioner of Shelby county courts from 1903 to 1906 and as a member of the Kentucky Legislature in the session of 1908. He is an interested member of the Masonic Order, and has advanced to a high position in its lodges, being a member

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W.M. Smith

of Solomon Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., Shelbyville Chapter No. 2, R. A. M. and Shelby Commandery No. 32. He was one of a committee selected to prepare a book on Masonic laws of Kentucky. Mr. Beard married Miss Willie May Rives, the daughter of H. P. Rives, of Christian county, Kentucky.

WILLIAM MAYFIELD SMITH deserves consideration in this publication by reason of his standing as one of the representative members of the bar of the city of Louisville, as well as from the fact that he is a native son of the fine old Blue Grass state. He was born in Christian county, Kentucky, on the 3d of January, 1853, and is a son of Samuel R. and Mary J. (Pattillo) Smith, both of whom were born in the state of North Carolina, where they were reared and educated and where their marriage was solemnized, after which they came to Kentucky, first settling in Christian county, whence they later removed to Graves county, when their son William M. was seven years of age. Samuel R. Smith became a successful farmer of this state and both he and his wife continued to reside in Graves county until their death. Samuel R. Smith, Sr., grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, was of stanch English ancestry, and the family was founded in America in the Colonial epoch of our national history. He served as a soldier in the Continental army in the Revolutionary war. In the maternal line William Mayfield Smith traces his ancestry back to French-Huguenot stock, and the Pattillo family likewise was early founded in North Carolina.

William Mayfield Smith is indebted to the public schools of Mayfield, Kentucky, for his preliminary educational discipline, and in 1871-2 he was a student in the Louisville Law School, in which he was graduated in the latter year, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He had previously given careful attention to preliminary reading of the law and thus came to his profession admirably fortified for its work. He initiated practice in Mayfield, Kentucky, immediately after his graduation, and he soon gained distinctive precedence as one of the successful members of the bar of Graves county. He served four years as prosecuting attorney of that county, and also represented the same in the lower house of the state legislature. In 1892 Mr. Smith established his home in the city of Louisville, and from September of that year until the following February he was assistant United States district attorney for the Kentucky district. In February, 1893, in recognition of his eligibility and fine legal powers, President Cleveland conferred upon him the ap-

pointment to the office of United States district attorney for the same district. The incumbency he retained for a period of four years, and his retirement therefrom was the result of a change in the administration of national affairs, as the Republican party then came into power. So excellent had been his record as district attorney that he was made special district attorney for a period of eighteen months, at the expiration of which he retired. He has since given his attention to his private practice, in which he retains a large and representative clientage, and he is known as a skilled and versatile lawyer and well fortified counselor. In politics, as has already been intimated, he is a stanch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party. Mr. Smith is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the chivalric degrees, besides which he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Smith has twice been married. In 1874 he was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Anderson, daughter of Lucien Anderson, of Mayfield, Kentucky. She was summoned to the life eternal in 1879 and is survived by three sons:—Harry A., Terry P. and Lucien R. Harry A. and Lucien R. are engaged in the practice of law at Louisville and Mayfield, Kentucky, respectively, and the second son, Terry P., is engaged in the banking business in Mayfield. In 1887 Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Dillah Sherrill, daughter of Colonel Lee Sherrill, of Ballard county, Kentucky. The children of the second marriage are:—Linda Lee, Ralph W., William Mayfield Jr. and Ludie Sherrill. Mrs. Smith and the children are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and Mr. Smith is a member of the Christian church.

ALBERT L. BOEHMER.—One of the progressive business men who has contributed materially to the industrial and commercial prestige of the city of Covington is Albert Louis Boehmer, who is here engaged in the manufacturing of paints and who has through his well directed endeavors built up a large and prosperous enterprise, which is both wholesale and retail in its functions. Mr. Boehmer was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 19th of August, 1868, and is a son of Bernard and Mary (Meyer) Boehmer, the former of whom was born in Bissendorf, Germany, and the latter of whom was born in Minster, Auglaize county, Ohio. Bernard Boehmer was reared and educated in his native land and as a young man he severed the ties which bound him to home and fatherland and set forth to seek his fortune in America. He located in the city of

Cincinnati, where he followed the painter's trade, but he soon moved across the river to Covington, Kentucky, where he engaged in business on his own responsibility and where he continued as a successful contracting painter for a number of years. He died in Covington in 1887, at the age of fifty-four years, and his widow, who survived him about seven years, was fifty years of age at the time of her demise. Of the five children the subject of this review is the eldest and of the number only two are now living.

Albert Louis Boehmer was reared to maturity in Covington and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the parochial schools. At the age of fourteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship to the painter's trade under the able direction of his father, with whom he continued to be associated until the death of the latter. Thereafter he continued business as a contracting painter for about six years. In 1893 he established a small manufactory of paints and from this modest nucleus he has built up a very successful business. He has a well equipped retail paint store and practically all of the stock utilized in the same is manufactured by him. The trade of the concern is confined principally to Kenton and neighboring counties and is constantly increasing in scope and importance. Mr. Boehmer has shown a most progressive attitude and has interested himself in other local lines of business enterprise, including the development of real estate. He is president of the Beachwood Realty Company, which has effected the development and upbuilding of the attractive suburb of Beachwood. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Suburban Home & Land Company, and both of these corporations are now actively concerned in the developing of the fine suburban district known as Fort Mitchell. Though never a seeker of public office, Mr. Boehmer gives his allegiance to the Democratic party in so far as national and state issues are involved, but in local affairs he maintains a position independent of strict partisan lines. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Knights of America, and both he and his wife are communicants in St. Benedictus Catholic church.

On the 10th of May, 1910, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Boehmer to Miss Caroline E. Schmidt, who was born and reared in Covington and who is a daughter of Henry Schmidt, of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work.

GAVIN FULTON, M. D., a prominent member of the medical profession of Louisville, whose marked ability and careful preparation have gained him distinction in the line of his chosen

life work, has spent the most of his life here, and he is a native son, born in Louisville on April 8, 1873, the son of Edward and Caroline (Wilson) Fulton. The father was born in Zanesville, Ohio, the son of Robert Fulton, who was born in Pennsylvania and was one of the first men to cross the mountains into Ohio in his own conveyance, bringing with him his family. He was a pioneer of Zanesville, the old Fulton homestead there still standing and being occupied. The great grandfather was John Fulton, who came from Scotland with his widowed mother when a child and settled in what was then Robbstown, Pennsylvania. Edward Fulton, the father of our subject, came to Louisville as a youth of eighteen or nineteen years of age, and became one of the Spring Hill distillers of Louisville. He died on January 7, 1893, at the age of fifty-two years, and during his life was a quiet, home-loving man, and very fond of his large, well-selected library. The mother of our subject was born in Louisville, the daughter of Dr. Thomas Wilson and grand-daughter of Dr. Daniel Wilson, who founded what is now the Peter-Neat wholesale drug concern. Dr. Thomas Wilson was born in Louisville and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, but never practiced, as he took up the drug business upon the death of his father. Daniel Wilson, the pioneer, was a native of Georgia, of Virginia parentage. The mother died in 1882, at the age of forty-two years.

Dr. Fulton was reared in Louisville and received his education in that city, first attending the public and high schools. After grounding himself thoroughly in these preparatory courses he entered the University of Louisville in 1890, and was one of the two first four-year students to enter that institution. He was graduated there in 1894, with the degree of M. D., and was assistant to the professor of chemistry for one year in the Louisville University, then adjunct professor of diseases of children in the Kentucky Medical College for two years. At the end of that time he engaged in country practice in Oldham county, Kentucky, where he went on account of his health, but in 1903 he returned to Louisville and for the next three years was adjunct professor of physiology in the old Hospital College of Medicine. He is now (1910) adjunct professor in the diseases of children. Dr. Fulton is engaged in the general practice of medicine, at the same time making a specialty of children's diseases and obstetrics. He is a member of the staff of the Deaconess Hospital and chairman of the medical committee of the Baby's Free Milk Fund. He is a member of the Jefferson County

Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

The Doctor married Mary Henry Peter, who was born in Louisville, daughter of M. C. Peter, the well-known citizen and wholesale druggist of Louisville, of whom a sketch is published elsewhere in this work. From this union there are two children: Nellie Crutcher and Rhoda Peter. As a physician and surgeon Dr. Fulton is constantly broadening his knowledge and promoting his efficiency as a practitioner by reading and study.

CAPTAIN JOHN LINK, now retired, is one of Newport's interesting characters. He has a thrilling Civil war record, which includes some of the most important encounters in that struggle, and also can review twenty-five years' service in Newport's fire department, both in a minor capacity and as chief, he having been one of the city's original fire fighters. Captain Link was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, February 28, 1836, and is the son of Jacob and Jane (Hays) Link, the former a native of Bavaria, Germany, born in the year 1800, and the latter born in the same year in Philadelphia. The father cast his fortunes with the new world at a very early age and came across with little stock in trade with the exception of his knowledge of the butcher trade, which he had learned in Germany. In Philadelphia, where he first located, he met his future wife and married, and shortly afterward located in Wheeling, West Virginia, where Captain Link was born. The family made several changes of residence, living for different periods of time at Marietta, Ohio, Maysville, Kentucky, and finally located permanently in Newport in 1849. The father subsequently retired and died in 1857. The demise of his wife occurred in Newport some two years previously. They were the parents of five children, namely, Elizabeth, Mary, Philip, Captain Link and Charles. All of these are deceased with the exception of the subject of the biography. Charles, who died in Newport in 1876, served in the Civil war for a short time prior to its close, as a member of the Fifty-Third Kentucky Infantry.

Captain Link was an infant when his family left Wheeling, West Virginia, and was only thirteen years of age when the home was established in Newport. In the several places at which he resided during his early years he attended the public schools and obtained a common school education. When he became fifteen years of age he became apprenticed to an engineer on a steamboat plying on the Ohio river, and for several years thereafter the scenes of his activity were the upper and

lower Mississippi and Ohio rivers. At the beginning of the Civil war Captain Link enlisted in Company B of the Twenty-Third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry and served from 1861 until September 12, 1865, when he received his discharge. He veteranized and re-enlisted in the same company and regiment at Blaine's Cross Roads in East Tennessee in 1864. Under an order of the war department issued in 1864 all the river men were transferred from the army to the navy and Captain Link was transferred to the United States *Vindicator*, upon which he remained until his discharge. Previous to his transferral to the navy Captain Link participated in a number of engagements, among which were Round Mountain, Perrysville, Stone River, Tallahoma, Locust Grove, Battle Creek, Laverne, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Sweet Water and Blaine's Cross Roads. He was three times wounded but not seriously, and at none of these times was incapacitated.

After the conclusion of the war Captain Link returned to Newport and set bravely about to take up again the broken threads of life. He resumed his position in the Globe Rolling Mills and when in June, 1868, the Newport fire department was organized he was appointed stoker. In 1872 he became chief engineer of the department and the following year was appointed its captain under a new law passed by the legislature abolishing the office of chief engineer. When in course of time the abolished office was re-created Captain Link assumed its duties again in 1874 and remained in this capacity until 1889, when he retired. In a few years he returned to active life and from 1896 until 1901 served as chief of the fire department of Newport. In his service of over a quarter of a century he has inaugurated many improvements and much of the efficiency of the organization is directly due to his enlightened and zealous management of its affairs. His connection with the department beginning as it did at its inception, he has had a virgin field upon which to work, and the past record of the fire fighters is indeed a credit to its guiding spirit.

In the matter of politics Captain Link is an enthusiastic supporter of the policies and principles of Republicanism. He is a lodge man, belonging to the Masonic order, including the Knights Templar division, and for many years he held membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, although recently he has not affiliated.

In 1865 Captain Link was united in marriage to Anna Cronin, a native of Cincinnati and daughter of Morris and Anna Cronin, both of whom emigrated to the United States

from Ireland and located in the Queen City. Morris Cronin was a cabinet maker by trade. Seven children were born to this marriage, as follows: Charles, who died in 1894; Cora, who died in 1906; William, John, Jennie, Mollie and Lizzie (the two latter deceased). The mother of these children died in 1883 and Captain Link married again, this time to Sophia Risch, a native of Campbell county and the daughter of an emigrated German, named George Risch. Three sons were born to this union: George, Harry and Walter. The second Mrs. Link died in 1894.

CARL WEIDNER, M. D.—Nowhere are men so thoroughly grounded in the principles of education and in science generally as in the great German empire; and the educated German is the synonym of the well-rounded, broad cultured man, who may be depended upon to execute affairs of great importance requiring powers of mind and persistence. Dr. Weidner in large measure meets all of these requirements, and is regarded by many as an ideal physician. Certainly if patronage is any criterion of ability, he ranks high among the leading physicians in Louisville, where he is now enjoying a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. Carl Weidner is a native of Germany, born on the 12th day of September, 1857, at Hofgeismar, Hess-Nassau. He is the son of Jacob Weidner, who was a native of the above place, and where for many years he was engaged in cabinet and organ making, in which line he not only was a finished mechanic but an artist. The Doctor was reared in his native town, where he attended the gymnasium or high school. After leaving that school he took up the study of pharmacy, as a preparation for the medical profession. He came to the United States in 1874, coming directly to Louisville, Kentucky, where he had friends from the old country. In that city he engaged in the drug business until 1879, when he commenced the study of medicine and in that year entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, where he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of M. D. The Doctor next went to Europe and spent a year and a half in post graduate medical study at the University of Strassburg. Having thus splendidly equipped himself for his future life work, he returned to Louisville and immediately entered into the practice of medicine, in which he has been engaged ever since. He is well grounded in his profession, and is endowed by nature with those characteristics that particularly fit him for the work of this profession, which is the noblest of all. For years he was connected with the corps of instructors of the Kentucky School of Medicine, filling different chairs,

among them those of physiology, pathology, bacteriology and clinical medicine, and was the first instructor to give a systematic course in histology and bacteriology in Louisville. Since the merger of the medical colleges, Dr. Weidner has occupied the chair of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine. He has also been for many years connected with the different Louisville hospitals, and has taken great interest in those lines of professional work.

Dr. Weidner is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a valued member of the Masonic order, belonging to Aurora Lodge, No. 633, F. & A. M. The Doctor has been married twice. By his first marriage there are four children: Carl Jacob, M. D., graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville, served as house surgeon of St. Anthony's Hospital and is now in practice with his father. The second child is Teresa, the third, Walter and the fourth is Elise. The Doctor's second marriage was to Mamie, the daughter of William Lehr, a well-known painting contractor of Louisville, and to them two children have been born: Margaret and Garland. Dr. Weidner undoubtedly deserves his success, for while the physician occupies a foremost place among the learned professions, and the rewards for a successful career in this line are sufficient to attract an ever increasing number of the ambitious young men of the country, still the thorns are numerous among the roses and the successful practitioner has none of the ease which accompanies many of the professions, and no rewards are too great for the years of preparatory study, the perseverance required to get one into a good practice and the actual hardships which are endured in journeying in cold and rain to the patients far and near. Dr. Weidner has worked his way upward until he has found his level at the top.

JAMES L. DODGE.—On the old homestead estate which was the place of his nativity and which is eligibly located about three miles east of Paris, Bourbon county, Mr. Dodge is found as one of the representative agriculturists and stock-growers of his native county, where, both as a loyal and progressive citizen and as a reliable and substantial business man, he is well upholding the prestige of a name that has been identified with the annals of Kentucky history for four generations.

On his present fine homestead James L. Dodge was ushered into the world on the 17th of May, 1869, and he is a son of David M. and Rebecca J. (Kenney) Dodge, both of whom were likewise natives of this county,



Jas. L. Dodge

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where the former was born on the 1st of August, 1832, and the latter on the 24th of August, 1835. David M. Dodge was a son of Edwin M. and Elizabeth (Seamands) Dodge, natives respectively of Clark and Bourbon counties, this state. Edwin M. Dodge was a son of David and Dorcas (Mills) Dodge, the former of whom was the founder of the family in Kentucky, whence he came from Pennsylvania in the pioneer days and established his home in Clark county, where he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. The ancestors of David Dodge are as follows: His father was Isaac, son of Eli, son of Josiah, son of Josiah, son of John, son of Richard, who was the founder of the Dodge family in America. He appeared in Salem, Massachusetts in 1638.— See Genealogy of the Dodge Family. David Dodge reared a large family of children and many of his descendants are now to be found in various parts of the old Blue Grass commonwealth, as well as in other sections of the Union. Mrs. Elizabeth (Seamands) Dodge, paternal grandmother of James L. Dodge of this review, was a daughter of Manson Seamands, who served as major of a Kentucky regiment in the war of 1812 and who died in 1856; the maiden name of his wife was Newton.

Edwin M. Dodge was born in Clark county, Kentucky, about the year 1811 and was there reared to maturity under the conditions and influences of the pioneer epoch. As a young man he removed to Bourbon county and located in North Middletown precinct, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Seamands. There he continued his identification with farming and stock-growing until his death, which occurred about the year 1836, and his widow subsequently became the wife of Kinzea Stone. They continued to reside in Bourbon county until their death.

David M. Dodge remained with his mother and stepfather until he had attained to the age of twenty years, and in the meanwhile he duly availed himself of the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period, the while he contributed his quota to the work and management of the home farm. In February, 1852, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Adeline Fretwell, daughter of Pascal and Maria (Hildreth) Fretwell, both of whom were representatives of old Virginia families. Mrs. Adeline Dodge died in 1860, and of her four children Bettie is now the only one living; she is the widow of William Wood and resides in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana. The three deceased children were Mary D., Edwin M. and William P. On the

22d of May, 1861, David M. Dodge contracted a second marriage, having then been united in the bonds of wedlock to Miss Rebecca J. Kenney, daughter of Victor M. and Catherine A. (Rogers) Kenney, both of whom were born and reared in Bourbon county. Victor M. Kenney was a son of James Kenney, who was born in Virginia, where he was reared to adult age and whence he came when a young man to Kentucky, numbering himself among the pioneers of Bourbon county. His first wife, the mother of Victor M., bore the maiden name of Margaret Johnson, and after her death he contracted a second marriage. Mrs. Catherine A. (Rogers) Kenney was a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Spahr) Rogers, who were numbered among the early and honored pioneers of Bourbon county.

In 1856 David M. Dodge established his home on the farm now owned by his son James L., of this sketch, and as before stated, the place is located about three miles east of the thriving little city of Paris, on the Paris and North Middletown turnpike. He here gave the best of his splendid energies to the development and improvement of his property, and the tangible results of his efforts remain patent to all. He was a man of impregnable integrity in all the relations of life, was endowed with strong mentality and good judgment, and he was numbered among the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of his native county, where his death occurred, on his old homestead, on the 10th of April, 1903. He was a stanch Democrat in his political proclivities and his religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church. He did not hedge himself in with mere personal aggrandizement but was liberal and progressive in his civic attitude. His second wife, Mrs. Rebecca J. (Kenney) Dodge, who survives him and remains on the old homestead, bore him four children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered; Martha V. is the wife of Charles G. Blakely, of Topeka, Kansas; David M. died when about 34 years of age; James L. is the immediate subject of this review; and Victor K. is an interested principal of the Phoenix Motor Car Company, of Lexington, this state, where he maintains his residence.

James L. Dodge was reared to maturity on the old homestead which is his present place of abode and which was likewise that of his nativity, and after availing himself of the advantages of the district school he continued his higher academic studies in the Garth Institute, at Paris, this county. He has never severed his allegiance to the great productive

industry under whose influences he was reared and he is now the owner of the old homestead, to which he has added until his landed estate comprises 803 acres. The spacious residence and other buildings on the place are of the best type and this is recognized as one of the many fine farms that have given Bourbon county such distinctive prestige. As a young man Mr. Dodge began to devote special attention to the breeding and training of fine trotting and pacing horses, in which connection he gained precedence as one of the leading horsemen in the section which has ever represented his home. He still continues to own and handle a few high-grade horses and has never abated his love for the horse, but since the death of his father he has confined his energies more especially to diversified agriculture and to the raising of high-grade live stock, besides which he deals somewhat extensively in the same, making large shipments each year. He is one of the progressive and wideawake citizens of Bourbon county, ever ready to give his influence and aid in support of measures and enterprises advanced for the general good of the community, and while he has had naught of aspiration for public office he is found aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, in whose faith he was reared. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

On the 10th of December, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dodge to Miss Lucy H. Williams, who was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, on the 20th of September, 1869, and who was a daughter of John J. and Elizabeth (Stone) Williams. Of this union were born two children, one of whom died in infancy; the surviving child, Edgar W., was born on the 25th of November, 1893. Mrs. Dodge was summoned to the life eternal on the 17th of July, 1905, secure in the affectionate regard of all who had come within the sphere of her gracious influence.

GEORGE H. KLAENE, president of the Star Foundry Company, of Covington, is an able and representative business man in the city which has represented his home since he was a lad of about nine years of age. Mr. Klaene was born in Lutten, duchy of Oldenberg, Germany, on the 17th of October, 1857, and he is a son of Harmon Henry and Catherine (Boske) Klaene, both of whom were likewise natives of the German Empire, where the former was engaged in gardening and where his death occurred about the year 1859. The widowed mother and surviving children emigrated to the United States in 1866. The long and weary trip was made in a sailing vessel,

the voyage covering a period of ten weeks and three days. The "Austria Nome" landed at Baltimore, Maryland, when the family proceeded to Covington, Kenton county, Kentucky, where Mrs. Klaene joined her son Henry and her brother, John Boske, who had come to America in 1864. The mother passed the residue of her life in this city and was summoned to the life eternal at the venerable age of eighty-six years. She was the mother of five sons, four of whom accompanied her to the United States, and of the number three are now living, the subject of this review being the youngest of the family.

George H. Klaene was a lad of but nine years at the time of the family immigration to America and he was afforded the advantages of St. Joseph's parochial schools in Covington. When seventeen years of age he learned the moulder's trade in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, and he followed the same with marked success for a number of years in Cincinnati and Covington. In 1890 he became one of the organizers of the Star Foundry Company, which was incorporated, on the 17th of April of that year, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, four thousand of which was paid in. The official corps of this company consisted of the following: George H. Klaene, president; George Ling, vice-president; Gerhard Haar, treasurer. Anton Graving and Joseph Klaene, together with the above officers, constituted the original board of directors. On the 19th of April, 1906, the company was reorganized and reincorporated under the laws of the state, with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars. The present officers are: George H. Klaene, president; A. B. Graving, vice-president; and August Odberding, treasurer. They also constitute the present board of directors. The business was begun on a small scale as a jobbing foundry and later the manufacturing of stoves and ranges was introduced. The scope of the business has been gradually increased and the concern is now one of the most successful of its kind in the state. It employs a force of forty men and the trade covers the states of Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. The Star Foundry Company is widely known for its fair and honorable business methods, and one of the best assets of the company is the eminently reliable character of its executive officers.

In politics George H. Klaene is a staunch advocate of the cause of the Democratic party, and he has contributed in generous measure to the conservation of the civic and material welfare of the city which has so long represented his home. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, being members of the parish of St. Joseph's church.

Mr. Klaene is affiliated with the Catholic Benevolent Society and is now serving his second term as treasurer in the same.

In 1884 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Klaene to Miss Margaret Welling, who was born in Newport, Campbell county, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of Henry Welling, a representative citizen and business man of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Klaene became the parents of eight children, seven of whom are now living. Kathleen is deceased, and Mary, Clara, Frank, Anna, Gertrude, Margaret and Agnes all remain at the parental home.

ERNEST RICHARD JONES.—A man well-known and esteemed in this part of the state is Ernest Richard Jones, county superintendent of schools for Franklin county, an office to whose duties he has for the five years past brought a great deal of efficiency and discrimination. Mr. Jones shares the fortune of so much of America's representative citizenship of having been born on the farm, his birth having occurred in Fayette county, May 30, 1861, and his parents being John Hawkin and Agnes Elizabeth (Mitchell) Jones, both of them likewise Fayette county natives. The father answered to the dual calling of a carpenter and farmer, and was skilled in the trade which took him over a good part of that section of the country. The paternal grandfather was a native of the neighboring state of Virginia.

Ernest Richard Jones was reared upon the farm, moved to Franklin county in 1875, and received his education in the public schools, this being effectively supplemented by a normal course which prepared him for those pedagogic duties for which he was naturally inclined. For a while, however, he engaged in farming, and met with a good deal of success in this line, but at the age of twenty-eight he took his place at a teacher in the public schools of Franklin county. His career as a teacher and instructor of the young was of eighteen years duration, and fifteen years were spent in Switzer, Kentucky. In 1905 he was elected county superintendent of schools, and in 1909 was re-elected, now serving upon his second term of four years. He has also given excellent service as treasurer of the Educational Improvement Commission of Kentucky, which was organized in 1906 and has done its share toward the elevation of general educational standards. He is connected in a prominent capacity with the Kentucky Educational Association, being its present vice-president, and since its organization he has been one of the directors. Special distinction must attach to him as one of the prime movers of the cause, and as chairman of the legislative committee of the Ken-

tucky Educational Improvement Association, which drafted the bill known as the County School District bill, which passed into a law in 1908 by the action of the general assembly. The law gives Kentucky an educational system that ranks favorably with any of her sister states. Mr. Jones gives support, loyal and staunch, to the politics and principles of the Democratic party, and takes a sincere interest in all those matters which pertain to the general welfare. He is a member of the Baptist church and is moderator of the Franklin Baptist Association. His pleasant fraternal associations extend to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Jones was married, February 8, 1881, to Miss Mattie Switzer, of Franklin county. They are the parents of the following five children: William B., Fannie, Grover and Thomas and Betty, twins.

JOHN WALTER JEFFERS.—Although of the younger generation of Frankfort, John Walter Jeffers is a man who has already made his mark and has been honored with several high offices, both in a civic and fraternal relation, and to enumerate he is master commissioner, former chief deputy sheriff and past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, an organization in which he is widely known. The ancestry of Mr. Jeffers is in many ways of peculiar interest and well repays a passing survey. His grandfather, Elias Jeffers, was born in Scott county, Kentucky, February 11, 1820, and died in Frankfort, January 31, 1870. The parents of the foregoing were John and Polly (Tapp) Jeffers, both of them native Virginians, the father having been born in Culpeper county, that state. John Jeffers early identified himself with the Blue grass state and settled near Lexington, afterward removing to that city with his family and making his residence there for many years. Both the Jeffers and the Tapp family are of English descent. Elias Jeffers married Matilda Stubbs in 1841. The wife was a daughter of William and Betsy (Conway) Stubbs, Marylanders, who came to Kentucky by wagon in the year 1817, when Matilda was a babe eleven months old, her birth having occurred September 27, 1816. Her death occurred in Frankfort, March 5, 1895. To the grandparents of John Walter Jeffers were born four daughters and six sons, three of whom died in childhood. The others were James Wesley, (deceased), Benoni B., Mary Ellis (known as Alice), California, Albert Guino, Bettie Aline and Cordelia (or Cordeallah). Six children are thus living at the present day. Elias Jeffers and his wife were God-fearing people, the father being a member of the Christian

and the mother of the Baptist church. Elias Jeffers made the livelihood for himself and his family as a trader and farmer, and for the last six years of his life was assistant keeper of the Kentucky state penitentiary at Frankfort. He was a man who weighed over three hundred pounds and on account of his genial and generous personality was very popular in the community. His political convictions were Democratic.

Albert Guino Jeffers, father of the subject of the sketch, was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, at Versailles, on December 30, 1853. He passed his childhood in his native place and then moved to Anderson county. After leaving school he moved to Franklin county, became assistant keeper at the state penitentiary under his father, and subsequently took up the vocation of farming and stock raising, in which he has proved very successful, having kept in touch with the latest scientific developments. It was in 1902 that he entered upon his duties as sheriff of Franklin county, having been elected upon the Democratic ticket, and he served for a term of four years. He was in office during the prosecution of James Howard, one of the alleged assassins of Governor Goebel.

His service in this capacity had been preceded by eight years as deputy sheriff.

Albert Guino Jeffers was married in 1878 to Miss Olive Ann Cain, born in Meade county, Kentucky, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Coleman) Cain, who were likewise natives of Meade county. John Cain was a miller, and during the war he was in business at Grahampton. To this union was born two sons, John Walter and Howard Benoni.

John Walter Jeffers, whose name heads this account, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, August 2, 1880. He attended the Frankfort schools and was graduated from their higher department. Subsequent to this he studied stenography, bookkeeping and commercial law in a private school at Frankfort. When his father was elected sheriff in 1902 he became chief deputy, and he afterward successfully engaged in farming. In 1907 he was appointed master commissioner, which office he still holds. Like his forbears he is a stalwart supporter of the policies and principles of the Democratic party, and he is taking an influential position in its ranks. He is an enthusiastic Knight of Pythias and is past chancellor commander of the order. He was appointed to the receivership for the General Supply & Construction Company, which failed after securing the contract for the new state capitol building. These facts can not but be taken in

evidence of the confidence he inspires in his fellow citizens.

JOHN RINEHART WRIGHT, M. D.—Each calling or business has its place in the scheme of human existence, constituting a part of the plan whereby life's methods are pursued and man reaches his ultimate destiny. There is no class to whom greater gratitude is due than to those noble minded men whose life work has been the alleviation of the burden of suffering that rests upon the world, thus lengthening the span of human existence.

John Rinehart Wright, physician of Louisville, has gained distinctive precedence in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and is recognized as an authority on the diseases of those organs. Dr. Wright is a native of Illinois, born in Effingham, November 18, 1869. He is a son of the late William C. and — (Rinehart) Wright, the father a native of Maryland and the mother, born in Pennsylvania, both being early settlers of Illinois. The father was on his way with his father to the California gold fields in '49, and they went on their way as far as across the Rockies when they changed their plans and returned to Illinois and located there, where the father engaged in merchandising at Effingham. He died in 1891 and the mother in 1871.

Dr. Wright was reared in Effingham and secured his preliminary education at the public schools, graduating from the High School, following this with a course of study at Austen College at Effingham. Having decided upon medicine as his choice of a profession for his life work, he then attended the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, in 1891. In order to further perfect himself in his professional education, he took post graduate work in Chicago, and commenced his career as a practitioner in Colorado. In 1904 he located in Louisville, since which time he has been in continuous practice, making a specialty of the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Throughout the intervening years he has been a close and discriminating student of his profession, keeping in constant touch with the advanced ideas and methods of practice as set forth and followed by the leading members of the profession of the world.

He has served in a variety of positions in addition to the calls of his regular practice. He is on the medical staff of the Masonic Home for the Widows and Orphans, and on the staff of St. Mary & Elizabeth Hospital. For a time he was associate professor of the eye, ear, nose and throat at the Louisville Medical College and also at the University of Louisville. He is a member of the Jefferson

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County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and also of the West End Medical Society of Louisville and the Commercial Club.

Dr. Wright married Miss Emma Poplin, a native of Missouri, born in Poplar Bluff, which town was named for her grandfather, Green L. Poplin, a noted physician of Kentucky who moved into Missouri. Her father was John Poplin, deceased. Dr. Wright is recognized as a man of broad mind and scholarly attainments, who has carried his investigations far and wide into the realms of knowledge, while his ready adaptability enables him to apply with accuracy his knowledge to the needs of those who come under his professional care.

CHARLES D. GATES.—To say of him whose name heads this sketch that he has risen unaided from comparative obscurity to rank among the foremost manufacturers of the state is a statement that seems trite to those familiar with his life, yet it is but just to say in a history that will descend to future generations that his business record has been one that any man might be proud to possess. Beginning at the bottom round of the ladder he has advanced steadily step by step until he is now occupying a position of prominence reached by few. Through his entire business career he has been looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never making an engagement that he has not fulfilled, and standing to-day an example of what determination and force, combined with the highest degree of business probity, can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character.

Charles D. Gates was born in Hadlyme, Connecticut, August 21, 1855. His father, Francis E. Gates, now (1910) eighty-four years of age, is a direct descendant of the famous Gates family of Revolutionary times. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Maria Day, and is now deceased, was a member of the illustrious Hugerford family whose genealogy is recorded in the Knights of England. Thus coming of New England stock, Mr. Gates is from an ancestral line of which any one might justly be proud. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all prosperous farmers residing in the Connecticut valley.

In his boyhood days Charles D. Gates attended the district schools, and at the age of fifteen years he was sent to the Hartford graded schools, which he attended for a while and from which he went to a preparatory school at East Hampton, Massachusetts, and later attended the Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Massachusetts. He then became a "yankee school-teacher," in charge of the

graded schools at Moodus, Connecticut, as principal. Finding the schoolroom too confining and that the work of teaching was overtaxing his strength, Mr. Gates went to sea as a hand before the mast for one season. Returning home he was for one year more engaged in the outdoor work of a farmer.

His first venture in the commercial world and the one which decided his career was made in 1877, when he entered the service of the Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company, Incorporated, of Louisville, Kentucky, as yardmaster. He was then twenty-one years of age and he has continued in the service of this company ever since, and in the more than thirty-three years that have elapsed he has filled the positions of shipping clerk, foreman, superintendent, secretary, general manager and president, which latter office he now holds.

The Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company, Incorporated, is not only one of the greatest industries of Louisville, but also one of the largest of its kind in the United States. The head office is located in Louisville and several other branches are maintained at other places, including both New York city and San Francisco. It maintains in all thirty-two branch factories, the most important of which are located in Nashville, Tennessee; Huntington, West Virginia; Memphis, Tennessee; Paragould, Arkansas; Cairo, Illinois; Bowling Green, Kentucky, and Decatur, Alabama. From well selected hickory timber are manufactured handles used by woodmen, farmers, mechanics, miners, railroad contractors and the army and navy. The company, in addition to supplying a large domestic trade, does an enormous export business, supplying probably three-fourths of all the handles that are shipped to England, Germany, Australia and other foreign markets.

To the large interest of this company Mr. Gates has given close and constant attention for years, becoming familiar with every detail of the business and to his efforts have been due, in the main, the gratifying success in business with which the Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company has met, and to-day it is the largest concern of its kind in the world. Like all forceful men Mr. Gates has been in demand from other or outside enterprises and corporations, but he has never consented to hold any salaried office. He has served as vice-president of the Louisville Park Commission; and as director of the Lincoln Savings Bank and of the Louisville Board of Trade. He is a member of the Louisville Commercial Club, of the Filson Club and of the Louisville Country Club. Mr. Gates has

taken a lively interest in philanthropic and church work and affairs. He has served as president of the Presbyterian Alliance of Louisville, as an elder in the Presbyterian church and as chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and as president of the Presbyterian Orphan's Home. Mr. Gates is a thorough believer in association work, having been an active member of the Handle Manufacturers' Association of America, and having served as president of the Hickory Handle Manufacturers' Association for a number of years.

In commercial affairs he is possessed of keen penetration, the power of making a quick decision and firmness in maintaining his position once it is taken—essential attributes in a man who would dictate the policy of a great corporation. He maintains an attitude of open fearlessness and absolute frankness in business relations, so much that he cannot forgive or condone the lack of these traits in a competitor. Perhaps the recent words of an intimate associate of Charles D. Gates best sum up his dominant characteristics: "When he goes after anything he usually gets it, and when he gets anything good he is always willing to share it."

In politics Mr. Gates is a staunch Republican, but he has never sought political honors.

In 1884 Mr. Gates was united in marriage with Miss Lallie S. Davison, daughter of Edmond L. Davison. Mrs. Gates comes of an old, prominent and well connected Kentucky family. They have a delightful home, pleasant and congenial, where their friends meet with the most generous hospitality.

JOHN C. STROTHER.—There is no part of a biographical history of more general interest than the record of the bar. It is well known that the peace, prosperity and well being of every community depend upon the wise interpretation of the laws, as well as upon their judicious framing, and the records of those who are connected with this administration are of importance to present the future generations, John C. Strother is one who has been honored and is an honor to the legal fraternity of Kentucky. He stands to-day prominent among the leading members of the bar of the state, a position to which he has attained through marked ability.

Mr. J. C. Strother is a native son of Kentucky, born in Trimble county on February 25, 1846. His genealogy is so well defined in direct descent of his ancestry of such unassailable quality that it is only due to give a short sketch of it. Mr. Strother is descended from four pioneer families of the common-

wealth: The Strothers, the Owsleys, the Maddoxes and the Duncans. The Strother family is an ancient one and is supposed to have been of Scandinavian origin, and the name now exists in Sweden and Denmark. It is supposed to have crossed over into Northumberland, England, in the tenth century and has been conspicuous in the latter county for centuries, many members of different generations having held high official positions and belonged to the nobility. The original Strother settler in Kentucky was the Rev. George Strother, grandfather of our subject, who was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, on February 14, 1776, and there in 1796 married Mary Duncan. Immediately following their marriage they came to Kentucky. He was the son of John F. Strother and his wife Ann Strother (cousins). John F. was the son of Jeremiah, who married Catherine Kennerly, of Culpeper county, Virginia, and removed thence to South Carolina about the time of the Revolutionary war. Jeremiah was the son of James, who married Margaret French, of Culpeper county, Virginia, and he was the son of Jeremiah, who was a freeholder of Westmoreland county, Virginia, as early as 1703. He (Jeremiah) was the son of William, who was born in Virginia in about 1665, was a planter, and lived in the original country seat of his father William, who was the original emigrant from Northumberland, England, and settled in King George county, Virginia. His name first appeared in the records of Virginia on July 12, 1673, when he came into Rappahanock Court House and designated the mark of his cattle.

Rev. George Strother was a pioneer Methodist minister in Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he first settled. In 1801 he removed to Gallatin county, now Trimble county, where he and his wife lived the remainder of their lives. The father of our subject was the Rev. French Strother, son of Rev. George, and was born in Trimble county, Kentucky, in April, 1811, and died there in October, 1870. He married Lucinda Owsley Maddox, who was born in Trimble county, Kentucky, in April, 1823, and died in that county in March, 1883.

John C. Strother was born in Trimble county, Kentucky, on February 25, 1846. He attended the common schools and read law under the preceptorship of the late Hon. W. S. Pryor, chief justice of Kentucky, and the late Joseph Barbour, of the Kentucky superior court, was graduated from the law department of the University of Louisville with the class of 1869, and that same year began the practice at Owenton, Kentucky. During his first year at Owenton he was elected school commissioner of Owen county, a position he held for

seven years. In 1873 he was one of five candidates for the nomination of commonwealth attorney of the Owenton district, and after a heated contest was second in the convention and but for a dispute which arose over the nomination of judge would have been first, as he went into the convention with votes enough pledged to give him success. He took high rank at the bar of Owen and adjoining counties and maintained it as long as he practiced there. In 1885 he removed to Louisville to become chief deputy under the late Attila Cox, collector of internal revenue. In July, 1889, Mr. Strother returned to the practice of law, this time in Louisville, and in 1890 formed a partnership with Thomas R. Gordon under the firm name of Strother & Gordon, which continued for over ten years. In 1901 Mr. Strother and his son Shelby French Strother formed the firm of Strother & Strother, of which later on Rowan Hardin became a member under the firm name of Strother, Hardin & Strother. In 1903 Shelby Strother withdrew from the firm and entered Harvard University, and the firm continued as Strother & Hardin until November, 1904, when it was dissolved, since which time our subject has practiced alone.

Mr. Strother was for a number of years chief attorney for the Louisville Title Company. He was one of the organizers of and attorney for the Louisville Savings, Loan & Building Association, which loaned several million dollars and was very successful. The firm of Strother & Gordon was attorneys for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky. Mr. Strother has been prominent and successful at the Louisville bar and has appeared in many celebrated cases. He was attorney for J. G. Mattingly & Company, against J. G. Mattingly, which suit involved valuable trade marks; the case was carried to the Kentucky court of appeals, which enjoined Mr. Mattingly from the use of his own name, one of two instances of the kind ever occurring in the United States. Another celebrated case was that of John Loree against William Abner and others, which suit was brought to recover patent for over thirty thousand acres of Kentucky land, and in which noted case Mr. Strother was counsel for the defendants. The case was tried before Judge W. H. Taft, now president of the United States, was won by Mr. Strother, then carried to the United States circuit court of appeals, where the lower court was reversed and the case sent back for retrial. The story of this case reads like a romance and is very interesting. In the second trial before Judge Taft Mr. Strother won a de-

cidated victory and the suit ended. Mr. Strother also defended John Etly, indicted for the murder of his wife, which was one of the most celebrated criminal cases ever tried in Kentucky. Mr. Strother has always taken an active interest in politics, but has never sought nor held office since coming to Louisville except that of member of the Board of Education of the city under the new school law, to which he was elected in 1910 without solicitation.

Mr. Strother is a member of the Jefferson County and Kentucky State Bar Associations and is a Mason and Odd Fellow, a member of the Filson Club, Sons of the American Revolution and of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He married Mary Frances Greenwood, who was born in Bedford, Trimble county, Kentucky, the daughter of Isaac S. and Catherine Morton (Young) Greenwood, and Mr. and Mrs. Strothers are the parents of the following children: Catherine Pryor, Shelby French, Eugene Thomas (died in December, 1903) and Ralph Greenwood.

HUGH CROCKETT MCKEE, present superintendent of the Frankfort City Schools, has given distinguished service since his election to that important office in July, 1904, having become a potent factor in all movements which tend toward the elevation of educational standards in that city. By ancestral record and present loyalty Professor McKee is a representative Kentuckian. His forefathers and their achievements will merit a passing glance.

His parents were Robert B. and Serena D. McKee, the former born in the old McKee homestead which was patented under the Virginia government by John McKee, the subject's grandfather. John McKee was born in Virginia and was of Scotch-Irish lineage, and his wife was a daughter of Colonel Anthony Crockett of Revolutionary fame. Professor Hugh Crockett McKee is thus a great-grandson of that celebrated American. John McKee was a farmer by vocation and was the first magistrate of his district after Kentucky became a state. He lived to be eighty-four years of age and was a widely-known and much respected man.

Robert B. McKee, father of the subject, previous to the Civil war was employed for four years in the Western River and Harbor Improvements service. He was warden of the Missouri penitentiary at Jefferson City for six years before the war and devoted the last twenty-five years of his life to teaching in the public schools. He was state examiner under Hon. Deshay Pickett, superintendent of public instruction. At the time of his demise he was seventy-six years of age. His wife was a na-

tive of Ohio county, Kentucky, of Scotch-Irish descent. She bore her husband four children, of whom Professor McKee was the third.

Hugh Crockett McKee was born on the old McKee homestead in Franklin county, June 10, 1871. Upon this fair domain he was reared and came to young manhood. He received his early education in the public schools and his A. B. degree in the Kentucky Military Institute. As seen from the foregoing Professor McKee may claim his pedagogical inclinations by right of heritage. Soon after his graduation he taught school for two years at Shelbyville. He afterwards opened a private school at Frankfort, which he conducted for a good many years or until his election to the superintendency of the Frankfort city schools in July, 1904.

He has since attained recognition as one of the state's leading educators, having been president of the Kentucky Educational Association in 1909, which year the organization registered a very large membership and a successful campaign for better educational conditions was conducted throughout the state.

Professor McKee finds pleasure in his lodge relations. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. As to his church associations, he is junior warden of the Ascension Episcopal church, having been one of its vestrymen since 1902.

In 1897 Professor McKee was married to Miss Stella Jones, of Frankfort, daughter of Marcus A. and Sarah M. Jones. They have two daughters, Virginia and Sarah Mason.

FRANK G. ADER is an extensive contractor, and the breadth and importance of his business have made him a leading representative of trade interests and one of the substantial promoters of the material development and general prosperity of the country. Mr. Ader is in the concrete construction business at Newport, Kentucky, in which city he was born October 18, 1874, the son of Peter and Mary (Collett) Ader. The father, a native of Bavaria, Germany, when about two years old came to the United States with his parents in 1844, being the youngest of fourteen children. The family settled on a farm on Owl Creek, about seven miles from Newport, in Campbell county, Kentucky, where the parents of Peter lived the remainder of their lives. The farm is still owned by the heirs. Peter Ader was reared on the farm and when a young man went to Cincinnati and worked in a furniture factory for thirty years, maintaining his residence at Newport. In 1893, when the cement industry was in its infancy, he engaged in that

business in Newport, being the pioneer in that line in northern Kentucky, importing cement in those days from Germany. He built up an extensive business, in which he continued until his death, which occurred in 1904, on the 6th of July, at the age of sixty years. The business was carried on by Peter Ader & Son after 1900, Frank G., our subject, becoming a member at that date. Mr. Peter Ader was always very active in all that pertained to the best interests of the city, serving on the fire and police boards and holding several minor offices. In politics he was a lifelong Democrat, and during the time of the war between the states he was a member of the Home Guards at Newport. He was married twice, first to a Miss Krontz, who was the mother of two sons, and after her death he married Mary Collutt.

Mary Collutt, the mother of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, her parents both being foreign born, her father a native of Alsace Lorraine and her mother, from Prussia, Germany, of French descent. They came to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, and later became pioneers of Cincinnati. The mother had three sons by Peter Ader, of whom our subject is the eldest, and she died in Newport in 1906, at the age of sixty-three years. She had been previously married to Charles Wuest, by whom she had been the mother of two sons.

Frank G. Ader was reared in Newport and educated in the public schools, acquiring the branches usually taught in those departments. When fifteen years old he began mechanical engineering, and, learning the same, worked in Cincinnati for a time, but he was young and restless and wanted to see more of the world than he had hitherto had an opportunity of doing. For two years he stayed in Arizona and southern California, being employed as an engineer in those countries. Returning to Newport in 1900, he entered into business with his father in the concrete construction work, and after his father's death bought out the interests of the heirs and since 1904 has carried on the same under the firm name of the Frank G. Ader Construction Company, which has developed into one of the largest in this line in Kentucky, giving employment to many men and handling many large contracts.

In addition to Mr. Ader's regular business he is interested in various other affairs. He is a director in the Daylight Building Association of Newport and also director of the Cincinnati Builders' Supply Company. In politics Mr. Ader has always been a staunch Democrat but has never taken an active part

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J. F. Jew

in political affairs, as his business life made all the demands upon his time that he could manage.

On November 7, 1906, Mr. Ader was married to Elizabeth Huber, a native of Newport, Kentucky, and daughter of the late Phillip Huber, who for many years was a wholesale confectioner in Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Ader have one child, named Mary Julia.

JOHN Y. CONN.—Standing at the helm of two of Newport's most useful and thriving industries, the Newport Coal Company and the Newport Ice Company, is John Y. Conn, who serves in the capacity of president of both of those institutions. These two concerns give employment to nearly fifty men and thus contribute in good measure to the material prosperity of the city, and Mr. Conn thus plays the beneficent role of the citizen who furnishes honorable support for many of the more dependent members of society.

Mr. Conn is a native Kentuckian and was born in Jefferson county on September 4, 1859. His parents were Allen J. and Elizabeth (Tyler) Conn, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Jefferson county, Kentucky. The father was a farmer and was very successful in his chosen vocation, owning and operating a fertile tract of land situated about sixteen miles east of Louisville. Here he lived the greater part of his life and from here was called to his reward at the age of seventy years. The mother is the representative of an old Kentucky family and may be numbered among the pioneers of the Blue Grass state, or if not strictly speaking among the pioneers, Kentucky being one of the states earliest settled, she is, nevertheless, one of those who well remembers the charming life of Kentucky in ante-bellum days. Now at the age of seventy-six years she resides upon the old homestead. She is the mother of five children, three boys and two girls, two of whom are living at the present day, Mr. Conn and a younger sister, Mary Miller.

John Y. Conn passed his boyhood days upon the farm and enjoyed the manifold experiences of the lad who has an opportunity to live near to the heart of nature. He received a common school education and had some thought of following in the paternal footsteps in the choice of life work. In fact he adhered to this resolution until after his thirtieth birthday, pursuing his agricultural ventures independently in both his native county and in Shelby county. Somewhere near the year 1890 Mr. Conn located in Newport and organized the Frigid Ice Company, and he has ever since been closely and prominently identified with its fortunes, and for the

past ten years has served in the capacity of president, bringing to the solution of its problems judgment of a distinguished character. The plant is equipped with the most modern machinery, having indeed from the first employed the latest and best methods known in the business. It has been enlarged from time to time until it has a present capacity of seventy-five tons daily and supplying trade in both Newport and Cincinnati. This industry gives employment to about thirty people and is counted as one of the very substantial concerns of Newport.

Mr. Conn's executive gifts are by no means of small calibre and it is not strange that he has not been content to limit himself to the management of one concern, even though it be of an important character. On July 6, 1906, the Newport Coal Company began business, Mr. Conn having organized it and from the first served in the capacity of president. It has a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, and both a wholesale and retail business is done. This furnishes employment to between fifteen and twenty men and in the four years of its existence has experienced a steady growth, and should its future progress prove proportionate to its past it will eventually enroll itself among the large businesses of this part of the Blue Grass state.

On the 25th of September, 1870, Mr. Conn laid the foundation of a happy household by his marriage to R. Belle Frederick, a native of Jefferson county and the daughter of Blueford Frederick, a Jefferson county agriculturist and the member of an old Kentucky family which originally came from the "Old Dominion." Both Mr. and Mrs. Conn are members of the First Baptist church of Newport, the former having for many years been active in furthering the good and just measures promulgated by the church and having served as trustee for a period of fifteen years. Although not partisan in local matters Mr. Conn casts his vote with what its adherents are pleased to call the "Grand Old Party."

JAMES F. JETT.—One of the prominent and influential representatives of the great distilling industry in Kentucky is this well known and highly esteemed citizen of Carrollton, where his capitalistic interests are of broad scope and importance. He has achieved large and definite success through his own efforts and "by very intelligible merits," as Emerson wrote concerning the great Napoleon. Dependent entirely upon his own resources from his youth, Mr. Jett has had the power to marshal the forces at his command in an impregnable phalanx and has made of success not an accident but a logical result, the while

his course has been guided by those principles of integrity and honor that ever beget objective confidence and esteem. As one of the representative "captains of industry" in his native county and state Mr. Jett is well entitled to recognition in this history of Kentucky and Kentuckians.

James F. Jett was born at Carrollton, Carroll county, this state, on the 20th of June, 1847, and is a son of Richard V. and Elizabeth (Bradley) Jett, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in Maryland. The lineage of the Jett family is traced back to staunch French origin, and the name became identified with the annals of American history prior to the war of the Revolution. The original representatives of the name in the new world established their home in Virginia, and in that historic old commonwealth Richard V. Jett was reared to maturity under the sturdy discipline of the farm. As a young man he came to Kentucky and settled on a tract of land near Carrollton, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, in connection with which he also found definite requisition for his services at the work of his trade, that of shoemaker. He was here employed at his trade for a number of years, in the itinerant way common to the early days. He went about to the homes of the settlers and manufactured shoes from leather that had been tanned by them. Finally he removed from his farm to Carrollton, which was then a small village, and here he continued to reside until his death, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife, who was born in the year 1810, survived him by a score of years and attained to the venerable age of eighty-four years. She was a child at the time of the family removal from Maryland to Carroll county, and her parents established their home at Ghent, where they became pioneer settlers. Richard V. and Elizabeth (Bradley) Jett became the parents of ten children, of whom the subject of this review was the ninth in order of birth, and of the number six are now living.

James F. Jett was afforded but limited educational advantages in his boyhood and youth, as he was enabled to attend the common schools in only an irregular and desultory way, and he early initiated his career as one of the world's workers. His mind was receptive, however, and his ambition led him to read and study in an effective way, and this afforded him a firm foundation for the broad fund of information which he has since gained in connection with the practical associations of a significantly earnest and successful career. At the age of twenty years Mr. Jett

secured employment in the old Darlington distillery, near Carrollton, and with the same he continued to be identified for a period of three years, during which he applied himself zealously and gained an excellent knowledge of the various details of the business. After leaving this distillery he passed several years in the city of Lexington and he was employed in various positions at other points in the state. He was energetic and enterprising, carefully conserved his resources and eventually formulated definite plans for independent business operations. In 1881 he formed a partnership with his brothers, Joseph S., George W. and Albert N., and they established a small distillery in Carrollton. From this modest nucleus has been evolved the large and modern institution with which Mr. Jett continues to be actively identified, and the distillery is recognized as one of the most important in the state. In 1889 the business was incorporated under the title of the Jett Brothers Distilling Company, and its operations are based on a capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars. The stock in the corporation is now held almost entirely by Joseph S. and James F. Jett and they are numbered among the most progressive and substantial business men of their native county. James F. Jett has been the general manager of the business from the time of its foundation and has been president of the company from the time of its incorporation. The distillery is essentially modern in equipment and facilities, has a capacity for the utilization of five hundred bushels of grain daily, and its trade, based upon the high standard of products, extends throughout the most diverse sections of the Union. The "Richland" brand of whiskey is a product of this distillery and has long enjoyed marked popularity throughout the country. In connection with the distillery the by-products are effectively utilized in the feeding of cattle, and the large barns of the company have a capacity for the accommodation of five hundred head of cattle.

James F. Jett has been a hard worker during his entire career, and his capacity seems to have no bounds. He has not been self-centered or looked merely to individual aggrandizement, but as a citizen has manifested the utmost loyalty and public spirit. He has given his aid and influence in the promotion of innumerable measures and enterprises that have conserved the advancement and welfare of his home city and county, and it is worthy of special note that he was one of the foremost in promoting and carrying to successful completion the building of the fine bridge across the Kentucky river between Carrollton

and Prestonville,—a work that required eight years to compass. This enterprise met with much opposition but the great value of the bridge is now uniformly recognized, as it has afforded facilities of inestimable benefit to the city of Carrollton and to the inhabitants on the west side of the river. The undertaking was carried through by a private company, organized and incorporated for the purpose, and the city and its citizens also contributed to the funds required for the completion of the bridge. Mr. Jett became treasurer of the company at the time of its organization and still continues incumbent of this office. In 1909 he effected the organization of the Carrollton Leaf Tobacco Warehouse Company, which was incorporated with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars and of which he has been president from the start. The warehouse of this company is a substantial structure of brick, steel and concrete construction, and covers an entire acre of ground, as it is two hundred and four feet square in general lateral dimensions. It is one of the most modern buildings of its kind, as well as one of the largest, in the entire state, and affords facilities that are of great value in connection with the tobacco industry in this section of the state. Mr. Jett's public spirit has been further evidenced by his erection of the Carrollton opera house block, one of the best buildings in the city and one that affords the best of facilities for the better class of dramatic and musical entertainments which it is now possible to secure to the city. The fine auditorium has a seating capacity for the accommodation of six hundred persons, and is a credit and a source of pride to the city.

Though never imbued with any desire for public office, Mr. Jett accords a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party and he has contributed his quota to the success of its cause through his activity in its local contingent. He is affiliated with the Carrollton lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed the various official chairs, and this organization has but one member that has been longer identified therewith than he. Mr. Jett has also the distinction of being at the present time the oldest native-born citizen residing in Carrollton, where his circle of friends are coincident with that of his acquaintances.

In 1879 Mr. Jett was united in marriage to Miss Albertine Anders, who was born in the state of Arkansas, though a representative of an old Kentucky family. Though they have no children of their own Mr. and Mrs. Jett have shown a deep interest in aiding the children of others less fortunately placed, and

they have contributed most generously to the education of a number of children, while they are ever ready to give their aid in support of worthy charities and benevolences.

JETHRA HANCOCK, M. D.—Among the native sons who have been the architects of their own fortunes and have won both fame and fortune may be mentioned Dr. Jethra Hancock, physician of Louisville. Dr. Hancock was born in Birchville, Kentucky, on the 7th of July, 1875, the son of the Rev. Thomas Howell Hancock. The family traces its genealogy back to the Hancocks of Virginia. Rev. Thomas H. Hancock was born in Warren county, Kentucky, in 1834, the son of Isaac Hancock, a native of Warren county, Kentucky, and for fifty years was an evangelist of the Methodist Episcopal church, in eastern Kentucky. At the present time he is conducting a training school in Wayne county, Kentucky, which he founded and which is in line with his evangelistic work, in which he is still active. He is a pioneer in evangelical work in Kentucky, is a very devout Christian and has devoted his life to the church. He married Lucy Margaret Nichols, who was born in Elbo (also known as Nichols) Springs, twelve miles from Glasgow, in Barren county, the daughter of Thomas Nichols, who was a native of Kentucky, of Virginia parentage.

To Rev. Thomas H. Hancock and wife seven children were born, as follows: Cora, who married R. C. Lorimore and resides in Hart county, Kentucky; Ula married L. C. Thomas and resides in Hart county, Kentucky; Vontress married Bettie Means, who is now deceased, and he lives in Texas, engaged in the business of farming; Edgar married Nannie Lorimore and resides in Hart county, Kentucky; Jethra is our subject; Uel is engaged in newspaper work in New York city; and Ada is unmarried, a teacher in the Louisville public schools.

Dr. Hancock was reared on the farm and secured his education under Professor C. W. Matthews at Munfordsville and Greensburg, Kentucky. Professor Matthews is now living in retirement in Louisville. He is one of the best known educators in Kentucky, and many of the leading and most successful men of Louisville in all lines of business and the professions of to-day were his pupils. At the age of sixteen years Dr. Hancock went to work on the farm, working during the summers and attending school in winter time, and later teaching. By the time he was twenty years old he owned a good farm, which he had purchased with his earnings and which he still owns, and this is a record that very few young men can claim. He was graduated from the

Louisville Hospital Medical College in 1905, with the degree of M. D., and that same year entered the practice in Louisville in which he has been engaged ever since, meeting with the success that has attended all his endeavors and which he richly deserves for his industry, persistence and persevering application.

Dr. Hancock is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Greensburg Lodge, No. 54, F. & A. M. He is also a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In 1900 Dr. Hancock married Lora Heizer, of Greensburg, Kentucky, who died in December, 1901, her child dying at the same time.

MERREL CLUBB RANKIN, commissioner of agriculture, labor and statistics for the state of Kentucky, is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Frankfort, and in his capacity as a public servant has given the most efficient and discriminating service, which has served to corroborate in fullest measure the wisdom of the choice of his constituents. His office is an appropriate one, for his birth and early years are calculated to put him into sympathetic touch with the cause of the farmer, since he was born on a farm in Henry county, Kentucky, September 9, 1849, and there spent his boyhood and youth. His parents are Paschal Hickman and Rebecca (Clubb) Rankin, the father being a native of Henry county, Kentucky, and the mother, of Madison county, this state. His forbears were Southerners and patriots, his paternal grandfather, David Rankin, having been born in Harrison county, Kentucky, and his father, Mr. Rankin's great-grandfather, being a native of Virginia, who removed to the Blue Grass state and became one of its doughty pioneer settlers. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. On the maternal side the family is English in descent, and the grandfather, Elijah Clubb, was a Virginian.

Mr. Rankin's father, Paschal Hickman Rankin, engaged in the cultivation of the soil and spent his entire life in Henry county, and there was gathered to his fathers. He followed the approved pioneer custom and was the head of a large household. Of his five sons, four are now living, and of the six daughters, five are deceased.

In his youth Merrel Clubb Rankin lived upon his father's farm, coming close to Nature's heart, and as soon as he was old enough taking his place as an assistant in the manifold duties to be there encountered. He attended the common schools and had the advantage of about ten months' educational training in a college at New Castle, Kentucky. When he was but seventeen years of age he

was deprived of his father by death, and as he was one of the elder members of the family a large share of the care and support of the widowed mother and the younger brothers and sisters fell upon his shoulders. He was thus brought face to face with the stern responsibilities of life before his time, and when his youthful associates were enjoying the springtide of life. When their fortunes were made securer and the others were old enough to shift for themselves he was able to carve out his own destiny. He has always followed the occupation of an agriculturist and his success is doubtless largely due to the progressiveness of his ideas and the fidelity with which he keeps in touch with the latest scientific discoveries in his line.

Mr. Rankin has always been a Republican and has given the most loyal support to the party. In 1904 he was one of the prime movers in the organization of the American Society of Equity and also of the Burley Tobacco Society, and he gained prominence in the section by his yeoman service in the work of organizing the farmers and making convincing speeches in behalf of the cause for which he felt so keenly. He was made a popular and successful candidate for nomination by the Republican State Committee at Louisville in 1907 for his present office of commissioner of agriculture, labor and statistics for the state of Kentucky and was elected to this office in November, 1907, for a term of four years, dating from January 1, 1908. He takes pleasure in his fraternal relations, which extend to the Masons, in which he has attained to the Royal Arch degree, and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Since the age of sixteen years he has been a member of the Christian church and for sixteen years he has held the office of elder.

Mr. Rankin was married, January 5, 1871, to Miss Isabel Highfield, born in Madison county, Kentucky. She died in 1888 and left two children: James William Rankin, now clerk in his father's office; and Minnie Rankin. Mr. Rankin was married a second time, in 1892, the lady to become his wife being Mrs. Sarah E. Robertson, nee Kephart.

GEORGE GROVE SPEER, vice president of the People's State Bank at Frankfort, is a recognized authority on banking and finance and is the vigorous exponent of sound commercial principles. He was one of the organizers of the bank which, although it was incorporated no earlier than January 28, 1909, and began business June 23 of that year, already enjoys the reputation of being a substantial and conservative institution and has met with really remarkable success. The People's State Bank

has a capital of \$50,000, engages in general banking, and its officers are: O. H. Skiles, president; G. G. Speer, vice-president; and George Halmhuber, cashier.

George Grove Speer is a native of the Blue Grass state, having been born in Anderson county, March 12, 1869. He is the son of Dr. James William and Susan Mary (Mountjoy) Speer. His father was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, March 1, 1836, and is the son of James G. Speer, who was born in Virginia February 12, 1809, and died in May, 1909, at Alton, Anderson county, Kentucky, the home of his son, being at the time of his demise over a hundred years of age. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage and followed the calling of a physician. He was the great friend and associate of Abraham Lincoln, both of them sharing the same tastes and even the same birth year. At one time in Springfield Mr. Lincoln and James G. Speer shared the same office, the lawyer and physician preparing side by side for the fray of their respective professions. Dr. Speer prescribed, when the need arose, for the members of Mr. Lincoln's family. In course of time he returned from Illinois to the south and located in Oldham county, where he practiced for many years and became a prominent figure in the affairs of that section of the state.

In Oldham county Dr. James William Speer was born, reared and educated. In the question of life work he followed in the paternal footsteps, preparing in the Miami Medical College in Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he received his degree. In the Civil war he served in the Army of the Confederacy as a member of the famous "Orphan Brigade" and was a brave and gallant soldier. Upon first engaging in the practice of his profession he located in Alton, Anderson county, Kentucky, where ever since he has continued to reside and to minister to the ills of suffering humanity, meeting with eminent success. He is a loyal and unwavering Democrat, but has never been lured to office-seeking by the glamour of honor and emolument. His wife is a native of Alton and the daughter of George W. Mountjoy, and is a member of an old and numerous Anderson county family, distinguished by wealth and the possession of great tracts of land. This family, the Mountjoys, was originally of the "Old Dominion."

George Grove Speer is the only child of his parents. He was principally educated in the Kentucky Military Institute, from which he was graduated in 1886. He was naturally inclined to the legal profession and began the study of law at Lawrenceburg under Major L. W. McKee, being ultimately admitted to

the bar. In 1892 he began his practice at Lawrenceburg and continued until 1898, when on account of failing health he was forced to abandon his profession. He thenceforth devoted his whole time and energy to farming and to the breeding of saddle horses. He stood high in the confidence and esteem of the community and for twelve years held the office of master commissioner—from 1892 until 1904. In the latter year he entered the state auditor's office, having charge of the claim department, and holding this position for four years. The assumption of the above-mentioned position necessarily took him to the capital city, and he has ever since resided within the pleasant limits of Frankfort. Mr. Speer has been interested in a number of large business concerns of the city, probably the most important of these being his share in the organization of the thriving People's State Bank. He is a staunch adherent of Democratic principles and policies and takes a decided interest in public affairs generally. He is a member of the Christian church. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Speer assumed marital relations April 18, 1894, when he was united in marriage to Miss Hallie B. Hanks, daughter of Joseph and Harriet H. (Taylor) Hanks, of Lawrenceburg, Anderson county. They have one child, a son named William Carrol Speer.

BENJAMIN HALEY POINDEXTER.—The lineage of the subject of this review, who is secretary of the Southern National Life Insurance Company of Louisville, bespeaks long and prominent identification with the annals of American history, many representatives of the name showing that intrinsic loyalty and patriotism which led them to take an active part in the great conflict between the states, and others figuring conspicuously in the great questions of the day as represented in political warfare. Mr. Poindexter has an exceptionally fine ancestry, which is always a good beginning for any one, and a slight diversion in order to place a short sketch before the reader will not prove uninteresting and will show the stock from which Mr. Poindexter came and demonstrate some of the characteristics which often descend from one generation to another.

The Poindexters are of French Huguenot stock, who left France upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, going thence to the Isle of Jersey, where some of the family still live, thence coming to the new world, settling in Louisa county, Virginia. Among the members of the family to become prominent in the United States are: United States Senator

Poindexter, from Mississippi, who was born in Louisa county, Virginia; Colonel John A. Poindexter (an uncle of Benjamin H.), who served as a colonel in the war with Mexico under his personal friend, General Price, and who went to Missouri upon the breaking out of the war between the states to join General Price, and fought all through the war in the Southern army as a colonel on General Price's staff, dying a few years after the war closed. He became prominent in Missouri politics and at the time of his death was a prospective candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor. The Hon. Miles Poindexter, at present a member of Congress from the state of Washington and an "Insurgent" candidate for the United States Senate, is a cousin to our subject. All the Poindexters still bear the French Huguenot type of features and many characteristics, thus showing the strong and persistent personality of the progenitors. So far as the record at hand shows the original Virginia Poindexter settler was John, the father of David, and the grandfather of our subject, and the original Kentucky settler, David Poindexter, was born in Louisa county, Virginia, and there married Elizabeth Watts, of the old Virginia family of that name. Coming to Kentucky, he settled in Stamping Ground, where he lived the remainder of his days. He was engaged in the tanning business at Stamping Ground for many years, and also owned an interest in a Louisville tannery. The father of our subject is Richard Mentor Johnson Poindexter, who was born on the old homestead at Stamping Ground on June 30, 1833, and is still living. He was engaged in merchandising at Stamping Ground for many years, but for ten years has been retired from active business. He married Martha Jane Haley, who was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, the daughter of Benjamin Haley, a native of Kentucky, born of Virginia parents. Her brother, the Rev. T. P. Haley, has for many years been a minister of the Christian church, was at one time pastor of the Broadway Christian church at Louisville, was pastor of a St. Louis, Missouri, church and is now honorary pastor of Haley's Memorial Christian church, named in his honor, at Kansas City, Missouri. He married Mary McGarvey, sister to the Rev. McGarvey, for many years president of the Bible College at Lexington, Kentucky. Another brother of Mrs. Poindexter's, the Rev. Henry H. Haley, deceased, was a leading minister of the Christian church.

Benjamin H. Poindexter was reared on the old Poindexter homestead at Stamping Ground, Scott county. He received his education at Georgetown (Kentucky) College

and in 1878 went to Missouri, where for five years he was engaged in lead mining, and where he still holds important mining interests. Returning to Kentucky, he settled in Hawesville, where in 1890 he was elected county clerk of Hancock county, serving five years. During that period he organized the Bank of Lewisport, remaining the cashier of the same for five years. He then organized and was one of the incorporators of the Mechanic's Bank and Trust Company of Owensboro, becoming cashier of the institution and so continued until 1908, when he resigned to accept the secretaryship of the Southern National Life Insurance Company and removed to Louisville.

Mr. Poindexter married Emma Mason Barron, who was born in Owensboro, Kentucky, the daughter of Thomas Mason Barron and the great-great-granddaughter of George Mason of Gunston Hall, Virginia, the adjoining plantation to Mt. Vernon, Washington estate, on the Potomac. He was the author of the Virginia Bill of Rights, and was conspicuous in the framing of the American Constitution. He received grants from Virginia for large tracts of Kentucky lands, and a tract of ten thousand acres lying in Daviess county was among them. The warrant for these lands is still held by the family, and while much of the land has passed into other hands the Mason claim is still valid and no deed has ever been, or can be made, to them without the consent of the Mason heirs. Upon this tract of Daviess county land, Thomas Mason Barron settled at an early date, coming from Virginia and bringing his family and stores, making the entire trip in carriages. Mrs. Poindexter, through her descent from George Mason, is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution, in which she is active, having been twice a delegate to the national meetings and served on different committees.

Mr. Poindexter takes an active interest in the Masonic Order and is a member of Owensboro Lodge, No. 303, F. & A. M., Owensboro Chapter, R. A. M., Owensboro Commandery, K. T., and Kosair Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In person, in talents and in character Mr. Poindexter is a worthy of his race, and he has attained to distinction in various lines of life, which is indicative of great mental breadth and superior business qualifications.

THOMAS J. MINARY.—If there is any one feature that gives emphasis to the enterprising character of the city of Louisville in this progressive era it is the superiority of the facilities provided for rapid transit within her borders, and, judged by the high standard main-



F. J. Minam

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tained, the Kentucky metropolis holds rank with the leading cities of the Union. In the providing of such admirable facilities the Louisville Railway Company has accomplished a large and important contribution to the public utilities of the city, and of this staunch corporation Thomas J. Minary is president. The fine modern system of this company is one that will compare more than favorably with those of other cities throughout the Union, and the full appreciation of the efficiency of the service can be gained only by those who have been able to make a comparison between the same and those employed in other cities of the same class and of even far greater population. As the head of Louisville Railway Company Mr. Minary has shown an administrative and directing power equal to every emergency and contingency, and his generalship and constructive ability have done much to further the growth and material prosperity of Louisville, as well as to offer its citizens the present admirable facilities within and without the gates of the city. As one of the essentially representative business men and alert and progressive citizens of the state and its leading city, Mr. Minary is consistently given recognition in this publication.

Thomas J. Minary was born in Versailles, Woodford county, Kentucky, on the 19th of August, 1850, and is a son of John S. and George Ann (Stone) Minary, the father a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Woodford county when a young man and remained there the residue of his life, and the latter of whom was a member of the old and well known Stone family, whose name has long been prominently identified with the history of this commonwealth. John S. Minary was one of the pioneer merchants and influential and honored citizens of Versailles, and there he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1900. The mother is still living at the venerable age of eighty-three, and of their children five sons and one daughter are now living.

Thomas J. Minary, whose name initiates this review, gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native city and at the age of seventeen years he became a salesman in his father's store, one of the leading mercantile establishments of Versailles, where he continued to be thus engaged until 1869 when, at the age of nineteen years he came to Louisville,—a city in which he was destined to gain distinctive success and marked prominence in connection with business and civic affairs of wide scope and importance. Here he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1872, when he became secretary of

the Central Passenger Railroad Company, operating one of the two pioneer street railways of Louisville. In 1876 recognition of his fine executive powers was given, for in that year he was chosen general manager of the business of the company. Under his energetic and well directed management large and valuable improvements were made in the properties controlled by the company. More adequate service was provided over existing lines and new lines were extended, besides which improvements were made in the rolling stock and the various other operative facilities of the system. In 1888 Mr. Minary was elected president of the company, and of this position he continued incumbent until the following year, when all of the street railway interests of the city were consolidated under the title of the Louisville City Railway Company. Mr. Minary became one of the heavy stockholders of the company at the time of its incorporation and its organization, and the effective amalgamation of all street railway interests in the city was largely promoted through his earnest efforts and able presentation of the case to the interested principals. He continued to be an active executive of the new corporation after the same was formed, and in 1901 he was elected president of the same, of which responsible and exacting office he has since continued the able and valued incumbent. He has accomplished a great work in extending and perfecting of the complex system controlled by the company, has been animated by distinctive public spirit, and has done all in his power to conserve the interests of the stockholders of his company, while advocating liberality in all extension and equipment work. The citizens of Louisville have a full appreciation of the facilities afforded, and adverse criticism can come only from those moved by political motives or lack of knowledge.

Mr. Minary has made noteworthy progress during his years of active identification with industrial and civic interests, and his career has been marked by insuperable integrity of purpose as well as by broad and liberal policies. His capitalistic interests ramify outside of the corporation just mentioned, and in the field of street railway enterprise he has been a prominent figure in other cities than Louisville. At one time he owned a controlling interest in and was president of the Southern Street Railway Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, and later he became largely interested in the street railways of Springfield, that state, where he was for a time president of the Consolidated Railway Company. He is a member of the directorate of the German National Bank of

Louisville, is the owner of valuable realty in the city and other parts of the state, and has other large capitalistic interests of varied and important order.

Mr. Minary is essentially a business man and realizes that his maximum powers are best exercised along avenues of constructive and administrative work. Thus he has never manifested aught of ambition for political office, though he is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which his party stands sponsor. He is identified with the Louisville Commercial Club and also holds membership in other civic and fraternal organizations of prominence in his home city, where his popularity in both business and social circles is of the most unequivocal type.

On the 12th of June, 1876, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Minary to Miss Amelia Stephens, who was born and reared in Breckinridge county, this state, where her father, the late James G. Stephens, was a citizen of prominence and influence. Four sons were born of this union, of whom three survive, as follows: James S., of Louisville, Thomas Helm, assistant to his father in the railroad business, and A. D., of Louisville, Kentucky. John S. died at the age of twenty-two.

CARROLL CHAPMAN ENGLISH, M. D., is one of the younger physicians of Louisville, who has met with most gratifying success and secured a practice of which many an older physician might well be proud. A native son, his birth occurred in Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Kentucky, on the 4th day of March, 1878, the son of Wood English, who was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, in 1845, the son of John English, a native of Virginia, who was the Kentucky pioneer of the English family. The mother of the Doctor was Myra Chapman, who was born in Hartford, Hart county, Kentucky, the daughter of William Carroll Chapman, a native of Kentucky, whose ancestors are of Virginia stock. The grandfather English was a planter and slave holder and the grandfather Chapman was a merchant. For many years the father of the Doctor was engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits and live stock dealing, and was one of the largest stock dealers in Kentucky, but has now retired from active business life. Both the English and Chapmans are of the Baptist religious faith.

Dr. English was reared in Hardin county, where he received his preliminary education in attendance at the public schools, and he was prepared for college at Hardin Collegiate Institute, after which he entered Georgetown College, where he took a course of study extending over a period of two years. Deter-

mining to prepare himself as completely as possible for his profession, he next entered the medical department of the University of Louisville and was graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. in April, 1904. Thus, having with study, experiment and observation acquired all that was possible outside of actual experience to the successful practice of his profession, he then went into the general practice in Louisville, and has demonstrated that his studies were founded upon the rock of the tried experience of those who have studied to win the best results of the day, and that he has been successful has been proven by the results.

In the spring of 1905 he became a teacher in the medical department of the University of Louisville, in charge of the children's clinic, and is still connected with that institution. He was house physician of the University of Louisville for one year. He is a member of the Jefferson Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Audubon Country Club, the Tavern Club and the Phi Chi Medical Fraternity, and his religious views connect him with the Baptist church.

BARON H. WOODBURY.—The association of Baron H. Woodbury with the active life of Dayton and this part of the state has been of a varied character and he is widely known in the community in which he has made his home for so many years. He is now living retired from active labors and enjoying the competence accruing from previous years of industry and enterprise. He is a native Kentuckian, having been born at Newport on August 20, 1848, the son of John B. and Evalina (Buchanan) Woodbury, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Maryland. They were married in the city of Philadelphia and shortly after came to Kentucky, locating first in Newport and later in Dayton, which latter place was in that early day known as Jamestown. The father had been extensively engaged in manufacturing in Philadelphia and after coming to Dayton he embarked in the manufacturing business, his particular line being matches, which he turned out in great quantities, remaining at the head of the plant for a number of years. He had the distinction to be the first in this line in the west. He was a student and investigator, his mind having a scientific bent and he was one of the originators of the oil refining industry. He was likewise a pioneer in his realization of the practical benefit to be derived from the refining of cotton seed oil, and he introduced his method in many sections of the south. He

died very suddenly of pneumonia while engaged in that work in New Orleans. His demise was in the year 1879, at which time his age was sixty-seven years, and he was interred in Evergreen Cemetery in Newport. During the Civil war he belonged to the Dayton home guards. His widow survived several years and died of apoplexy at the age of eighty-two years at the home of Mr. Woodbury, although prior to her death she had made her home for several years with a son in Arkansas. She and her husband were the parents of four children, one of whom died in infancy and two of whom survive at the present time.

Baron H. Woodbury was the youngest child of his parents and he was only about a year old when they located in Dayton. He was reared in Dayton and received a common school education. During his early years he busied himself with varied employments. He drove a wagon in the coal trade, and for several years was engaged in steamboating on the White river in Arkansas, owning a boat in partnership with his brother. In 1883 he retired from this business and returned to Kentucky, settling in Newport and buying a mineral water plant, which he operated successfully for nearly a quarter of a century. He developed a large business and the product of his factory enjoyed an excellent reputation. In 1907 a stock company was organized and Mr. Woodbury's son became principal owner, Mr. Woodbury having since retired. His executive talents have not been limited to the management of his factory but he was one of the organizers of the Central Savings Bank & Trust Company and has been a member of the directorate since its inception. Politically Mr. Woodbury is inclined toward the men and measures of the Republican party, although in local matters he is independent rather than partisan. He has never aspired to share the honors and emoluments of office. He is a lodge man, being a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which latter he is a charter member.

Mr. Woodbury in 1883 laid the foundation of a home life by his marriage to Bird Ella Stamper, a native of Covington and daughter of Pleasant Stamper, a carpenter and builder who lived in Dayton at one time. To Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury was born one son, Charles Buchanan, who as previously mentioned is now at the head of the Woodbury mineral water factory. The mother passed to the Great Beyond March 12, 1907.

OLIVER HAYDEN SKILES, president of the People's State Bank of Frankfort, was the principal organizer of this substantial and

prosperous institution, which took its place among the city's successful enterprises in June, 1909. Mr. Skiles is a man of discretion and sound judgment and he has proven that he has executive gifts of a high order, all of which serve to make him an ideal incumbent for an office of a nature as important as the one filled by him. This is not his initial venture at bank organizing, for it is due to him that the state bank at Mt. Eden, Shelby county, Kentucky, came into existence in 1900. Mr. Skiles' connection with the Mt. Eden bank was of nine years' duration.

As is the case with so many Americans who play the more important roles in the varied drama of our national life, Mr. Skiles was born upon a farm in Owen county, Kentucky, November 20, 1866, and he passed his earlier years among its busy, but wholesome scenes. His parents were Christopher C. and Margaret (Hulette) Skiles, both of whom were born on farms in Owen county, the former, March 22, 1844, and the latter, April 27, 1848. When Mr. Skiles was a child about five years of age he had the great misfortune to lose his mother by death, her demise occurring October 15, 1871. In due time the father married again, the lady to become his wife being Isabel Babbitt, of Franklin county. By the first marriage there were three children, namely: Oliver H., Alflora and Margaret S., all of whom are living. To the second union ten children were born. The father is still living in Owen county, where he has followed for so long a time the calling of agriculture. Politically he gives stanch allegiance to the Democratic party and he is a careful student of those questions which affect the general welfare. In church faith he is a Baptist. Mr. Skiles' grandfather was John Skiles, who was born in Virginia of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was an early settler of Owen county and was the father of five stalwart sons, all of whom married and settled in Owen county, to whose material prosperity they and their children have greatly contributed.

Circumstances permitted Oliver Hayden Skiles to obtain but a limited education in his earlier days, his books and desk in the school room early having to be abandoned for the more serious problems of life. Having a real desire for learning he has since effectually remedied by his own study and research any such defects as might have existed. When he was twenty-three years of age he left the farm and for the next ten years engaged successfully in a new line of work, the merchandise business, which he conducted first for four years at Moxley, Kentucky, and then for six years at New Liberty, this state.

As previously mentioned Mr. Skiles estab-

lished the Mt. Eden bank in 1900, and for nine years acted as its cashier, then selling his interests and establishing the People's State Bank in January, 1909, the new institution opening for business some six months later, and in the short time ensuing building up a splendid business.

Like many of his brethren in the South Mr. Skiles gives whole-souled allegiance to the Democratic party, and has never been among those to crave the honors and emoluments of office. He finds much pleasure in his lodge affiliations, which embrace the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Christian church, in which he holds the office of deacon.

In 1888 Mr. Skiles was united in marriage to Miss Addie S. Rude, daughter of Captain Willis Rude of Covington, Kentucky, in which place Mrs. Skiles was born and reared. Their union has been blessed by the birth of four children: Howard Gayle, Walter Edward, Oliver Raymond and Dimple (deceased). The eldest son, Howard Gayle Skiles married Miss Allie May Fawkes, of Shelbyville. He has great native ability and has made rapid progress as a banker. When he was nineteen years of age he was elected cashier of the Citizens' Bank at Pekin, Indiana, which position he now holds. The two other sons are associated with their father in the Peoples' State Bank.

Oliver Hayden Skiles may be reckoned as a representative citizen. His career is an inspiring one, for he began at the bottom of the ladder and his progress upward has been made by his own efforts, for he has not been dependent upon helping hands.

OSCAR F. BARRETT.—The life history of Oscar F. Barrett is that of a successful business man who owes his advancement to close application, energy, strong determination and executive ability. He has never allowed outside pursuits to interfere with the performance of business duties or the meeting of any business obligations, and thus he stands to-day one of the prosperous residents of his community, with extensive business interests in various parts of Kentucky, and strong in his honor and good name.

Oscar F. Barrett was born in Meigs county, Ohio, on April 27, 1860, the son of John and Dorothea (Harpold) Barrett, the former a native of Lewis county, Kentucky, and the latter of Meigs county, Ohio. The Barretts originally came from Virginia, and were among the pioneers of Lewis county, Kentucky, in the thirties. Davis Kelly Barrett, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Virginia and came to Kentucky with his family, locating in Lewis

county. He turned his attention to river interests in later years on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, conducting an extensive business until the war between the states, when he lost his packet boats in the South. Later he returned to Virginia, where he died. The father of our subject was reared in Kentucky, moving later to Meigs county, Ohio, where he married and then settled in Covington, Kentucky, and for many years was engaged in the wholesale coal business and river transportation. He died at his home in Fort Thomas, Kentucky, in 1897, at the age of fifty-eight years. When a young man and soon after his marriage he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served a short time, and was mustered out as captain of his company, receiving his discharge on account of disability, although not serious. His widow survives him, residing at Fort Thomas. They were the parents of three children, one of whom died in infancy and two living at the present time, our subject being the eldest of the children.

Oscar F. Barrett was six years old when his parents settled in Covington, Kentucky, where he was reared, and was educated both in Covington and in Dayton, Kentucky, at the public and private schools, finishing at Hughes High School of Cincinnati. For a number of years he was associated in business with his father, and after his father's death succeeded to and continued the same line, river transportation and boat building, the ship yards being at Levana, Ohio. His business includes the Frankfort Elevator Coal Company, of which Mr. Barrett is president, and which extends over all points on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers, with five tow-boats in commission. Mr. Barrett employs about three hundred men and practically is sole owner of all the interests involved in the business. He was one of the organizers of the Campbell County Bank at Bellevue, Kentucky, a prosperous institution of which he is president and he is a director of the Louisville and Cincinnati Packet Company, a director of the Consolidated Boat Store Company and a director of the Columbia Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati. While he was a resident of the Highland, Kentucky, district he was chairman of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Barrett was never active in politics, his numerous business interests occupying all his attention, although he belonged to several social societies. He is a Mason, having taken the degrees as high as the Knight Templar, Scottish Rite and Shriner, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and Eagles.

Mr. Barrett was married in 1890 to Mary

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E. J. Horine, M. D.

E. Slack, a native of Mason county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Jacob A. Slack, a farmer and tobacco merchant of that county who died in Covington, Kentucky. He belonged to an old Kentucky family. A brother who died recently was of the fourth generation of Jacob A. Slack who had owned the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have two children: Oscar Slack, sixteen years old, attending Cincinnati University, and Dorothy Marie. Mr. Barrett is a member of the Baptist church and for a number of years while living in Dayton, Kentucky, was a trustee and deacon of the church and for ten years was superintendent of the Sunday-school. His wife and son are members of the Christian church. He has conducted all affairs, whether of private interests or of public trusts, as to merit the esteem of all classes of citizens, and no word of reproach is ever uttered against him. As a man and citizen he enjoys the prosperity which has deservedly come to him.

EMMET F. HORINE, M. D.—As one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the younger generation in the city of Louisville, Dr. Horine is especially entitled to recognition in this publication, while further interest attaches to his career from the fact that he is a native son of Kentucky.

Dr. Emmet Field Horine was born in Brooks, Bullitt county, Kentucky, on the 3rd of August, 1885, and is a son of Dr. George and Elizabeth B. (Barrall) Horine. Dr. George Horine was born in Bullitt county on the 10th of April, 1857, and was a son of Jacob Horine, who was likewise a native of the same county, where he was born on the 27th of February, 1824, and where his death occurred on the 10th of December, 1876. Jacob Horine married Emily Ann Foster, who was born in Bullitt county on the 9th of April, 1835, and who died December 7th, 1865. Jacob Horine was a son of Captain George Horine, who was born in a German settlement in western Pennsylvania, on the 25th of April, 1790, and whose death occurred January 30, 1877. He married Margaret Kennedy and became one of the influential and honored citizens of Bullitt county, Kentucky, where he owned a valuable landed estate on Knob Creek. On the 27th of January, 1829, Governor Thomas Metcalfe commissioned him a captain in the Thirty-second Regiment, First Brigade of the Kentucky Militia, and this commission is treasured as a valuable heirloom by Dr. Emmet F. Horine, whose name introduces this review. Captain Horine was requested to recruit men in Bullitt county and with them to assist in the defense of General Gaines, who was then operating on the Sabine river in Louisiana. Cap-

tain Horine was a son of Jacob Horine, who was born in one of the Rhenish provinces of Germany, about 1750. This worthy ancestor emigrated to America about 1770 and located in the western part of Pennsylvania. He became a member of the Pennsylvania militia and assisted in subduing the Indians at the time of the memorable Wyoming massacre. In the war of the Revolution he was found enrolled as a valiant soldier in the Continental line. He married Barbara Schwartz, in 1780, and in 1795 they removed to Mercer county, Kentucky, where they remained until 1798, when they established their home in Bullitt county, about one and a half miles distant from the Jefferson county line. There Jacob Horine secured several hundred acres of land and reclaimed a valuable farm, thus being the founder of the family in Kentucky. Jacob Horine was a son of Frederick Horine, who was born in Germany, in 1715, and who served as a soldier in the German army, in the reign of Frederick the Great.

Elizabeth B. (Barrall) Horine, mother of Dr. Horine, was born in Bullitt county, Kentucky, and is a daughter of Silas F. Barrall, who was likewise a native of that county and who died in January, 1910, at the age of seventy-six years. The lineage of the Barrall family is traced back to staunch French lineage, and Christian Barrall, grandfather of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Horine, was a native of France, whence he came to America as a young man, becoming one of the early settlers of Louisville, Kentucky. Dr. George Horine was graduated in the Kentucky School of Medicine, in 1879, and secured first honors of his class, being awarded a medal for the highest class averages in surgery and materia medica. After his graduation he began the practice of his profession at Brooks, Bullitt county, and eventually he turned his attention more particularly to the treatment of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, in connection with which he completed a thorough post-graduate course. He continued in practice in his native county until 1892, when he removed to Americus, Georgia, where he was engaged in the work of his profession along the special lines noted until his death, which occurred on the 8th of December, 1903. He was survived by his wife, one son and one daughter, and after his death they returned to Kentucky and established their home in Louisville.

Dr. Emmet F. Horine was about seven years of age at the time of the family removal to Americus, Georgia, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational training. Thereafter he entered Emory Col-

lege, at Oxford, Georgia, where he was a student in 1902-3, but he withdrew from this institution while an undergraduate by reason of the death of his father. After the removal of the family to Louisville, where his mother still maintains her home, he entered the Kentucky School of Medicine, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1907, and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. In his junior year he received a gold medal for the highest average in scholarship, and in reward for having achieved the highest average in his senior year he was appointed to the position of interne in St. Anthony's Hospital, in Louisville, where he retained this incumbency for fifteen months and where he gained most valuable clinical experience. At the expiration of the period noted the Doctor engaged in the general practice of his profession in Louisville, and here he is proving very successful in the vocation that was likewise dignified and honored by the services of his father. He is a close and appreciative student, and in the medical department of the University of Louisville he is assistant to the chairs of surgery, abdominal surgery and gynecology. He is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and is a close observer of the ethics of his profession, so that he has gained the unqualified confidence and esteem of his confreres, both of his own and the younger generations.

CHARLES J. KEHM, M. D., is not only one of Newport's able and successful practitioners but for the past eight years he has given eminent satisfaction in the more public capacity of health officer, displaying commendable zeal in his watchfulness over sanitary conditions in the city and inaugurating several reforms which have proved of great benefit to the community. Dr. Kehm was born in Baltimore, Maryland, February 7, 1869, and is the son of Adam and Elizabeth (Glaser) Kehm, both natives of Germany, who followed the example set by so many of their friends and associates and came to the United States to seek improved fortunes in a land of newer civilization and richer opportunity. They were both young people at the time of their emigration and they were reared and educated in Baltimore, in which city they met each other and united their hands and fortunes in matrimony. In 1890 they removed to Newport, and here the father, who had followed the vocation of shoe making, died in 1895 at the age of forty-nine years. His widow still survives and makes her residence in Newport. Dr. Kehm was one of five children, four of whom are

living, and all of them are residents of this city.

Dr. Kehm was reared and educated in the "Monument City," and shortly after his graduation from the high school of his native place he decided upon the vocation for which his subsequent career was to prove him eminently well fitted. He chose the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati for his alma mater and was sent forth from her portals in 1896 with the degree of M. D. His choice of college no doubt had a great deal to do in deciding his future residence, for after several years he came over the river to Newport, of which town he had already received a favorable impression. He is identified in the happiest manner with the life of the town and enjoys a good-sized and remunerative practice. He belongs to several of those societies destined to bring together the members of the profession and to assist in the dissemination of all such progressive ideas as may be evolved in the most enlightened and zealous investigation. His affiliation extends to the American Medical Association and the state and county societies.

Dr. Kehm is a loyal Republican, and, as previously mentioned, has served for a number of years as Newport's health officer, and prior to that time he gave two years of efficient service as district health physician.

Dr. Kehm was married in 1897 to Miss Cora Wentz, of Findlay, Ohio, a native of the Hoosier state, and to their union have been born a son and daughter, named Charles and Charlotte, respectively. Both Dr. and Mrs. Kehm are communicants of St. Mark's Lutheran church.

OLIVER HOLT KELSALL, M. D.—Among the brightest and most promising young physicians and surgeons of Louisville may be mentioned that of our subject, Dr. Oliver Holt Kelsall, a native son of the Blue Glass state, having been born in Louisville on February 18, 1878, the son of John and Martha (Crowell) Kelsall. The father was a native of England, and came to the United States when twenty-one years of age, locating in Louisville. He was with the B. F. Avery Manufacturing Company of Louisville for many years and at the time of his death was assistant general manager of that concern, which is one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the south. When he first came to Louisville he was a machinist without means, and his first work was on the building of the Big Four Railroad bridge. He then began work in the B. F. Avery & Company shop, and worked his way up to superintendent, then to assistant general manager. He was a fine singer and sang

tenor in Warren Memorial Presbyterian church. He lost his life on March 27, 1890, in the cyclone which struck Louisville upon that date. He was a member of the Walnut Street Presbyterian church and a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., Royal Arch, Knights Templars, and attaining as high as the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. The mother was born in Louisville, Kentucky, the daughter of Stephen Brun Crowell, a native of New Jersey, and she died in the fall of 1888. They were the parents of the three following children: John Bright, a machinist with the Louisville City Railroad Company, Oliver Holt and George Avery, who is professor of electrical engineering at East Lansing, Michigan.

Dr. Kelsall received his education in the public schools in Louisville and was graduated from the Louisville Male High School in 1896. He then entered the medical department of the University of Louisville and was graduated therefrom with first honors in the class in 1899, receiving the M. D. degree. In order to acquire a practical knowledge of medicine and treatment, immediately after graduation he went to the City Hospital, where for one year he was resident physician and surgeon, after which he entered the general practice of medicine and surgery in Louisville, meeting with a deserved success and having a large and prominent list of patrons. In addition to his practice he finds time to engage in various other pursuits. He taught various branches in the medical department of the Kentucky University for several years and was appointed to the chair of Genito-Urinary Diseases and Bacteriology in the medical department of the Kentucky University, and upon the amalgamation of the schools he filled the same chair in the University of Louisville.

Dr. Kelsall is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the West End Medical Society of Louisville. He married Miss Stella C. Fischer, who was born in Louisville, the daughter of Jacob and Caroline (Decker) Fischer, natives of Louisville. The Doctor and his wife have four children: Estella, Oliver Crowell, Harvey Irwin and Martha Ann. Dr. Kelsall and his wife are members of Covenant Presbyterian church.

J. S. Crowell, a large publisher of Springfield, Ohio, who published the "Woman's Home Companion" and the "Farm and Fireside" periodicals, which he founded, is an uncle to the Doctor. The grandmother on the Doctor's mother's side was a Graham and was

born in the north of Ireland, the daughter of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian parents.

ARCHIBALD WALLER OVERTON.—The standing of Archibald Waller Overton, cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Frankfort, both as a private citizen and a man of affairs is unimpeachable throughout that section of the Blue Grass state which was the scene of his birth and where for so many years he has made his home. Nowhere does true patriotism and state loyalty bloom more brightly than in the breast of the Kentuckian, and Mr. Overton may be pardoned for an unusual amount of pride in his state and in his family, for his paternal grandfather, Waller Overton, came to Kentucky from his native Louisa county, Virginia, only three years later than the celebrated Daniel Boone, who began the exploration of her fair acres in 1769.

Mr. Overton was born November 11, 1846, on his father's farm in Fayette county, his parents being Dabney Carr and Eliza (Harris) Overton. This was also his father's birthplace, but his mother had come from Louisa county, Virginia. The father followed the honorable vocation of agriculture and was also one of the early magistrates of his county at a time when that office was an elevated and important one and when its incumbent was the recipient of high esteem and many honors. He was the father of nine children, only three of whom survive at the present day.

When Mr. Overton was a lad about eleven years of age he removed to Virginia with his guardian, General D. B. Harris, who lived in Louisa county, where he was engaged in the manufacturing of tobacco, and in the cultivation of the soil. General Harris was a son of Frederick Harris, of Louisa county, Virginia, the first president of the old Virginia Central Railroad, now a part of the C. & O. Railroad, and it was the first railroad built in the South, and one of the first in the United States. Frederick Harris was also a captain in the war of 1812. There in Virginia Mr. Overton grew to manhood, receiving his rudimentary education in the public schools and later entering the Virginia Military Institute. Like most young men of his period he was familiar with agriculture in all its departments and could no doubt have made of it a successful life vocation had he so chosen. At the beginning of the Civil war he was a cadet in the Virginia Military Institute and like his fellow students enlisted in the army of the Confederacy. He saw some hard fighting and participated in the battle of New Market, when the forces of General John C. Breckinridge met those of General Sigel of the Union army. He subsequently resumed his stud-

ies and was graduated from the Institute in 1866. From 1866 to 1871 Mr. Overton was engaged in the manufacture of tobacco in Louisa county, Virginia. He had ever been attracted by the idea of his native state, and in 1871 he concluded again to cast his fortunes with it, locating in Frankfort. Six months later the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky engaged his services as bookkeeper in the branch bank at Henderson, and this position he held for three years. Mr. Overton was made general bookkeeper in the mother bank at Frankfort, to which city he changed his residence. In 1888 Mr. Overton was called to the position of assistant cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, and in 1898, upon the death of the cashier, he was promoted to the cashiership of the bank. This bank went into liquidation in 1900 and was succeeded by the new and present institution, known as the Farmers' Bank of Frankfort, and Mr. Overton has held the office of cashier since its organization.

On March 11, 1877, Mr. Overton laid the foundations of a happy home by his union with Miss Laura Ellen Harris, a native of Louisa county, Virginia. They have but one child, a son, named Waller Bullock Overton.

In the matter of politics Mr. Overton gives his allegiance to the Democratic party and takes a keen interest in the solution of all problems pertaining in any way to the public welfare. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Episcopal church, having been a vestryman of his church for years.

EDWARD DANIEL SHINNICK, proprietor and editor of the *Shelbyville Record*, Shelbyville, Kentucky, has gained a reputation, not only as an excellent man to conduct a newspaper as a disseminator of news, but as an active participator in every effort to advance the interests of the community. A few words concerning the life and career of the present proprietor of the *Shelbyville Record*, will be of interest to the readers of this history.

Mr. Shinnick was born in Shelbyville, June 1, 1854, and is the son of William and Alice (Casey) Shinnick, the father being a native of Troy, New York, and the mother of county Cork, Ireland. The grandfather was Edward Daniel Shinnick, a native of Ireland, who as an emigrant settled at Troy, New York, where he lived the balance of his life. His son, William Shinnick, came to Shelbyville in 1849, and was a carriage-maker, which business he followed until within a few years of his death, which occurred in May, 1892, his wife's death having occurred in February, 1888.

At Dodd's High School, Shelbyville, Edward D. Shinnick of this sketch finished his

education, and then followed the carriage-making business until 1886, when he entered the newspaper business as local editor and business manager of the *Shelbyville Sentinel*, afterwards purchasing a half interest in that paper, his partner being T. F. Pointer until March, 1898, when the *Sentinel* was sold to C. M. Lewis. From that time on for two years, Mr. Shinnick was bookkeeper for the *Shelbyville Water and Light Company* and also as a side business engaged in a farming venture. From the fall of 1900, he was a commercial traveler from Louisville until February, 1902, when he returned to Shelbyville and bought the *Shelbyville Record*, which he has been conducting ever since with signal success, having kept abreast of the times and adding materially in other interests. For a number of years he was secretary of the *Shelby County Democratic committee*. In 1896 he became a *Gold Standard Democrat* and was relieved from his position as secretary of the committee. He was president for nearly two years of the *Eighth District Publishers' League* and is now chairman of the executive committee of the *Kentucky State Press Association*.

Mr. Shinnick married Miss Mollie Sullivan, of Shelbyville, and they have four sons: William C., Frank B., Edward D. Jr., and Charles L. Mr. Shinnick belongs to the *Knights of Columbus* and in religion is a member of the *Roman Catholic church*.

MORDECAI WILLIAMS.—Popular and well known in political affairs as well as in the business world, Mordecai Williams, who is now living in virtual retirement at Normal, Kentucky, is a man of unusual vigor and keen business acumen. He is widely known and respected both on account of his ability and genial kindness of spirit and as a citizen his loyalty and public spirit have ever been of the most insistent order.

Mordecai Williams was born in Greenup county, now Boyd county, Kentucky, on the 20th of December, 1835, a son of Marcus Lindsey and Elizabeth (Kring) Williams, both of whom were born and reared in the state of Pennsylvania. The Williams family is of Scotch-Irish descent and prior to the war of the Revolution three brothers of the name came to America, locating respectively in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. He whose name introduces this paragraph is a representative of the Pennsylvania branch. Marcus Williams, father of Mordecai, was born in 1813, in the old Keystone state of the Union, whence he accompanied his parents as an infant to Lawrence county, Ohio. He was a son of Mordecai and Elizabeth (David-



Mordecai Williams

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son) Williams, who removed from Ohio to Kentucky about the year 1815. Location was made on Williams creek, which took their name as they were the first settlers in what is now Boyd county. The father engaged in farming and built the first log cabin in that section, his nearest neighbor being at Catlettsburg, some fourteen miles distant. He reclaimed a fine farm from the wilderness. He was summoned to the life eternal in 1833, his wife having survived until 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai Williams became the parents of seven children, of whom Marcus was the fourth in order of birth. He was reared to the invigorating discipline of the home farm, with whose work he continued to be identified until the time of his marriage, at which time he located near Clinton Furnace, where the family home was maintained for the ensuing ten years, at the expiration of which he purchased six hundred acres of land adjoining Catlettsburg. There he passed the residue of his life, his death having occurred in 1887. He was prominent and influential in local affairs and in his political convictions he was a staunch adherent of the principles of the Democratic party. In the early '50s he was honored by his fellow citizens with membership in the state legislature. During the Civil war he was an ardent sympathizer with the cause of Secession and owing to their outspoken manner he and his son, James L., were taken to Camp Chase by the Federal soldiers and there held in duress for several months.

Mrs. Marcus Williams survived her honored husband for many years and was summoned to eternal rest in 1898. She accompanied her parents from Pennsylvania to Kentucky when a mere child. The Kring family came down the Ohio river from their native state by keel boat and stopped at Maysville, Kentucky. Henry Kring, the father, was a practical furnace man and had come to Kentucky to take charge of Beaver Furnace, in Bath county, one of the earliest furnaces in the state. The family continued to reside in Bath county for a number of years and subsequently Mr. Kring had charge of other furnaces in other sections of Kentucky. He died in Bath county, his wife having preceded him to the life eternal, dying at Oakland furnace. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church and they were prominent and well beloved citizens during their lifetime. They became the parents of two children—Mordecai and James L., the latter of whom died in 1868.

Mordecai Williams was reared in Boyd county, Kentucky, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational training,

later supplementing this discipline by a course of one year in Center College, at Danville, Kentucky. He remained under the parental roof until he had reached the age of twenty-three years, when he engaged in the clay business, shipping his product by river to parties in Cincinnati, Ohio. He carried on an extensive business in this line for several years and in 1861 he turned his attention to the lumber industry, shipping logs by river to cities on the lower Ohio river. In the latter business he was associated with David D. Geiger for a period of thirteen years and he also operated a saw mill for a few years. He is still interested in the lumber industry, owning a log boom on the Mud river in West Virginia, about seven miles from the Ohio river. In all his ventures Mr. Williams has met with most gratifying success and he is now living practically retired at his beautiful home in Normal, Kentucky.

In politics Mr Williams endorses the cause of the Democratic party and his citizenship has ever been characterized by those qualities which foster progress and development and which tend to promote the general welfare. In 1871 he was elected to represent the district comprising Boyd, Carter and a portion of Elliot counties in the Kentucky state legislature, in which he served with efficiency one term of three sessions. While in the legislature he was a member of several important committees connected with the revision of statutes and he introduced a number of bills, some of which became laws. In 1898 he was a candidate for congress from the Ninth district and in the ensuing election, while he received the largest number of votes ever awarded a Democrat for that position in Boyd county, he was defeated in the district by ten votes. Later errors were discovered in connection with the count which would have given him his seat by a good majority. However, no contest was made.

Mr. Williams is one of the most prominent Masons in this section of the state, having passed through the circle of York Rite Masonry. He was first affiliated with the order at Catlettsburg in 1862, and holds membership in the lodge, chapter and commandery. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and in the same have won distinction for extensive charity and many good works. A few years ago Mr. Williams had a narrow escape from losing his life. Two burglars entered his home at an early hour in the morning and their prowlings awakened him. Getting out of bed he took his Masonic sword and in the exciting encounter which followed he was

shot twice, one of the bullets entering the stomach and proving quite serious. The burglars escaped but later were captured and are now serving out terms in the state penitentiary.

Mr. Williams has been twice married. In 1859 was celebrated his marriage to Miss Nancy J. Cox, a native of Bath county, Kentucky. She was a daughter of Joshua and Rosanna Cox and her death occurred in 1871. Of the two children born to this union one died in infancy and the other, Anna Dickenson, passed away at the age of thirty years. In 1875 Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Mrs. Neppie (Savage) Roberts, widow of Luman Roberts, who was a native of Vermont and former professor in the Millersburg schools. No children have been born to this latter marriage but Mr. and Mrs. Williams have reared and are educating one of Mr. Williams' granddaughters, Annie Williams Haney, who was left an orphan at the age of seven years.

Mrs. Williams is a daughter of John P. Savage, a son of James Savage, of Revolutionary fame, he having served throughout the entire struggle for independence. After the close of the war, in 1791, James Savage removed from Virginia to Kentucky, with his wife and children. Settlement was made at Poplar Flat, Lewis county, Kentucky, some fourteen miles above Maysville. There Mr. Savage improved a fine farm from the virgin wilderness and in those early pioneer days it was necessary to barricade the doors against the attacks of Indians. The old homestead is now owned by the fifth generation of his descendants and the old log cabin built by him in the early days is still a part of the family residence. A fact worthy of record here is that during the many years which have elapsed since the time of the immigration of James Savage to Kentucky not a single death occurred in the house from disease until a few years ago. James Savage continued to reside on his homestead during the remainder of his life, and prior to his death, through thrift and industry, he had accumulated a large property, owning at one time a great number of slaves. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Phillips, was a native Virginian and was descended from King Philip, of England. To Mr. and Mrs. James Savage were born eight children—six sons and two daughters.

John P. Savage, father of Mrs. Williams, passed his life on the old homestead and he there reared and educated a family of fifteen children. He was one of the leading planters in that section and he married Margaret Frizell, whose birth occurred in Lewis county, Kentucky, she being a direct descendant of

Lord Baltimore. She was summoned to the life eternal in 1891, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Williams was reared in Lewis county, where she attended the country schools in her girlhood. Subsequently she was a student in the seminary at Maysville and also at the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, graduating in the latter institution in three different courses. After leaving school she taught at Millersburg for several years and later was a teacher in mathematics and Latin at the National Normal School for five years. In 1867 she established the Eastern Kentucky Normal School, at Catlettsburg, this being the first school of reputation in the eastern section of the state. After conducting the same for some six years she left the institution in the charge of others to go abroad to study German and French. Her stay in Europe, however, was suddenly curtailed by the financial troubles of the day and she returned to Catlettsburg in 1874, at which time she closed the Normal school and turned her attention to pedagogic work again. In 1878 she reorganized the Eastern Kentucky Normal School at her home at Normal and she continued head of the same for the ensuing eleven years. Mrs. Williams is one of the best known educators in eastern Kentucky and is a woman of brilliant mind and most gracious personality. She is a representative of a fine old military family, members of the same having served in the Revolution, the Civil war and the Spanish-American war. Three of her brothers were dashing and gallant soldiers in the Confederate army in the sanguinary struggle between the states. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are universally esteemed and are deeply beloved by all with whom they have come in contact. Their contribution to progress and education in the Blue Grass state has been of most important order and their entire lives have been characterized by good deeds and kindly consideration for others.

EDWARD HERMANN, M. D.—Although belonging to the younger generation of medical practitioners, Edward Hermann, M. D., has already taken an assured position among those who so ably represent the profession in the city of Newport. He was born here June 10, 1870, his parents being Joseph and Caroline (Blesch) Hermann. The mother was a native of Kentucky, though of German extraction, but Joseph Hermann was born in the Fatherland and came to the United States in 1858. The story of how he finally came to take up his residence in Newport is an interesting one, although it was by no means an agreeable one for the gentleman most con-

cerned. Upon casting his fortunes with the United States Joseph Hermann located in New York city, where he secured employment. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted, September 24, 1861, in Company K of the New York Volunteer Infantry, and after having served two years was discharged in May, 1863. On August 24 of that same year he made his second enlistment, in Company L of the Fifteenth Regular New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery. He was in a great many engagements and saw a great amount of hard fighting, his service to his adopted country being at the expense of great physical well-being, for he was wounded early in 1865, lost the sight of one eye while in service, and became a sufferer from rheumatism. He was mustered out August 30, 1865, at Dukamp Hospital on Davis Island, where he had been sent to recover from his disabilities. After he had returned to the great metropolis in which he had begun his American career he looked about him for a business opening and went into partnership with a Hebrew in the manufacture and sale of leather pocketbooks. The business proved exceedingly prosperous, and for several years Mr. Hermann was upon the road as salesman and he amassed a property worth several thousand dollars. Upon his return from an extended trip over the country what was his chagrin to find that his partner had converted everything into cash during his absence and had decamped. He immediately started out in pursuit, what clues he had taking him westward, and finally he landed in Newport in a state of great financial stringency, and although he perhaps did not suspect it at the time, the town was to prove his future home. He secured work and after he had got well upon his feet again, figuratively speaking, he engaged in the hotel business in Newport, playing the pleasant role of landlord for a number of years and with entire success and popularity. He died very suddenly February 27, 1910, from a stroke of apoplexy suffered while at the supper table. He is regretted by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and nowhere more than in William Tell lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was treasurer for about twenty years.

Mrs. Joseph Hermann survives her husband, being now about sixty years of age. Although she was born in Newport, her parents were natives of Germany, her father, Sebastian Blesch, having come to America when a young man, and upon settling in Newport, married here and here engaged in merchant tailoring. He carried this on success-

fully and was known as one of the well-known business men in the early days. Joseph Hermann and his wife, Caroline Blesch Hermann, were the parents of nine children, of whom four sons and three daughters are living at the present time, Dr. Hermann, whose name initiates this review, being fourth in order of birth.

Dr. Edward Hermann was reared in Newport and is indebted to the excellent public schools of the city for his early educational advantages. Graduated from the high school at the age of seventeen, it was not long before he came to a decision as to his future career and accordingly at the age of twenty began the study of medicine. In 1903, when he was twenty-four years of age, he received his degree from Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, and has ever since carried on his practice in his native place, where he has received gratifying recognition of his talents in ministering to the ills of suffering humanity. He is one of the staff of Speer's Hospital of Dayton, Kentucky, and is a member of the American Medical Association and the Kentucky State and Kenton-Campbell County Medical Societies.

Mr. Hermann is Republican in politics, particularly in national and state affairs, but in those of local import he has independent tendencies, voting for whom he believes to be the best man rather than the party he favors. In the year 1905-6 he served as district physician, bringing no small amount of ability to the discharge of the duties of this office. He is a member of the great Masonic fraternity and also holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America.

Dr. Hermann laid the foundation of a happy home life by his marriage on June 29, 1906, to Miss Otillia Shaefer. She is a native of Portsmouth, Ohio, and a daughter of Joseph Shaefer, who died when she was an infant.

FERDINAND GEORGE OTT.—One of Dayton's substantial citizens and prosperous business men is Ferdinand George Ott, who is engaged in the drug business. He was born on a farm near Lanesville, Indiana, July 12, 1857, but is of foreign extraction. His parents were Bernhard and Pauline (Neuman) Ott, the former a native of Wurtemberg and the latter of Prussia, Germany, who came to the United States when young and located in Newport, Kentucky. It was in that city that they were married, and not long after their union they located upon a farm near Lanesville, Indiana, and for a number of years engaged in its cultivation. In 1862 they returned to Newport, where they passed the remainder of their lives,

the demise of the father occurring when he was seventy-three years of age and that of the mother when she was sixty-four. This estimable couple were the parents of ten children, five of whom grew to maturity. At the time of the Civil war the father was a member of the old home guards.

Ferdinand George Ott, who was the eldest of his father's large family, was five years of age when his parents located in Dayton. He attended the public schools for a time and owing to straitened circumstances very early in life found it necessary to face the problem of earning a living. His first position was as a bell boy in the old Gibson Hotel in Cincinnati. His future work was no doubt determined by the fact that when he was fourteen years old he found a position of humble character with a drug store in Cincinnati and followed this with several similar positions. He found the work so congenial and proved so apt in picking up the details that the question of a vocation in life was settled without much difficulty. He entered the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy and was graduated from this institution in 1882. He was thrifty and an excellent manager and after clerking for about one year he found himself in a position to go into business for himself, and so bought a drug store in Dayton. Three years later he sold out and for the thirteen years following worked in stores in Covington, Cincinnati and Newport. In 1905 he bought his present drug business in Dayton and has ever since carried it on with the utmost success.

Mr. Ott is a socialist in politics, has always taken an active interest in the cause and believes in its triumphant future. He was one of the original members in an organization known as the Dayton's Men's Club, a civic organization which has done a great deal for the improvement and advancement of the city and which has an active membership of about one hundred at the present time. He is an enthusiastic Mason, a member of the blue lodge and senior deacon of the Henry Barnes Lodge, No. 607.

The marriage of Mr. Ott to Miss Florence L. Davidson, a native of Springfield, Ohio, was celebrated February 10, 1891. She was reared and educated in Springfield, where her father, Otho Davidson, engaged in the cooper's trade and lived until his demise. Her mother, Laura Savilda (Black) Davidson, was a lineal descendant of John Quincy Adams. Her death occurred in Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Ott have one child, a daughter, named Laura Elizabeth, twelve years of age.

CHARLES WHEELER BELL.—Most men esteem themselves fortunate to succeed in any one line, but to few is it given to become

prominent in many fields of endeavor. The versatility of Charles Wheeler Bell is indeed remarkable, for he has won the most flattering recognition as a factor in the world of affairs, and likewise as a lecturer and educator, while as insurance commissioner of Kentucky he has gained the esteem of all who best realize the efficiency he has brought to the disposal of the duties of his office.

Charles Wheeler Bell is a native son, having been born at Springfield, Washington county, Kentucky, April 23, 1866. He is the son of William H. and Ann M. (Scott) Bell. The father also had his birthplace in the state, his nativity having occurred in Mercer county, Kentucky, and his death at Lawrenceburg, the date of the latter event being 1892, his age at the time being sixty-five years. Mr. Bell's grandfather was Burrus Bell, also of Mercer county, and the Bells, like so many of the old Kentucky families, had been previously founded in the Old Dominion. Tracing the line to remoter generations it is discovered that it is of English origin. The mother of Mr. Bell was born in Washington county, Kentucky, and her father was William Scott, a pioneer of Washington county and a man of prominence.

William H. Bell was a farmer, but his agricultural operations were interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil war. He saw extended service in the conflict, for as captain of Company H, Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, he served from a date very little subsequent to the firing of Fort Sumter to the treaty at Appomattox. For a number of years after the close of the war he was in the government service as gauger and store-keeper. In later years he followed the vocation of a grocer at Lawrenceburg. He was interested in party affairs and gave hearty support to the cause of Republicanism.

Charles Wheeler Bell was reared in Washington and Anderson counties and had the good fortune to receive an excellent education. After a preliminary introduction to the primary branches in the country schools he entered the Central Kentucky Normal College, and afterward matriculated at the Anderson Seminary and the Lawrenceburg Normal College, graduating from the latter in the year 1889. Naturally inclined toward a career as an educator, he had already taken up teaching in 1884, and while he was perfecting his education he taught and attended school alternately. His pedagogical career, interrupted though it was, included the years between 1884 and 1908, and in the latter year he was appointed insurance commissioner of Kentucky, of which office he is the present incumbent. From the year 1890 for the ensuing

eighteen years Professor Bell was principal of the city schools of Harrodsburg, Kentucky. He gives his faith and his suffrage to the Republican party and has no small influence in party ranks. In his religious convictions he is a member of the Christian church, in which he is an elder.

Professor Bell has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Maude Myles, a daughter of the Rev. James Myles, and the date of their union being in 1892. His second union was with Miss Myrtle Britton, and their marriage was solemnized in 1904.

In no field has Professor Bell achieved a greater degree of success than as a lecturer. His attainments as a speaker are splendid and wherever his eloquence is heard he wins hosts of admirers. He has high standing as a Chautauqua speaker and his gifted services have been retained by a number of these institutions. He is by no means a "prophet without honor," for Kentucky takes a proper pride in him, and his fame has spread far beyond the borders of the state. He has called forth many plaudits and from some of these appreciations it is a temptation to quote. The celebrated author and lecturer, Elbert Hubbard, of East Aurora, New York, has written him the following characteristic letter:

"Dear Friend:

"I have read your splendid speech with smiles and things. It is extra choice, and I congratulate you on it. Any man who can write as well as you should keep right at it. It is certainly worthy of being reprinted and widely distributed. Come and see us when you are along this way. With love and blessings ever, I am

"Your sincere

"Elbert Hubbard."

The famous Louisville *Courier-Journal* had said: "Mr. Bell is possessed of a quaint, bucolic humor, as pure and fresh as a fresh plowed furrow. He told of the 'Good Old Days' in such a manner that he was continuously interrupted by the hearty laughs of the '500.'"

The comment of the Louisville *Post* is quoted for the reason that it gives a nearer glance at the personality of the man: "All the speeches were good, but Mr. Bell of Frankfort fairly carried away the honors. His address upon 'The Good Old Times,' was an admirable mixture of pathos and humor and his unique delivery added to its effect. He won the audience after speaking less than three minutes. In appearance Mr. Bell is the typical American humorist, and his quaint manner of being funny, his satirical way of speaking and the purity of his vocabulary re-

call the traditions of Artemus Ward," In short the "good and the great" have commended him highly and repeatedly. Governor Augustus E. Willson has called the celebrated "Good Old Days," "Food for hungry hearts, rest for weary cares and raiment for pleasant thoughts." A prominent clergyman has called the same, "The greatest speech of the kind he has ever listened to," and a Louisville citizen of high standing accuses Mr. Bell of having made the best after dinner speech he ever heard.

The career of the subject of this biography in the lecture field dates from 1910, and it is not hazardous much to predict that even greater victories lie before him.

WILLIAM BARNETT OWEN, M. D., is one of the younger representatives of the medical profession, but his ability does not seem to be limited by the years of his connection with the profession. He established his home and practice in Louisville in 1906, and already has secured a good patronage here. He is a native of Kentucky, born in Hart county, March 12, 1880, the son of Jordan and Kate E. (Green) Owen. Jordan Owen was born in Green county, Kentucky, the son of Jordan and — (Tinsley) Owen, natives of Bedford county, Virginia, and came to Kentucky in the early forties, locating in Green county, the Owens being of Welsh, Scotch and Irish descent. The mother was born in Hart county, Kentucky, the daughter of William Green, a native of Kentucky, of English descent and a large slave owner, owning an extensive plantation in Louisiana. The father of the Doctor has been engaged in the tobacco warehouse business in Louisville since 1895, owning and operating the Main Street Tobacco Warehouse under the firm name of the Owen-Dannenhold Company.

Dr. Owen was reared in Hart county until he reached his thirteenth year, when he came to Louisville and passed through the public schools and Manual Training School. He attended the Allman University School, taking a course in languages, and finally graduated from the medical department of the Kentucky University on July 3, 1903. The Doctor then held an internship in St. Joseph's Hospital, Lexington, going thence to New York city, where he served as interne in Mt. Sinai Hospital, the Ruptured and Cripple Hospital and the New York Post Graduate Hospital. He then engaged in the practice at Louisville in 1906, in which he is still and with every prospect of so continuing. He is attending surgeon to the Louisville City Hospital and assistant to the chair of gynecology in the medical department of the University of Louisville,

and a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, also the Louisville Society of Physicians and Surgeons. He is also medical examiner for the North Western Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Union Central Life Insurance Company.

In social and fraternal societies the Doctor is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Excelsior Lodge, No. 258, F. & A. M., and he is also a member of the Tavern Club. The Doctor is a member of the Broadway Christian church.

GEORGE F. ROTH is particularly well equipped for his position as manager and proprietor of the Covington Architectural Iron Works by reason of the fact that he has practically grown up with that line of industry. He was born on Pike street, in the city of Covington, Kentucky, on the 11th of July, 1870, and is a son of Godfred and Mary (Herman) Roth, the former of whom was a native of Germany, whence he emigrated to America when a lad of seventeen years. He was accompanied by his brothers, but becoming separated from them he located at Covington, where he followed his trade of blacksmith. He was summoned to the life eternal in 1882, at which time George F. was but twelve years old. Mary (Herman) Roth was of French parentage, her parents emigrating at an early day to Covington, where they both succumbed to the cholera epidemic. Mary was then adopted by a family named Herman and she was reared and educated in Covington, where she passed away when the subject of this review was a child of eight years.

Thus thrown upon his own resources at an early age, it is most gratifying to view the success which it has been his to achieve. His preliminary educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools, after leaving which he began work in a safe factory in his native town to learn the business. Later he worked for several years in the structural iron plant owned by Fred J. Meyers, and here familiarized himself with the intricacies of the trade, at which he was employed in various factories for a number of years. In 1898 he became personally interested in this line of enterprise, having at that time purchased a third interest in the concern conducted by John H. Luter & Company. The present company, known as the Covington Architectural Iron Works, was established by Keiser & Lueke in 1890. This firm passed through several different ownerships and in 1899 Mr. Roth bought an interest in the same, under the firm name of John H. Luter &

Company. For a number of years the business had been on the decline and in July, 1900, the entire business passed into the hands of Mr. Roth, who reorganized and rechristened the same as the Covington Architectural Iron Works. He installed the latest accessories in the way of modern machinery and through his able management the business has been largely increased and put upon a successful basis. The plant now employs about twenty men and manufactures structural and ornamental iron and steel, besides which it conducts a general repair business. In addition to the factory building is a suite of splendidly equipped offices and pattern rooms adjoining it.

In politics Mr. Roth accords a staunch allegiance to the Republican party and he has served most efficiently on the school board of Covington for three years, first by appointment and later by election. In the year, 1909, he served as president of the same. His Masonic affiliations are as follows: Blue Lodge, Covington, No. 109, Free & Accepted Masons; Covington Chapter, No. 35, Royal Arch Masons; Kenton Council, No. 13; and Covington Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templars. He has been an active member of the Turner Society for nearly twenty-five years and is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and various local clubs of a representative order. Both he and his wife hold membership in St. Paul's Lutheran church.

On the 17th of August, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Roth to Miss Mattilda Tierke, who was born and reared in Covington. Mr. and Mrs. Roth are the parents of four children, whose names are here entered in order of birth—Leslie, Edna, Elvira and George Jr., all of whom remain at the parental home.

W. PRINCE WELLS.—The present is eminently a practical age. We live in a busy work-a-day world and the masses of the people are chiefly concerned in the affairs of every-day life. Great intellects bind themselves to consideration of industrial matters rather than to questions of state-craft. We are interested to a greater extent in inventions than in art, and the sciences which can be utilized in the creation of wealth and the building up of industries receive the greater share of our attention. The factories and workshops, the multiplied and equipped lines of transportation, the great warehouses, stores and public buildings are the evidences of physical progress and prosperity, and the man who stands at the head and as the representative of a great concern is the man who is a leader in the



Geo. F. Roth

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events and great interests of the day. Such a man is the subject of our sketch.

W. Prince Wells, the state representative of Kentucky for the Rambler automobiles and bicycles, with headquarters at 718-724 Fourth avenue, Louisville, was born in Bloomfield, Spencer county, Kentucky, on January 18, 1866. He is the son of Jesse Stone Wells, who was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, in 1837, and was the son of William Wells, who with his brother Samuel were pioneers of Fort Wayne, Allan county, Indiana, they having settled there during the days when the early comers were in constant danger from the savage Indians, when incessant vigilance was the watchword, and the depredations of this stealthy foe more to be dreaded than any other form of danger, but despite their care Samuel, the brother of William, was captured by the Indians and put to death by having his heart cut out. William, the grandfather of W. Prince, came into Kentucky about the year 1815. William Wells' mother was a Scotch woman of the Prince family. William settled in Spencer county, Kentucky, and there spent the remainder of his life. He married a Miss Alexander, who was a native of Kentucky, and to them were born three daughters and one son, as follows: Elizabeth married Dr. George W. Foreman, of near Bardstown, Kentucky. She died in her seventeenth year. Rebecca Prince married Dr. Bemis Wooden, of Fairfield, Spencer county, and died in July, 1909, aged eighty-two years. Sallie married Pitts Stallard, Spencer county, Kentucky, and is seventy years of age.

Jesse Stone Wells was a merchant at Bloomfield previous to the war between the states. In early days he was in the steamboat trade between Louisville and New Orleans. He was a strong sympathizer with the Southern cause during the Civil war, and gave freely of his means to the support of the Confederacy. After the war he engaged in merchandising at Eminence, Kentucky, where he continued until 1879, when he came to Louisville and died in 1880, at 538 South Fourth street, which old residence now is owned by his son Prince. He married Mary Casey, who was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, and belonged to the Casey family of that county. Her parents died soon after coming into Kentucky and she is now residing in Denver, Colorado, being in her sixty-eighth year, and enjoying good health. The children of Jesse Stone Wells and Mary Casey, his wife, were: Katie, who married Dr. H. C. Stinson, of Arkansas, now superintendent of the Arkansas State Asylum for the Insane; Ida Stone, who married A. P. Niles, of Denver, Colorado, and

who died in 1910; W. Prince Wells; and Samuel L., who resides in Denver, Colorado, with his mother.

W. Prince Wells, the immediate subject of our sketch, spent his boyhood days in Louisville, and went to work when he was about fourteen years old. The first five years were spent between the New York and White's dry goods stores in this city. He then found it expedient to direct his energies along another channel of enterprise, so went on the road exhibiting and selling bicycles, and is a pioneer in that line. When he began his work in the bicycle line the old high-wheel machine was in vogue, but he soon saw the impracticability of the old style and advocated the building of a wheel more practicable and safe. Just as soon as the manufacture of the "safety" wheel was begun, Mr. Wells returned to Louisville and established himself in the bicycle business. That was in 1890, so for a period of twenty years he has been in the bicycle business and is now the pioneer in that line. When the automobile business was in its infancy Mr. Wells had the distinction of being the first representative identified with that important line of enterprise in this state, and in 1901 he became the Kentucky representative of the Rambler Corporation. For twenty-eight years he has been connected with the Rambler Company in handling bicycles and automobiles.

In 1900 Mr. Wells erected a store for the handling of bicycles at 538 Fourth street, and in 1905 he built his garage at 718-720 Fourth street, which is a three and two story brick, 50 x 200 feet, with a floor space of about 26,000 feet, which is the largest garage in the state of Kentucky.

Mr. Wells is prominent in business clubs, being a member of the Louisville Automobile Club, is president of the Automobile Dealers Association, and a member of the Commercial Club. He married Rosina L. Heuse, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, the daughter of Samuel Heuse, retired, of Louisville. To Mr. and Mrs. Wells one daughter has been born, Princess Ethel Wells, who graduated from Semple College in the class of 1910. Mrs. Wells is a member of the Lutheran church, but the Wells family are all Baptists.

Just as the value of a farm is estimated by its products, or a system by its results, so is a man fairly measured by his achievements and Mr. Wells has every reason to be satisfied with his own.

CHARLES HARWOOD MORRIS, attorney-at-law, is the gifted son of a gifted father, both of them holding high place among the members of Kentucky's legal profession. Al-

though it is probable that Mr. Morris' career has not yet reached its summit, he has already had the incumbency of several important offices, and his efficiency has displayed itself as being of a distinctively high order. He belongs to the South by ties of birth and sentiment his ancestors for a number of generations having lived in Kentucky and Virginia, his mother's family, in fact, having been founded in the "Old Dominion" as early as 1690.

Charles Harwood Morris was born in Shelbyville, Shelby county, Kentucky, March 20, 1871. He is the son of James S. and L. Maggie (Searce) Morris, the former born in Mercer county, Kentucky, August 10, 1844, and the son of Joseph Morris, a Virginian. The mother is also of Shelby county, where her birth occurred September 4, 1845, her parents being Shelby R. and Martha (Newton) Searce, the former dying in the home county in 1891. Her mother, Mr. Morris' grandmother, was Martha Newton, a Kentuckian and a daughter of Samuel Newton of Buckingham county, Virginia, a lineal descendant of Matthew Agee, a French Protestant driven from his native country in 1690 by religious persecution and finding a haven in Virginia.

Mr. Morris' father, James S. Morris, now a resident of LaGrange, is a lawyer by profession and for seventeen years was commonwealth's attorney for the old seventeenth judicial district, his incumbency including the years between 1876 and 1893. During that time he resided in Shelbyville, but in the year following removed to Oldham county and located at LaGrange, where he has even since resided and engaged in the practice of the law. He gave splendid service by his representation of the district composed of Oldham and Trimble counties in the legislature of 1906, and he has served as special judge in a number of counties in Eastern Kentucky. His is the enviable distinction of having been paid a personal compliment for his services as commonwealth's attorney in the Constitutional Convention of 1891. His loyalty to the Democratic party is well known and it takes the form of activity in its behalf. He was one of the presidential electors in 1904 for the Seventh district.

Charles H. Morris spent his early years at Shelbyville and there received his common school education. When he was twelve years old he entered the Searce Select Academy for Boys with the view of preparing for a collegiate course, but after four years of study within its portals he drifted into the mercantile business and was engaged in this field from

his sixteenth to his twenty-fourth year. He then reverted to his first idea of taking up a profession, and began to study law in his father's office. He was subsequently admitted to the bar and practiced at LaGrange for four years, when his health failed and not until 1904 was he able to resume his active practice. Upon January 1, 1905, Mr. Morris was appointed to the position of law clerk with General N. B. Hays, attorney general, with whom he served for four years and was then retained by General James Breathitt in the same office, a compliment of unusual force since Mr. Morris was opposite in politics to General Breathitt.

By all the arguments of heritage and personal conviction Mr. Morris is a Democrat, and for twelve years was a member of the Oldham County Democratic Committee and ten years chairman of the same. He is an enthusiastic lodge man, finding great pleasure in his fraternal relations. He is high priest of the Frankfort Royal Arch Chapter of Masons and present exalted ruler of the Frankfort Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Morris was married, May 10, 1910, to Miss Agnes White Crutcher, daughter of R. L. and Emma Crutcher, of Frankfort.

JOHN GREIFE.—Standing at the head of that substantial and prosperous concern, the John Greife Coal Company of Newport, is one of the city's sound and public-spirited citizens, the gentleman whose name appears in this title. He is a native son of the city which is the present scene of his activities, his birth having occurred on April 12, 1858. His parents were natives of that country which has given to America one of her most superior sources of immigration, they,—Frederick W. and Clara (Pieper) Greife,—having been born in Germany, in which land they were reared and married, coming soon after the latter event, in 1845, to America. They sailed via New Orleans and landed at Cincinnati, after having been nearly three months on the way. They did not remain in the Queen City, but crossed the Ohio to Newport, Kentucky, and they continued to live here for the remainder of their lives. They were intelligent and excellent citizens and naturally soon became favorably known in the community. The father helped to organize and was a charter member of the First German Baptist church of Newport, the edifice in which the congregation worshipped being a small and humble one erected on the southeast corner of Sixth and Columbia streets. He likewise helped to organize the German Baptist church of Cincinnati, the fiftieth anniversary of which was celebrated in 1908. He was the

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Presley Megman

first pastor of the Newport congregation and was active in church work for many years, his influence as a man of strict integrity and lofty principle being wide and beneficent. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, six of whom are living and he whose name initiates this sketch being the sixth in order of birth.

John Greife was reared in Newport and received his education in the excellent public schools of the city. After his graduation from the high school he took a commercial course in the old Queen City Commercial College, situated on Fifth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, his natural tastes and inclinations fitting him for a career in business. After finishing at this institution he filled several clerical positions in Cincinnati, bringing an unusual amount of faithfulness and efficiency to all of them. In 1881 he entered the field in which his greatest success has lain, forming a partnership with George E. Crowhurst in the coal business in Newport, the firm being known under the name of John Greife and Company. This satisfactory arrangement continued for a number of years and with the greatest success and was only terminated by the retirement of Mr. Crowhurst. In 1905 the John Greife Coal Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$10,000, and has ever since continued in this manner. Mr. Greife has since the beginning held the office of president and has been very active in its management, being a man of splendid executive ability and initiative. In politics he casts his support with the Republican party and he and his family are members of the First Baptist church of Dayton, to whose support they contribute not only in a material manner but with the sympathy they bestow upon all the good measures promulgated by it.

Mr. Greife was married in 1882, the lady to become his wife being Mary Elizabeth Wilson, a daughter of John Wilson, who was engaged with the firm of P. Smith & Company, dealers in photographic supplies in Cincinnati for many years. Mrs. Greife, however, was reared in Dayton. To this union have been born two children, Harry W. and John Raymond. The residence of the subject of the biography in Dayton dates from the year 1877.

LANHAM ROBERTSON.—The interesting science of architecture finds one of its most talented representatives in the person of Lanham Robertson, a member of the eminent firm of Fahnstock, Ferber & Robertson of Cincinnati. Mr. Robertson comes of a family of scholars, his grandfather, Joseph Robertson, LL. D., having been a man of much abil-

ity and prominence in his native Scotland. He was curator of the historical department of the Register House at Edinburgh, and the greatest record scholar in the country. He died while engaged upon some of his best and most important work.

Lanham Robertson is a native of Kentucky, his birth having occurred in Louisville, July 19, 1880, his father's name being C. J. Stuart-Robertson, and his mother's, previous to her marriage, Lizzie Tompkins, the former a native of historic old Edinburgh and the latter the daughter of a well known Louisville family. The father came to the United States when a young man, found his way to Louisville, engaged in business and married there, but was cut short in his career by death some four years after the latter event. The mother still resides in Covington, Kentucky.

The late C. J. Stuart-Robertson and his wife were the parents of three children, he whose name initiates this biography being the eldest born and the only one surviving. He passed his boyhood in Louisville, attended the public schools and was graduated from the high school at the age of nineteen. His first experience in the business world was gained as an employe of the Louisville & Nashville Railway and Standard Oil Company in an engineering and architectural capacity. He had early evinced a remarkable ability and originality in his chosen profession and in 1908 he engaged in architecture, in Covington, whence he had moved, upon his own account. This venture proved successful and in 1910 a partnership was formed under the firm name of Fahnstock, Ferber & Robertson, with offices in Cincinnati. This constitutes a strong combination and the firm has filled a number of important contracts, although such a short time in the field. One of Mr. Robertson's chef d'oeuvres was his much admired design for the home of the widows of the Knights of Pythias situated near Lexington.

In the matter of politics Mr. Robertson gives his allegiance to "the Grand Old Party," as its supporters are pleased to call it, and his fraternal relations consist of membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church.

PRESLEY MEGUIAR.—That honored citizen, the late Presley Meguiar, was for many years identified in no uncertain manner with a number of the most important concerns of this part of Kentucky. A financier of talent, he was at the same time one of the largest tobacco dealers in the state. He was a veteran of the Civil war and during his long life he stood close to many of the most important events in the history of the county. Mr. Meguiar was

born in Robinson county, Tennessee, April 25, 1825, and died in Louisville, Kentucky, January 29, 1904. He was reared upon a farm and owing to adverse circumstances received but a limited education. His first adventure in the world of affairs was as the proprietor of a book store in Franklin, Kentucky, whence he removed early in life. After carrying this on for a short time he removed to Bowling Green, Kentucky, and became a partner in a drug store. During the last three years of the Civil war he was a soldier in the Confederate service, being assigned to duties in the commissary department. After the cessation of hostilities between the north and the south he removed to Louisville and it was while in that city that he became interested in the tobacco business. He proved to be one of the most astute and brilliant of business men and his scope of affairs grew with the years, until at the time of his death he was one of the largest dealers in the entire south. His activities were by no means limited to the tobacco trade, even though engaged in it in such an extensive manner, and it was his distinction to be one of those who assisted in the organization of that sound corporation, the Fidelity Trust Company of Louisville, in which he continued to be a director until his summons to the life eternal. He was also a director of the Louisville Heating Company from the time of its organization and of several other companies.

Mr. Meguiar was first married to a Miss Curd, the marriage being solemnized at Bowling Green, Kentucky. The maiden name of the second Mrs. Meguiar, who now survives her honored husband, was Mary E. Ray, and she was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, October 27, 1831. She is the daughter of John Ray, an Indianan, who on December 13, 1829, took as his wife Emily Keas, who was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, January 21, 1811. Neither she nor her husband were long-lived, the father dying in 1834 and the mother on April 25, 1835. Of their three children Mrs. Meguiar is the only one living at the present day. She was reared by an aunt. Her grandfather, John Ray, was a Methodist minister of the old circuit rider school who traveled over the states of Indiana and Kentucky preaching salvation to the souls of men. On February 11, 1857, she married John W. White, who was born in Virginia October 24, 1824, and died in Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, October 7, 1869. John W. White came from the Old Dominion to Montgomery county when a boy to visit his grandfather and the older man persuaded him to make the visit a permanent one. He reared and educated him and his grandfather's farm was the scene

of his youthful years. He adopted agriculture as a life work and for a number of years was connected with the banking interests of Mt. Sterling, the once well-known firm of White, Hoffman and Barnes now being designated as the Exchange Bank. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. White were three in number. Eugene died at age of four years and eleven months. Isa B. became the wife of Robert M. Trimble and she and her family now live with Mrs. Meguiar, her three Trimble grandchildren being J. W. White Trimble, Robert M. Jr., and Mary Ray. John W. resides in Mt. Sterling.

The second marriage of Mr. Presley Meguiar was solemnized in February, 1876. Mrs. Meguiar has always resided in Mt. Sterling, where she has a beautiful home, while Mr. Meguiar spent part of each week at his business in Louisville, and Kentucky's largest city was the scene of his demise. The success he achieved was entirely due to his own efforts, his indomitable courage, perseverance and unflinching good judgment having stood him in better stead than more tangible capital. He was a force in the business world and both from this aspect and as a good citizen he will long be remembered. Politically he was a loyal Democrat and though not in public life, he was interested in all the important questions of the day. He was for years a member of the Chester Street Methodist church of Louisville and he was extremely liberal in his benefactions to the church. He was president of the "Church Extension Board" of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, from the time of its organization until his death. Mrs. Meguiar has been a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

CHARLES H. WHITLATCH, M. D.—The medical profession in the city of Louisville has as one of its able and representative younger members, Dr. Charles Henry Whitlatch, who has here been engaged in practice since 1906 and he has built up a successful business, which is constantly increasing in scope and importance.

Dr. Whitlatch was born in Charlestown, Clark county, Indiana, on the 23d of November, 1880, and is a son of Isaac and Sarah J. (Toombs) Whitlatch. His father was born in Scott county, Indiana, about 1850, a son of Isaac Whitlatch, who was also a native of Indiana, in which state the family was founded in the early pioneer days, original representatives having moved there from Philadelphia. The lineage of the family is traced back to staunch Scotch-Irish stock. The mother of Dr. Whitlatch was born at Milton, Kentucky, in 1852, and her death occurred in 1897. She was a daughter of John Toombs, who was

born in Kentucky, in 1806, and who died in 1898, at the age of ninety-two years. He had witnessed and contributed to the development of the state and in his venerable age he often recalled that he remembered Louisville when it was a mere village.

Dr. Charles H. Whitlatch is indebted to the public schools of his native town for his early educational discipline, which included a course in the high school, in which he was graduated in the class of 1900. Thereafter he completed a course and was graduated in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, in the city of Louisville, after which he entered the old Louisville Hospital College of Medicine, in 1901. In this well ordered institution he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1905. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine and also had the distinction of securing third honors in the class of one hundred students. This gained to him an appointment as interne for one year at the Infirmary on Gray street, where he secured clinical experience of much value. He has been engaged in the general practice of his profession in Louisville since 1906, and for two years he was assistant professor of obstetrics in the Louisville Hospital Medical College. He is now assistant to the chair of surgery in the medical department of the Louisville University, besides which he has the distinction of being city physician, to which position he was appointed in 1909, for a term of four years. Dr. Whitlatch is actively identified with the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, taking an active interest in the work of each and also having recourse to the best standard and periodical literature of his profession. In a fraternal way Dr. Whitlatch is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Broadway Christian church.

In 1907 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Whitlatch to Miss Mary B. Chambers, who was born at Henderson, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of Byrd L. Chambers, a representative citizen of that place. Dr. and Mrs. Whitlatch have one daughter, Dorothy, who was born on the 10th of March, 1909.

OWEN J. CARPENTER, a wholesale liquor dealer and one of Covington's leading real estate developers, is a native Kentuckian and his ancestry numbers among its members some of the most valuable and interesting of the Blue Grass state pioneers. He was born in Boone county, February 7, 1854, and is the son of Caleb and Zeurilda (Utz) Carpenter, both of whom were likewise natives of the county which was once the scene of the activities of the celebrated Daniel Boone and

which appropriately received his cognomen. The carpenter family was originally one of the Colonial families of Virginia and a few citizens of the "Old Dominion" were better known or more beloved than Mr. Carpenter's great-grandfather, the Rev. William Carpenter, a German Lutheran minister who for many years labored for the welfare of humanity "without money and without price."

The above-mentioned William Carpenter was born in Madison county, Virginia, May 20, 1762, but he later cast his fortune with Kentucky, founding the Carpenter family there and being one of the Boone county pioneers. In 1778, when only sixteen years of age, he entered the Colonial army and served until the close of the Revolution. He seems to have studied theology under the Rev. G. Henkel and as he was a member of the Pennsylvania Ministerium it is likely that he was ordained by that body. His ordination must have been satisfactory for he was called upon to minister in Episcopal pulpits without question. He was, however, Lutheran in faith and ministered in that church for many years, being the father of that church organization in Boone county. His identification with clerical affairs began with his twenty-fifth year and his early career was passed in his native county in Virginia. In 1813 he came over to Kentucky, located near Florence, in Boone county, and there entered upon many years of great usefulness, his entire service as an exponent of the Scriptures being of forty-five years duration. Twenty-six years of this time he served as pastor of the Hebron church in his native county in Virginia, and he followed a colony composed of members of his church to Boone county where he was pastor for nearly twenty years prior to his death, on February 18, 1833. He, with others who contemplated removing to Kentucky's fertile acres, made a trip of inspection to Boone county in 1804, but it was fully nine years later when he settled there permanently. By heritage and his own activities he was a man of means and he secured a large farm in the new home, upon which he lived with his family and slaves during the remainder of his lifetime. As he asked and received no salary for his ministerial labors a farm was a practical necessity. This tract was located near the present town of Florence and was an attractive and valuable property and his family of boys and his slaves cleared and tilled it. It has been said of him that he never lacked the comforts and never craved the luxuries. He was a typical pioneer of the better class and presented a distinguished appearance in his Colonial costume, with his knee breeches, which he wore up to the time of his death. Of William Carpenter, pioneer preacher and

philanthropist, it may truly be said that he devoted his entire life to the uplift of humanity, and the memory and influence of the good he did assuredly was not "interred with his bones."

Caleb Carpenter, the father of Owen J. Carpenter, was reared and educated in Boone county and for several years followed the occupation of a farmer and stock trader. He located in Covington, Kentucky in 1871, and at one time during his residence in this city engaged in the wholesale liquor business. He was cut off in the prime of life, his death occurring in 1878, at the age of forty-nine years. His widow survived him for three decades, dying at Delhi, Ohio, in 1908, at the age of seventy-five years. She was a daughter of David Utz, a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, and of German descent. Like the forbears on the paternal side of the family he came to Kentucky at an early day. The name of his father was Absalom Utz. Mr. Carpenter was the third in order of birth of the eight children of his parents, five of these surviving at the present day.

The pleasant, if strenuous, experience of the farmer's son were the lot of Owen J. Carpenter in his early years. He received a common school education and was about eighteen years of age when he removed with his parents to Covington in the fall of 1871. The following year he became associated with his father in the wholesale liquor business, and in 1879, shortly after his father's demise, he became established in this business on his own account in partnership with his brother David L. In 1886 he succeeded to the entire management of the concern and has ever since operated it with financial success.

The talents of Mr. Carpenter, fortunately, have not been confined to his one line of endeavor, but he has from time to time been interested in various business enterprises and corporations of Covington and vicinity. Much of his time has been expended upon real estate development, and his services in this line to the city of his residence are indeed commendable. He is known as the "father of Ft. Mitchell," a suburb, and it was through his well-directed effort that electric roads were built thereto. He bought the land now occupied by the town of Ft. Mitchell, platted the same and sold it, having secured means of conveyance and transportation to the larger town. Subsequently several additions to the same were platted and Ft. Mitchell, now a corporation of the sixth class, can boast of some of the finest residences in this section of the country.

As one of the organizers of the Kenton Water Company Mr. Carpenter is likewise en-

titled to credit, he having served for many years as president of the foregoing. This company was largely instrumental in building up the suburb of Latonia. In the face of this distinguished achievement it is not strange that Mr. Carpenter is accounted one of the leaders in upbuilding this section.

Mr. Carpenter forsook the ranks of the bachelors and laid the foundation of a congenial home life by his marriage on the 18th day of October, 1883, the lady to become his wife being Mattie J. Adams, a native of Missouri, who was brought by her parents to Versailles, Kentucky, at the time of the Civil war, she being then an infant. Her father was William W. Adams, for many years a prominent stock man of Lexington, Kentucky. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, William A. and Owen Coleman, the latter of whom died at the age of seven years.

Mr. Carpenter was for many years a Democrat, but since 1896 he has cast his vote with the Republican party.

WOODFORD W. LONGMOOR.—It was within the province of the late Woodford Woodnut Longmoor to have wielded a large and beneficent influence in the business, social and public affairs of his native state, which he also represented as a gallant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, and he was that exponent of that high type of manhood which ever stands indicatory of usefulness and subjective integrity and honor. He was incumbent of the office of clerk of the Kentucky court of appeals at the time of his death, which occurred in Frankfort, the capital city, on the 20th of March, 1891.

Mr. Longmoor was a scion of families whose names have been identified with the history of Kentucky since the pioneer epoch. He himself was born in Kenton county, on the 21st of June, 1840, and he was a son of George and Amanda (Hammett) Longmoor, the former of whom was born in Bourbon county, this state, and the latter of whom was born in Kenton county, where her father Samuel Hammett, was a pioneer farmer. George Longmoor became one of the prosperous agriculturists of Kenton county, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1847, his wife surviving him by a number of years.

As a lad of fourteen years Woodford W. Longmoor was sent to the neighboring city of Cincinnati, Ohio, to attend school, where he continued his studies for a period of five years, the last two of which he passed in Farmers' College, an excellent institution of that period. He also completed a commercial course in the same city, and there he assumed

a clerical position in a foundry after he left school. When the Civil war was precipitated upon a divided nation he forthwith manifested his intrinsic loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy by enlisting as a private in Company H, Second Kentucky Infantry, with which he served three months, at the expiration of which he was compelled to return to his home that he might recuperate from injuries received in a severe fall. After his recovery he assisted in the organization of two companies, under the command of Captain Corbin, of Boone county, and he accompanied the command as far as Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, where the troops were routed by Union soldiers, who had concealed themselves in the court house and in private dwellings. In this encounter a number of the Confederate soldiers were killed. In attempting to effect his escape Mr. Longmoor was captured by the Winchester Home Guards, who incarcerated him in the Clark county jail. The next day he was sent to Lexington, and later he was taken to Covington and Cincinnati, from which latter city he was removed to Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio, and finally he was sent to the Federal prison on Johnson's island, in Lake Erie. After several months of imprisonment he was exchanged, in the autumn of 1862. He made his way to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where he found Colonel Hanson of the old Second Infantry, and by this commander Mr. Longmoor became a member of Company B of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, with which he remained until after the battle of Cynthiana, Kentucky, on the 17th of June, 1864. He participated in the various raids and engagements in which his command was involved, and in the memorable raid of General Morgan he was again captured. He was held at Camp Douglas, Chicago, for four months and then made his escape. After a perilous trip through Ohio and Kentucky he finally succeeded in rejoining his regiment at Wytheville, Virginia. At Cynthiana, on the 11th of the same month, he had received a severe wound in the thigh, and this injury finally necessitated the amputation of his right leg.

For nearly two years after the amputation of his leg Mr. Longmoor was unable to move about, but in 1866 he engaged in the dry-goods business at Burlington, Boone county. Eight months later he removed to Cynthiana, Harrison county, where he was engaged in the hardware business, in which he continued until 1868, when he changed to the furniture business, in which he there continued until 1874. In that year he was elected clerk of the circuit and criminal courts of Harrison county, of which office he continued incumbent for six-

teen years. In 1890 there came further recognition of his ability and effective services, in that he was elected clerk of the Kentucky court of appeals, the highest tribunal of the state. He took the oath of office in September of that year and moved to Frankfort, where he continued in tenure of the office until his death, which occurred on the 20th of the following March, after an illness of brief duration. Mr. Longmoor was a man of strong intellectual powers and mature judgment, and his life was guided and governed according to the highest principles of integrity and honor, so that he held inviolable place in the confidence and respect of his fellow men. He was an uncompromising advocate of the cause of the Democratic party, and was for many years active in its work. He was affiliated with the United Confederate Veterans' Association and other civic organizations.

In the year 1867 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Longmoor to Miss Louisa Bell Addams, of Cynthiana, Kentucky, and she now maintains her home in Frankfort. She is a daughter of the late Abram Addams, who was a scion of an old and distinguished Virginia family, a number of whose members were found enrolled as patriotic soldiers in the war of the Revolution. Woodford W. Longmoor, Jr., the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Longmoor, is given a brief sketch in following paragraphs.

Woodford W. Longmoor bears the fully patronymic of his honored father, to whom brief memorial tribute has been paid in the preceding paragraphs, and it may be said that he is well upholding the prestige of the family name. Mr. Longmoor is now incumbent of the office of city clerk of Frankfort, is a member of the bar of his native state and has been successful in connection with the promotion of important enterprises so that he stands as a representative business man of the capital city, where he has maintained his home since his father here assumed the office of clerk of the court of appeals.

Woodford Woodnut Longmoor, Jr., was born in Cynthiana, Kentucky, on the 21st of January, 1872, and there he was reared to years of maturity, duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools and having been graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1890. He then began reading law under the effective preceptorship of John B. Minor in the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, and later he continued his studies in the Louisville Law School, but the sudden death of his father in March, 1891, caused him to abandon his work in this institution. He returned to Frankfort, where he was appointed deputy

clerk of the court of appeals, of which his father had been clerk at the time of his death and in which office the latter was succeeded by his wife's brother, Abram Addams. The subject of this sketch held the office of deputy clerk for seven years, and in the meanwhile, in 1892, he had been licensed to practice law. After leaving the office of the clerk of the court of appeals he was for a time in the law office of Hon. Proctor Knott, former governor of the state, and later was identified with professional work in the office of Thomas H. Hines, another representative member of the bar of the capital city.

Mr. Longmoor was the organizer of the Frankfort Telephone Company, and for more than five years he was actively identified with the telephone business, in connection with which he showed marked initiative and administrative ability, as did he later in the promotion of the electric interurban line between Frankfort and Versailles,—this being the first interurban road to be granted a franchise in Kentucky. Mr. Longworth was elected city clerk of Frankfort in November, 1909, and the duties of this office now engross a goodly portion of his time and attention. He has ever manifested a lively interest in the history of his native state and is at the present time vice-president and curator of the Kentucky State Historical Society. He is also one of the vice-presidents of the Ohio Valley Historical Society, and he is an enthusiastic worker in both of these sterling organizations. In the Masonic fraternity he has attained the chivalric orders, being therein identified with the Frankfort commandery of Knights Templars, and he is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is one of the valued members of Frankfort Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler. His political faith is that in which he was reared, and he is thus a stalwart in the camp of the Democratic party.

On October 15, 1901, Mr. Longmoor was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Gordon Ely, daughter of Dr. James R. Ely, one of the leading physicians and representative citizens of Frankfort.

J. LYMAN BRYAN, county clerk of Newport, is not only entitled to consideration on his own account and for his own high qualifications, but is interesting as the seion of a distinguished Kentucky family and the direct descendant of the noted American pioneer and explorer of the Blue Grass state, Daniel Boone. Mr. Bryan was born in New Liberty, Owen county, Kentucky, December 6, 1869, his parents being John Gano and Eunice Isa-

bella (Fish) Bryan. Both of them were native Kentuckians, the former's birthplace being Fayette county, and the latter's Boone county. They were married in Owen county, and located soon after in Fayette county, where the father pursued the calling of a farmer. He died in 1880, at the early age of thirty-six years.

John Gano Bryan was descended from one of the oldest Kentucky families. His great-great-grandfather, William Bryan, born March 7, 1833, married Mary Boone, a sister of Daniel Boone, Kentucky's first white settler. Daniel Boone married Rebecca Bryan, a sister of William Bryan, thus connecting the two pioneer families in a very intimate way. William Boone was the first settler at Bryan Station, and that he came there many years prior to the date given in history is evident from records at Salisbury, North Carolina, which show that he disposed of his lands there prior to such date. It was in 1779 that he with his family and three brothers, Joseph, James and Morgan, arrived at the fort. William Bryan headed a hunting expedition in company with eleven others and in a skirmish with the Indians was wounded, and died in the station a few days later, this being in 1780. The removal to Kentucky was due to political persecution and illegal taxation, and the Boones and the Bryans being united by intermarriage became possessed by the desire to live in the country, untrammled by unjust laws. They were attracted to Kentucky by the fertile fields, beautiful rivers and forests and came here after a tedious journey, becoming distinguished citizens.

The widow of John Gano Bryan survives and resides at Newport. Her father, Ezra K. Fish, came to Kentucky when a young man and located in Boone county, where he married and engaged in merchandising. He later became a merchant in Kenton county and was a member of the state legislature from there several times. He was also sheriff of Kenton county at one time and was a director in the old Northern Bank at Covington. In 1861 he removed to New Liberty and remained there until his death, which occurred February 12, 1871, his age being seventy-five years. He was a cousin of Hamilton Fish. Two sons, John and Albert Fish, served in the Confederate army during the Civil war. Another son, Oliver, was a graduate of West Point and held the office of first lieutenant in the United States army. When the Civil war broke out he resigned as his sympathies were with the South. He tried to join the Confederate army, but was arrested and required to take the oath of allegiance at Alexandria,



Herman Bryan

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Kentucky. The father accumulated considerable land and owned many slaves prior to the war. He was the father of fourteen children.

John G. Bryan and his wife were the parents of six children, of whom four are living. J. Lyman Bryan, the subject of this biography, being the eldest in the family. When eleven years of age he came to Campbell county with his mother, the father being dead, attended the public school, and being the eldest, soon went to work to assist the family. He began as cash boy in a store; later drove a dry goods wagon; became clerk in a dry goods store; and when about twenty years old entered the city treasurer's office as clerk for his uncle, James H. Smith, and for four years was practically in charge. When Joseph M. Betz was elected county clerk he was made chief deputy, in January, 1898, and for two years served in this capacity. He became the candidate for city treasurer and was elected on the Democratic ticket, serving out a four years' term. He became assistant cashier and teller of the Newport National Bank, which position he held for eight years, having taken the same two years before leaving the treasurer's office. In the fall of 1909 Mr. Bryan became a candidate for the county clerkship and was elected by a majority of two hundred and seventy. This was remarkable, owing to the fact that only two Democrats were placed in office that election, the Republican majority being six or seven hundred. Mr. Bryan succeeded Mr. Betz, whose deputy he had been.

In October, 1894, Mr. Bryan was united in marriage to Miss Nellie May Randall, a native of St. Louis, Missouri. To this union was born one child, Gertrude Lyman, who is now about twelve years old. The mother died June 7, 1902. Mr. Bryan has numerous fraternal affiliations, including the Masons, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Christian church.

An appropriate honor was conferred upon the family in the person of Mr. Bryan's sister, Fannie Belle Bryan, when she was selected to unveil the reconstructed monument of Daniel Boone at Frankfort, Kentucky, on May 26, 1910. The ceremonies were under the auspices of the Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Newport. Miss Bryan is a member of that chapter and her appointment to the honor was due to the fact that she is the most direct living female descendant of Daniel Boone, holding membership in that chapter. Several years ago the legislature appropriated funds to restore the monument, which had been defaced by vandals, and as-

sisted by the Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the historic monument now stands restored to its former beauty.

WILLIAM A. RABE.—Among those citizens who contribute in very decisive fashion to the strength of Covington and to her civic, social and industrial life, none of them play a more praiseworthy role than William A. Rabe. Mr. Rabe's most important connection is as secretary-treasurer of the Kenton Supply Company, a thriving concern dealing on an extensive scale in builders' supplies and coal, and although this office is one requiring no small amount of energy and thought, he yet finds time and occasion for numerous other interests. Among these may be mentioned his identification as director with the Covington First National Bank and as director and appraiser of the Citizens' Perpetual Building and Loan Association.

William A. Rabe was born in Covington, in December, 1874, and belongs to that strong, fine stock, the Teutonic, which has played such a splendid part in the history of the world. His parents, Frank and Bernadine (Von Wahlde) Rabe, were both natives of Germany, and both of them came when young to the United States. They and their friends located in Covington, and it was here that they met and married. The father was for many years a leading contractor and builder in Covington and was a man of influence in the community. He was very active in his day and generation and many churches, building blocks and residences stand to-day as a monument to his memory. He died October 19, 1892, at the age of fifty-one years, but his widow survives and makes her home in Covington. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living, and he whose name initiates this sketch, is the fourth in order of birth.

Mr. Rabe received the greater part of his education in the parochial schools of Covington, supplementing this with a two years' course of study at St. Mary's Institute in Dayton, Ohio. Later, not being particularly drawn towards the professions, he took a commercial course, becoming well versed in shorthand and typewriting, and subsequently devoting his attention to the study of architectural work. To the latter subject he gave practical application for several years in the employ of Daniel Seger of Covington, and he was also engaged for a time as estimator in stone and marble work for Charles McDonald.

In 1898 Mr. Rabe became a more independent factor in the business world and formed the partnership of Schofield & Rabe, architects, a business which continued for some six

years. After the dissolution of the foregoing partnership Mr. Rabe assisted in organizing the concern now known as the Kenton Supply Company, which has proved an unqualified success, and which will be described in greater detail in coming paragraphs. His connection with the First National Bank and the Citizens' Perpetual Building & Loan Association (with which latter he has been associated for some half dozen years), has been previously noted, and for several years past he has given valuable service as treasurer of that splendid eleemosynary institution, St. John's Orphan Asylum. Although predisposed in favor of those principles promulgated by the Democratic party, he is not partisan in local affairs. In 1910 he was appointed a member of that important body, the board of health, and although so short a time has elapsed, his counsel has already proved itself well worth taking. He belongs to several organizations, of which the greater part are outgrowths of the Catholic church, of which he and his family are faithful communicants, the church in which they hold membership being St. Aloysius. Among these organizations are the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Knights of America and St. Aloysius Benevolent Society.

On September 14, 1898, Miss Theresa M. Ruh, a native of Covington and a daughter of a well-known citizen, Anton Ruh, became the bride of Mr. Rabe. Their union was blessed by the birth of two sons, Alvin F. and William J., the latter of whom was accidentally drowned at Norwood, a suburb of Cincinnati, while visiting relatives there on August 9, 1910.

The Kenton Supply Company with which Mr. Rabe is connected, is an outgrowth of the partnership formed May 18, 1904, by Joseph and John Carl, George Lubrecht and William A. Rabe, dealers in builders' supplies and coal. The concern soon became more extensive than anticipated, and the following January was incorporated with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, the first official board selected being the same in personnel as that which at the present day has its destinies in charge. Anton Ruh was president, Joseph Carl, vice-president, and William A. Rabe, secretary and treasurer. The new corporation began business February 1, 1905, and has since experienced a sure and steady growth, becoming largely extended. Besides the coal and sand yards on Robbins Street, near Licking river, a branch has been established at Latonia, and the business is one of the most extensive not only in Covington but in this part of the country. The coal and sand in which the company deals is delivered to them by both rail and barges.

HARRY ADOLPH DAVIDSON, B. S., M. D.—During the years which have marked the period of the professional career of Dr. Davidson he has met with gratifying success, and he has won the patronage of many of the leading citizens and families of Louisville. A close and discriminating student, he endeavors to keep abreast with the times in everything relating to discoveries in the medical science and treatment thereof.

Dr. Davidson was born in Louisville, Jefferson county, Kentucky, on December 23, 1875, the son of the late Joseph Thormeyer Davidson, who was born in Fort Hamilton, New York, the son of Captain Joseph Davidson, of the United States army. He came to Louisville in 1846, when a boy of only twelve years, and for many years was engaged in business in that city. He served as a member of Louisville's old volunteer fire department. He was well-known in Masonic circles as one of the distinguished Masons of Kentucky. Joseph T. Davidson was made a Mason by Clark Lodge, No. 51, in 1864, but became a member of Abraham Lodge, No. 8, when Lodges 8, 51, 106 and 113 were consolidated. He became a member of Louisville Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, in 1880, and was number 52 on the register of DeMolay Commandery, Knights Templars, and was also a Scottish Rite Mason, having taken the thirty-second degree. He served as grand tyler of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky for over thirty years, having been elected in 1876, was grand sentinel of the Grand Chapter of Kentucky from 1876 to 1905 and of the Grand Council in 1882-83-84. He was for many years superintendent of the old Masonic Temple at Fourth and Jefferson streets. He was imbued with that fraternal spirit which constitutes the basic element of the craft and which has been a most potent force in the civilization of the world through inculcating principles of mutual helpfulness, brotherly kindness and forbearance. He brought to his duties keen perception, a methodical and systematic spirit and unwavering devotion, and his Masonic service therefore received the endorsement of all the representatives of the order. He died June 21, 1906, a member of Broadway Christian church. His wife, Mary A. Davis, was born in Grant county, Kentucky, the daughter of John W. Davis, a native of Kentucky, whose parents were natives of Virginia. She died in 1894, at the age of forty-eight years.

Dr. Davidson was a member of the first graduating class of the Manual Training School of Louisville, being first honor man of the class of '94. He was graduated from the Kentucky State University, Lexington, class

of '96, receiving the degree of B. C. E., and then graduated from the Louisville Hospital College of Medicine, class of '99, with the degree of M. D. He supplemented this with a post-graduate course in the schools and hospitals of New York city in 1902 and 1907. The Doctor was a professor in the old Hospital Medical College and is now adjunct professor of pediatrics of the medical department of the University of Louisville. Before entering the practice, he was for eight years a teacher of physiology and mathematics at the manual training high school, Louisville.

Dr. Davidson is on the staff of the Kentucky Children's Home, and a director of the Y. M. C. A. He is a member of Phi Chi (medical Greek Letter Society) and of Phi Kappa Alpha (literary Greek Letter Society), and belongs to the Jefferson County Medical Society, Kentucky State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Louisville Academy of Medicine. He is a deacon of Broadway Christian church.

The Doctor married Virginia Cood Gags, a daughter of William Carter Gags, who with his wife are natives of Yorkshire, England. Mrs. Davidson was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and to this union have been born one child, a son named Harry Carter, aged five years. Dr. Davidson has been prompted by laudable ambition in his profession, and to his earnest purpose and unflinching energy may be attributed the success which he has won in his chosen calling, for although a young man he has won a position and success as a member of the medical profession that many an older physician might well envy.

IRA ROOT.—For many years Ira Root was one of the prominent citizens of Newport, Kentucky, where he held some of the most important elective offices, and in his death the city lost one who had devoted his best efforts to the upbuilding of public interests and had achieved an enviable distinction in the different departments of life. He became entwined with many ties of warm affection and an abundant progeny of generous and kindly deeds dispersed among his fellow-men and growing to a fruitful maturity, a lasting honor to their author and a grateful boon to humanity.

Ira Root was born in Piermont, New Hampshire, May 4, 1806, the son of Ephriam and Vashiti (Birge) Root, the former a native of Piermont, New Hampshire, and the latter from Hebron, Connecticut. When he was eighteen years of age he went to Cincinnati, where his uncle, the Rev. David Root, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, lived, completed his education at Miami University, and after-

ward was for a time Greek and Latin professor at Augusta College. He then came to Newport and began the study of law with Richard Southgate, a prominent lawyer and pioneer. After being admitted to the bar he practiced law with F. M. Webster for many years under the firm name of Root & Webster, this being the leading firm in those days, and in which he continued until his death in Newport on the 12th of February, 1868. In his early days he was a staunch Democrat, very active in politics and held a number of positions of public trust, but the contest between the states changed his views and, believing in abolition, he became an ardent Union man during the war and upon the organization of the Republican party from that time forth pinned his faith to that party.

Mr. Root was distinguished as a lawyer and orator. He had a clear conception of the force and import of language and discerned all the fine shades of meaning. He was exact in statement and construction, apt in the citation of authorities supporting his theory of a case. Possessing the qualities desired in a public official, he was not permitted to pursue his public life without interruption. He was a number of times elected to the state legislature and as a member distinguished himself in laying the foundation for the state public school system. Mr. Root took a great interest in education and in every way used his influence to promote every measure that would further educate the masses and bring all educational advantages within the reach of all classes. He was president of the school board of Newport for many years and was at the head of everything educational. He was a member of the Constitutional convention in 1849. His religious training was with the Methodist Episcopal church, and he was one of the organizers of Grace Methodist Episcopal church in Newport and was a prominent and devoted worker and member until death, participating in the activities of the church and in the organized charities of the city. He made a point of the amenities of life and never forgot the little proprieties that indicate the well-bred gentleman. His manner was often forcible but always courteous. He lived in the community long enough to become identified with its welfare and prove the value of his citizenship by advocating and supporting every measure for the improvement of conditions and the good of society.

Mr. Root was married on December 25, 1834, to Sarah Ann Perry, a native of Newport, where she passed her entire life, dying at the age of ninety years and six months, with all her faculties intact to the last. Her father,

Colonel David Perry, was a native of Virginia and when a young man came to Kentucky, locating at Newport among the pioneers, and he died in Newport a few years later, aged thirty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Root were the parents of four children: Oliver W., Albert T., James C. and Susan R., the latter the widow of Frank S. Barker. Of the above children all are deceased except the latter, Mrs. Barker. The sons were all lawyers of promise and ability, particularly the eldest one, Oliver W., who was one of the most convincing pleaders in the west. He was born in Newport on October 3, 1835, graduated from Miami University in 1858 and taught elocution and languages in that institution for two years, being considered one of the finest elocutionists and orators in the west. He was twice a candidate for congress on the Republican ticket and delegate to five national Republican conventions. Mr. Oliver W. Root seconded the nomination of General Grant in 1868. After the death of his father he continued the latter's business, associated with his brother, Albert T. Root, which continued successfully for eighteen years. Few of his competitors at the bar possessed the same degree of mental strength and culture and few were so indefatigable in their work. He was a leader in thought as well as in action. His carefully matured opinions were expressed in language clear and concise, his argument enforced with all the power of a skilled logician, and his diction pure, beautiful and elegant. He served also as county attorney several times. Mr. Oliver W. Root never married, and he died on the 3rd day of August, 1904. He accumulated a large fortune and in his will left many bequests to charitable institutions, churches and needy people.

FERDINAND J. RUH.—Mr. Ruh is one of the successful contractors and representative young business men of his native city of Covington, Kenton county, where he was born on the 14th of November, 1883, and he is a son of Anton and Monica Ruh, of whom more detailed mention is made in a sketch dedicated to the father on other pages of this work.

Ferdinand J. Ruh gained his early educational training in the parochial schools of Covington and later was a student in St. Joseph's College, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, for three years. After leaving school he secured employment in the tile manufactory in Covington, but he was thus engaged only a short time. He then began the study of law, but he soon realized that he had more definite predilection for business pursuits than for the legal profession, and he thus secured a position in the Citizens' National Bank, in which he was em-

ployed for several months. At the age of nineteen years he went to Colorado in the capacity of secretary to a railroad promotor, and he remained in the west for a period of eighteen months. Upon his return to Covington he became interested in the organization of the Kenton Supply Company, of which he was one of the incorporators and with which he was actively identified for three years, at the expiration of which he disposed of his interests therein and engaged in the cement business. In March, 1910, he incorporated the business as the F. J. Ruh Company, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, and he has since been president of the company, which shows a large and prosperous business in the contracting line. He is also treasurer of the company and John Exterkamp is secretary. The company does contracting and all kinds of cement work. In 1900 Mr. Ruh also formed a partnership with William C. Kircher, a well-known carpenter and builder, and they have since conducted a prosperous business in the erection of houses, which they have placed upon the market. In politics Mr. Ruh is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, holding membership in the parish of St. Patrick's church.

On the 12th of September, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ruh to Miss Pettus L. Hiles, who was born and reared in Covington and who is a daughter of William C. and Mary (Sommers) Hiles, the former of whom was born in Bracken county, this state, and the latter in Covington, both being representatives of honored pioneer families of this state. The parents of Mrs. Ruh now reside in Covington, and on the other pages of this work appears a sketch of the career of Mr. Hiles. Mr. and Mrs. Ruh became the parents of three children: Ferdinand J., Jr., who died at the age of thirteen months, and Virginia and Willis.

EDWARD L. WILLIAMS.—The field of insurance is constantly attracting men of enterprise, energy and laudable ambition, who find in this scope for their dominant qualities, recognizing that the business offers excellent opportunities for advancement. There has been no greater development in any line of business than in insurance during the last quarter of a century, and at the head of some of the strongest companies of this character stand men of pronounced business ability, with marked capacity to plan and to perform. Among this number is included Edward L. Williams, president of the Southern National Life Insurance Company of Louisville.

Edward L. Williams was born in Glasgow,



Ed. S. Williams

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Barren county, Kentucky, on May 10, 1866. He is the son of Dr. W. A. Williams and Mary Jane (Graves) Williams, both natives of Kentucky. The Williams family came to Kentucky from Virginia, the Kentucky settler having been Captain Williams, a Revolutionary soldier, who was great-grandfather of our subject. The maternal grandfather was Bartlett Graves, a prominent man of Barren and Hart counties, Kentucky, who surveyed all the land in those counties and took up large tracts of land and was at one time the wealthiest man in that section of Kentucky. Dr. William A. Williams was a graduate of the Louisville Medical College and practiced all his life in Glasgow.

Edward L. Williams attended the public schools at Glasgow and the Southern Normal School founded by his brother, J. Thomas Williams, at Bowling Green, Kentucky. At the beginning of his business life, before he knew just the particular groove into which he was destined to fit, he commenced with taking an engagement with the Adams Express Company at Glasgow, and later on was engaged with a planing mill and in contracting at the same city. In 1895 he entered into the life insurance business as a solicitor. From that time on each step in his career was one of advance, bringing him a broader outlook and greater opportunities. He did not learn the lessons of business life from experiment, which always involves expensive blunders, but has ever made a close study of conditions and problems before embarking upon any enterprise and has therefore brought to the solution of every question sound opinions and thorough understanding.

Soon after he started in as a solicitor he was made district manager and then superintendent of agents for Kentucky for the Aetna Life Insurance Company. The next step in his progress was as agency instructor for the New York Life Insurance Company working out of Louisville. Finally, in November, 1908, he organized the Southern National Life Insurance Company, of which he was elected president at its organization. Thirteen years' connection with life insurance has made him thoroughly acquainted with the business, its methods of conduct, its management, its necessities and its possibilities and in the important position which he now occupies he has instituted plans and methods, the value of which are being demonstrated in the success attending them.

Mr. Williams is married to Mary E., the daughter of J. P. Snellings, of Alexandria, Louisiana, and they are the parents of two children: Mary S., and Edward L. Jr.

Mr. Williams has always been a student and hard worker and has worked his way up to prominence, manifesting a fidelity of purpose, an indefatigable enterprise and a fertility of resource that has enabled him to carve his name deeply on the records of insurance in the state of Kentucky.

LAWRENCE J. DROEGE.—One of the leading fire insurance agencies of the city of Covington is that conducted by Mr. Droege, and he is recognized as one of the representative business men of the younger generation in his native state. He was born in Covington, on the 19th day of October, 1871, and is a son of Lorenz J. and Mary (Moeller) Droege, both of whom were born in Westphalia, Germany, where they were reared and where their marriage was solemnized. Immediately after their marriage they emigrated to the United States, and they established their home in Covington about 1854. The father was a wagon maker by trade and to this business he devoted his attention during the greater portion of his active career. He died in Covington in 1891, at the age of sixty-six years. During the Civil war he was located at Atlanta, Georgia, where he was employed by the United States government in the manufacturing of wagons for the military service. He was a communicant of the Catholic church, as is also his widow, who still resides in Covington. Of their seven children six are living and of the number the subject of this review is the youngest.

Lawrence J. Droege gained his early educational discipline in the parochial schools of Covington, and later continued his studies in turn in St. Francis Xavier College, in the city of Cincinnati, and St. Vincent's College, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. At the age of seventeen years he was appointed deputy city clerk of Covington and after serving in this capacity for three years he engaged in the insurance business, in which he has been most successful. On the 1st of March, 1910, he purchased the insurance agency of John Whitney, the same being one of the oldest in Covington, and he is now the representative of a number of the leading fire insurance companies that operate in Kentucky. In politics Mr. Droege is a staunch Democrat and he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and the National Union. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church and hold membership in St. Joseph's parish.

On the 30th of October, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Droege to Miss Anna M. Pieper, who was born and reared in Covington and who is a daughter of the late Frederick Pieper, who was for many years engaged

in the jewelry business in this city and who was an honored and influential citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Droege have three children,—Margaret Mary, Virginia Mary and Lawrence F.

CHARLES HUBERT VREELAND.—A native son of Kentucky, Mr. Vreeland has honored the state through his services in public offices of distinctive trust, including that of state commissioner of agriculture, as well as through his productive energies along normal lines of business enterprise. He is now president and general manager of the Frankfort Printing Company, which publishes the Frankfort Daily News, in the capital city of his native state, and is one of the well known citizens of Kentucky, where he is held in unqualified confidence and esteem and where he has been accorded special tributes of commendation for the excellent work which he did in connection with the development and improvement of the agricultural resources of the state during his incumbency of the official position previously mentioned. Charles Hubert Vreeland was born in Washington county, Kentucky, on the 4th of September, 1873, and is a son of Charles Elmer and Ida Belle (Quint) Vreeland, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Kentucky. When he was a child Mr. Vreeland's parents moved from Kentucky to Dallas, Texas, but eight years later they returned to Kentucky and located in Glasgow, Barren county, where they remained two years at the expiration of which time they established their home in Louisville. There the father was engaged in the real estate business for a number of years. He was a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the war between the states, in which he served under the command of General John Morgan. He passed the closing years of his life in Louisville and his wife is now living at Frankfort.

To the public schools of Texas and Kentucky Charles Hubert Vreeland is indebted for his early educational discipline, the greater portion of which was received in the city of Louisville. As a youth he identified himself with the newspaper business, in connection with which he familiarized himself with the intricacies of the "art preservative of all arts" and finally he became editor of the *Russellville Ledger*, at Russellville, Logan county. A short time afterward, however, he assumed a position on the reportorial staff of the celebrated *Louisville Courier Journal*, with which well known paper he continued to be thus identified for a period of four years. He was then appointed to the position of assistant commissioner of agriculture of the state, under Ion B. Nall, and during the four years of his

incumbency of this position he was also secretary of the State Board of Election Commissioners. In 1903 he was elected state commissioner of agriculture and he retained the office for one term of four years, having assumed his executive duties in January, 1904. He made a most admirable record in his administration of this important office as he effected splendid improvements in his department. He organized county farmers' institutes and also organized the State Farmers' Institute, which was afterwards made an adjunct to the department by legislative enactment. He did much other work that tended greatly to forward agricultural interests in the state. As an appreciation of his effective services in this office the Kentucky State Farmers' Institute presented him, in 1907, with a fine gold watch. Through his influence while commissioner of agriculture many important changes were made in the management of the state fair, bringing its annual exhibitions up to a high standard and thus insuring their cumulative popularity. Mr. Vreeland served as president of the State Fair Association during the time he was commissioner of agriculture. Upon his retirement from this office in 1907, there came distinctive marks of popular appreciation and confidence in that he was made, without opposition, the Democratic nominee for the office of secretary of state, but owing to normal political exigencies, which compassed the defeat of the party ticket in the state that year, he was not elected. In January, 1908, Mr. Vreeland purchased the business and plant of the George A. Lewis Publishing Company, of Frankfort, and reorganized the business under the title of the Frankfort Printing Company, which is duly incorporated under the laws of the state and of which he is president and manager. The company does a general printing and publishing business, being one of the state printers. The company also publishes the Frankfort *Daily News*, which is an afternoon issue and which is one of the leading exponents of the Democratic party in the state, as well as a valiant promoter of local interests. Mr. Vreeland has ever given an unqualified allegiance to the Democratic party and he is identified with various social and fraternal organizations of a representative character. He was a member of the Kentucky Committee at the Jamestown Exposition.

In the year 1900 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Vreeland to Miss Hallie Elise Rodman, of Frankfort, and they have four children, namely: Charles Elmer, Elizabeth Hunt, Virginia Russell and Russell Rodman Vreeland.

HENRY S. VANZANT.—A scion of one of the old and honored families of Metcalfe county, Kentucky, where his paternal grandfather and great-grandfather established their home in the pioneer days, Mr. Vanzant has well upheld the high prestige of the honored name which he bears and is at the present time chief clerk in the department of insurance of the state of Kentucky, thus maintaining his residence in Frankfort, the capital city. Mr. Vanzant was born on the homestead farm in Metcalfe county, Kentucky, on the 13th of December, 1870, and is a son of Milton S. and Ellen Elizabeth (Holland) Vanzant, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Metcalfe county. Milton S. Vanzant, a son of Hugh R. Vanzant, was born, reared and died in the same residence in Metcalfe county, where his entire active career was one of close identification with agricultural pursuits. His widow still resides on the old homestead, and of the nine children four are now living.

Henry S. Vanzant reverts in memory to the associations of the home farm in connection with his early discipline, and his preliminary educational training was that of the common schools, after leaving which he continued his studies in Edmonton Academy. He continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm until he had attained to the age of twenty years, when he assumed the position of clerk in the dry goods store of his elder brother at Edmonton, Metcalfe county. In 1894 he was the Republican candidate for county clerk, and that he made an admirable campaign and secured the support of a large number of citizens of the county needs no further voucher than that he was defeated by only one vote, thus overcoming a long fixed and large Democratic majority. He afterward began the study of law under the preceptorship of John W. Compton, a well known attorney of Edmonton, and in 1898 he was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of his profession in Edmonton and gained unqualified success in his chosen field, proving himself a versatile trial lawyer and showing himself well fortified in the minutia of the law. He continued to be engaged in active practice until 1902, when he was appointed to the position of United States gauger, in which capacity he served five years, with official headquarters at Owensboro, this state. On the 6th of January, 1908, there came further mark of distinction and of his eligibility in that he was appointed to his present position, that of chief clerk in the insurance department of the state government. Mr. Vanzant has always been aligned as an uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party

and has given effective service in behalf of its cause. He is a Master Mason and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

On the 5th of December, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Vanzant to Miss Pearl McKey, of Randolph, Metcalfe county, where she was born and reared. They have one child, Henry Russell Vanzant.

EDWARD E. WALKER.—Realty is the basis of all security and the foundation of security in real estate transfers is found in the probity, knowledge and liberality of those by whom they are conducted. Holding, by reason of prudence, integrity and significant ability, as well as through the wide scope and importance of operations, a position of much prominence among the real estate dealers of the city of Covington, Mr. Walker has been enabled to exert an emphatic and noteworthy influence in connection with the upbuilding of "Greater Covington," where his operations have been widely diversified and wholly beneficial in the promotion of the material and civic advancement of the city. In the fire insurance branch he has represented some of the largest corporations in this and foreign countries. Most of these large fire corporations have been continuously represented by Mr. Walker since 1893.

Edward Everett Walker is a native of Covington, where he was born on the 17th of July, 1861, and he is a son of Eliphalet and Frances (Townsend) Walker, the former of whom was born near the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and the latter in Campbell county, Kentucky. Eliphalet Walker was a son of Nathan Walker, who was likewise born in the old Keystone state, and who was of staunch German lineage. In 1851 Nathan Walker established his residence in Covington, Kentucky, where he was the first in this section of the west to engage in the manufacture of high beaver hats. He had learned his trade in the city of Pittsburg, and in connection with his operations after locating in Covington, he purchased beaver skins from trappers and utilized the same in the manufacture of his hats for which there was a ready demand. In 1855, in company with a large colony, he made the trip across the plains to California, and he later established his home in Portland, Oregon, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred when he had attained to the patriarchal age of ninety-nine years and three months. The hat manufactory which he had established in Covington was continued by his son Eliphalet and his step-son Joseph Havlin, and the latter's son John likewise became identified with the enterprise. It may be noted that John Havlin is now a representative business man of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he owns and

conducts the Havlin Hotel and he is also a principal stockholder in the circuit of theatres bearing his name throughout the various sections of the Union. Mrs. Keziah Walker, wife of Nathan Walker, was likewise a native of Pennsylvania, and she died in Covington, Kentucky, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Eliphalet Walker was reared to adult age in his native state, where his educational advantages were those of the common schools and he was about nineteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Covington. He continued to be associated with his step-brother in the hat business for several years and thereafter he built up a successful business in the line of his trade as a pattern and model maker, with headquarters in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. For a number of years past he has lived virtually retired from active business and he has maintained his home consecutively in Covington since his youth. At the time of the Civil war he was a staunch supporter of the cause of the Union, and he served as a member of the home guards. His wife, who was a representative of an old and honored Kentucky family, died in Covington in 1871, at the age of twenty-nine years. They became the parents of four sons and two daughters, and all are living with the exception of two sons.

Edward E. Walker, the eldest of the four living children, is indebted to the public schools of Covington for his early educational discipline, and at the age of sixteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship at the pattern-maker's trade, under the direction of his father. He became a skilled workman and he continued to be engaged in the work of his trade in Cincinnati until 1891, when he was appointed cashier for the Sixth Kentucky internal-revenue district, under the late David N. Comingore, the collector for this district. Mr. Walker held this position for two years, at the expiration of which, in 1893, he resigned the same and established himself in the real estate and insurance business, with which he has since been successfully identified. He has handled many large and valuable properties and upon his books are represented at all times most attractive investments, as well as properties for exchange. He is known as a progressive and enterprising business man, and his course has been such as to retain to him the unqualified confidence and esteem of all with whom he has had dealings. He is one of the popular citizens of his native city and takes a deep interest in all that tends to advance its material and civic prosperity.

In politics Mr. Walker has ever accorded an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican

party and he has given efficient service in behalf of its cause. In 1897 he was appointed assistant postmaster at Covington, and he held this position for four years under the administration of Orin A. Reynolds. He served one term as a member of the board of education of Covington and one term as a member of the city board of aldermen. He served Kenton county in the 1908 session of the Kentucky legislature as state senator, overcoming a normal Democratic majority of two thousand. He is a director of the local organization of the Young Men's Christian Association, has been an incumbent of this position for a number of years, and is also a member of the board of trustees of the Protestant Children's Home. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Shinkle Methodist Episcopal church and he is a valued member of its board of trustees.

In the year 1891 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Walker to Miss Amy Lotz, who was born and reared in Covington and who is a daughter of the late George Lotz, who was for many years one of the representative merchants of Covington, where he was engaged in the shoe business. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have five children,—Merl, Pearlle, Mae, Kenneth and Hazel. Pearlle is now the wife of Charles Mann, of Covington.

PETER N. BARDO is a retired manufacturer, but is joint owner with Thomas Ford in the Bourbon Copper & Brass Works, whose capital stock is \$50,000 and also has numerous other interests, among them a high official capacity in the Citizens' Commercial & Savings Bank of Newport. He is one of the city's substantial citizens, and has from time to time played a prominent and valuable part in the management of its affairs. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 4, 1847, and is the son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Greenwall) Bardo, the former a native of Italy and the latter of Pennsylvania. The senior Bardo came to the United States when young and located in Cincinnati, where he married and engaged in the confectionary trade for a number of years, meeting with much success in this vocation. He resided in Newport for a good many years prior to his death, which occurred in 1865, at the age of fifty-four years. His wife preceded him to the beyond, her demise being when she was but thirty-five years of age. They were the parents of seven children, all of whom are deceased with the exception of Mr. Bardo and a sister Elizabeth, who became the wife of James Pratt of Cincinnati.

Peter N. Bardo, who was the third child in order of birth, was about eight years of age when his parents moved to Newport. Here



Peter M Bardo

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he was reared and here received his education in the public schools.

When he was a very young man he entered a brass foundry in Cincinnati and during his employment became master of all the details of the trade. He served in various capacities in the business for about eighteen years and in the early seventies, in partnership with Thomas Ford, John G. Hatch and John Ellihorst, bought the Robinson Brass Foundry, the establishment in which he had worked for so long a time. It was then known as the Bourbon Copper & Brass Works and was one of the oldest businesses of its kind in Cincinnati. It has since been carried on under the same name and at present and for several years past the plant has been owned jointly by Mr. Bardo and Thomas Ford, who in 1903 incorporated the same under the laws of Ohio with a capital stock of \$50,000. It is most successful and of extensive operation, having in years past built the majority of the distilleries in Kentucky.

Mr. Bardo was one of the organizers of the Citizens' Commercial and Savings Bank of Newport and is a member of the board of directors. He is likewise a member of the water works commission and served for two years on the board of aldermen. In politics he is an uncompromising Democrat and fraternally he is associated with the Newport Elks, of which he is one of the oldest members, his membership number being 47. He and his family are communicants of the Catholic church.

Mr. Bardo was married in 1872 to Miss Mary Ford, a native of the state of Maryland and daughter of Owen Ford, who was born in Ireland and upon emigrating to America, lived first in Maryland and then in Newport. Mr. Ford was the father of four children only one of whom is living, a son named Thomas. Those deceased are Patrick, James and John, all of whom grew to maturity. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Bardo was blessed by the birth of ten children, of whom the following are living: Peter Jr., Alice, Stella, Catherine, John, William, Thomas, and Gertrude. A daughter Mary is deceased. Mrs. Bardo died in August 1907, and her mortal remains were interred in St. Stephens cemetery. During the Civil war Mr. Bardo served as a member of the Home Guards.

HARRY M. HEALY, JR.—The financial history of Kentucky would be very incomplete and unsatisfactory without personal and somewhat extended mention of those whose lives are interwoven so closely with the industrial, commercial, financial and political development of the country. The subject of this re-

view, while professionally an attorney, has been identified with so many other enterprises that a resume of the business enterprises of both himself and his father will be of interest to our readers.

Harry M. Healy, Jr., of Newport, Kentucky, was born in Newport on the 26th of April, 1873, the son of Henry M. and Ellen (McEntee) Healy. The father was a native of Ireland, and came to the United States with his parents when only three weeks old, was reared in New York and spent his early life there. The mother was born in Albany, New York, reared and educated in that city, and finally married there. In 1859, when the father was about twenty years old, he came west, having learned the binder's trade, all the branches of the printing business, especially binding and ruling, and upon arriving at Cincinnati he became the head of one of the largest printing and binding establishments in that city. It was not long before he bought the establishment and from that time on operated the same for a number of years with great success, until his death, which occurred in 1899. Soon after his marriage he located in Newport as a resident and completely identified himself with that place, taking an active part in all affairs that would be of benefit to that city. He helped to organize the first electric light plant in Newport and Covington and was for years secretary and treasurer of the same. He was also one of the organizers of the street railway company in those cities connecting with Cincinnati. Mr. Healy was also interested in many real estate and development propositions in Newport, Bellevue and Dayton, and at the head of many important interests in building up those places. He was cashier of the Newport National Bank for two years during the panic of 1890 and carried the business through successfully. A staunch Democrat, he was active in politics and was chairman of the executive committee for twenty-five years. He never sought or held office but was a very influential man and did much for his party and friends. His widow survives, living in Newport, the mother of eight children, six of whom are living.

Harry M. Healy, Jr., is the fifth child in order of birth and was reared in Newport and received a liberal education. His father gave all his children a first-class education, every one of whom attended the public schools, the high school and college. Our subject graduated from the Jesuit College at St. Mary's, Kansas. In 1897 he entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in 1900. His father dying in 1899 placed the charge of the extensive printing and binding

plant in Cincinnati in our subject's hands, and he sold the same in a few years. In 1903 he engaged in the active practice of the law in Newport and has continued the same to the present time. Mr. Healy is a Democrat although not taking an active part, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He has many business interests, operates a moving picture show, organized the Commonwealth Coal Company and is a director of the same. He married, in 1906, Marguerite H. Edgar, a native of Newport, where she was reared and educated. Mr. Healy is a Catholic and his wife a Methodist. One of the prominent characteristics of Mr. Healy's successful business career is that his vision has never been bounded by the exigencies of the moment, but has covered as well the possibilities and opportunities of the future. This has led him into extensive undertakings, bringing him into marked prominence as a financier. He has figured for many years most prominently and honorably in financial interests and has been one of the real upbuilders and promoters of the city of his birth.

ORIE S. WARE.—One of the representative members of the bar of Kenton county is Orie Solomon Ware, who is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the city of Covington and who is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of Kentucky.

Mr. Ware was born at Peach Grove, Pendleton county, Kentucky, on the 11th of May, 1882, and is a son of Solomon G. and Ida F. (Petty) Ware, the former of whom was born in Campbell county, this state, and the latter in Kenton county. Daniel W., great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was a native of Virginia and came to Kentucky in the latter part of the eighteenth century in company with two or more of his brothers. They established their home in Campbell county, where one of the brothers, Israel, had a patent for one thousand acres of land, being one of the first to secure such patent in the state. William Ware, father of Solomon G. Ware, was born in Campbell county and became one of the prosperous agriculturists and influential citizens of that section of the state. Solomon G. Ware was likewise identified with agricultural pursuits during the earlier part of his active career and in 1889 he established his home in Covington, where he has since been engaged in active business, as had he previously in Pendleton county for a period of five years. He is a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities, is known as one of the sterling and representative business men of Covington and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church. Sol-

omon G. and Ida F. (Petty) Ware became the parents of six sons and one daughter, all of whom are living, and of the number the subject of this review was the second in order of birth.

Orie S. Ware was about seven years of age at the time of the family removal from Pendleton county to Covington, in which city he was reared to maturity. Here he duly availed himself of the advantages of the excellent public schools, after which he attended an excellent private academy conducted by Professor George W. Dunlap, at Independence, Kentucky, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898. About one year later he became a student in the law office of Judge W. McD. Shaw, of Covington, where he gained his initial discipline in connection with the preparation for the work of his chosen profession. Finally he was matriculated in the Cincinnati Law School, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1903, and from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He immediately opened an office in Covington, where he conducted an individual practice until the 1st of January, 1910, when he became a partner of his former preceptor, Judge Shaw, who had just retired from the bench of the Kenton circuit court. Since that time he has proved an able and valued coadjutor of Judge Shaw and their professional business is conducted under the firm name of Shaw & Ware. Mr. Ware has proved himself well qualified for the work of both branches of his profession and has been distinctively successful therein. In politics he is a staunch advocate of the cause of the Democratic party and he has been an active worker in its ranks. He is a most appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the Thirty-second degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite and in which he also holds membership in the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has held various offices in both the York and Scottish Rite bodies and is past master of Covington Lodge, No. 109, Free and Accepted Masons. In 1910 he was elected grand junior warden of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. He is a member of the Baptist church and his wife holds membership in the Presbyterian church.

On the 19th of September, 1906, Mr. Ware was united in marriage to Miss Louise Culbertson, who was born and reared in Covington and who is a daughter of the late Louis Culbertson, a well-known and honored citizen of Covington for many years prior to his death. Mr. and Mrs. Ware have one son, William.

FRANCIS MARION DAILEY, the present city attorney of Kentucky's capital city, has gained a position of distinctive priority as one of the representative members of the bar of the state, and he served four years as prosecuting attorney for Franklin county, retiring from this office in 1910, at the time of his election to his present office. He has gained success and prestige through his own endeavors and thus the more honor is due him for his earnest labors in his exacting profession and for the precedence he has gained in his chosen vocation.

Francis M. Dailey was born in Chariton county, Missouri, on the 25th of January, 1874, and is a son of John William and Will Ella (Patton) Dailey, the former of whom was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, and the latter of whom was born in Randolph county, Missouri. The father died in his native county in 1898, at the age of fifty years, and his widow now resides in the city of Frankfort. John W. Dailey was a son of John P. Dailey, who likewise was born and reared in Franklin county, Kentucky, and whose father, so far as family tradition determines, was a native of Ireland, having established his home in Kentucky in the pioneer days. John P. Dailey became one of the prosperous farmers of Franklin county, where he continued to reside until his death, his old homestead having been near Peak's Mill. John W. Dailey was reared to the discipline of the farm, but as a youth he learned the trade of blacksmith in his native county. When a young man he went to Missouri, where his marriage was solemnized and where he remained until his son, Francis M., was about three years of age, when he returned to his native county and located in the city of Frankfort, where he passed the residue of his life. Besides following the work of his trade he was also engaged in the buying and selling of horses and at one time he owned a stable of thorough-bred horses, many of whom won distinctive victories on the turf. The subject of this review is the only child.

Francis M. Dailey was reared to adult age in Frankfort, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a course in the Frankfort Male Academy, in which he was graduated. This institution is not at the present time in existence. Finally he entered Purdue University, at Lafayette, Indiana, but he was compelled to return home on account of the impaired health of his father. Under these conditions he assumed charge of the business affairs of his father and he had the latter's running horses on the turf for two seasons. He then began the study of law and under the preceptorship of Patrick U. Major,

of Frankfort, later continuing his technical reading under the direction of W. J. Hendrick, another able member of the bar of the capital city. He made excellent progress in his absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence and was admitted to the bar when twenty-four years of age. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Frankfort and his ability and devotion to the work of his chosen calling have given him a secure standing as one of the leading members of the bar of Franklin county. When twenty-seven years of age he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Frankfort city courts and this incumbency he retained four years, at the expiration of which he was elected county attorney, in which position he made an admirable record during his term of four years, which expired on January 1, 1910. He has since been city attorney and in this office he is well upholding his reputation as a skilled trial lawyer and able official. He has ever given a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is one of the popular young men of Frankfort, being held in high esteem in professional business and social circles. Mr. Dailey is a bachelor.

WILLIAM H. NEWELL, a member of that important concern, the Ohio Custom Garment Company, of Cincinnati, is a Democrat who was elected in 1909 a representative to the Kentucky legislature from a Republican district (the eighty-fourth). He was a member of many committees of importance and the author of the bill classifying cities and towns which became a law. He is one of the most prominent Elks in the state, is a man of versatility and one who has had an interesting and varied career. Mr. Newell was born in Newport December 19, 1871, and is of foreign extraction, his parents, Matthew and Rosa (Cochran) Newell, having been born, the former near Manchester, England, and the latter in Ireland. They were married in England and came to the United States in the later '50s, locating first in Cincinnati and later in Newport, Kentucky, where they still reside. Young Newell spent his boyhood and youth in his native place, attending the parochial schools and later the public schools and supplementing this with a business course in the Commercial College in Cincinnati. He early manifested talent as an artist and for a number of years traveled over the country giving exhibitions of rapid work in crayon and oil, having devoted considerable attention to the cultivation of the latter branch. For sixteen years he was en-

gaged in newspaper and editorial work in Cincinnati upon various of the Queen City journals, and gained that broad experience with human nature and all sorts and conditions of men which can nowhere be acquired with such facility as in the capacity of a servant of the Fourth Estate.

Mr. Newell's career as a public man began in 1902 when he was elected by the Newport water works commission as its secretary and superintendent and has served for the ensuing eight years, up to the present time, in that responsible office. He resigned to accept his present position with the Ohio Custom Garment Company of Cincinnati, which he had assisted in organizing in July, 1909, he being one of the partners in the concern. They manufacture clothing for merchant tailors, their trade taking in a majority of the states. The plant is one of some magnitude, about one hundred persons being employed during the busy season.

Mr. Newell has been active in Democratic politics for a number of years and for four years served as secretary of the city and county Democratic committee. In the fall of 1909 he was elected on the ticket of his party as representative to the state legislature from the Eighty-fourth district of Kentucky. He proved an able legislator and was a member of various committees, among them those on commerce and manufacturing, county and city courts, municipalities, geological survey, and others. His efforts to secure beneficial legislation for his section were able and fruitful, and the bill fathered by him to secure classification of cities and towns became a law.

As previously stated, Mr. Newell is one of Newport's prominent Elks. He is a member of Newport Lodge No. 273, and holds life membership in the same having served as its secretary for ten years. He assisted in the organization of the state association of Elks at Georgetown, Kentucky, and was elected first vice-president. He is also an Eagle and has the distinction of being the first Eagle in the Blue Grass state, his number being 1. In this lodge likewise he has long held the office of secretary.

The marriage of Mr. Newell to Miss Mary E. McCarthy, took place in November, 1902. Mrs. Newell is a daughter of John McCarthy, a well-known resident of Newport. Two daughters have been born to this union, by name Laura Marie and Mary Elizabeth. Both Mr. Newell and his wife are members of the Catholic church.

J. HUNTER PEAK, M. D.—The city of Louisville, with its flourishing industrial activities and rapid development, has attracted with-

in its confines men of ability and high character in the various professional lines and in this way progress has been conserved and social stability fostered. He whose name introduces this review has gained recognition as a scientist and as one of the able and successful surgeons of the province, and by his labors, his high professional attainments and his sterling characteristics has justified the respect and confidence in which he is held by the medical fraternity and by the public at large.

J. Hunter Peak was born near Bardstown, Kentucky, June 14, 1865, the son of John and Sarah (Coy) Peak, both native born Kentuckians. John, the father, was born near Lebanon, Marion county, Kentucky, in 1843, and died in 1878. The mother of this subject was born near New Haven, Kentucky, in 1844, and died in 1870. She was the daughter of John and Dolly Coy. In 1872 the elder Peak moved the family to Texas, where he died, and it was in that state that Dr. Peak was reared to manhood. He received his literary education at Garden Valley Institute, Texas, where he was graduated in 1887, and which prepared him to take up the practical and responsible duties of life. He began teaching in Ellis county and taught there four years and then taught two years in Young county. His choice of a life work fell upon the medical profession, and while teaching school he read medicine and in 1891 he matriculated in Louisville, Kentucky, Medical College, where he was graduated in 1894. He then took a post graduate course at the Kentucky School of Medicine. He then located in Louisville and engaged in the practice of his profession, where an energetic nature and strong mentality has enabled him long since to pass from the ranks of the many and stand among the successful and prominent few.

In 1895 Dr. Peak was elected a member of the Louisville General Council from the Third ward, and after serving almost two years in that body resigned to accept a position as United States pension surgeon, which position he held for four years. In 1899 he was appointed special United States pension surgeon, which position he resigned in 1903 to look after his private practice, as he preferred to concentrate his energies upon his professional work. After Dr. Peak resigned from office he turned his entire professional attention to surgery, and has made it an exclusive specialty ever since. In the fall of 1909 he was elected to represent the Fourth and Fifth wards of the city as a member of the Louisville School Board, which position he now holds and will be a member of the last board under the present law.



J. Hunter Peck

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Dr. Peak is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Preston Lodge, No. 281, F. & A. M., Louisville, Kentucky, and to Scottish Rite Consistory, Southern Jurisdiction.

The Doctor's religious convictions are evidenced by his connection with the Methodist Episcopal church, being a member of the same, chairman of its Board of Trustees, chairman of the Sunday-school Board and past superintendent of the Sunday-school. In politics he is a Republican but is non-partisan in local affairs.

Dr. Peak married Estella Thurman of Louisville, Kentucky, the daughter of Sanford H. Thurman, of the old Kentucky family of that name, who married Mary Jane Irvin, of the old Kentucky Irvin family. To the Doctor and wife two children have been born, as follows: Maricita, aged eighteen years, and Calena, aged fourteen years.

The record of Dr. Peak's life is an upright and straightforward one, his success has been achieved along the lines of legitimate activity and unfaltering energy and he has well earned the uniform regard that is extended to him by the professional as well as business men of the state.

GEORGE W. WALTERS, M. D.—Dr. Walters has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Covington for nearly forty years and thus is one of the oldest practitioners, in point of consecutive service, to be found in Kenton county at the present time, the while his high professional ability and marked success have long given him precedence as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of this section of the state, where he is known as a loyal, liberal and public-spirited citizen of sterling character. Dr. Walters was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 24th of September, 1849, and is a son of Ferdinand and Mary (Dowling) Walters, the former of whom was born in Maryland and the latter in England. The mother came to the United States when twenty years of age, and her marriage to Ferdinand Walters was solemnized in the city of Philadelphia. The father of the Doctor was a millwright and built up a large and important business as a contractor in this line. He erected many distilleries in Kentucky and numerous flour mills in this state and other sections of the Union. He took up his residence in Cincinnati in 1833 and he moved thence to Covington about 1850, when the subject of this review was an infant. Here he passed the residue of his life and here his

death occurred in the year 1876. In politics he was a Democrat of the old school but at the time of the Civil war he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party. His widow was summoned to the life eternal in 1881, and of their seven children four are living, Dr. George W. being the youngest of the number. Charles F., one of the older sons, was a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, in which he served four years as a member of the Seventh Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry. He held the office of ordnance sergeant and he was breveted lieutenant at the time of receiving his honorable discharge. He was captured, together with about three hundred other Federal soldiers, by General Morgan in the early period of his service, but after a short time his exchange was effected at Camp Chase, Ohio. In after years he often met with Morgan's men in annual reunion and found much pleasure in recalling the more gracious associations of the great conflict, whose animosities had been softened by time.

Dr. George W. Walters was reared to maturity in Covington, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational discipline, which included a course in the high school. As a youth he served an apprenticeship at the trade of pattern making and for a time he was associated with his father's business. In 1868 he began the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. Cooke, of Cincinnati, and in the autumn of that year he was matriculated in the Physio-Medical Institute, in Cincinnati, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1870, and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1881, after an intervening period of successful practice, he completed an effective post-graduate course in the Medical College of Ohio, in the same city. In 1870 Dr. Walters initiated the practice of his profession at Mason, Warren county, Ohio, where he remained two years. He then returned to Covington, where he has been actively and successfully devoting his attention to general practice as a physician and surgeon during the long intervening years, which have given him a secure place in popular confidence and esteem both as a physician and as a citizen. The Doctor is a valued member of the Kenton-Campbell County Medical Society, of which he served as president in 1896. He is also actively identified with the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Though loyal to the civic duties and manifesting at all times a deep interest in all that touches the welfare of his home city Dr. Walters has never had aught of ambition for public office. He gives

his allegiance to the Republican party and his wife holds membership in the Christian church, which he himself attends and supports.

In the year 1881 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Walters to Miss Emma Oder, who was born at Williamstown, Grant county, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of Reuben and Margaret (Masterson) Oder, both of whom were likewise born in Kentucky, where the respective families were founded many years ago. Reuben Oder, a carpenter by trade and vocation, served in the Union army during the Civil war as a member of a regiment of Kentucky cavalry. Dr. and Mrs Walters have one child, Edith, who remains at the parental home.

WILLIAM B. WOODFORD.—It is a notable fact that Kentucky's sons always have a deep attachment for their native state, and indeed Kentucky's history has been a wonderful one in many respects. Her sons have become prominent in every walk of life, and her statesmen have been the pride of the nation. One man alone, or even a few men do not constitute the strength of the commonwealth. It is the aggregate endeavor of loyal citizenship of the vast majority, and in this respect Kentucky has been fortunate, for her representatives have been enterprising, resolute men, who have striven with natural conditions until they have made the country bloom and blossom as the rose, and have steadily carried forward the work of progress and improvement. William B. Woodford of this review, is to be numbered among the wide-awake men of Bourbon county and is today successfully carrying on operations as an agriculturist.

Mr. Woodford was born in Paris, Bourbon county, August 17, 1848. His parents, William T. and Mary (Hallack) Woodford, were among the representative people of Kentucky. The former was a native of the Old Dominion, where he was born, February 14, 1817, his father, William Woodford, emigrating thence with his family when he was a small boy, and settling in Montgomery county, where he continued to make his home until his death. He was the father of eight children, as follows: Mary, Samuel A., John T., William T., Lucy, Thomas, Sally and James Madison. Lucy died December 7, 1910, having attained her ninetyeth year.

William T. Woodford, father of William B., was reared a farmer, even when a lad being familiar with the pleasant secrets of harvest and seed-time. He was educated in the common schools and when a young man, after his father's death, he came to Bourbon county and for some years was engaged in merchandising in North Middletown. Later he re-

moved to Paris, where he continued in the same line, and met with no small amount of success. He secured a congenial life companion and a household of his own, when in 1847, in Paris, he was united in wedlock to Miss Mary Hallack, who was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, on August 31, 1827. In 1849 Mr. Woodford abandoned town life and removed to the country, where the balance of his life was devoted to farming. He became well-to-do and enjoyed consideration as one of the influential and highly respected men of his day. His death occurred in August, 1888, but his widow survives and makes her home with one of her sons in Paris. They were the parents of seven children: William B., the subject and the eldest in order of birth; Luccinda H.; Anna M.; J. Hal; Mary M.; Clara (deceased); and Elva.

Mr. Woodford, the immediate subject of the review, was reared upon the farm, early chose it as a life work, and has always followed it, never regretting his decision. He received his education in the schools of his native county. He was married in Bourbon county, Kentucky, November 4, 1872, to Miss Bettie Bedford, daughter of George M. Bedford, a prominent farmer and breeder of short horn cattle of Bourbon county. The first Mrs. Woodford was summoned to the Great Beyond in 1877, leaving no issue, and in 1896, Mr. Woodford married Miss Carrie Larue, daughter of Clifton and Eliza (Perrine) Larue, and a native daughter of the Blue Grass state, her birth having occurred in Mason county, November 22, 1858. No children have been born to the union. Mrs. Woodford is a member of the Christian church.

Mr. Woodford is esteemed as one of the enterprising and public spirited men of the county—owns 1,050 acres all in a body, being quite a large cattle feeder. "Woodland," which is the name of the place, is five miles south on the Winchester Pike.

DR. FRANK FITHIAN, for over a decade and a half a representative physician and surgeon of Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, is a native son of the fine old Blue Grass state. He was born in Clark county, Kentucky, on the 2d of November, 1859, and is a son of Dr. Joseph and Emily (Owen) Fithian, the former of whom was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the latter in Kentucky. Dr. Joseph Fithian was a son of Joel and Sarah (Sinnickson) Fithian, natives of New Jersey who moved to Oxford, Ohio, when their son was a small child. On the mother's side the family dates back to the early settlements in New York and the emigrant ancestor of the Fithian family was William, who came from

England about 1630. Joel Fithian served in the war of 1812. Dr. Joseph Fithian was educated at Miami University and took his medical course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1853. He then came to North Middletown, Bourbon county, Kentucky, with his brother Dr. Washington, and practiced here until 1870 when he removed to Paris, Kentucky. Here he practiced until his death, July 12, 1898. He was a popular and successful physician and was surgeon in the U. S. army, Eighteenth Kentucky Infantry. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church and fraternally was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, where she was reared and educated. She died December 19, 1897, leaving three children, Dr. Frank, Miss Nellie, and Mrs. C. D. Webb, of Paris, Kentucky.

Dr. Frank Fithian was reared to maturity in his native county and there received his early educational training, which was later supplemented by a course in Centre College, at Danville, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1880, and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately after his graduation he was matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, in which he was graduated in 1884, with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. He initiated the practice of his profession at North Middletown, this county, and there controlled a successful and lucrative clientage for a period of ten years. In 1894 he removed to Paris and here his success has been on a parity with his well directed efforts. His broad human sympathy and spirit of helpfulness as combined with his acknowledged skill in the work of his profession tend to make him a most popular doctor.

He has ever given a most loyal and public-spirited support to all measures and enterprises tending to conserve the general welfare of the community. He is an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he is affiliated with Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 26, Knights Templars, of which he is past commander. He also holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and in connection with his profession he is a member of the Bourbon County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Kentucky State Medical Association of Railroad Surgeons. Both he and his wife are devout members of the Presbyterian church.

In 1896 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Fithian to Miss Mason White, who was born

in Paris, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of George G. White. Dr. and Mrs. Fithian are the parents of three children—George White, Josephine, and Emily Owen, all of whom remain at the parental home.

WILLIAM S. JONES.—Bourbon county has been the home of William S. Jones from the time of his nativity and he is a scion of the third generation to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits within the borders of this favored section of the Blue Grass commonwealth. He has wrought out a very intelligent success through the persistent application of his energies and abilities in connection with the great basic art of agriculture and is recognized as one of the representative farmers and stock-growers of his native county, where he is well upholding the prestige of the honored name which he bears.

William S. Jones was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 7th of July, 1845, and is a son of John W. and Amanda (Talbot) Jones, both of whom were likewise natives of Bourbon county, where the former was born on the 15th of June, 1820, and the latter on the 2d of October, 1823; their marriage was solemnized in this county on the 20th of October, 1840. John W. Jones was a son of William S. and Nancy (Ashurst) Jones, who established their home in North Middletown precinct, Bourbon county, in the pioneer days and who here continued to reside until their death. William S. Jones, the founder of the family in Bourbon county, became a successful farmer and was the founder of a large and well improved landed estate at the time of his death. He was a man of sterling character, did well his part in connection with the industrial and social development of the county and here commanded the uniform esteem of all who knew him. William S. and Nancy (Ashurst) Jones became the parents of five children—John W., Benjamin F., Josiah A., Rebecca and William S. The last mentioned died in infancy and the other four children attained to maturity and reared families.

John W. Jones, father of him whose name initiates this review, was reared and educated in Bourbon county and soon after his marriage, in the year 1840, he settled on a farm about two miles north of North Middletown, on the North Middletown and Cane Bridge turnpike. There he developed a valuable property, made excellent improvements on his farm and on this homestead he continued to reside until his death. His first wife was summoned to the life eternal on the 10th of May, 1850, and on the 14th of May, 1851, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Sarah Redmon, who was born in Bourbon county, on the

30th of January, 1823, and who was a daughter of George L. Redmon, a representative pioneer of the county. Of the first union were born five children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered—Susan A. was born on the 8th of October, 1841, and died on the 17th of January, 1908; Mary C., who was born on the 9th of August, 1843, died on the 10th of October, 1851; William S., the subject of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; Daniel R., who was born on the 11th of July, 1847, died on the 12th of October, 1851; and John W., who was born May 12, 1849, died on the 22d of the following October. The children of the second marriage were two in number—Sallie B., who was born on the 21st of September, 1856, died on the 4th of February, 1906; and the other child, a daughter, died in infancy, unnamed. John W. Jones died on the 4th of March, 1889, and his second wife passed to the life eternal on the 15th of January, 1897.

John W. Jones was a man of prominence and influence in his county, was progressive in his ideas and methods and was loyal and liberal in his civic attitude. He won success by very appreciable merits, was kindly and tolerant in his judgment of others and was ever ready to aid those "in any way afflicted or distressed in mind, body, or estate." He accumulated a large tract of land and in the work and management of the same brought to bear such progressive ideas that his success was of very distinct and definite order. He was a stanch Democrat in his political proclivities and while never ambitious for public office his aid and influence were ever given in support of all measures and enterprises tending to conserve the best interests of the community. He was a sincere and devoted member of the Christian church, as were also his first and second wives, and he served as an elder in the same for many years. He commanded a secure place in the confidence and esteem of all who knew him and his life course was ordered upon the highest plane of integrity and honor.

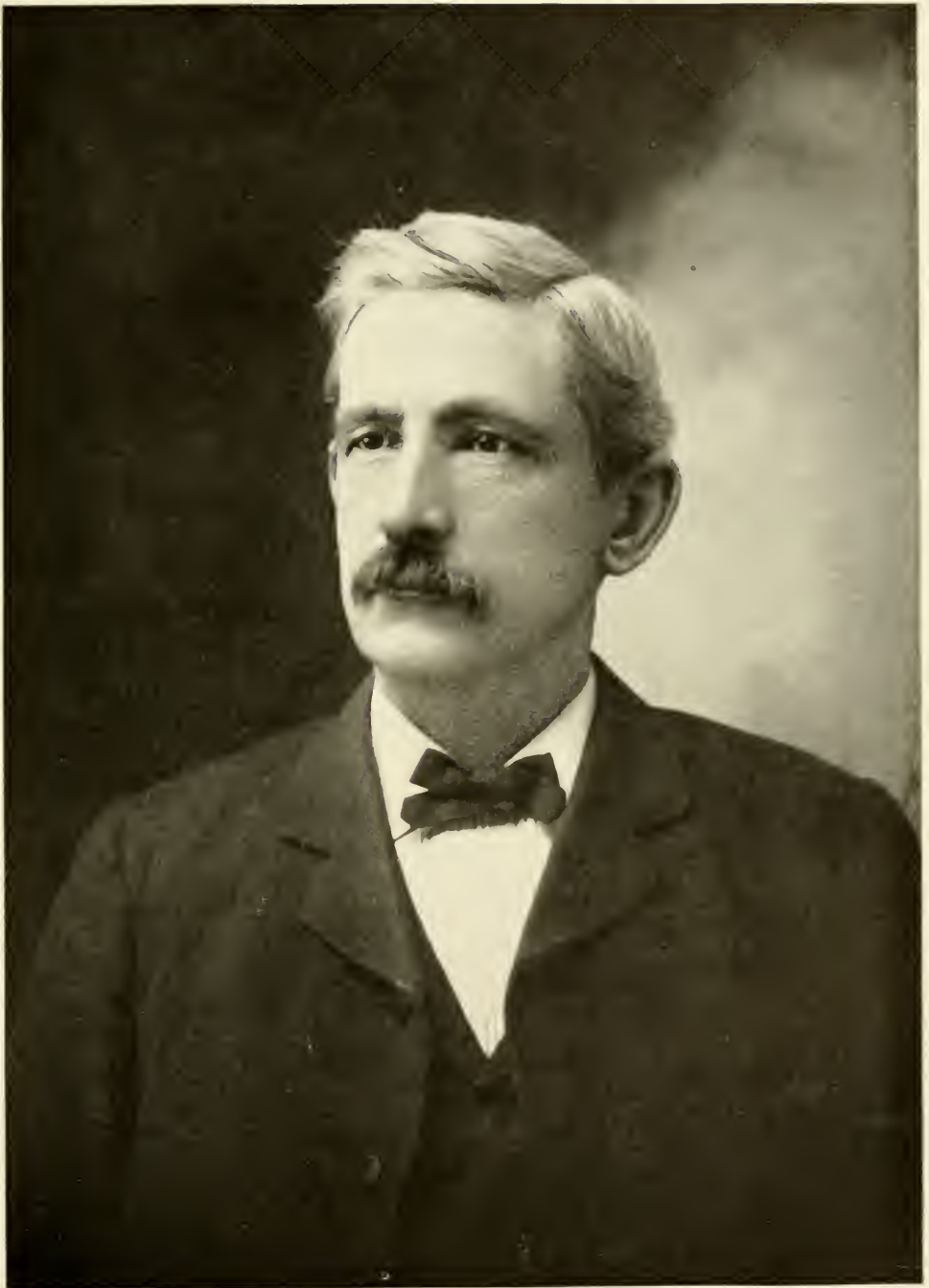
William S. Jones, whose name introduces this article, was reared to maturity on the home farm and he has never found it expedient to withdraw his allegiance from the great basic industry under whose influences he was reared. He was afforded the advantages of Clay Seminary, at North Middletown, an institution that is now known as the Kentucky Classical & Business College. He was married in the year 1883 and then established his home on a farm one mile south of North Middletown, on the Thatcher's Mills turnpike, but three years later he removed to his present finely improved homestead which is located on

the North Middletown and Cane Ridge turnpike, one mile north of Middletown, where he owns 575 acres of well improved and highly cultivated land. In addition to raising the various crops best suited to the soil and climate he is also a successful grower of live stock of excellent grades and his work as a farmer has been characterized by indefatigable energy and progressive methods, through which he has gained precedence as one of the essentially representative agriculturists of his native county. He is liberal and loyal as a citizen and gives his support to all public enterprises that make for the well being of the community. He and his family are zealous members of the Christian church, in whose faith he was reared and in the same he has served as an elder for the past fifteen years.

On the 10th of October, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jones to Miss Emma Collins, who was born in Bourbon county, on the 16th of October, 1860, and who is a daughter of William and Sallie (Trimble) Collins. (See her brother John T. Collins' sketch on other pages for her family history.) Concerning the children of this felicitous union the following brief data are given—John W., who was born November 24, 1884, is now incumbent of the office of cashier of the North Middletown Deposit Bank, in which his father is a stockholder; Sarah A., who was born on the 29th of October, 1889, is the wife of Walter S. Meng, who is engaged in farming in this county; and Robert G., who was born on the 18th of June, 1894, remains at the parental home and assists his father in the work and management of the farm. The attractive home is a recognized center of gracious hospitality and the family is one that enjoys unqualified popularity in connection with the best social activities of the community.

MITCHELL W. THOMAS.—Since 1891 Mitchell W. Thomas has maintained his home at Ashland, Kentucky, where he has extensive lumber and property interests and where he has won wide repute as a man of enormous energy and unusual business acumen. In 1908 he retired from active participation in the lumber industry and is now devoting his entire time and attention to his various financial interests, which are of good proportions.

Mr. Thomas was born in Smith county, Virginia, on the 5th of January, 1850, and is a son of Abijah and Priscilla Cavinett (Scott) Thomas, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Smith county, Virginia. The father was of Welsh descent and the mother of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Abijah was identified with agricultural pursuits during the early part of his business career and later he was



W. M. Thomas.

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a manufacturer. He built the first woolen mill in southwestern Virginia, the same being located six miles distant from Marion, the county seat of Smith county. It was constructed in the days prior to the Civil war and was successfully operated before the inception of the war and a part of the time during that conflict. Mr. Thomas also owned a large iron furnace, which was destroyed during the raid of General Stoneman, in December, 1864. He was active in developing the natural resources of the country in which he lived and during the war operated both his mill and his furnace, disposing of his entire output to the Confederate government. He was summoned to eternal rest in Smith county in 1876, at the age of sixty-three years. His wife, who survived him for nine years, died on the same day of the month as her husband—December, 9. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas became the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are living in 1911, Mitchell W., of this review, being the seventh in order of birth.

Mitchell W. Thomas was reared to adult age in his native place. His educational training was of meager order, the war and its ravages militating against any consistent system of schooling. He worked on the home farm during his boyhood days, having charge of the same while his father and brothers were employed at the factories. When twenty-three years of age he engaged in the lumber business, establishing a factory, together with a retail and wholesale trade, near Glade Spring, Washington county, Virginia. He had a large portable mill and moved the same later to adjoining counties, continuing to be identified with the lumber industry for a number of years, during which time he organized the M. W. and A. P. Thomas Lumber Company, his partners being two of his brothers. In 1889 Mr. Thomas of this review sold his interest in the above lumber company and came to Kentucky, where he was identified with the Thomas Lumber Company at Catlettsburg for about two years, at the expiration of which he removed to Ashland, where he purchased a small saw mill, which he subsequently enlarged and which he operated with increasing success for several years. The latter concern eventually grew into the Ashland Lumber Company, which was organized in 1898 and which is still doing a thriving business. For a number of years after its organization Mr. Thomas was president and active head of the company. Operations were begun at Ashland with fourteen rafts of logs purchased on the Ohio river, this being the beginning of successful lumber operations at Ashland, as prior to that time none of the

mills had been able to carry on a successful and lucrative business. After thus building up several large enterprises in the lumber industry Mr. Thomas retired from active participation therein in 1908, since which year his whole time has been devoted to his extensive property interests in Ashland. With that keen foresight which is a natural instinct with the big business man and capitalist Mr. Thomas has invested in local real estate and improved the property.

In 1906 was begun the construction of one of the finest modern business and office buildings in the city, the same being known as the Thomas Block. It was completed in January, 1907, and is fifty by one hundred feet in lateral dimensions and three stories in height. The material used for construction was fire-burned brick with the outside walls of concrete, and the top floor of the building is devoted to the exclusive use of the Park City Club. Mr. Thomas was one of the organizers of the Citizens' Bank & Trust Company, in which he is a director and stockholder. In politics he accords a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party in all matters of national import while in local affairs he is non-partisan, giving his support to men and measures meeting with the approval of his judgment. In religious matters he and his wife are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, to whose charities and benevolences they are most liberal contributors. Fraternally Mr. Thomas is affiliated with various local organizations of representative character and as a citizen his intrinsic loyalty has been a potent influence in the general progress and development.

In the year 1873 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Thomas to Miss Margaret C. Smith, a native of Washington county, Virginia, and a daughter of Pleasant Smith, who was an extensive land owner in southwestern Virginia, where he passed the latter years of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas became the parents of one daughter, Mary Cavinett, who was summoned to eternal rest at Catlettsburg in 1890, at the age of fourteen years.

JOHN W. JONES.—One of the steadfast and popular financial institutions of Bourbon county is the North Middletown Deposit Bank, and the same is favored in having as one of its executives John W. Jones, who is the efficient incumbent of the office of cashier and who is numbered among the essentially representative citizens and business men of the younger generation in his native county.

Mr. Jones was born on the family homestead, in North Middletown precinct, Bourbon county, on the 24th of November, 1884, and is a son of William S. and Emma (Collins)

Jones, concerning whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work, so that a repetition of the data concerning the family genealogy and the noteworthy career of the honored father is not demanded in the present article. John W. Jones was reared to the invigorating discipline of the farm, and after completing the curriculum of the public schools he entered the Kentucky Classical & Business College, at North Middletown, in which well ordered institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1903. Soon afterward he assumed the position of bookkeeper in the North Middletown Deposit Bank, and after retaining this incumbency for several months he returned to the home farm, with whose management he continued to be actively associated until November, 1907, when he resumed the position of bookkeeper in the bank. Definite recognition of his ability and effective services was that accorded in January, 1909, when he was advanced to the office of assistant cashier. In this position he manifested marked facility in the directing and handling of the executive details of the business, and the official estimate of the same was significantly shown in April, 1910, when he was chosen cashier of the institution, an office in which he has amply justified the confidence thus reposed in him and in which he did much to facilitate and expand the business of the bank. He is a young man of progressive ideas and sterling character and he has won to himself the high regard of those with whom he has come in contact in business and social circles.

Though never an aspirant for public office, Mr. Jones is loyal to all civic duties and responsibilities and his political allegiance is given to the Democratic party. Both he and his wife are active and valued members of the Christian church in North Middletown and they are prominent in connection with the best social affairs of the community.

On the 23d of February, 1910, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jones to Miss Beulah E. Bridges, who was born in Franklin county, this state, on the 27th of November, 1884, and who is a daughter of Benjamin F. and Sarah R. (Moreland) Bridges, now residents of Georgetown, Scott county.

JUDGE HENRY CLAY SMITH.—One of the foremost of American poets and authors, Oliver Wendell Holmes, many years ago penned the lines,

"There was a young fellow of excellent pith,
Fate tried to obscure him by naming him
Smith."

And in the case of Judge Henry Clay Smith, as in that of the subject of the ode, Fate has

been worsted in her nefarious designs. In every walk of life, in law and in agricultural operations of the most enlightened character, as a worthy and representative citizen of Bourbon county, he is well-known and honored.

Judge Henry Clay Smith was born in North Middletown Precinct, Bourbon county, June 16, 1848. His parents, Algernon S. and Amanda F. (Thomas) Smith, were both of them not only natives of the Blue Grass state, but the father was also a native of Bourbon county where his eyes first opened to the light of day, May 16, 1809, the year which gave to America a bevy of her greatest men. The birth of the mother occurred in Montgomery county, December 27, 1828. Her grandfather, William Thomas, came from Culpeper county, Virginia, and a more extended account of the family is given in the sketch of Hon. Claude M. Thomas on other pages of this work. Algernon S. Smith was a son of Weathers Smith, who was a native of Fairfax county, Virginia, and when a young man (in 1785), he immigrated to Bourbon county where he made his home until his demise. He married a young woman of the same name, Miss Lydia Smith, a daughter of Withers Smith, who was an early settler of Bourbon county. To Weathers Smith and Lydia Smith one child was born, namely Algernon S., who was the father of Judge Smith, the subject of this review.

Algernon S. Smith and Amanda F. Thomas were married in Montgomery county, Kentucky, October 1, 1846, after which they settled on Strodes Creek, about three miles west of North Middletown, and there made their home until their death, both dying with Asiatic cholera, he on September 28, 1852, and his wife October 2 of the same year. They were the parents of two children,—Henry Clay, the eldest; and Algernon S., who was born March 20, 1850, and died September 10, 1872.

Judge Henry Clay Smith received his literary education at the Stony Point Academy under Professor John W. Fox and later matriculated in the Kentucky University at Lexington, now known as Transylvania University. After finishing his education he returned to farming and has ever since continued in that vocation. He was married in Clark county, Kentucky, October 21, 1869, to Miss Nannie C. Rice, who was born in Bourbon county, March 24, 1850, the daughter of Harvey W. and Lodusa (Wright) Rice, early settlers and among the prominent people of their county. To the union of Judge Smith and his wife were born two children, Allie Dee, born January 26, 1873, widow of R. H. Dickson, makes

her home with her father. She has one child, Stanley Smith Dickson, born July 30, 1897. Judge Smith's son, Henry S., born September 14, 1878, died February 23, 1895.

In August 1882, Judge Smith was elected justice of the peace of North Middletown precinct and served until he was elected county judge in May, 1899, to fill the unexpired term of Judge William Purnell and in the regular election in November, 1901, he was elected to the same office and served until January 1, 1906. During the time he was in office the new court house was built at a cost of \$165,000. Since his retirement he has devoted his time and capabilities to farming and stock-raising. He owns a fine farm of six hundred acres with a beautiful modern home, located on the North Middletown and Thatcher's Mills turnpike, and about two and one-half miles south of North Middletown. His homestead is known as "Oakland" and is considered the best farm in the precinct and one of the best in the county. In connection with general farming and the feeding of export cattle, Judge Smith breeds to some extent thoroughbred saddle horses.

Judge Smith and his wife are members of the Christian church and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Washington Lodge, No. 79, of North Middletown and of North Middletown Chapter, No. 26, while he likewise holds membership in the Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 26, of Paris, Kentucky. He is affiliated also with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Paris Lodge, No. 373.

Judge Smith and his household are to be numbered among the best and most highly respected citizens of the county. They are public spirited and altruistic, ever ready to give their support to any measure likely to result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

WILLIAM V. HUFFMAN, M. D.—Many of the native sons of Kentucky have here attained to distinctive success in the various professions, and among the number is Dr. Huffman, who has gained precedence as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Bourbon county and who is established in the general practice of his profession in the thriving little city of Millersburg. His precedence in his exacting vocation is based alike upon his fine technical ability and his sterling character, and he holds unassailable position in the confidence and esteem of the community in which he has elected to establish his home and to render self-abnegating service in behalf of suffering humanity. He has shown a high appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of his profession, and has kept in close touch with the advances made in both medicine and surgery, so that he

finds himself amply fortified as a diagnostician and in the employment of the most efficacious remedial agents.

Dr. Huffman was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, on the 3rd of July, 1858, and is a son of George W. and Lucinda (Jones) Huffman, the former of whom was born in Harrison county, this state, on the 20th of February, 1826, and the latter in Bourbon county, on the 15th of September, 1829. These dates indicate that the respective families were founded in Kentucky in the pioneer days, and the names of both have been worthily associated with the material and social development of the fine old Blue Grass commonwealth. George W. Huffman became one of the representative agriculturists and influential citizens of Harrison county, where he continued to reside, honored by all who knew him, until his death which, occurred in August, 1904. His cherished and devoted wife, a woman of most gracious personality, was summoned to the life eternal in October, 1909, and of their six children four are living,—Dr. Lucius D, who is a leading physician and surgeon of the city of Covington, this state; Dr. William V., whose name initiates this sketch; Warder W., who is a representative farmer of Harrison county; and Mary, who is the wife of Benjamin Harp, a prosperous agriculturist of the same county.

Dr. William V. Huffman was reared to the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the farm, and under its beneficent influences was quickened his ambition for a wider sphere of endeavor. He was afforded the advantages of the public schools of his native county, as well as those of a well conducted private school, and in 1883 he began the work of preparing himself for his chosen profession. He took up the study of medicine under the effective preceptorship of Dr. J. T. Stuart and of his brother, Dr. Lucius D. Huffman, both of whom were at that time successful practitioners in Harrison county, and in 1885 he was matriculated in the celebrated Jefferson Medical College, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which he completed the prescribed course and in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1887, receiving from this fine old institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Huffman served his professional novitiate by engaging in practice in Corinth, Grant county, Kentucky, where he remained for a short time, and in March, 1889, he established his residence in Millersburg, where he has since continued in the active work of his profession, in which his success has been on a parity with his recognized ability and unequivocal devotion. He is one of the leading representatives of his profession in this section

of the state and as a citizen he is distinctively loyal and public-spirited, taking lively interest in all that tends to conserve the social and material welfare of the community and commanding as his own the uniform confidence and regard of its people. He and his wife are prominent in connection with the best social activities of their home city and at their attractive residence is dispensed a gracious hospitality. Subordinating all else to the demands of his profession, Dr. Huffman has had naught of desire for political office, though he accords staunch support to the cause of the Democratic party. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church and are active in its work.

On the 21st of September, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Huffman to Miss Mary L. McKenney, who was born in Harrison county, this state, on the 22nd of July, 1868, and who is a daughter of Richard and Amanda (Stewart) McKenney, both of whom are now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Huffman became the parents of two children,—George Richard, who was born March 24, 1896, and Anna Frances, who was born January 5, 1899, her death occurring on the 24th of September, 1904.

JAMES T. EARLE.—One who owes his prestige as a successful business man and influential citizen to his own well directed efforts is James Thomas Earle, who was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, on the 27th of August, 1866, and who is a son of Jonathan R. and Aramenta (King) Earle, both of whom were likewise born in Harrison county. Mr. Earle is a scion of one of the fine old families of the Blue Grass state, where various representatives of the name followed with considerable success the great basic industry of agriculture. Jonathan R. Earle became the owner of a fine landed estate in Harrison county and he raised the same to a high state of cultivation. He is now living virtually retired with his children in the city of Covington. During the Civil war he served as a valiant soldier in the home guards, an organization to prevent homes, railroads and public property from being destroyed. Kentucky furnished soldiers to both armies and as many sympathizers of both sides were left at home an organization of this kind was highly essential. In politics he accords and unswerving allegiance to the principles and policies of the Republican party. Aramenta (King) Earle was summoned to the life eternal in 1908, secure in the high regard of all with whom she came in contact. Mr. and Mrs. Earle became the parents of eleven children, six of whom are now living.

James T. Earle, sixth in order of birth of

the eleven children, was reared on the homestead farm in Harrison county and received his preliminary education in the common schools. At the age of eighteen years he began to learn the art of telegraphy and was subsequently employed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company as telegrapher and agent in various places. In the fall of 1886 he went to Fort Worth, Texas, where he took up stenography and typewriting in the Commercial Business College. There he became the private secretary to the general manager and receiver of the International & Great Northern Railway Company. Two years later he resigned this position and came to Cincinnati where he assumed the position of private secretary to the joint agent of the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Louisville and Nashville Railroads. In this office he was promoted to the position of cashier and in 1896 he became joint freight agent of these railroads which incumbency he still retains. For many years he has been a resident of Covington, having established his home in Latonia when that place was a hamlet of but one hundred and fifty people. In this suburb he has erected seventy-seven houses and he has been most influential in connection with its local affairs. Before Latonia was annexed to Covington Mr. Earle served as post-master, president of its school board, as a member of its council and he served for four years as its mayor, having been the last incumbent of that office. He took an active part in its consolidation with Covington and while mayor he assisted in the organization of the State Law & Order League at Louisville, Kentucky, being elected as the first president of the same. He was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Latonia, in 1902, and he has since served as president of this bank. In politics he is an uncompromising advocate of the cause of the Republican party and was the first Republican appointed by the State Election Commission as election commissioner in Kenton county after the repeal of the Goebel election law, which almost caused a civil war in Kentucky. He is a member of the state board of equalization, being appointed to this office by Governor Willson in 1910 for a term of four years. Fraternally Mr. Earle is affiliated with the Masonic Order and with the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce in Cincinnati and has served as a member of its board of directors and as secretary of the same. Both he and his family are members of the Baptist church.

In 1889 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Earle to Miss Katherine B. Good, who was born and reared in Harrison county, an

old schoolmate of Mr. Earle's, and who is a daughter of Joshua J. Good, for many years a prominent business man of Cynthiana, Kentucky. Her maternal grandfather was Colonel Reuaker, a representative of one of the oldest families of the state. He was a distinguished Democratic campaign speaker and was at one time a member of the state legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Earle became the parents of five children, whose names are here entered in order of birth,—Marietta, Lucile, Katherine, James and Elizabeth, four of whom remain at the parental home, Katherine having died a few months after her birth. Mrs. Earle is a prominent factor in connection with the social activities of Covington and her home is a recognized center of gracious hospitality.

EDWARD J. McDERMOTT. — Numbered among those who have attained precedence and success as members of the bar of Kentucky is Edward J. McDermott, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in his native city of Louisville, where he was born on the 29th of October, 1852. He is a son of William and Catherine McDermott. In June, 1833, William McDermott sailed from Belfast, Ireland, when he was a boy, and settled in Louisville, which then had about 5,000 people. There he married Catherine, who was born in Kentucky. Her grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution. At the first public school in Louisville at the Southwest corner of Fifth and Walnut Street she was given a silver medal, which Mr. McDermott has and on which was engraved the words: "City School July 29th, 1831. From Louisville City to Catherine L. Byrne for scholarship." William McDermott died here November 9, 1854. Catherine McDermott died here March 30, 1890. In 1871 Mr. McDermott was graduated in and given a medal by the Male High School of Louisville, after which he was a student in the Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland, for one year, and for one year in the University of Göttingen, in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, and he still speaks and writes German. After his return to America he entered the law school of historic old Harvard University, in which he was graduated as a Bachelor of Laws in 1876. In the same year he began the active practice of his profession in the city of Louisville, where his abilities and his devotion to his chosen vocation have gained for him pronounced success and prestige. In 1880 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature and in the same year was presidential elector for his state on the ticket of his party. While in the legislature he was selected to deliver the welcoming speech to the guest of the legis-

lature, Charles Stuart Parnell, the great Irish leader in the English Parliament, who later, publicly and by letter, expressed his hearty appreciation of this speech in the most flattering terms of admiration. In 1888 Mr. McDermott served as United States Chief Supervisor of Elections for Kentucky; in 1890 he was a member of the state constitutional convention; in 1892 he was chairman of the committee of three that prepared the charter for the city of Louisville which is still in force; and in 1894, in a primary where almost 20,000 votes were cast, he was selected by a big majority over two strong competitors as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of representative in Congress. Before the election, the late Richard Watson Gilder, the poet and the great editor of the *Century* magazine, wrote: "I hope to Heaven McDermott will win for Congress. He is a man of the Wilson sort (referring to the Hon. W. L. Wilson of West Virginia and the Democratic leader of the House) and would be for good government all along the line." In December, 1894, the *Century* said, in one of its editorials, that the nomination of Mr. McDermott was a significant and hopeful sign for good government; but by reason of the panic of 1893 and a secret anti-Catholic agitation going on over the country at the time, he was defeated with the remainder of the ticket in the Republican land-slide of 1894.

Mr. McDermott is known as a speaker of especially fine ability; and, by special invitation has appeared as a guest of and speaker before the foremost commercial bodies in Boston, New York, Chicago and other cities, and also before many important national organizations, such as the National Municipal League, the American Political Science Association, etc. He has delivered lectures at several universities of the North and South and before big audiences in our large cities. His lecture on "Leo XIII and the Papacy" was delivered to large audiences in Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Atlantic City. Of Mr. McDermott's speech in Louisville on "The North" before the Wholesale Druggists' Association of America in 1891, Mr. George William Curtis, while editor of *Harper's Weekly*, wrote:

"I am conscious of my own proud fondness for New England but the New England feeling of my day was never that of the Essex Junta. It was always blended with the pride of nationality. That is the only state pride in this country and it is that which your speech fosters and makes it a public service."

Of Mr. McDermott's speech on "Commercial and Political Problems from a Southern

Standpoint," at the great annual dinner of the New York Board of Trade February 24th, 1892, Mr. Curtis wrote:

"The warmth of its reception was a proof of its eloquent statement of the common feeling. It is a chapter in the gospel of public morality which will be like seed upon good ground."

At that dinner the speakers were ex-Minister J. W. Foster, Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Member of Congress from Kentucky, Mr. St. Clair McKelway (Editor of the *Brooklyn Eagle*), Mr. Frederick Taylor and Mr. McDermott. His speech was a plea for clean politics, a clear platform, courageous leaders and sound money. The *New York Evening Post* on February 25, 1892, published only Mr. McDermott's speech and said:

"The chief honors of the evening, however, were won by Mr. McDermott, whose references both directly and indirectly to Mr. Cleveland brought out great applause. At the close of his speech Mr. McDermott received quite an ovation. The guests arose, waved their napkins and cheered him again and again."

This speech so pleased ex-President Cleveland that he had Mr. McDermott invited to the preliminary private caucus of his leaders at Chicago before the meeting of the Democratic Convention that nominated him again for the Presidency in 1892.

At the meeting of the American Political Science Association held at St. Louis in the latter part of December, 1910, Mr. McDermott read a paper entitled "The Delays and Reversals on Technical Grounds in Civil and Criminal Trials." This paper is to be printed in the proceedings of the Association and also simultaneously in the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* of Chicago, and in the *American Law Review* of St. Louis. An editorial in the *St. Louis Times* entitled "Helpful Criticism" referring to this paper says in part:

"There is hope of improvement in the work of the courts when members of the legal profession make an earnest search for defects, and offer remedies for ills which the public is made to feel in countless ways * * * A plea for simplicity in the drawing up of indictments touches one of the defects in the law which have come down from generations far removed. All the matters dealt with by Mr. McDermott are familiar, and it is not to be supposed that they can be remedied readily, or without vigorous effort."

At the annual banquet of the Engineers and Architects Club of Louisville, of which Mr.

McDermott was recently elected an honorary member, the predominating subject was "Intelligent City Building." The principal speaker of the evening was Mr. McDermott, his subject being "Planning for the Future." Mr. McDermott kept right to his subject all the way through his speech from which the following is a very short extract:

"In the government of cities Europe has far surpassed us. There political questions are not for a moment considered in municipal government, and the ablest and most unselfish men have managed the European cities with economy, ability and success. We must change our whole conception of the government of the city and the rights of the public as against individuals. We must give a new and more vigorous application to the legal principle: 'Sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas.'

"The first consideration for every city is to preserve the health of its citizens by good sanitation, by providing first, a pure and abundant water supply and second, good drainage * * * The wise and fortunate planning of Washington one hundred years ago by a man of genius has been one of the chief causes that have made our capital the most beautiful city in America. Similar work several thousand years ago made Athens the most beautiful and the most distinguished city in the world. Public opinion must be turned to this subject—must be turned in the right direction. If a city is to thrive and be comfortable and beautiful, it must be planned in advance as carefully as a house is planned before it is built."

Besides being a brilliant orator Mr. McDermott is a very forceful writer. The leading article in the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* for January, 1911, is by him and this article has also appeared in the *Kentucky State Medical Journal* and in many of the *Medical Journals* in the country and has been approved by many editorials in the leading newspapers of the country. His editorial "Our Shame" in the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, has attracted much attention. In this article he scores those who make it easy for criminals to escape altogether or with a light sentence and those who pardon, wholesale, life convicts, especially murderers. In the *Columbiad* of February 1, 1911, the monthly journal of the Knights of Columbus is printed a sketch of Chief Justice Edward Douglas White written by Mr. McDermott by special request. The chief justice sent a letter to Mr. McDermott thanking him for the sketch which he said gave him pleasure because it was "more candid, more sensible and less extremely ful-

some" than many which had appeared in the newspapers and magazines since his appointment.

Mr. McDermott was twice elected (in 1901 and 1907) vice president of the Kentucky State Bar Association and was elected in 1905-6 president of the Louisville Bar Association and as local secretary of the Harvard Law School Association. He was twice offered an appointment to a Circuit judgeship by the Governor of the State; but he declined the appointment. He was selected to speak for Louisville at the dedication of her building at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition at Nashville in 1897 and to speak for Kentucky at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904 and at the unveiling of Lincoln's splendid monument in Hodgenville in 1909. He conducted and won the suit in Hodgenville that brought about the sale of Lincoln's home, which was later bought by Mr. Collier of New York and presented to the Lincoln Memorial Association as a national park. In 1907 he was president of the Kentucky State Development Association and presided at the convention in November. Mr. McDermott enjoys distinctive popularity in his native city and is here identified with such representative organizations as the Penderennis and Commercial Clubs. In 1892 he was elected as the Commercial Club's annual honorary member of that year, one being selected each year for meritorious public services. That club had then 1,000 members and now has over 3,000. Mr. McDermott is a man of broad culture and fine literary ability and he has made contributions to many magazines and other periodicals, literary, legal and scientific.

He is a member of the Catholic church and in 1910 was Grand Knight of the 700 Knights of Columbus of this city. Mr. McDermott was the only speaker at the public celebration of the Silver Jubilee of Bishop William G. McCloskey May 23, 1893, and at the installation of his successor, Bishop Denis O'Donoghue, at the Cathedral of Louisville March 30, 1910. He was also selected to speak at the Silver Jubilee Banquet of the late distinguished Bishop Thomas U. Dudley of the Episcopal church in January, 1900, and at large public banquets to Dr. William H. Whitsitt, president of the Baptist Theological Seminary in 1899, and to the Rev. Carter Helm Jones, of the Baptist church, in October, 1907, and to the Rev. E. L. Powell, of the Christian church, in May, 1905.

On October 15, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McDermott to Miss Susan Rogers Barr, granddaughter of Col. Jason

Rogers and daughter of Susan Preston Rogers Barr and the late Hon. John W. Barr, who was one of the prominent lawyers and jurists of Kentucky and who presided for twenty years on the bench of the United States District Court of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. McDermott have three children, namely: Susan Barr, Edward J., Jr., and Catherine Watson Barr.

MAJOR JOHN MILLER.—The names and deeds of those who have wrought nobly in the past should not be allowed to perish and it is in the making of perpetual record concerning such persons that a publication of this order exercises its supreme function. The name of the Miller family is one which is ineffaceably traced on the history of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and which has been identified with the annals of American history since the early colonial epoch. Strong men and true, and gentle and gracious women have represented the name as one generation has followed another upon the stage of life, and loyalty and patriotism have been in distinctive evidence, the while the family escutcheon has ever been a symbol of integrity, honor and usefulness. In Kentucky, where the family was founded more than a century and a half ago, there have been many worthy citizens to upbear the prestige of the name and thus there is peculiar consistency in offering in this publication a review of the family history.

Major John Miller, the founder of Millersburg, Bourbon county, Kentucky, and one of the earliest settlers of this section of the state, was born in Sherman's Valley, near Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of September, 1752, and he is the progenitor of many descendants resident of Bourbon and Nicholas counties at the present time. Major John Miller, in company with his brother, Robert, and several others, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Kentucky in 1775, having been induced to take this action by the Governor of Virginia, who gave to each of them a pre-emption grant of four hundred acres of land in that section of Kentucky, which was then a part of Fincastle county, Virginia. The long and hazardous journey through the wilderness was made on foot and the sturdy pioneers arrived at their destination without serious difficulty en route. Major John Miller and his brother, together with William McClelland and William Steele, had the prescience to discern the special advantages and attractions of what is now Millersburg precinct, Bourbon county, and here they secured their respective allotments of land. In addition to his grant of four hundred

acres. Major Miller entered an additional tract of one thousand acres, which he secured at the nominal expenditure of twenty shillings per hundred acres. While they were surveying their lands they were continually menaced by the Indians and on one occasion William Steele was wounded by one of the savages. Concerning the conditions and incidents touching the lives of these sterling pioneers the following pertinent record has been written, being from the pen of George W. Bryan, who was one of the representative citizens of Millersburg. But slight change is made in the phraseology in the reproduction of the article.

"To protect their families from attack and siege of the Indians, each of the Millers built upon his lands a log block house or fort, Major Miller's being built near the present boundary line of Bourbon and Nicholas counties, on the land now owned by his great-grandson, William M. Layson. Robert Miller's was near the big spring on Isaac Chanslor's farm. These block houses were loop-holed and sufficiently large to accommodate the families of the neighboring settlers, who often fled to them for refuge. After planting a few acres in corn by simply tickling the rich soil with the hoe, the pioneers returned in the latter part of the year to Pennsylvania for their families. In the following spring they began their return journey, traveling by land to Pittsburg and thence down the Ohio in flat boats, intending to land at Limestone, Maysville, and then to proceed to their settlement, forty miles distant, over the 'Old Buffalo Trace,' which is now the Maysville and Lexington turnpike road. The danger in making the voyage down the river came not, however, from the water, but from the shore. From tree and bush, from rock and ravine the deadly bullet and the flint-head arrow, dipped in poison, singly and by volleys, kept constantly on the alert the harassed voyageurs, compelling them to keep their boats in the middle of the river, to be out of range. But with all their precautions, Robert Miller fell a victim to their attacks and his body fell into the river and into the hands of the Indians. Owing to this hostility, the travelers did not land at Maysville as they had intended, but continued their river journey to Beargrass, Louisville, where there was a settlement and fort, and it was not thought safe to settle upon their lands until about 1785-6. But even then, as everyone conversant with the early history of the 'dark and bloody ground' knows, they were often subject to sudden attacks by wandering bands of Indians from

beyond the Ohio, who resented the occupation of their hunting grounds by the whites.

"The settlement grew in population and importance, as it was on the highway of immigration into Kentucky from the east. So that in 1798 Major John Miller had surveyed one hundred acres, which was laid off in town lots and incorporated as the town of Millersburg. As the facilities of transportation were meagre and the eastern markets distant, a great many trades and factories were established to supply the necessities of the community. More, in fact, a great many more, before the incorporation than there is now,—a century later.

"The flouring mill was built by the Millers on each bank of the Hinkston. Flour, together with jeans, linsey-wool and flax cloths, spinning wheels, furniture, etc., as well as the products of the farm, were hauled in road wagons to Maysville, and shipped by flat-boats down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. The money received was mostly silver, and, as it was before the advent of steam, getting back was another matter. But many a return trip was made on horse-back, with saddle-bags containing the silver, not only to Millersburg, but on to Philadelphia, where merchandise was purchased, hauled by land to Pittsburg, and then by flat-boat to Maysville, where the road wagons received it for final delivery to purchasers."

Soon after coming to Kentucky Major John Miller returned to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where was solemnized his marriage to Ann McClintock, who accompanied him on his return to Kentucky. As noted in a preceding paragraph, some time had elapsed before he made final settlement on his land in Bourbon county, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 5th of September, 1815. His wife was born in Pennsylvania, on the 9th of July, 1755, and died at the old homestead in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 19th of December, 1825. Major Miller served with distinction in the war of the Revolution and was known as an able commander having been major of his regiment. As has already been stated, Major Miller eventually surveyed one hundred acres of his land and platted the same into town lots, thus becoming the founder of Millersburg, which was named in his honor. He was a man of fine intellectual and physical powers and wielded large and beneficent influence in connection with the material and social development of Bourbon county, where he ever held a secure place in popular con-

fidence and esteem. He became the father of four sons and two daughters and at the present time there are to be found in Bourbon and Nicholas counties many of his descendants, who have likewise played well their part in connection with the work of progress and development, as have also the intermediate generations. Within the pages of this publication will be found special mention of many representatives of this sterling family and the article here entered is given as a supplement to such individual sketches.

WILLIAM McCLURE MILLER, M. D.—On other pages of this work is entered detailed record concerning the Miller family, which was founded in Bourbon county, Kentucky, prior to the war of the Revolution, by Major John Miller, in whose honor the thriving little city of Millersburg received its name. Of this honored family whose name has been indissolubly and prominently identified with the development and up-building of this favored section of the Bluegrass state, Dr. Miller is a worthy scion, and as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of his native county, as well as by reason of his high status as a business man and influential citizen, it is imperative as a matter of consistency that in this volume be incorporated a brief review of his career. For adequate data concerning the family history ready reference may be made to the article previously mentioned, the same appearing under the indexed title of the "Miller Family."

Dr. William McClure Miller, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in Millersburg and who is president of the Exchange Bank of this city, was born near Millersburg, Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 6th of October, 1849, and is a son of James M. and Rachel A. J. (Hitt) Miller, whose marriage was solemnized in Bourbon county in the year 1843. James M. Miller was born in this county, on the 14th of January, 1823, and his wife was here ushered into the world on the 27th of March, 1825. James M. Miller was a son of Alexander S. Miller, who was born in Bourbon county, on the 5th of May, 1796, and who here continued to reside until the close of his long and useful life, which came to its end on the 6th of January, 1870. Alexander S. Miller married Miss Martha Harris, who was born in Bourbon county on the 5th of February, 1801, and whose death here occurred on the 8th of July, 1854. Alexander S. Miller was one of the successful agriculturists and representative citizens of his native county, and was influential in connection with public affairs of a local order. He was a son of Major John Miller, the founder

of the family in Kentucky, and concerning the latter due mention is made in the previously noted record concerning the family.

Soon after their marriage James M. Miller and his wife settled on the old Hitt homestead, three miles south of Millersburg, this having been the birthplace of Mrs. Miller. On this finely improved farm, eligibly situated on the Maysville and Lexington Pike, James M. Miller continued to be actively engaged in farming and stock-growing for many years, and no citizen holds more secure place in popular confidence and esteem. He was a man of sterling character and strong intellectuality and his influence and tangible co-operation were given to those measures and enterprises tending to conserve and advance the best interests of the community. He was a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife were zealous members of the Methodist church. He passed to his reward on the 27th of August, 1881, and his cherished and devoted wife survived him by nearly a quarter of a century, having been summoned to the life eternal on the 19th of September, 1904; her memory is revered by all who came within the sphere of her gracious and kindly influence. James M. and Rachel A. J. (Hitt) Miller became the parents of eight children, concerning whom the following brief data are given: Miss Mary Mac is living in Atlanta, Georgia; John A. died when 59 years, while living in Atlanta, Georgia, where his family still lives—wife and three daughters and one son; Dr. William McClure, whose name initiates this article, was the next in order of birth; Henry Bascom is a resident of Atlanta, Georgia, where he is engaged in drug business; Martha is wife of R. P. Milam, of Atlanta; Raymond is a ranchman by vocation and resides in Colorado, near Pueblo; and Robert L. is living in Dublin, Georgia, in the furniture and undertaking business.

Dr. William McClure Miller, who is of the fourth generation in line of direct descent from Major John Miller, was reared on the home farm and under its sturdy and invigorating discipline he waxed strong in mental and physical powers. After duly availing himself of the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period he continued his higher studies in the Kentucky Wesleyan College in Millersburg. With such excellent academic training as a basis for technical discipline he finally entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, in the city of Philadelphia, in which institution he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1870. In the follow-

ing year, shortly after attaining his legal majority, he engaged in the drug business in Millersburg, where he successfully continued operations in this line of enterprise for fully a quarter of a century, during which he maintained prestige as one of the representative business men of the thriving little city of which his honored ancestor was the founder. His predilection for the medical profession had been fortified by his former technical training and by his long experience in the drug business, and finally he determined to prepare himself for that profession. He entered the Ohio Medical College in the city of Cincinnati, where he completed the regular course of study and in this excellent institution he was graduated as the member of the class of 1889, duly receiving his well-earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. To fortify himself still further for the exacting and responsible work of his chosen profession, the Doctor went to London, England, soon after his graduation, and in that great metropolis he completed an effective post-graduate course in the year 1890. In 1894 he also took a course in the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, and during the intervening years, through careful study and investigation, with resource to the best of standard and periodical literature of his profession, he has kept in close touch with the advances made in both medicine and surgery, the while his success in his professional work has been on a parity with his recognized ability, through which he has built up and maintained a large and essentially representative practice. He has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession in Millersburg since the time of his graduation, and here he has ministered with all of devotion and much of skill in the alleviation of human suffering, the while he is held in affectionate regard by the many families he has thus served in his humane and noble mission. He is a member of the Bourbon County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and for nearly forty years he has been affiliated with Amity Lodge, No. 40, Free & Accepted Masons, in Millersburg, of which body he has thrice served as worshipful master. He and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and his political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, in whose faith he was reared. Mr. Miller is intrinsically loyal, progressive and public-spirited in his civic attitude and gives his support to all objects and measures that are projected for the best interests of his home city and county.

Dr. Miller has been twice married. On the 25th of April, 1883, was solemnized his union to Miss Martha Hutchcraft, who was born and reared in Bourbon county and who was the daughter of the late James Hutchcraft, a well-known citizen of this section of the state. Mrs. Miller passed to eternal rest on the 27th of March, 1903, having borne no children. On the 29th of January, 1906, Dr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Alice Hart, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, and who is a daughter of Dr. Charles F. and Anna (Hutchcraft) Hart, both of whom were born in Kentucky and both of whom are now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Miller have two sons,—William McClure, Jr., who was born November 17, 1906, and Charles Hart, who was born on the 16th of May, 1908. Dr. and Mrs. Miller are prominent in connection with the leading social activities of Millersburg and their home is one notable for its gracious hospitality.

WILLIAM M. JONES.—“Sunny Valley,” the fine homestead farm occupied by William M. Jones, is eligibly located about one and a half miles south of North Middletown, Bourbon county, and is one of the most attractive rural demesnes of this favored section of the old Blue Grass state. Mr. Jones is known as one of the representative agriculturists and stock-growers of his native county, where he is well entitled to the implicit confidence and esteem so uniformly reposed in him. He was born in this county on the 25th of November, 1854, and is a son of Josiah A. and Leoma (Talbott) Jones, both of whom were likewise natives of Bourbon county, where the respective families were founded in the pioneer days and where the names have been prominently and worthily identified with the civic and industrial development and progress. Josiah A. Jones was a son of William S. and Nancy (Ashurst) Jones and his wife was a daughter of Mason and Susan (Leach) Talbott. Josiah A. and Leoma (Talbott) Jones became the parents of four children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered,—Susan is the widow of A. K. Young and resides in the city of Paris, this county; William M., of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; Mary L. died when about forty-five years of age; and Allen G. is a prosperous farmer of Bourbon county. The parents continued to maintain their home in this county until their death and the father was a representative farmer and influential citizen, ever commanding the esteem of all who knew him. He was a Democrat in politics and both he and his wife held membership in the Christian church.

William M. Jones gained his early experiences in connection with the practical affairs of life through his association with the work of the home farm, on which he was reared to adult age, in the meanwhile having duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of the locality. When about sixteen years of age he initiated his independent operations as a dealer in live stock and with this line of enterprise he has continued to be successfully concerned during the intervening years, which have also been marked by his close and successful association with agricultural interests. His advancement has been made by a very appreciable industry and good management and he is today one of the extensive farmers and stock-dealers of his native state. His beautiful homestead comprises eight hundred and fifty acres of valuable land, all in one body, and constitutes one of the "show places" of Bourbon county. In addition to diversified agriculture he has made a specialty of the breeding of registered saddle horses and a number of the finest horses raised upon his estate have gained world-wide reputation, among the most prominent being Sterling Denmark, Montgomery Chief, Bourbon King, Marvel King and Brilliant King. In politics Mr. Jones is found arrayed as a stalwart and intelligent supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and while he is ever ready to give his influence and aid in support of all enterprises and measures tending to advance the general welfare he has been animated by naught of ambition for public office. His wife holds membership in the Christian church and their beautiful home is recognized as a center of that gracious hospitality which has given Kentucky so wide and enduring reputation.

On the 31st of May, 1882, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Evans, who was born in Clark county, Kentucky, on the 27th of August, 1857, and who is a daughter of Thomas J. and Mary J. (Rice) Evans, both of whom were likewise natives of Kentucky, the former having been born in Clark county on the 2nd of October, 1832, and the latter in Bourbon county, on the 9th of February, 1837. Their marriage was solemnized in Bourbon county on the 22nd of November, 1855, and they thereafter maintained their home in Clark county until 1873, when they removed to Bourbon county and established their home on the fine farm now owned by William M. Jones, the subject of this review, where they continued to reside until their death. Mrs. Evans was summoned to the life eternal on the 16th of August, 1904, and her husband passed away on the 7th of March,

1906. They became the parents of six children, namely: Fannie, Charlton T., Pattie D., Richard M., Effie S. and Jennie R. After his marriage Mr. Jones established his home on a farm near his present homestead and since 1904, the "Sunny Valley" estate has been the place of his abode. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones have been born four children, all of whom are living, and their names and respective dates of birth are here recorded: Luella, June 23, 1883; Mary Graham, December 7, 1884; Thomas J., October 4, 1887; and L. Raymer, April 25, 1895.

ALLEN G. JONES.—A highly esteemed and essentially representative farmer and stock-grower of Bourbon county is Allen G. Jones, who owns and resides upon the farm, which was the place of his nativity and which is one of the valuable places of this section of the county. Mr. Jones has made a specialty of the breeding of fine horses and in this connection his farm has gained a wide reputation.

Allen G. Jones was born on his present homestead, on the 21st of April, 1865, and is a son of Josiah A. and Leoma (Talbot) Jones, both of whom were likewise natives of Bourbon county, where the former was born on the 16th of March, 1826, and the latter on the 7th of August, 1830. In this county their marriage was solemnized on the 15th of April, 1847, and soon afterward they located on the present homestead of their son Allen G., two miles northwest of North Middletown, on the Paris and North Middletown turnpike. Here Josiah A. Jones continued to be actively engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-growing until his death, which occurred on the 6th of December, 1889, and his widow, now venerable in years, remains with her son on the old homestead. Josiah A. and Leoma (Talbot) Jones became the parents of four children: Susan A., who was born January 27, 1848, is the widow of A. K. Young and resides at Paris, Kentucky; William M., who was born November 24, 1854, is individually mentioned elsewhere in this volume; Mary L., who was born August 31, 1850, became the wife of John G. Redmon and died on the 15th of April, 1895; and Allen G., the subject of this review, is the youngest of the children.

Allen G. Jones was reared to the discipline of the home farm and he has never found it expedient to direct his energies along other lines of enterprise than that to which he thus became accustomed when a youth. He was afforded the advantages of the Kentucky Classical & Business College, at North Middletown, and he has been continuously identified

with the work and management of the farm on which he was born. At the present time he is the owner of a valuable landed estate of four hundred and sixteen acres and he is known as one of the substantial and progressive men of his native county, where he is engaged in diversified agriculture and the raising of live stock of excellent grade. He is one of the representative breeders of registered saddle horses in America and many of the horses from his farm have achieved high reputation, including Montgomery Chief, which he sold for five thousand dollars in 1902, this constituting a record-breaking price for a saddle stallion at that time. He also owns Bourbon King, a celebrated stallion, as well as Marvel King and Brilliant King. His brother, William M., is associated with him in the ownership of the three stallions last mentioned and he is considered one of the most successful breeders of fine saddle horses in the United States. Mr. Jones is liberal and loyal in his civic attitude, takes a lively interest in all that touches the welfare of the community and his political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, though he has had no desire for public office. His beautiful home is the center of generous hospitality and Mrs. Jones is a most gracious chatelaine of the same. She holds membership in the Christian church.

On the 18th of November, 1891, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Effie S. Evans, who was born in Clark county, this state, on the 27th of October, 1868, and who is a daughter of Thomas J. and Mary J. (Rice) Evans. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have three children: Josiah A., born September 28, 1892; Ina P., born December 14, 1895; and Charlton, born November 20, 1896.

CHARLES C. CLARKE.—On a fine homestead of four hundred and forty acres, in Bourbon county, resides this well known and highly esteemed representative of the agricultural industry in this section of the state and he is a prominent factor in connection with public affairs in the county, where he is now serving as chairman of the Bourbon County Democratic Committee. He is signally alert and progressive as a citizen and his influence and cooperation are given in support of all measures and projects tending to enhance the general welfare of the community.

Charles C. Clarke was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on the 27th of December, 1868, and is a son of John and Nannie (Fitzgerald) Clarke, both of whom were likewise born in that county and both of whom are representatives of sterling pioneer families of that section of the state. John Clarke was

a son of Charles Clarke, who likewise was born in Mason county and who became one of the prominent and influential citizens of that section. He served several years as county sheriff and was also called to other local offices of public trust. He married Miss Caroline Hoard and they became the parents of four children: John, Charles, Seth and Caroline. John Clarke was born in the year 1835 and his entire active career was one of close and successful identification with agricultural pursuits. He was one of the representative citizens of Mason county and was a particularly successful business man, having been known as one of the best financiers of Mason county. He was primarily instrumental in the organization of the First National Bank of Maysville, this county, and served on its board of directors until his death, which occurred in 1833. His wife, now venerable in years, resides in the city of Maysville. She is a devout member of the Christian church, with which her husband also was actively identified for many years prior to his demise. Of the four children the following data are given: Caroline is deceased. Anna P. is the wife of Charles C. Hopper, of Maysville; Charles C., of this review, was the next in order of birth; and John remains on the old homestead farm in Mason county, where he is serving his second term as sheriff.

Charles C. Clarke gained his early experiences in connection with the practical affairs of life through his close association with the work of the old homestead farm, on which he was born. His early educational advantages were those afforded in the graded schools of Mason county and he was but fifteen years of age at the time of his father's death. He then assumed the practical charge of the home farm, to whose supervision he continued to give his attention until he had attained to his legal majority. In 1890, shortly after his first marriage, Mr. Clarke removed to Bourbon county and purchased his present fine homestead, which is located about seven miles east of the city of Paris, on the Paris and North Middletown turnpike. Everything about the place indicates thrift and prosperity and Mr. Clarke is recognized as one of the most progressive and successful farmers of the county, besides which he raises high-grade live stock, and he has built up a successful enterprise in the buying and shipping of cattle. In politics he is recognized as one of the leaders of the Democratic party in his county and this fact is evidenced in his incumbency of the office of chairman of the Democratic committee of

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William L. Dodlan.

Bourbon county. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Kentucky Classical & Business College, at North Middletown, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church.

In Mason county, this state, on the 5th of February, 1890, Mr. Clarke was united in marriage to Miss Florence Fox, who was born and reared in that county and who was a daughter of Andrew and Amanda (Daugherty) Fox. She was summoned to the life eternal in August, 1907, and of the four children the following brief data are given.—John F. is deceased; Claude remains at the parental home; Harry D. is deceased; and Charles C., Jr., remains at the homestead. On the 10th of November, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Clarke to Miss Sadie H. Young, who was born in Bourbon county, on the 4th of December, 1881, and who is a daughter of James W. Young, a sketch of whose career appears elsewhere in this volume, so it is not necessary to enter further review of the family history in this connection. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke have one child,—Sallie Young Clarke, who was born on the 5th of October, 1910.

AYLETTE BUCKNER.—Within the pages of this work will be found specific mention of a number of the representatives of the Buckner family, whose name has been long and prominently identified with the annals of Kentucky and which has ever stood exponent of the highest type of citizenship. Aylette Buckner is numbered among the able and successful agriculturists and stock-growers of Bourbon county and his well improved farm comprises one hundred and seventy-five acres, located about seven miles east of the city of Paris, on the Paris and Little Rock turnpike. Besides this farm he also owns a large tract of land in Canada. He is progressive in his farming enterprise and is contributing his quota to upholding the high standard of the agricultural industry in his native county. Aylette Buckner was born in Bourbon county on the 15th of January, 1877, and is a son of William S. and Rosa (Lindsay) Buckner, both of whom were likewise natives of Bourbon county, where the former was born in February, 1851, and the latter in April, 1852. William S. Buckner died February 9, 1890, and his wife is still living in Paris, Kentucky. He whose name initiates this sketch has been identified with agricultural pursuits throughout his entire career. He was reared on the old homestead farm and early began to assist in its work, the while he was afforded excellent educational advantages, having attended a private school conducted by William L. Yerkes,

at Paris, this state, and having later continued his studies in the University of Kentucky, now known as Transylvania University at Lexington. Mr. Buckner has resided on his present homestead since the time of his marriage and upon the same he has made improvements of the best type, everything about the place giving unmistakable evidence of thrift and prosperity. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party and while he takes a loyal interest in all that touches the welfare of the community he has had no ambition for public office. He is a member of the Christian, or Campbellite, church, and his wife holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

On the 15th of June, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Buckner to Miss Mary H. Lockhart, who was born at Paris, Bourbon county, on the 29th of November, 1883, and who is a daughter of General C. and Florence (Kelly) Lockhart. A review of the career of her father appears elsewhere in this publication so that further data concerning the family history is not demanded in the present connection. Mr. and Mrs. Buckner have one son, Catlett L., who was born on the 27th of December, 1907, at Asheville, North Carolina, where his parents were sojourning for the winter at the time of his birth.

WILLIAM L. DOOLAN has indicated both in his devotion to study of the science of jurisprudence and his success in the practical work of his profession that he is well deserving of the unmistakable prestige he has gained as one of the well fortified and representative younger members of the bar of his native state, and he is established in practice as an attorney and counselor at law in the city of Louisville, where his careful observance of the unwritten code of professional ethics has gained for him the high regard of his confreres at the bar.

Mr. Doolan was born on a farm in Shelby county, Kentucky, on the 22d of January, 1876, and is a son of Professor Thomas J. and Rowena E. (Weakley) Doolan. The father was born in county Cork, Ireland, on the 15th of March, 1841, and he died at his home in Shelby county, Kentucky, on the 13th of March, 1899, only two days prior to the time when he would have celebrated his fifty-eighth birthday. He was a child at the time of the family emigration from the Emerald Isle to America, and he was reared to maturity in Shelby county, Kentucky, where his father located soon after coming to the United States. He came into the world with the heritage of fine physical powers and alert mentality, and his ambition was early quickened to action, as he easily proved his leadership in his classes

in the schools of Shelbyville, after completing the curriculum of which he entered Georgetown College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1800. He forthwith put his scholastic acquirements to practical use by turning his attention to the pedagogic profession, in which he was destined to attain noteworthy success and high reputation. In the autumn of 1860 he began teaching in the Weakley neighborhood, a few miles southeast of Shelbyville, and several months later he opened a select school at Christianburg, in the same county; this he conducted with marked success. In 1861 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Rowena Elizabeth Weakley, the only daughter of the late Calvin S. and Mary Weakley, honored citizens of Shelby county. Mrs. Doolan was well fitted, through culture, assiduous industry and excellent judgment, to be a true helpmeet to her devoted and honored husband, and their relations were ever of the most idyllic order, characterized by mutual love and sympathy as well as by thorough intellectual companionship untouched by intolerance. She entered the school room with him and for many years they were associated in the conducting of one of the most thorough and profitable schools in Shelby county. Early in his pedagogic career Professor Doolan was prevailed upon to establish a school of high order at Finchville, that county, and this institution soon became a source of just pride in that section of the state. The splendid intellectual and administrative ability of Professor Doolan and his gracious wife attracted to their school many pupils from distant points in the state, and these were accommodated in the home of Professor Doolan and those of other families of the community, where the influences and surroundings were of the most beneficent order. Both the professor and his wife showed remarkable power in arousing and maintaining the interest of the pupils, with the result that the latter made substantial and rapid advancement, according to their instructors, the utmost affection and esteem. Professor Doolan was a most excellent teacher, painstaking and loyal in his profession, and mention also may be made of the fact that he and his devoted coadjutor exercised in a quiet way a most constant interest in the moral and religious training of their pupils, whose characters were thus moulded and established. Many of the best men and women of Kentucky and many men who have attained prominence in the various vocations of life, received their original inspiration and guidance in the Doolan school. In the latter years of his life Professor Doolan gave up his work as a teacher and devoted his time and

energies to the management of his well improved landed estate in Shelby county, where he gained precedence and success as a progressive agriculturist and stock-grower. As the result of his mature judgment and careful administration of his affairs he was duly prospered, thus being able to leave a goodly estate to his family.

In addition to his professional affairs Professor Doolan was entrusted with much business extraneous thereto and involving public trust. For four years he was president of the Shelby County Agricultural Society, to whose annual fairs he brought a degree of prosperity theretofore attained. He served many years as deputy clerk of Shelby county and was called upon to write many deeds, wills and other official documents. Often he was called upon to examine and give his opinion concerning legal matters and measures touching the general welfare of the community. He was an expert surveyor and in this capacity his services were much in demand in locating disputed lines and corners, in dividing landed estates and in general surveying work. His counsel was sought in connection with almost every subject in which the farmers of his section were interested, and his opinions concerning the popular topics and the issues of the day had great weight with his neighbors. He had splendid powers of ratiocination, and viewed all practical matters in their true proportions, thus reaching conclusions by safe methods of reasoning.

Early in life Professor Doolan united with the Shelbyville Baptist church, and none had a deeper reverence for the spiritual verities than did he. His life was one of definite consecration, and for many years prior to his death he had served as deacon and moderator of the Buck Creek Baptist church, besides which he was for nineteen years incumbent of the office of clerk of the Shelby County Baptist Association. He loved the Bible and was a deep student of the same, so that he was able to expound its teachings with surety and reverence. At the time when he was summoned to the life eternal one of his intimate friends wrote the following sentiments, which are well worthy of perpetuation in this sketch: "He was rich in his experience of grace, as was readily seen from his public prayers—how humbly he confessed human unworthiness, and how earnestly he plead for mercy through the merits of a crucified Saviour. It saddens my heart to know that no more will we hear his familiar voice in prayer, no more will we listen to his exposition of Scripture in the Sunday-school, no more will we receive his counsel in the church meeting.

no more will we greet him in the congregation of the saints. Farewell, beloved brother, until we meet in that 'city whose builder and maker is God.'"

The memory of Professor Doolan shall long be held in reverence in the community that so long represented his home and in which his hold upon popular confidence and affection was ever inviolable. His widow still resides on the old homestead, which is endeared to her by the gracious memories and associations of the past, and in the loss of her loved companion she finds much of solace in the affectionate regard of her children and of a circle of friends that is limited only by that of her acquaintances. She also is a devout and zealous member of the Baptist church, with which her children likewise are identified, thus showing their appreciation of the precepts and teachings of their devoted parents. Professor Doolan is survived by five sons and four daughters, whose names are here given: Esten, John C., Leonard W., William L., Ernest, Elma, Sallie, Lillie and Rowena.

William Lee Doolan, whose name initiates this review, was reared to the discipline of the home farm and was prepared for college in Shelby Academy, the school owned and conducted by his father. For two years he was a student in Hardin Collegiate Institute, at Elizabethtown, this state, and he completed his literary education in Washington & Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia. In 1900 he was graduated from the law department of Louisville University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to the bar of his native state and opened an office in the Kenyon building, in Louisville, where he has since maintained his headquarters, the while he has so demonstrated his powers and his integrity of purpose as to gain success of unequivocal order in his exacting profession. Though never incumbent of political office Mr. Doolan is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are active members of the Highland Baptist church, in their home city.

On the 16th of June, 1898, Mr. Doolan was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Brown, daughter of Horace G. Brown, of Roanoke, Virginia, and they have two children—William Lee, Jr., born October 27, 1899, and Thomas Jefferson, born September 4, 1901.

JOHN H. ROSEBERRY.—At this point attention is directed to the career of one of the most progressive and extensive farmers and stock dealers in Bourbon county and it may

be said that Mr. Roseberry is not only one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of his native county but that he is also a citizen whose loyalty and public spirit are of the most unequivocal order. He has been influential in the furtherance of the industrial and civic advancement of Bourbon county and here his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

John H. Roseberry was born in Bourbon county on the 20th of May, 1851, and is a son of Hiram M. and Caroline K. (Hildreth) Roseberry, both of whom were likewise natives of Bourbon county, where the respective families were founded in the pioneer days. Hiram M. Roseberry was born on the 13th of November, 1824, and his wife was born December 10, 1830; their marriage was here solemnized on the 30th of November, 1848, and of the two children, John H., of this sketch, is the younger. Molly F., who was born on the 25th of September, 1849, and who died in January, 1896, became the wife of Nathaniel Rogers on the 1st of October, 1867, and they became the parents of one son, Hiram R., who married Miss Ida Barton; Mr. Rogers is now deceased and his wife and only son, Barton, now reside in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. Hiram M. Roseberry was a son of Hugh and Mollie (Parker) Roseberry, the former of whom was born in Virginia, on the 28th of June, 1788, and the latter in Maryland, on the 23d of January, 1798. Hugh Roseberry came to Kentucky in 1803, at which time he was about sixteen years of age, and his wife was brought by her parents to this state in April, 1798, being about three months old at the time. Mr. Roseberry established his home in Bourbon county, as did also the parents of his wife, and here his marriage to Miss Mollie Parker was solemnized on the 4th of May, 1817. He died on the 14th of November, 1858, and his wife, long surviving him, was summoned to the life eternal on the 23d of May, 1880. They became the parents of six children—Caroline, Henrietta, Hiram M., Mary, Rebecca and a daughter who died in infancy. The only one of the children now living is Rebecca, who is the widow of James M. Hughes and resides in Paris, Kentucky. Hiram M. Roseberry was reared on the old homestead farm and for a number of years after attaining to maturity he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits. In 1875 he was one of those primarily instrumental in the organization of the Agricultural Bank at Paris, this county, and he served as president of this institution until his death, which occurred on the 3d of November, 1895. A number of years prior to his demise he re-

moved from his farm to Paris, where he resided until a year before his death. His cherished and devoted wife here died on the 1st of March, 1891, and in 1894 he became a resident in the home of his son, John H., the subject of this review, where he remained until he was summoned from the scene of life's mortal endeavors. He was a man of sterling character and of distinctive business ability. He gained a large and worthy success and so ordered his course as to retain at all times the inviolable confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He was a Democrat in his political proclivities and both he and his wife were zealous members of the Christian church of Paris.

John H. Roseberry passed his boyhood and youth on the farm and he has been continuously identified with the great basic art of agriculture to the present time. He was afforded the advantages of the select school conducted by Professor Thomas J. Dodd, in Paris, and after his school days he continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm, of which he eventually became the owner. He is at the present time the owner of valuable land in Bourbon county and his beautiful home, known as "Ellerslie," is most attractively located at a point five miles east of Paris, on the Paris and Cane Ridge turnpike. In addition to diversified agriculture Mr. Roseberry gives special attention to the raising and dealing in of high-grade live stock and he is known as one of the most alert and progressive representatives of these lines of industry in his native county. He is essentially loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, always ready to give his influence and aid in support of movements and enterprises for the advancing of the best interests of his home county and state and while he has never been an aspirant for public office he accords a stalwart allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party. He is a consistent and valued member of the Cane Ridge Christian church, as was also his wife. It should be noted that the maternal grandparents of Mr. Roseberry were likewise numbered among the sterling pioneers of Bourbon county. They were John and Marianne (Finley) Hildreth, both of whom were natives of Virginia, where the former was born on the 26th of June, 1790, and the latter on the 3d of March, 1800. They came to Bourbon county in a very early day and here they passed the residue of their lives, honored by all who knew them. Mr. Hildreth was summoned to eternal rest on the 25th of October, 1872, and his wife passed away on the 11th of June, 1862. They became the parents of

eleven children, namely—Sarah M., Minerva J., Luvica, Catherine A., William J., Joseph A., Mary E., Caroline K., Bradford, Eliza T. and John F. All of the number are now deceased except Joseph A., who resides on Cane Ridge and who is one of the prosperous farmers and stock-growers of Bourbon county.

On the 10th of November, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Roseberry to Miss Elizabeth Brent Wilson, who was born in Bourbon county in December, 1868, and who was a daughter of Henry T. and Anna (Young) Wilson. She was a woman of most gracious personality and gained the affectionate regard of all who came within the sphere of her gentle and kindly influence. She was summoned to the life eternal in April, 1901, and is survived by two children—Caroline K., who was born September 5, 1892, and Hiram M., born November 13, 1894.

WILLIAM T. BUCKNER.—The man best fitted to meet the wonderfully changed life of to-day is not a new type of man. He is a man resplendent with the same old sterling qualities,—great in his home life, great in his civic and patriotic life and great in his religious life. William T. Buckner is a gentleman of the old-school regime and he is a descendent of an old English family that was early founded in Virginia, which commonwealth cradled so much of our national history. A most interesting record of the family history of the Buckners will be found elsewhere in this volume, in the biography of Walker Buckner, so that but scant details are considered necessary in this connection.

William T. Buckner was born on the fine old homestead farm which now represents his home and the date of his nativity was March 20th, 1848. He is a son of William T., and Lucy A. (Woodford) Buckner, both of whom were born in Virginia, the former on the 9th of February, 1813, and the latter on the 30th of March, 1822. When mere children they accompanied their parents to the fine old Blue Grass state and they were reared and educated in Bourbon county, where their marriage was solemnized and where they passed their entire lives. William T. Buckner became a successful agriculturist in Bourbon county and he was summoned to eternal rest in 1888. He was a man of prominence and influence in his county and his memory is revered by all who came in contact with his gracious personality. He was a son of William T. Buckner, who was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Haws) Buckner, both of Virginia. William T. Buckner, (I), was a native of the Old Dominion Commonwealth where he was

born in 1786, and he immigrated with his family and brothers to Kentucky, settling near North Middletown, this county, where his death occurred in 1850, at the age of sixty-four years. He was twice married, his first union being with his cousin, Miss Mary Buckner, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Monroe) Buckner. They became the parents of two children, of whom William T., father of him whose name introduces this article, was the eldest. For his second wife William T. Buckner married Sallie Clay, who bore him three children. William T. Buckner (II) and Lucy A. (Woodford) Buckner had only one son, William T. (III), whose name initiates this review. Mrs. Buckner died December 7, 1910, at her son's home in her eighty-ninth year.

Mr. William T. Buckner was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and he has never severed his allegiance to the great basic industry of agriculture, through his association with which he has gained definite and worthy success. He was afforded excellent educational advantages in his youth, including a course of study in the select school conducted by Professor Thomas J. Dodd, at Paris, this state. After his marriage Mr. Buckner established his home on his present finely improved farm, which is the old family homestead and which is located seven miles east of Paris. He is one of the large landholders of Bourbon county, being at the present time the owner of about nineteen hundred acres of most arable land, all of which is well improved, and he devotes his attention to diversified agriculture and the raising of high-grade stock. In politics, while never a seeker of public office, Mr. Buckner is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and his wife holds membership in the Presbyterian church.

In the year 1875 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Buckner to Miss Anna Clay Wornall, who was born in Clark county and who is a daughter of James R. and Anna (Moore) Wornall. Mr. and Mrs. Buckner became the parents of six children, of whom three are living: Thomas M., who is individually mentioned on other pages of this work; James M., who still remains at the parental home and is associated in the work and management of the farm; and Lucy W., who is the wife of Clarence Kenney. Mr. and Mrs. Kenney likewise reside on the old homestead of Mr. Buckner and the family is one of prominence in connection with the best social activities of the community.

THOMAS M. BUCKNER.—A representative of the great basic industry of agriculture in Bourbon county, Kentucky, Thomas M. Buckner is a native son of this county and he is a scion of a fine old southern family founded in Virginia in the early colonial days. He was born on the 15th of September, 1881, and is a son of William T. and Anna C. (Wornall) Buckner, the former of whom was likewise born in Bourbon county, and the latter is a native of Clark county. Concerning the Buckner family further information is given in the sketch of William T. Buckner, father of Thomas M. and also in the sketch of Walker Buckner, an uncle of the subject of this review, which appears on other pages of this work.

After availing himself of the advantages afforded in the public schools of his native county, Thomas M. Buckner pursued his higher academic training in the W. L. Yerkes Academy, at Paris, Kentucky, and in the Bingham Military School, at Asheville, North Carolina. He was matriculated in the historic old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, in which he was graduated, and from which he received his degree. After his graduation Mr. Buckner returned to Bourbon county where he initiated his independent career as a farmer and stock-grower. Shortly after his marriage, in 1904, he established his home on a farm about seven miles northeast of Paris, on the Harrod's Creek pike. He has made the finest of improvements on his place and has brought the same up to a high degree of cultivation. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha college fraternity. Both he and his wife are prominent and popular figures in connection with the best social activities of the community.

On the 28th of April, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Buckner to Miss Martha Davenport Clay, who is likewise a native of Bourbon county, where she was born on the 4th of October, 1881. She is a daughter of Christopher F. and Mary (Brooks) Clay, representative citizens of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Buckner have no children.

JUDGE JOHN Q. WARD.—One of the most highly honored representatives of the legal fraternity of Bourbon county was the late Judge John Q. Ward, who, although more than a decade has passed since he was removed by the hand of death from a community in which he had been one of the best loved and most valuable factors in its many-sided life, is still keenly remembered and keenly regretted by hosts of friends and admirers.

Judge Ward was born in Oxford, Scott county, Kentucky, on the 29th of August, 1838. Of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the dominating characteristics of the two nations have been agreeably blended and fused in the Ward family, the versatility and alertness of the latter being combined with the unswerving loyalty to duty and unwavering fidelity of the former. The year 1750 marked the advent of the Ward family in America, Virginia being chosen for permanent location. The great-grandfather, Joseph Ward, figured prominently in public affairs in the Old Dominion commonwealth, serving as a member of the state legislature and also as judge of the courts of quarter sessions for several terms. He married Margaret Coalter, a representative of an old Virginia family and they removed from Fauquier county, Virginia, to Harrison county, Kentucky about the year 1785. Their son, Cary Aldry Ward, was the father of John Q. Ward, of this sketch, and was born in Harrison county, Kentucky. As he grew to man's estate he learned the printer's trade and at one time edited a paper at Oxford, Kentucky. After 1832 he directed his energies to farming and merchandising in Scott county and he became one of the most influential citizens in his section of the state. His wife whose maiden name was Elizabeth Jane Risk, was a daughter of John and Ann (Daugherty) Risk, both of whom were representatives of pioneer families of Woodford county, Kentucky.

Mr. and Mrs. Cary Aldry Ward became the parents of three children and of this number John Q. Ward was the first in order of birth. He was born in Scott county, Kentucky, August 29, 1838, and he obtained his education in the public schools of Scott county and in Georgetown College, in which well-ordered institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1858 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately after his graduation he began the study of law at Georgetown and he made such rapid progress under the able preceptorship of Marcellus Polk that he was admitted to the bar in August, 1860. In September of the same year he initiated the practice of his profession as a member of the legal fraternity of Cynthiana, Kentucky. Like most young lawyers Judge Ward entered into politics with great enthusiasm. In 1862 he was elected county attorney and he filled this office most acceptedly for four years. He was also common school commissioner and in 1873 was elected to the state legislature. Aside from his official duties his time was given to his practice, which steadily grew in volume and importance, and experience soon tested his

abilities and proved his merit. The legal business entrusted to his care was of a high character and with consummate skill he handled the intricate problems of the law. His success was gratifying and he manifested the most painstaking effort in the trial of cases entrusted to him. As an advocate he was pre-eminent and his fame became widespread. His superior knowledge of the elemental principles of jurisprudence, as well as his accurate comprehension of the finer shades of meaning which are often found in the law, made him particularly fit for judgeship. In 1884 he was elected to the bench of the Superior court to fill the unexpired term of Judge Reid. In 1886 further mark of popular appreciation was given him in that he was then re-elected, without opposition, for a full term of four years, and in 1890 he declined a re-election. On his retirement from the bench, Judge Ward removed to Paris, Kentucky, where he continued in the private practice of his profession with unqualified success until his death, June 26, 1899.

On November 30, 1865, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Ward to Miss Mary Eliza Miller, who was born in Harrison county, this state, on the 8th of January, 1843. She was a daughter of James and Ann F. (Boyd) Miller, prominent citizens of Harrison county. Mrs. Ward survived her honored husband for a number of years and was summoned to the life eternal on the 5th of September, 1908. They were both earnest members of the Presbyterian church, in which the judge served for many years as elder and to the charities and benevolences of which he was a most liberal contributor. He was elected moderator of the synod of Kentucky in 1893, by acclamation, and was the first layman ever chosen to that office in the state. In a fraternal way Judge Ward was a valued and appreciative member of Blue Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons, in whose charitable work he was deeply and actively interested. He was also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He ever manifested a keen insight in educational matters and for a number of years served as curator of the Central University at Richmond, Kentucky. He was one of the most earnest and active friends of the public school system and did much to raise its standard in Kentucky. He was a strong Union man during the Civil war, being opposed to secession under any and all circumstances. He was broadly informed on all matters concerning the political situation of the country and frequently advanced his views from the campaign platform, where his eloquence, logic and forceful arguments always carried con-

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Sam R. Wilson

viction. He was foresighted enough to look beyond the interests of the moment to the splendid possibilities of the future. Upright in his dealings with his fellow men and in all relations of life, his record will bear the searchlight of fullest investigation. His mind was of giant strength. He was broad-minded and liberal in thought and action, was charitable towards others' opinions and was ever mindful of their rights and sensibilities. In public life he was fair, honorable and outspoken,—in private life he was true, kind and tender and at all times, under all circumstances, he was just, loyal and markedly courteous.

Judge and Mrs. Ward became the parents of three children, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated: J. Miller Ward of whom mention is made on other pages of this work; Ann Cary Ward, who became the wife of E. F. Clay Jr., was summoned to eternal rest on the 9th of May, 1900; and Jay Q. is engaged in the great basic industry of agriculture in Harrison county.

REV. SAMUEL R. WILSON, D. D.—One of the ablest divines of the Presbyterian church during the most critical years of its growth in the nineteenth century was the Reverend Samuel R. Wilson, D. D., of Louisville. For fourteen years, from March 12, 1865, to December 9, 1878, he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in that city. His high character, unflinching courage, varied learning, masterful intellect, and extraordinary oratorical and argumentative powers, as well as his entire devotion to the exacting duties of his high calling, have been universally recognized by all who knew him or felt the influence of his commanding personality during his long and useful ministry. Richard H. Collins, the Kentucky historian, has said of him that he was "one of the ablest men in the pulpit and one of the greatest in controversy in the State of Kentucky," and that "he and his co-laborers in the same city made the Presbyterian pulpit of Louisville for years by far the ablest in any city in the United States, New York possibly excepted."

His grandfather, Dr. Henry Wright Wilson, was a native of Annapolis, Maryland, born about 1720; educated as a physician, and died near New London, Bedford County, Virginia, in the winter of 1777-78. His death was occasioned by typhus, or "camp fever," contracted while attending the sick soldiers of the Revolutionary army.

If the genealogist traces his lineage back three generations farther he meets James Wilson, of Calvert County, Maryland, whose ancestors are supposed to have come from Eng-

land, or Scotland, about 1660, and first settled in Virginia. Major Josiah Wilson, son of James, was long a man of public influence. He served as high sheriff of Prince George's and of Anne Arundel counties, Maryland; was an alderman and incorporator under the first charter of Annapolis, granted by Queen Anne in 1708; and for several terms, and at the time of his death in November, 1717, was a member of the Lower House of the Maryland General Assembly. He married Martha Lingan, daughter of George and Anne Lingan, and their son, Josiah Wilson, Jr., wedded Elizabeth Sprigg, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Sprigg and his wife, Margaret (Mariartee), all of Calvert and Prince George's counties, Maryland. The son of Josiah Wilson, Jr., became the Dr. Wilson who lost his life, from disease, contracted while in attendance upon the soldiers of the Revolution.

Joshua L. Wilson, son of Dr. Henry Wright Wilson was born in Bedford County, Virginia, September 22, 1774, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 14, 1846. His mother, who was born Agnes Lacy, was a native of Hanover county, Virginia, a sister of Rev. Drury Lacy and first-cousin of "Father" David Rice, both Presbyterian clergymen of prominence and the latter widely known as the leading pioneer apostle of that church in Kentucky. Dr. Joshua L. Wilson was closely identified with the establishment and progress of Presbyterianism in Ohio, by virtue of his long connection with the First Presbyterian church of Cincinnati, of which he was pastor for thirty-eight years (1808-46). Before moving to Ohio, he resided in Kentucky for nearly twenty-seven years, from October, 1781, to May, 1808. In 1839 he officiated as Moderator of the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian church. His maternal uncle, Rev. Drury Lacy, and his cousins, Rev. Dr. John Holt Rice, Rev. Dr. Benjamin H. Rice, Rev. Dr. Nathan L. Rice, and Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, have all filled the Moderator's chair. Owing to his unusual height and imposing presence, Dr. Wilson was commonly known as "the pulpit giant." In his book of "Personal Memories," Hon. E. D. Mansfield, of Cincinnati, has said of him,— "After making due allowance for generals, lawyers, and merchants, there was no man in the Cincinnati of that day more noted, more respected, or more remarkable than Rev. Dr. Joshua L. Wilson. His name and acts in society were known to everybody. He was a man amiable in character, just in life, of great authority, and scarcely less pugnacity. With strong opinions and strong character, he thought what was worth preaching was worth

fighting for. So, though no Ishmaelite, his hand was uplifted against the Ishmaelites when they came in his way. He was a beloved pastor in his own congregation, respected by the people, and died much lamented." He married Sarah B. Mackay, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and the only child of George and Margaret Mackay.

His son, Samuel R. Wilson, D. D., the subject of this sketch, was born June 4, 1818, in Cincinnati, and died at Louisville, Ky., March 3, 1886. He was named for a favorite family physician, Samuel Ramsay, M. D., long an active and prominent practitioner of medicine in Cincinnati. Through his mother he could trace a French and Scotch-Irish descent, his maternal grandmother being a Marylander of Huguenot origin, and his grandfather, George Mackay, being a native of Belfast, Ireland. On his father's side, his ancestry was English, Norman-French, and Welsh.

Samuel Ramsay Wilson attended a school at Oxford, Ohio, conducted by Rev. Robert H. Bishop, D. D., later entered Hanover College, Indiana, as a Junior in the fall of 1834, and graduated from that institution, with the A. B. degree, September 27, 1836. After a year's intermission, he became a student at the Princeton Theological Seminary and, after completing the full three years' course, graduated in 1840. The degree of A. M. in course, was conferred upon him by Hanover College, in 1843, and the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Miami University, Ohio, in 1856. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, N. J., August 5, 1840. The same year he became Assistant Pastor of his father in the First Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati. On April 26th, 1842, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Cincinnati, and about the same time was made full co-pastor with his father of the First church. This relation continued until the latter's death in 1846. From 1846 to March 2, 1861, Dr. Samuel R. Wilson was sole pastor of the same church. Upon resigning this charge, he accepted a call from the Grand (now the Fourth) Street Presbyterian church, of New York City. Impaired health, however, necessitated his resignation in January, 1863. For about fifteen months, while recuperating, he occupied the pulpit of the Mulberry Presbyterian church in Shelby County, Kentucky. This period was probably the happiest of his life and to this famous country church and the noble people in the neighborhood, of which it is the center, he remained always devotedly attached.

Coming to the City of Louisville in the prime of his manhood and in the full maturity

of his splendid abilities, he found, in the pastorate of one of its leading churches, a field of activity and usefulness worthy of his great powers. It was during his connection with the First Presbyterian Church of Louisville that he wrote the celebrated "Declaration and Testimony," an ecclesiastical document which figured so largely in the reconstruction annals of the Presbyterian Church in Missouri and Kentucky. Collins, the Kentucky historian, previously quoted, pronounced this remarkable paper "one of the noblest defenses of true Presbyterianism and of the crown rights of the Head of the Church ever penned," and others, equally qualified to speak, have concurred in this judgment.

Of his printed sermons, one of the most noteworthy was that delivered December 20, 1868, on the occasion of the funeral of Mr. William Garvin, an elder of the First Presbyterian Church and one of the leading merchants and citizens of Louisville, who, on the night of December 4, 1868, met a tragic death in the burning of the Ohio River mail steamboat "United States," on which he was a passenger. Another notable address was that on "The Causes and Remedies of Impending National Calamities," delivered in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 18, 1860, on the eve of the Civil war. A fitting sequel to this sermon was his speech on "Loyalty," delivered in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1865, before the Old School General Assembly, in which he defended the memory of his friend, Dr. James Henley Thornwell, of South Carolina. A parallel to this brilliant performance was the speech delivered by him in vindication of "The Declaration and Testimony" and the Louisville Presbytery, made before the Synod of Kentucky at Louisville, October 16, 1865. All in all, this was one of the best efforts of his life, rendered in a contest with adversaries worthy of his steel.

Quite a number of his sermons and addresses, besides those above mentioned, found their way into print, and at various times he was associated in the editorship of certain religious periodicals. In 1872 he also edited and published a volume of "Hymns of the Church," to which is prefixed a most excellent discourse on "Music."

Dr. Wilson was a member of Presbyterian General Assemblies a great number of times; was Clerk of the Presbytery of Cincinnati, for nine or ten years, and presided as Moderator of the Synod of Cincinnati repeatedly. His unremitting and diversified labors earned for him a high place among those whose lives have been given to the advancement of the

Presbyterian Church and the promotion of the cause of Christianity and education in the West and South. He was a delegate to the World's Protestant Convention, in London, England, in 1846, but, for reasons satisfactory to himself and his church, did not attend or take part in the convention. He traveled in Great Britain and on the continent on this trip abroad. He made a second trip to Europe in 1851, and a third in 1873.

Rev. Dr. Alfred Nevin, editor of the "Presbyterian Encyclopaedia," published in 1884, has put upon record this concise and very just tribute to his superiority as a pastor and preacher—"Dr. Wilson is a strong and able theologian, and an earnest gospel preacher. Strongly conservative in his theology, thoroughly Presbyterian in his feelings, and having the courage of his convictions, he has frequently been engaged in controversy in regard to church polity and doctrine. In his prime he was one of the ablest preachers in the Presbyterian Church."

The "Herald and Presbyterian," of March 10, 1886, appearing just after his death, gave a lengthy editorial notice of his career and character and, among other things, said—

"Dr. Wilson was naturally endowed with talents of the highest order. He was a natural logician, and his acquirements within the bounds of his profession were exact and thorough. As a speaker, he was fluent and free from faults in modulation, emphasis and gesture. In exegesis and doctrinal theology, he was acute and profound. As an ecclesiastic, whether as a debater or as a moderator, he had few equals. He bore a conspicuous and efficient part in the settlement of most of the great questions that came before the Church and the world, even from the beginning of his ministry."

Dr. Wilson was thrice married. His first wife was Nancy Campbell Johnston, of Cincinnati, who was survived by a daughter, Rhuy H. Wilson. His second wife was Mary C. Bell, a daughter of James Franklin Bell, of Scott County, Kentucky, grandfather of Major-General James Franklin Bell, late Chief of Staff of the United States army and himself a native of Shelby County, Kentucky. One of the sons born of this marriage is Samuel M. Wilson, a leading lawyer of the City of Lexington. Dr. Dunning Steele Wilson, a son by the third marriage, is a prominent physician of Louisville. His mother was a daughter of the late Captain Robert Steele, of Louisville.

SAMUEL M. WILSON.—To have advanced to the front rank of Kentucky lawyers and be in logical succession to a circuit judgeship before reaching the age of forty is what might have

been expected of a member of the Wilson family of Kentucky, the members of which, as appears from the foregoing sketch of them, have for generations made an enduring impress on the professional life of Virginia, Kentucky and the West. Samuel Mackay Wilson, son of Rev. Dr. Samuel R. Wilson, and the subject of this reference, comes of a fine line of Maryland and Virginian forebears, who have generally achieved distinction in the public and professional walks of life.

Mr. Wilson was born in Louisville, October 15, 1871, and received his early education in private schools and under the careful training of his father. Entering the preparatory department of Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, October 1, 1886, he spent two years therein, and in the fall of 1888 became a freshman in the college proper. He left that institution at the end of his junior year, and after teaching a year and a half, spent a year at Williams College, Massachusetts. Another season of teaching, for a year and a half (the last six months in the preparatory department of Centre College), enabled him to enter the law department of Centre College. During his professional course he had the advantage of instruction under such men as ex-Governor J. Proctor Knott, Hon. R. P. Jacobs, and Hon. John W. Yerkes, and during his college career, both in Kentucky and in Massachusetts, he won several first prizes in oratory.

On the 17th of June, 1895, Mr. Wilson became a student in the law office of the late Judge Jere R. Morton, at Lexington, and there continued his reading until October 14, 1895, when he was admitted to practice as a member of the Fayette county bar. That city has since been the scene of his efficient activities as a lawyer, acting judge and participant in public affairs. For the first seven years of his residence in Lexington he practiced alone; then, for a year, was a member of the firm of Morton, Darnall and Wilson; and from April, 1903, to Judge Morton's death in December, 1908, was of the firm of Morton, Webb and Wilson. Since January, 1909, he has again followed an independent practice. From 1903 to 1908 Judge Wilson served as deputy commissioner of the Fayette Circuit Court, and on a number of occasions in 1908-10 acted as special circuit court judge. His high professional standing is further evidenced and emphasized by his service, since 1908, as professor of Elementary Law, Common Law Pleading and Real Property, in the law department of the Transylvania University, Lexington. He is chief counsel and general manager of the Lexington and Central Kentucky Title Com-

pany, of which he was the principal founder; director of the Lexington Law Library Association and vice president of the Kentucky State Bar Association (1910-11). In November, 1901, Judge Wilson assisted in the re-organization of the State Bar Association, and in 1902-04 compiled its Code of Ethics.

From a literary standpoint he is the author of the "Early Bar of Fayette County," 1901; "George Robertson," 1908 (in "Great American Lawyers"); "The Old Maysville Road," 1908; and "Year Book of Kentucky Society of Sons of the Revolution," 1911. In 1898-99 he was editor and manager of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity Journal, published during that period at Lexington. The only public offices, outside of his professional field, ever held by Judge Wilson have been as a member of the Lexington Board of Education, in 1904-05 and again in 1910, and as one of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners for Kentucky, the term of his latter appointment covering 1910-13.

Judge Wilson was vice president and director of the Lexington Commercial Club in 1910, and holds membership in the following, as well as in the other organizations mentioned: Lexington, Country, and New Ellerslie Fishing Clubs, and the Civic League, of Lexington; Tavern and Filson Clubs, Louisville; Kappa Alpha fraternity and Sons of the Revolution in Kentucky; and the Maryland, Ohio Valley, Mississippi Valley and Kentucky Historical Societies.

When the last word has been said, however, Judge Wilson's mind and heart are really wrapped up in the engrossing activities of his professional work. This, the most earnest and striking phase of his broad life, is well depicted by one of the leading publications of his state in the following extracts: "Mr. Wilson was associate counsel for Caleb Powers in his last trial at Georgetown and gained a state-wide celebrity by the able manner in which he assisted in the defense of that noted state prisoner. His extensive knowledge of the law, his clear conception of the fine constitutional points involved, his forceful presentation of these points from the standpoint of his client, and his brilliant final speech in defense of the prisoner, are still fresh in the mind of the public and stamp Mr. Wilson as one of the brainiest of the galaxy of brilliant attorneys engaged in the many trials of the case. He was one of the attorneys for the plaintiffs in the recent Water Works litigation, and his able exposition and defense of the people's rights in this controversy greatly strengthened him with the general public. He is chief counsel and

general manager of the Lexington and Central Kentucky Title Company, and enjoys besides an extensive general practice.

"Although a Democrat, Mr. Wilson stands high in the estimation of Governor Willson, and in recognition of his legal ability he has several times been appointed as special judge by the Governor to sit in important cases; and each time that this honor has been conferred upon him he has acquitted himself creditably.

"Mr. Wilson not only takes high rank as a lawyer, but is regarded as one of Lexington's most brilliant orators, possessing gracefulness of delivery, fluency of speech and earnestness of manner that renders him a most attractive public speaker."

On October 26, 1899, Mr. Wilson married Miss Mary Bullock Shelby, of Lexington, Kentucky, youngest daughter of Edmund Pendleton and Susan Goodloe (Hart) Shelby, of "Grassland," Fayette County, that state. Mrs. Wilson is a great-granddaughter of General Isaac Shelby, hero of King's Mountain and the first governor of Kentucky; is a graduate of Sayre Institute (1894) and attended Dana Hall and Wellesley College (1894-96), and is not only highly educated, but is one of the most accomplished and attractive of Lexington's young matrons.

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES FRANKLIN BELL.—Of the many notable Kentuckians who have been conspicuous in the naval and military service of their country, there is none, whether volunteer or regular, who has achieved higher distinction as a soldier than Major-General James Franklin Bell, late Chief of Staff of the United States army. His rise to eminence was not the result of fortuitous circumstances or of personal or official favoritism, but was the assured reward of thorough preparation, hard and faithful work, patient waiting, and proved capacity. His elevation to the chief command of the army of the United States caused no envious murmurings and no adverse comment, open or suppressed, because of the unanimous recognition, throughout all branches of the service, of his superior merit and of his absolute fitness. Moreover, his frank, open nature and sunny, warm-hearted, generous disposition have won and bound to him a host of friends both in the army and out of it. To such friends and to his numerous kindred and "cousins" throughout Kentucky, his official titles and trappings are of far less moment than his own loyal, lovable, big-hearted manhood, and with these, his own home people, he is even to this day simply but affectionately plain "Frank Bell."

General Bell comes of a race of warriors.



James Franklin Bee

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His great-great-grandfather, Captain David Bell, of Augusta County, Virginia, served both in the French and Indian war and in the War of the Revolution. His son, John Bell, in all likelihood, also saw service in the Revolutionary army of Virginia, and many of their kindred in Augusta County and throughout the Valley of Virginia went forth to swell the patriot forces in the field.

William Bell, the immigrant ancestor, and father of Captain David Bell, mentioned above, was a member of the large Scotch-Irish colony settled in the North of Ireland. Here he was born about the year 1685. With many of his name and kindred, he emigrated to America about 1735, probably entering the Delaware Bay and river and landing first in Pennsylvania. He settled in Augusta county, Virginia, about eight miles northeast of the site of Staunton, in 1738-40, certainly prior to 1746. Was a staunch Presbyterian and founded the family locally known as "The Stone Church Bells," by which name they have always been distinguished from other families of the same name in Augusta county. The Bell family was closely allied, by blood and marriage, to the Andersons, Allens, Craigs, Trimbles, Hendersons, Millses and other prominent Augusta county families.

John Bell, son of Captain David Bell by his wife, Florence Henderson, and grandson of William, the progenitor of the family, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, about 1758; married in Botetourt county, Virginia, about 1788, Jane Mills, a daughter of John Mills, Sr., and sister of Captain John Mills, of the Revolutionary army. John Bell removed from Virginia to Fayette county, Kentucky, about 1790. By the will of his father, Capt. David Bell, a military survey of 2,000 acres, for services in the French and Indian war, located on Shannon's Run, a branch of Elkhorn Creek, in Fayette (originally Fincastle) county, was devised to him and his brother, James Bell. They secured this land almost in its entirety, and James Bell continued to reside on a portion of it until about the year 1840. John Bell farmed on an extensive scale and raised a large family of children. He died in March, 1835, at "Stoneleigh," his handsome estate near Lexington, and his widow, Jane (Mills) Bell, also died there in 1836.

James Franklin Bell, son of John, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, September 13, 1803, and died near White Sulphur, in Scott county, Kentucky, November 13, 1866. He farmed successfully in Fayette, Franklin, Scott and Woodford counties, and, like his father before him, was long a Ruling Elder in

the Presbyterian church. His wife, Mary Jane Wilson, was a native of Scott county, Kentucky, a daughter of Captain John Wilson, and granddaughter of Richard Wilson, of Pennsylvania, a near kinsman of Hon. James Wilson, the "Signer" and Supreme Court Justice.

John Wilson Bell, the eldest son of James Franklin Bell, became the father of General James Franklin Bell, the subject of this sketch. Born in Franklin county, Kentucky, on May 8, 1829, he died at Shelbyville, Kentucky, on January 3, 1904. He was twice married. His first wife, Sarah Margaret Allen, mother of General Bell, was a daughter of Dr. Joseph Fawcett Allen, by his wife, Sarah Anne Venable, both of Shelby county, Kentucky. Sarah (Venable) Allen was a granddaughter of Colonel John Cowan of Lincoln and Mercer counties, Kentucky. Colonel Cowan was of Scotch-Irish descent and was a prominent leader among Kentucky pioneers. He came from Pennsylvania to Kentucky at a very early day, was a captain of militia in Lincoln county, Virginia, (now Kentucky), during the Revolution and later held the rank of Colonel in the Kentucky militia. John Wilson Bell married, secondly, Jane Hardin Logan, a granddaughter of Mark Hardin and a great-granddaughter of Governor John Adair of Kentucky. Preserving the traditions of his family, John Wilson Bell, for many years before his death, was a Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian church at Shelbyville. His long and honorable career was devoted to the engrossing activities of farm and country life. Two of his brothers, Captain Joseph Nelson Bell and Captain David Brainard Bell, served during the Civil war, in the Confederate army, as also did their brother-in-law, Henry Simpson Halley. All three were ideal soldiers.

James Franklin Bell, the Major-General, was born near Shelbyville, in Shelby county, Kentucky, on January 9, 1856. Only a meagre summary of his arduous and eventful career can be given here. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of Shelbyville, and, in 1874, entered as a cadet the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. From this historic institution he graduated with honor in 1878. Was at once commissioned Second Lieutenant and, later, as First Lieutenant of Cavalry. He served on the plains in the Seventh U. S. Cavalry, Custer's old command and a crack regiment, from 1878 to 1894. Captured a band of half-breed Cree Indians, near Fort Buford, South Dakota, in 1883. Served in the Sioux Campaign, around Pine Ridge, South Dakota,

in 1891. Was Adjutant of regiment and Secretary of Cavalry and Light Artillery School, 1891-1894, and Aide to General J. W. Forsyth, in California, Arizona, and the state of Washington, in 1895-1898. Served with marked distinction in the Spanish-American Campaign in the Philippine Islands and in the Philippine insurrection. Was promoted Captain, U. S. A., in March, 1899. On March 7, 1899, was wounded in action at San Juan del Monte, P. I. On July 5, 1899, was appointed Colonel of Volunteers, and organized the 36th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, in the Philippine Islands during the same month. He continued in command of this regiment until December, 1899. In 1899 he was awarded a congressional medal of honor for gallantry in action, near Porac, P. I. December 5, 1899, was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Commanded the Fourth Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, and 3rd District, Department of Northern Luzon, to July, 1900. Was Provost Marshal-General of the City of Manila, P. I., to February, 1901. Appointed Brigadier-General, U. S. A., in February, 1901. Commanded 1st District, Department of Northern Luzon, to November, 1901, and the Third Brigade, Department of Southern Luzon, to December, 1902. Returned to the United States in 1903. Was Commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School, Signal School and Staff College, to April, 1906. Became Major-General, U. S. A., on January 3, 1907. Received the degree of LL. D. from the State University of Kentucky, at Lexington, on June 6, 1907. From April, 1906, to April, 1910, was Chief of Staff and, next to the President, the virtual head of the United States Army. In the spring of 1910, by his own request, he was relieved from this responsible and very exacting position by President Taft, and since December, 1910, he has been assigned to duty in the Philippines, over the military establishment of which he has supreme command.

On January 5, 1881, General Bell was married to Sarah Buford, daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Grace (Bowers) Buford, of Rock Island, Illinois. Their married life has been an ideally beautiful and happy one, and Mrs. Bell, who is a woman of exceptional intellectual and social attractions, has been to her husband at all times both an aid and an inspiration. Her sister, Anna Buford, is the wife of Brigadier-General Ernest A. Garlington of the regular army. The Bufords, like the Bells, are a vigorous and valiant old Kentucky family of the best Virginia stock.

Besides the large infusion of Scotch-Irish

blood which fills his veins, General Bell may also claim a sturdy English lineage. This comes through the Venables, the Fawcetts, the Pollocks (or Polks), the Mortons, and the Woodsons. Through the marriage of Abraham Venable to Martha Davis, a granddaughter or great-granddaughter of the Indian "Princess," Niketti ("She sweeps the dew from the flowers") it is possible for General Bell to claim descent from Opechancanough, the celebrated Chief of the Powhatans and uncle of Pocahontas. The prominent and powerful Virginia families who trace their descent in part from Niketti are, most of them, as proud of the fact as are the numerous descendants of Pocahontas of the high-bred Indian strain which they owe to her. To the list of Scotch-Irish families found in General Bell's pedigree and already mentioned should be added the names of the Millers, McClellands, Hunters, Montgomerys, Gilchrists and Wilsons.

Certainly from the happy commingling of such sturdy and heroic ancestral strains, it is not strange that so perfect a specimen of physical manhood, so fine a soldier, and such a whole-hearted, genuine Kentucky gentleman, clothed invariably with the modesty, which one finds so becoming in an acknowledged master of the art of war, should have been produced. Kentucky has furnished to the nation no son of whom she has more reason to be justly proud.

GOVERNOR ISAAC SHELBY.—This great Kentuckian, first governor of the state, has been happily characterized as a "brave and magnanimous soldier, a sagacious statesman, and a patriot who counted no cost in his devoted service to the land which gave him birth."

Isaac Shelby was born December 11, 1750, in Frederick (now Washington) county, Maryland, near the North Mountain and in the vicinity of Hagerstown, and was a son of Captain Evan Shelby. Until the age of twenty-one years he was chiefly employed in farming and herding cattle for his father, but he took the pains to avail himself of the limited educational advantages which western Maryland then afforded. Drawing his life-blood from the sturdiest of Welsh and English ancestors, early disciplined in the woodcraft of the frontier, with his mind stored and teeming from childhood with the thrilling tales of border warfare, in which his father had been long and arduously engaged, it is not surprising that, on reaching man's estate, Isaac Shelby should have displayed a natural aptitude for war and an exceptional capacity for

leadership. Indeed, it has been truly said of him that he was a born soldier and a soldier born to command.

In 1771 young Isaac removed with the other members of the Shelby family to the Holston region in southwest Virginia, where he shared the customary experiences and adventures of a pioneer and frontiersman. Shortly after this change, Lord Dunmore's war broke out and he received a lieutenant's commission in a company of Fincastle troops, of which his father was captain. He fought valiantly at Point Pleasant on October 10, 1774, in the fierce, all-day, hand-to-hand encounter with the Indians under Cornstalk. Of this engagement, which has often been called the "first battle of the American Revolution," Lieutenant Shelby, in a letter to his uncle, John Shelby, written a few days after the battle, has left us the best account. He remained as second in command of a garrison at the mouth of the Great Kanawha until July, 1775, and for nearly a year following he explored, located and surveyed lands in Kentucky.

In July, 1776, Isaac Shelby, while in Kentucky, was appointed captain of a minute company by the Committee of Safety of Virginia. In 1777 he was appointed by Governor Patrick Henry, of Virginia, a commissary of supplies, for an extensive body of militia guarding the frontier posts. In 1778 he was engaged in the commissary department, providing supplies for the Continental Army and for an expedition, by way of Pittsburg, against the Northwestern Indians. He rendered similar service in 1779. In the spring of that year he was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature from Washington county and in the fall of the same year was commissioned a major, by Governor Thomas Jefferson, in the escort of guards to the commissioners for establishing the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina; and shortly afterwards he was appointed by Governor Caswell, of North Carolina, a colonel of the new county of Sullivan. On the 30th of July, 1780, he captured a formidable Tory stronghold on the Pacolet River. He was largely responsible for the victory in the battle of Musgrove's Mill, August 18, 1780; was one of those in chief command in the battle of King's Mountain, October 7, 1780, and contributed most largely to the success there achieved. A few months later, in command of a troop, he joined General Francis Marion and served under him until near the end of the war.

In 1781 he was elected a member of the North Carolina legislature; in 1783 moved to Kentucky; was a member of three of the Kentucky conventions, held in 1787, 1788 and

1789, preparatory to its applying for statehood. In January, 1791, he was appointed with General Charles Scott, Benjamin Logan and two others, a member of the local Board of War, created by congress for the District of Kentucky, with full discretionary power to provide for the defense of the frontier settlements and the prosecution of the war with the Indians. He was made high sheriff of Lincoln county, Kentucky, and continued as such until his election as governor in May, 1792. Was a member of the convention which framed the first constitution of Kentucky in April, 1792.

Governor Shelby was one of the first trustees of Transylvania Seminary (afterwards Transylvania University), having been appointed in 1783. He was also a member and chairman of the first board of trustees of Centre College (now Central University), founded in 1819. He took his seat as first governor of the state June 4, 1792, his term continuing until 1796. The Constitution making him ineligible to succeed himself, he was not re-elected. In 1812, however, when war with Great Britain was again declared, he was promptly summoned by his fellow citizens to serve once more as governor of Kentucky.

In this, our second War of Independence, Governor Shelby, now a major general of militia and commander-in-chief, under General Harrison, of an army of four thousand Kentucky volunteers, demonstrated the vitality of his rugged manhood and the unflinching strength of his patriotism by winning, in the forefront of battle, at the head of his courageous comrades-in-arms, fresh laurels both for himself and for his beloved Kentucky in the notable battle of the Thames. For his services in this battle, fought on the 5th of October, 1813, on Canadian soil, and fast upon the heels of Perry's famous naval victory on Lake Erie, Governor Shelby, a few years later, received a handsome gold medal and the unanimous thanks of Congress. The grateful commonwealth, whose destinies were entrusted to his guidance during this trying period, promptly recorded its appreciation and its gratitude in resolutions which declared "the high estimation in which they held the conduct of their venerable chief magistrate, Isaac Shelby, in leading the Kentucky militia into Upper Canada to victory and to glory."

In 1817 Governor Shelby was selected by President Monroe as secretary of war, but declined the office on the score of age. He was one of the presidential electors for Kentucky in 1797, in 1801, and in 1805. In 1818 he was commissioned with General Andrew Jackson to hold a treaty with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians for the purchase of lands

west of the Tennessee river, which service he performed with entire satisfaction to all parties concerned. The death of this great American occurred on July 18, 1826, at his historic home, "Traveller's Rest," Lincoln county, Kentucky, where he had first permanently settled in 1783. An evidence of his general popularity as a hero is the fact that counties in nine states have been named Shelby in his honor.

Governor Shelby was married at Boonesboro, Kentucky, in 1783, to Susannah Hart, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Hart, one of the proprietors of the Transylvania Company. Of this union were born eleven children, nearly all of whom grew to maturity and have themselves married prominently and left numerous descendants.

When not serving his country as a soldier in the field or as a civil officer in legislative halls or in the executive chair, it was Governor Shelby's delight to occupy himself with the quiet pursuits of peace and his chief interest lay in the simple joys of home and country life. His old Kentucky home, Traveller's Rest, was, until the end of his long life, an unrivaled seat and center of truly genuine and dignified hospitality. And the traditions of that earlier day, when every weary, way-worn traveler was welcome, have been handed down by successive owners of the estate, members of the Shelby family, even to our own time.

Governor Shelby has received high tribute from many distinguished pens. Says Theodore Roosevelt, in his "Winning of the West," referring to the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774:

"One of Christian's captains was a stout old Marylander of Welsh blood, named Evan Shelby; and Shelby's son, Isaac, a stalwart, stern-visaged young man, who afterwards played a very prominent part on the border, was a subaltern in his company, in which Robertson likewise served as a sergeant. Although without experience of drill, it may be doubted if a braver or physically finer set of men were ever got together on this continent . . . All the after-time leaders of the west were engaged in some way in Lord Dunmore's war. Their fates were various . . . Shelby won laurels at King's Mountain, became the first governor of Kentucky, and when an old man revived the memories of his youth by again leading the western men in battle against the British and Indians."

Bancroft in his "History of the United States," says of Shelby, in the battle of King's Mountain, October 7, 1780: "The two center columns, headed by Campbell and

Shelby, climbing the mountain, began the attack. Shelby, a man of the hardest make, stiff as iron, among the dauntless singled out for dauntlessness, went right onward and upward like a man who had but one thing to do, and but one thought to do it."

Says Shaler, in "Kentucky, A Pioneer Commonwealth," of the same engagement, "Although Shelby was not in name the chief in this action, there is no reason to doubt that the conception of the campaign and the vigor of its execution were his alone. His also was the scheme of attack which led to the battle of Cowpens."

General Shelby's service at the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813, also received enthusiastic praise from his contemporaries. In the official report of General Harrison to General Armstrong, Secretary of War, the former says: "In communicating to the President through you, sir, my opinion of the conduct of the officers who served under my command, I am at a loss how to mention that of Governor Shelby, being convinced that no eulogium of mine can reach his merit." In his fifth annual message, President Madison, always a warm admirer of Governor Shelby, referring to the war, makes honorable mention of "the chief magistrate of Kentucky, whose heroism, signalized in the war which established the independence of his country, sought, at an advanced age, a share in hardships and battles for maintaining its rights and its safety."

It can not be otherwise than appropriate to conclude this brief review with an extract from the tribute paid Governor Shelby by Governor James T. Morehead in his celebrated Address delivered at Boonesboro, Kentucky, May 25, 1840.

"The life of Isaac Shelby," said Governor Morehead, "is a signal example of unblemished personal integrity and enlarged public usefulness, which may be safely imitated by all those who aspire to become benefactors of their country. Starting into active life without the aid of large fortune or a finished education, he pursued the gradations of military rank from the lieutenantancy of a militia company to the command of a regiment; he rose from the inconspicuous but important station of a surveyor among the pioneers to the governorship of a great commonwealth, and was distinguished in all the posts to which he was called. His mind, like his body, was strong and vigorous; boldness, energy, decision were its leading characteristics. Capable of thinking for himself, he investigated every important subject that came within the range of his private or public duties, with candor and de-

liberation; and having formed his opinions, he followed them with unshaken firmness. He spoke and wrote as he thought, with great force and vigor, always expressing his opinions with manly frankness and a lofty disdain of personal consequences. His manners were plain and simple, and commanded, without any affectation of dignity or superiority, the universal deference of his associates. He was sincere, but not profuse, in his professions of attachment; faithful and steadfast to his friends when those attachments were once formed. Elevating himself in the discharge of his official duties above the influence of private considerations, he sought and rewarded merit for his country's sake. Such being his character as a public man, he maintained all the relations of life with equal credit and success. His death produced a sensation, which told with great emphasis of the loss of a public benefactor."

J. MILLER WARD.—An essentially progressive and public-spirited citizen and one who has contributed in no small measure to the development and upbuilding of this section of the fine old Blue Grass state. J. Miller Ward is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and he has gained distinctive precedence as a raiser of high-grade stock. He is a native Kentuckian, born in Harrison county on the 19th of December, 1866. His parents were Judge John Q. Ward and Mary Eliza Miller Ward, both now deceased, of whom more detailed information is contained on other pages of this work devoted to the lives and achievements of Kentuckians.

Mr. Ward was reared to adult age on the old home farm and after preliminary training in the common schools of his native county, he was matriculated in Central University, at Richmond, Kentucky, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1888, with the degrees of Bachelor of Science. Soon after completing his education he engaged with his grandfather in farming and the breeding of thoroughbred trotting horses, on Sunny Side farm, two miles west of Paris, Kentucky, on the Paris and Cynthiaana pike. Mr. Ward is now the owner of this fine estate. Soon after his marriage, in 1893, he settled on the Sunland Stock Farm, near Paris, and later he removed to the city of Paris where he resided for three years, though he continued in business as a farmer and stock-raiser. In 1909 he inherited his present homestead, Sunny Side farm, on which he now resides. He has extensive land holdings in different sections of the state and he and his wife own over two thousand acres

of fine, arable land. Mr. Ward is a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities and both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church, in whose faith they were reared. He is a member of the Sigma Nu college fraternity and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Both are popular and prominent in the best social activities of their community and their spacious home is widely renowned for its gracious Kentucky hospitality.

On the 15th of November, 1893, Mr. Ward was united in marriage to Miss Belle Brent Clay, who was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 30th of August, 1872, a daughter of James E. and Elizabeth (Alexander) Clay, of whom mention is made on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Ward became the parents of three children, namely, James Clay Ward, who was born on the 30th of August, 1894; J. Miller Ward Jr., born May 20, 1899; and Sam Clay Ward, born February 12, 1900.

JOHN F. McDANIEL.—An influential factor in connection with financial affairs in Bourbon county and a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of Kentucky is John F. McDaniel, who is incumbent of the important executive office of cashier of the Exchange Bank of Millersburg, one of the substantial and popular monetary institutions of this part of the state. Mr. McDaniel's career has been marked by energy, ambition and definite purpose, and his success and prestige represent the direct result of the application of his own energies and talents, the while his course has been so ordered as to gain and retain to him inviolable popular esteem. As one of the representative citizens and business men of Bourbon county he is well entitled to specific recognition in this work, as is he also by reason of his being a member of a family whose name has been worthily linked with the history of Kentucky for many years.

John F. McDaniel was born on a farm in Harrison county, Kentucky, on the 15th of April, 1856, and is a son of Elisha and Kiziah (Coons) McDaniel, the former of whom was born in Clark county, this state, on the 28th of March, 1821, and the latter was born in Harrison county, on the 1st of August, 1829. Elisha McDaniel was a son of George and Susan (McDonald) McDaniel, both of whom were likewise natives of Kentucky, where the respective families were founded prior to the opening of the nineteenth century, the lineage of both being traced back to staunch Scottish origin. George McDaniel established his residence in Harrison county, Kentucky, in 1832, and there

both he and his wife continued to reside until their death. In that county was solemnized the marriage of Elisha McDaniel and Kizziah Coons, in September, 1850. Mrs. McDaniel was a daughter of John and Rachel (Morgan) Coons, both of whom passed their entire lives in Kentucky. After his marriage Elisha McDaniel settled on the old Coons homestead, in Harrison county, and he eventually became the owner of this property. There he continued to be actively identified with the agricultural and stock-growing industries until his death, which occurred on the 3d of November, 1893. He was a man of impregnable integrity, and his career was marked by earnest and worthy toil and endeavor. His devoted wife survived him by nearly a decade and was summoned to the life eternal on the 12th of January, 1901. They were survived by four children: George S., who is a prosperous farmer of Harrison county; John F., whose name initiates this sketch; Lillie M., who is the wife of George R. Burberry, of Centerville, Bourbon county; and Charles M., who is successfully identified with agricultural pursuits in Harrison county.

John F. McDaniel gained his early experiences in connection with the work and management of the home farm, and his preliminary education was secured in the common schools of his native county. Even as a boy he manifested definite ambition as a student and he made good use of the advantages afforded him. For the gaining of advanced educational discipline he realized that he must depend upon his own resources, and his ambition was one of definite action. When he was twenty years of age he passed the required examination and secured a teacher's certificate, and during the winter of 1879 he taught successfully in one of the district schools of his native county. For several years hereafter he devoted his attention to pedagogic work during the winter term and was employed in farm work during the summer seasons. By this means he secured the funds that enabled him to prosecute his higher academic studies in the Kentucky Wesleyan College, at Millersburg, and later he attended the New Albany Business College, at New Albany, Indiana. As he made his own opportunities in the educational field, he was fully appreciative of the same and applied himself with all of diligence, thus admirably fitting himself for the practical duties and responsibilities of life.

In 1883 Mr. McDaniel assumed the office of deputy county clerk of Harrison county, and he retained this incumbency for four years, during which time he resided in Cyn-

thiana, the judicial center of the county. He then secured the position of individual-deposit bookkeeper in the Farmers' National Bank of Cynthiana, a position which he retained for six years, at the expiration of which impaired health caused him to resign the same. Thereafter he was identified with various pursuits until 1896, when he engaged in the general merchandise business at Cynthiana, and he continued in this line of enterprise until 1901, when he disposed of the business and became one of the principals in effecting the organization of the Harrison Deposit Bank at Cynthiana, in which institution he had charge of the individual-deposit books until 1906, when he resigned the position to accept that of cashier of the Exchange Bank of Millersburg. He has since continued in tenure of this office and through his careful and able administration of the executive affairs of the institution he has done much to further its success and popularity. The bank is amply fortified in capitalistic resources and in the personnel of its principals, and he himself is a stockholder and director of the same.

A man of broad mental ken and much intellectual power, Mr. McDaniel naturally takes a lively interest in public affairs, and he is especially loyal and progressive in his civic attitude. He is ever ready to lend his influence and co-operation in the support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the social and material well-being of his home city and county, and while he has been in no sense a seeker of political preferment he accords a staunch support to the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor in a basic sense. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

In Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 22d of October, 1884, Mr. McDaniel was united in marriage to Miss Mary S. Batterton, who was born in this county on the 2d of June, 1858, and who is a daughter of Benjamin A. and Mary J. (George) Batterton, both of whom were likewise born in Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel have five children, namely: Mary E., John F., Jr., Richard S., Kizziah M., and George.

FRANCIS M. WOODWARD.—A venerable and highly honored citizen of Campbell county is Francis Marion Woodward, who has been a resident of the county for nearly two score of years and who is now serving in the office of justice of the peace. He maintains his home in the attractive little suburban town

of Bellevue and his circle of friends in the community is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

Francis Marion Woodward was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 2d of October, 1832, and is a son of Amos and Cynthia (Gay) Woodward, both of whom were born in the vicinity of the city of Buffalo, New York, and both of whom were young at the time of the immigration of the respective families to Ohio, in the year 1819. Both families settled in Cincinnati and the names became closely identified with its pioneer annals. There was solemnized the marriage of Amos Woodward and Cynthia Gay, and they became the parents of four sons and three daughters, of whom one son and two daughters died in childhood. Three of the children are living at the present time. One son, Harvey, was a valiant soldier in the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the Civil war, in which he served four years, though he was held captive in southern prisons during twenty-two months of this period—principally at Salisbury, North Carolina, and in historic old Libby prison, at Richmond, Virginia. He now resides in the state of California. William Woodward who now lives at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, was like his brother a loyal soldier of the Union, having served for one year in the Fifty-third Kentucky Mounted Infantry.

When a young man Amos Woodward, father of the subject of this sketch, became a steamboat engineer, and he continued to be identified with navigation affairs on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers during the residue of his life, serving the major portion of the time on packet boats plying between Cincinnati and New Orleans. He died near Dyersburg, Tennessee, in 1878, at the age of seventy-six years. His devoted wife was summoned to eternal rest in 1869, at the age of fifty-nine years.

Francis M. Woodward, the second in order of birth in the family of six children, was reared to maturity in Cincinnati, where his early educational privileges were those afforded in the common schools of the period. His advantages in this respect were somewhat meager, but he has profited by the lessons learned under the guidance of that headmaster, experience, and is a man of broad and accurate information. He is the eldest of the three brothers now living, and concerning the other two mention has been made in a preceding paragraph. In his youth Mr. Woodward served a thorough apprenticeship at the brick-layer's trade, in which he became a skilled artisan, and he continued to be actively identified with the work of his trade for the long period of fifty-eight years, within which he

was concerned in the erection of many large public and business buildings in Ohio and Kentucky. On the 6th of May, 1909, while working on a building, he fell a distance of thirty-four feet, and after he had struck the ground a brick gable fell upon him, inflicting injuries of such serious nature that he has since been incapacitated for the active work to which he devoted so many years of his earnest and industrious life. He was nearly seventy-seven years of age at the time of this accident, and only his strong constitution, fortified by right living in past years, enabled him to recuperate from his injuries. Since that time he has lived virtually retired in Bellevue, where he finds due demand upon his time and attention in administering the affairs of his office of justice of the peace, a position of which he has been an incumbent for the past decade and in which his services have been marked by much discrimination and judicial acumen. For thirty-five years he has resided in either Dayton or Bellevue and he is well known in Campbell county, where he commands secure vantage ground in popular confidence and esteem. He was a charter member of Bricklayers' Union, No. 1, in the city of Cincinnati, and later was made an honorary member of Union No. 2, at Newport, Kentucky. Of the organization first mentioned he is the only charter member now living, and further distinction is given in this connection by reason of the fact that this union was the first of kind organized west of the Alleghany mountains. In politics Mr. Woodward has ever accorded a staunch support to the cause of the Republican party, with which he united at the time of its organization, and he cast his first presidential vote in support of its first standard-bearer, General John C. Fremont.

Mr. Woodward has been twice married. On the 6th of August, 1856, he wedded Miss Elodia Cordingly, who was born and reared in Cincinnati, Ohio, and who was a daughter of John L. Cordingly, a steamboat engineer and machinist who was a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Cincinnati in the early days. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward became the parents of four children, one of whom died in infancy; Charles F., single, is a resident of Dayton, Kentucky; Carrie L. is unmarried also resides in Dayton; and Minnie Grace is the wife of Robert E. L. Clary, who is general freight agent for the southern division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, with headquarters in the city of Birmingham, Alabama. Mrs. Woodward passed to the eternal life on the 2d of February, 1875, at Dayton, Kentucky, and on the 17th of September, 1884, in the city of Cincinnati,

was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Woodward to Mrs. Elizabeth (Garner) Jasper, who was the widow of William Jasper. Mrs. Woodward was born in England and was three years of age at the time of her parents' immigration to the United States. The family resided for a number of years at Lexington, Kentucky, and there she married William Jasper, who died in 1880. Of this union were born four children of whom one is deceased. Those living are: Lillie, the wife of William McClure, a resident of Bellevue; Bessie Jasper a resident of Bellevue; and George Jasper who resides at Springfield, Massachusetts.

RICHARD ALEXANDER ROBINSON.—The late Richard Alexander Robinson was one of the leading citizens and business men of Louisville. A sketch of his life finds an appropriate place in the history of those men of business and enterprise in Kentucky whose force of character, whose sterling integrity, whose fortitude amid discouragements, whose good sense in the management of complicated affairs and marked success in establishing large industries and bringing to completion great schemes of trade and profit have contributed in an eminent degree to the development of the vast resources of the country.

Mr. Robinson was in the broadest sense a self-made man, being both the architect and builder of his own fortune, and in large measure the promoter of the commercial prosperity of the community in which he lived, but it was not only his success that made him one of the most honored and respected residents of the city, it was the character of the man, his unflinching honesty, his kindly purposes, his recognition of the good in others, his broad sympathy and unbounded charity. These endeared him to all with whom he came in contact until memory now holds his life history as a sacred treasure.

Mr. Robinson was born October 23, 1817, on "Spring Hill" farm near Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, the oldest son of Lyles Robert and Catherine (Worthington Goldsborough) Robinson, while his paternal grandparents were Alexander and Priscilla Robinson of Baltimore, Maryland, where Alexander was a prominent merchant. Lyles, the father of Richard A., was reared by his aunt at Winchester, Virginia, his mother having died in his early infancy. He married Catherine Worthington Goldsborough, the daughter of Dr. Richard Goldsborough, of Cambridge, Maryland.

After attending the Winchester Academy Richard A. Robinson in 1832 began his business career as a clerk in a general store in Shepherdstown, Virginia. His mother died

in 1828 and his father, in 1834, leaving young Richard A., as the eldest child, practically the head of the family of orphaned children, and it was the object to prepare a home where all the children could be together that brought Richard A. to Louisville, Kentucky, in 1837. Here he became a bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery house, but a year later he entered the employ of Casseday & Ranney, where he was bookkeeper until 1841, when he engaged in business for himself as a member of the firm of Robinson, Lee & Company, which firm established a retail dry goods store on Market street. In the meantime he had succeeded in bringing to Louisville his brothers, two of whom, Goldsborough and Archibald M., became members of the above firm. Mr. Lee dying in 1841, the business was continued under the firm name of Robinson & Brothers. In 1842 he married Eliza D., the daughter of William F. and Mary S. Pettet, of Louisville, and soon after that event he transferred his interests in the dry goods business to his brothers and himself engaged in the retail drug business on Market street, in company with Arthur Peter. In 1846 Mr. Robinson established a wholesale drug business on Main street, which became the house of R. A. Robinson & Company in 1855. Subsequently his sons, William A. Robinson, Worthington Robinson and A. Lee Robinson, and Charles W. Pettet became associated with him, and the business developed later into what is now the Robinson-Pettet Company, one of the largest concerns in that line in the South.

To open a new avenue of trade for other of his sons, the wholesale hardware house of Robinson Brothers & Company, was established in 1878, and later Mr. Robinson formed a joint stock company to operate the "Louisville Woolen Mills," of which he became the president. He was also one of the founders of the Louisville Cotton Mills, of which his son William A. became first president.

Years before this Mr. Robinson, with other prominent business men, established the Union Lime & Cement Company, of which he became president. For six years he was a director of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and for five years of the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad Company. He was also a director of the Louisville Bridge Company.

Mr. Robinson's religious faith was an element of his life and prompted him to the most honorable relations with his fellowmen, it being manifest in every transaction where he endeavored to put into practice the golden rule. He became a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church when it was established in 1839 and served as Sunday school teacher,

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vēstryman and warden in the church. After St. Paul's was removed to its present location Mr. Robinson became a member of St. Andrew's church. In 1882 he was elected the first honorary life member of the Louisville Board of Trade.

The public benefactions of Mr. Robinson cover a wide territory and a great variety of objects. He made large donations to several worthy institutions and contributed with large liberality to every worthy charity or society to assist the poor or the unfortunate. There was no educational cause or institution which did not find in him its most powerful ally and most capable supporter. It was not wonderful that in the life of this large-souled, unswerving, conscientious man all the generous and philanthropical affections should grow and flourish. He felt himself enobled by his work. Among other benevolent work Mr. Robinson endowed a scholarship in the Theological Seminary of Virginia for the education of Episcopal ministers; and made endowments of five thousand dollars each to the Louisville Charity Organization Society, the Home for Friendless Women, Home of the Innocents, the Orphanage of the Good Shepherds and the Young Men's Christian Association. He also gave liberally to the Protestant Orphan Asylum, the John N. Norton Memorial Infirmary and St. Andrew's church. The old Winchester Academy which Mr. Robinson attended as a boy was succeeded by the Shenandoah Valley Academy, which has taken high standing in Virginia, and in 1894 Mr. Robinson purchased and presented to the Academy, a tract of twenty acres adjoining Winchester, and upon which it has since been established in a permanent home. He also endowed three scholarships in the Academy.

His generous nature was also just, as every one who knew him intimately well understood. He was loyal in his friendships and generously remembered the friends of his youth. The tenor of his life was even and in all his relations he was honorable and reliable. The lesson of such a man's life is worth something in a community, the sagacious man of business holding in mind the complex details of its numerous departments, the quiet citizen who discharges with seriousness and conscientious fidelity the duties of citizenship, the benevolent and generous Christian who recognizes the claims of humanity and seeks to befriend, improve and uplift those who need help—such a man has not lived in vain—he has been successful.

He died peacefully and well prepared on December 9, 1897. His religion need not be sought with a lantern and doubted when

found, for the man of iron judgment and unbending will, of powerful perceptions and resolute purposes, uncovered his head and went obedient to every mandate. He planted here and planted there, and rejoiced in the time of harvest. He believed in the inscription on the high priest's miter, and sought to send the light of holiness and peace into all the corners of the earth.

BENJAMIN A. CRUTCHER, who in the general practice of law has built up an extensive patronage indicative of his comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and his correct adaptation thereof to the points in litigation, has been numbered among the members of the bar since 1884. He is at present commonwealth attorney, residing in Winchester, Kentucky.

Mr. Crutcher was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, June 21, 1856, the son of Thomas B. and Sarah (Price) Crutcher. His father was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, February 14, 1831, and died in Jessamine county, Kentucky, at the age of seventy-two years. His mother was born at Bardstown, Nelson county, Kentucky, February 21, 1831 and is still living at Nicholasville, Kentucky. They were the parents of seven children, of whom six are living: John A., living in Louisville, Kentucky; Benjamin A.; Lizzie, in Nicholasville; Sallie, deceased; Carrie, Thomas B. and Fannie, the last three living in Nicholasville. Our subject's grandfather, Norvill Crutcher, and his wife, Sarah (Pollock) Crutcher, were natives of Virginia and of Welsh descent. They came to Jessamine county, Kentucky, when our subject's father was a boy, having previously lived in Jefferson county. Thomas B. Crutcher, the father, was given a common-school education and for fifty years he was in the mercantile business in Nicholasville. He was police judge and served on the city council for a number of years and was an active member of the Baptist church. He took a great interest in educational work and was president of the Jessamine Female Institute and promoted Bethel Academy and finally combined the two schools into one.

Mr. Benjamin A. Crutcher was reared in Nicholasville, Kentucky, where he began his education by attending the common and graded schools, and continued by his taking a literary course at William Jewell College, at Liberty, Ohio, from which he returned home. While working in his father's store, he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1884, and immediately began the practice of his profession. Mr. Crutcher was elected county attorney and served one term, then was re-elected

and served until he was elected commonwealth attorney in 1892, when he resigned the office of county attorney. At his first election he had some opposition, but since then he has had none, and as he is serving his fourth term, the completion of the present one will make twenty-four years in all. In 1907 Mr. Crutcher removed to Clark county and purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres on the Paris Pike, where he resided until the spring of 1910, when he removed to Winchester. His district is composed of Clark, Jessamine, Madison and Powell counties.

Mr. Crutcher married, in 1879, Cora Ogden, a native of Winchester, Kentucky, who died in 1889 at the age of thirty years. She was a daughter of James and Mary (Baldwin) Ogden. Three children were born of this union: Mary, at home; James O., of Winchester; and Allan, at home. Mr. Crutcher's second marriage occurred on November 24, 1892, to Emma Hedges, who was born in Circleville, Ohio, December 12, 1858, a daughter of Joshua Hedges, of Pickaway county, Ohio. One child has been born to this union, William, who is at home. Mr. Crutcher is a member of the fraternal orders of Masons, Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, being connected with these orders in Nicholasville and with the Elks in Winchester. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South. Mr. Crutcher in politics has been a life-long Democrat, and, keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day, is able to support his position by intelligent argument. He takes an active interest in community affairs and has been influential in the ranks of his party, doing all in his power to promote its growth and secure its success. His is a well rounded character, in which the varied interests of citizenship, of professional service, home and social life have received due attention. He is a well read man, has a host of friends, and in all relations he has commanded the esteem of those with whom he has come in contact, while the community interests have benefited by his co-operation and practical labors.

CHATZ M. DEAN.—In the various counties of Kentucky are to be found many of the native sons of these respective sections who have found within their borders ample scope for effective effort along business and professional lines and who have achieved success worthy of the name. Such an one is Mr. Dean, who is recognized as one of the representative business men of his native county and who is successfully identified with the tobacco trade at Worthville, one of the thriving and attractive towns of Carroll county.

Chatz Miller Dean was born on the old homestead farm near the village in which he now resides, and the date of his nativity was July 10, 1861. He is a son of Chatz T. and Permelia (Tucker) Dean, the former of whom was born in Harrison county and the latter in Bourbon county, this state, and both of whom were representatives of old and honored families of the Blue Grass commonwealth. William P. Dean, grandfather of him whose name initiates this sketch, was a native of Pennsylvania, where the family, of English origin, was founded in the Colonial era. He was reared and educated in his native state, whence he emigrated to Kentucky in the latter part of the eighteenth or early in the nineteenth century. He secured a large tract of land in Harrison county, but a few years later he removed to Carroll county, where he secured land in the vicinity of the present town of Worthville. He became one of the pioneers of this section of the state and contributed his quota to its civic and industrial development and upbuilding. The old homestead is still in the possession of his descendants, and on this place he continued to reside until his death, when about seventy years of age. His name merits an enduring place on the roster of the worthy and honored pioneers of Carroll county. He accumulated a large landed estate, was the owner of many slaves and was numbered among the leading planters of the northern part of the state. His wife survived him by a number of years, and the estate was greatly depleted through the ravages of the Civil war and through the consequent freeing of the family slaves. Mrs. Dean attained to the venerable age of ninety-eight years and was summoned to the life eternal about the year 1869, her remains being laid to rest beside those of her husband on the old homestead plantation. She became the mother of three sons and four daughters, all of whom are now deceased.

Chatz T. Dean was a boy at the time of the family removal to Carroll county, where he was reared to maturity on the home farm, in the meanwhile duly availing himself of the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period. When about twenty years of age he initiated his independent career, without assistance from his father or others, and his self-reliance and ambition led him to secure a position in the employ of Joseph Thompson, who was the owner of several thousand acres of land in the valley of the Kentucky river and who was a prominent breeder of fine horses, in connection with which line of enterprise he maintained a private race track. Finally Mr. Dean purchased

land from Mr. Thompson and began independent operations as an agriculturist and stock-grower. He eventually accumulated a valuable landed estate of about one thousand acres, the greater portion of this tract having been formerly a part of the Thompson estate, which was originally granted by Virginia to John Williams and which next passed into the hands of Mr. Thompson, from whom Mr. Dean purchased his original homestead, as has just been noted. The old parchment deed from Virginia, of which Kentucky was then an integral part, is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch and is prized as a valuable historical and family heirloom. Chatz T. Dean became the owner of a number of slaves, but these were given freedom as the result of the Civil war. Mr. Dean was numbered among the representative planters of Carroll county, was a man of strong character and impregnable integrity and always held secure place in the confidence and good will of his fellow men. He continued to reside on his fine old homestead until his death, in 1873, at the age of sixty-five years. He was liberal and loyal as a citizen, was a staunch and effective advocate of the cause of the Democratic party and both he and his wife were most earnest and zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, with whose southern body they identified themselves after the Civil war had brought about the division of the denomination in the north and south. Mr. Dean defrayed the major part of the expense of the erection of the Methodist church near his old homestead, in 1870, and the cost of the building was about three thousand dollars. This was called Dean chapel, and when the new edifice of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, was recently completed in the village of Worthville it was consistently entitled the Dean Memorial church, in honor of this noble and honored citizen, members of the family having contributed most generously to the building of the new church. Mrs. Dean survived her husband by a period of fifteen years and continued to reside on the homestead, endeared to her by the gracious memories and associations of the past, until she too was called to the life eternal, at the age of seventy-eight years, her memory being revered by all who came within the compass of her gentle and gracious influence. She was born in Bourbon county and was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Day) Tucker, who were natives of Maryland and who were young at the time of the removal of the respective families to Bourbon county, Kentucky, where their marriage was solemnized. They eventually removed to Grant county, where they

passed the closing years of their lives. Chatz T. and Permelia (Tucker) Dean became the parents of six children, all of whom are living except one daughter. Those surviving are four sons and one daughter, and of the number the youngest is he whose name forms the caption of this article.

Chatz M. Dean passed his childhood and youth in the midst of the gracious environments and influences of the old homestead on which he was born, and he was but twelve years of age at the time of the death of his father. He is indebted to the public schools of Carroll county for his early education, and he continued to be actively associated with the work and management of the homestead farm after the death of his father. He eventually came into possession of a portion of this fine property, and there he continued to devote his attention to diversified agriculture and stock-growing until 1908, when he removed to Worthville, where he has erected a fine modern residence, in which he has since maintained his home, though he still retains possession of three well improved farms near Worthville, the aggregate area of his landed estate being about five hundred acres.

Since establishing his residence in Worthville Mr. Dean has engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in which connection he is a member of the firm of Nash & Dean, which has built up a large and prosperous enterprise in this line. For many years Mr. Dean has been one of the leading tobacco growers of Carroll county, and when the prices on the product were so greatly depressed as to make the business unprofitable under existing conditions he was actively identified with what is known as the Burley-tobacco pool, in 1902. He was one of the principal promoters of the organization of the tobacco-growers of Carroll county at this time and it was largely due to his active and indefatigable efforts in this organization that its has been developed to its present status of prominence and influence. He was chairman and first secretary of the Carroll county society thus formed, and he has expended ample time, labor and money in furthering its interests.

In politics Mr. Dean has ever accorded unequivocal allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and his attitude has ever been marked by loyal interest in all that tends to conserve the best interests of the community. He served as magistrate for eight years, but has had no definite predilection or desire for public office. He was one of the organizers of the Worthville Deposit Bank, of whose directorate he has been a valued member from the time of its incorporation. Mr. Dean is

affiliated with the local lodges of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and it is worthy of note that in the former he is a charter member of Worthville Lodge, No. 681, Free & Accepted Masons, at Worthville, of which he was chosen the first master, an office in which he served for several terms. He and his wife are most zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he was one of the most liberal contributors to the erection of the Dean Memorial church, of this denomination, at Worthville. He has served as elder of the church for several years and is active in the various departments of its work.

In the year 1889 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dean to Miss Bessie Gullion, who was born and reared in Carroll county, as was also her father, George P. Gullion, who is one of the representative agriculturists of the county and a member of one of its old and honored families. Mr. and Mrs. Dean have one child, Donna, who was born on the 18th of November, 1903. The beautiful family home is known for its cordial and refined hospitality and Mr. and Mrs. Dean find their circle of friends limited only by that of their acquaintances.

WILLIAM HEYBURN, one of Louisville's prominent citizens and leading business men, and president of the Belknap Hardware and Manufacturing Company, is a striking example of what may be accomplished when determined perseverance is seconded by native ability. His rise to the position which he now occupies is indicative of his especial fitness for the work to which he is devoting his energies. Under his capable direction the business of the company has increased to mammoth proportions, so that the enterprise is one of the most important contributing to the commercial activity and consequent prosperity of the state.

Mr. Heyburn is a native of Pennsylvania, born near Chadd's Ford in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on August 17, 1861, the son of John Brinton and Sarah (Gilpin) Heyburn, both natives of Delaware county, the father dying in 1874 and the mother still living. The Heyburn family has been in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, since the days of William Penn. Both the Heyburn and Gilpin families have been English Quakers for many generations and both came over from England during the seventeenth century.

William Heyburn was born on the farm and reared upon the same, and he was given every opportunity to acquire a first class education, which he took advantage of and after receiving his preliminary training at the high

school at Media, the county seat of Delaware county, he took a course at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1880 he went west and spent four years in Colorado, but returned east in the early part of 1884 and engaged in the hardware business in New York city. This experience was of sufficient training that when he came to Louisville in November, 1886, he was offered and accepted the position of buyer for the W. B. Belknap Hardware and Manufacturing Company, and since that time has proved himself so invaluable to this firm that his connection has been cemented more closely as time has passed. Mr. Heyburn became in succession treasurer, vice-president and president of the company, taking the latter position in May, 1910.

He is one of the most progressive and public-spirited men of the city and state and his success cannot but be viewed with pleasure by all who have cognizance of his earnest efforts and worthy career as a capable business man. Mr. Heyburn has taken an active part in business circles since coming to Louisville and is regarded as one of the city's most able and useful men. He is essentially public-spirited and takes an active interest in the building up of the city and her institutions and is a most worthy member and honored president of the Louisville Y. M. C. A.

Socially Mr. Heyburn shows his inclinations by his membership with the Pendennis and Country Clubs. He married Julia, the daughter of Henry W. Barret, of Louisville, and they have three sons: Henry Barret, John Gilpin and Alexander.

SMITH A. BLACKBURN, M. D., is numbered among the representative physicians and surgeons of his native county and state and is actively engaged in the general practice of his profession in the attractive little city of Versailles, Woodford county. Smith Alford Blackburn was born in this county on the 22d of August, 1875, and is the only child of William and Jennie (Alford) Blackburn. The father was born near Spring Station, Woodford county, in the year 1846, and is a son of William E. Blackburn, an elder brother of Hon. Joseph S. C. Blackburn, who served in the distinguished office of governor of Kentucky. William E. Blackburn was a son of Major Edward and Prudence (Berry) Blackburn and his father was a gallant officer in the Mexican war, soon after the close of which his death occurred. William E. Blackburn married Henrietta Everitt and her death occurred November 19, 1904, at a venerable age. The Blackburn family has been most prominently identified with the development and upbuilding of the fine old Blue Grass

commonwealth and the name has long been associated with the annals of Woodford county. Here William Blackburn, father of him whose name initiates this sketch, was reared and educated and here he was long identified with agricultural pursuits. He became one of the prominent and influential citizens of the county and at the present time he is a resident of the city of Louisville, where he is employed in the United States internal revenue service. He has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Jennie Alford, of Midway, Woodford county, and she died on the 2d of September, 1875, only a few weeks after the birth of her only child, Dr. Smith A. The father later wedded Miss Ada Bibb, of Arkansas, and the union has been without issue.

Dr. Blackburn gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of Woodford county and this training included a course in the high school at Versailles. Later he continued his academic studies in Center College, at Danville, and in preparation for the work of his chosen profession he finally was matriculated in the medical department of Columbian University, now known as the George Washington University, in the city of Washington, D. C. In this celebrated institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1899, and he duly received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. He shortly afterward opened an office in the city of Louisville, where he built up a successful practice and where he continued to maintain his residence until 1901, when he returned to his native county and established himself in practice at Versailles, where he now controls a large and representative professional business and where he holds prestige as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the county. The Doctor is a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a close and appreciative student of both departments of his profession and has recourse to the best of its standard and periodical literature. He was reared in the faith of the Democratic party and has never severed his allegiance thereto, though he has never had aught of ambition for political office, finding that the demands of his exacting profession place sufficient responsibility upon him without digression from this course. He is past chancellor commander of Grey Lodge, No. 27, Knights of Pythias, in Versailles, and holds membership in the Christian church. His wife is a member of the Methodist church.

In the year 1906 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Blackburn to Miss Laura Brown-

ing, who was born and reared at Versailles, and who is a daughter of Charles W. and Laura Browning, both of whom are living in Versailles. Mr. Browning was for a number of years general manager of the Louisville & Atlantic Railroad and was an influential figure in connection with railroad affairs in Kentucky. Dr. and Mrs. Blackburn have one daughter, Henrietta.

ARTHUR C. HALL.—An essentially loyal and public-spirited citizen and a representative member of the bar of Kentucky, Arthur Coleman Hall is well upholding the prestige of the honored name which he bears and has gained distinctive precedence as an able and versatile trial lawyer, well versed in the science of jurisprudence. He was born in Clark county, Kentucky, on the 2nd of September, 1873, a son of George C. and Mary E. (Hall) Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Hall bore the same name but were not related. The former is a native of Henry county, Kentucky, whither his parents came from Virginia, and the latter is a native of Clark county, her ancestors being of North Carolina stock. Joshua F. Hall, paternal grandfather of Arthur C. Hall, emigrated from the Old Dominion commonwealth to Kentucky shortly after the organization of Kentucky as a state in 1792. He located on a farm in Henry county, where his marriage was solemnized and where he continued to reside during the residue of his life. He was a staunch Methodist and spent much time and money in furthering the interests of the church, holding camp-meetings and doing all in his power toward the conversion of his fellow men. George C. Hall, father of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was reared and educated in Henry county and has spent practically his entire life thus far in his native state. He resided in Putnam county, Indiana, and he also lived in various counties in Kentucky. During the major portion of his active business career he was engaged in farming and he was also largely interested in contracting and building. He is now living virtually retired from active participation in business affairs and maintains his home in the city of Newport, having there resided for the past twenty years. He has attained to the venerable age of seventy-eight years, and his wife is in her seventy-first year. Mrs. Hall is a daughter of James Hall, who was born in Clark county and whose parents were natives of North Carolina and pioneer Kentuckians. Representatives of this fine old family served in the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812 and in the Civil war, being members of the Confederate army in the latter conflict. George C. and Mary E. Hall became the par-

ents of five children, all of whom are living, the subject of this review being the fourth in order of birth.

Arthur Coleman Hall has passed most of his life thus far in Campbell county and his preliminary educational advantages were such as were afforded in the private and public schools of this county. In 1896 he entered the law office of Aubry Barber, at Newport, and in 1897 he was matriculated in the Cincinnati Law School, in the city of Cincinnati, in which excellent institution he studied for two years. He was admitted to the bar at Newport in 1898, and he immediately thereafter initiated the practice of his profession in the city of Covington, in partnership with R. H. Gray. In 1890 he established his home in Bellevue, and he has built up a large and representative clientage in Newport and gained recognition as an able and well-fortified counselor. Mr. Hall is a loyal Democrat in his political proclivities and he has always taken an active interest in the local councils of the party. He has never manifested aught of desire for the honors or emoluments of public office but has devoted himself most assiduously to the demands of his profession. As a citizen he is enterprising and progressive and he has contributed in no small measure to the civic and material development of his home county. He is a man of large ideas and broad information and holds a secure place in popular confidence and esteem. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN J. FISCHER.—Persistency and constancy, when coupled with a determination to forge ahead, bid fair for eminent success in any line of enterprise, and it is to these qualities that the Fischer Brothers Company, dealers in hardware, farm implements and electrical supplies, owe the prestige and distinctive precedence which it has been theirs to gain in the industrial world of Kentucky. The company is the outgrowth of the business established, in 1884, by John A. Fischer in Covington and conducted by him until his death, in 1892, at which time his sons succeeded to the business. The Fischer Brothers Company was incorporated under the laws of the state in 1907, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. Its official corps consists of the following: J. J. Fischer, president; F. A. Fischer, vice-president and treasurer; and H. A. Schroetter, secretary. This substantial concern owns and operates three stores at Covington, Newport and Latonia, and they do an extensive wholesale and retail business. They are agents for the Iowa separator and a salesman travels throughout Kentucky in

the interest of that machine. Their local trade extends over Kenton, Campbell and Boone counties, in Kentucky, and a force of from twenty-five to thirty people are constantly employed. The founder of the business, John A. Fischer, invented and had patented the Family Fire & Burglar Proof Safe, which he manufactured and sold extensively during his lifetime, and which is still manufactured and forms no small business of the present company. He was a native of Germany, the date of his birth being 1846. He was but ten years of age at the time of his emigration to the United States. He made the journey alone and proceeded directly to Ludlow, Kentucky, where he joined relatives. While crossing the Atlantic he lost his hat and was compelled to finish the trip bareheaded. He secured employment in a dry-goods store at Ludlow and when fourteen years of age entered upon an apprenticeship at the locksmith's trade, being identified with this occupation for a number of years. In 1872 he entered into a partnership alliance with William Bogen Schutz, and they began business as locksmiths in the city of Covington. This enterprise proved disastrous and Mr. Fischer was soon working at his trade again as a journeyman, and it was during this period that he patented his safe. In 1884 he laid the foundation for his future success as a hardware merchant and through fair and honorable methods he built up a fine thriving business, the same being now carried on by his heirs. He was summoned to the life eternal at Covington, in 1892, at the age of forty-six years. His death was the result of injuries received from an accidental fall from a building in process of construction. He was a large-hearted, broad-minded man, deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the general welfare and he was held in high esteem by his fellow citizens. He married Julia Monning, a native of Ironton, Ohio, and they became the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom are now living, the subject of this review being the eldest in order of birth. Mrs. Fischer survives her honored husband and she now resides at Covington, much beloved by all who have come within the sphere of her gracious influence.

John J. Fischer was born at Covington, Kenton county, Kentucky, on the 19th of December, 1868, and he was reared and educated in his native city. After a good common-school training he pursued a course of study in the night school of a business college at Covington. He became associated with his father in the work and management of his hardware business at an early age and he has been identified with this line of enterprise dur-

ing his entire active business career, being now one of the owners of the business established by his father. Through the able management of Mr. Fischer and his brothers the trade has been gradually extended to its present large proportions. Mr. Fischer is president of the concern and he has the general management of the three stores. In politics he is aligned as a loyal supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and though he has never manifested aught of ambition for public office he has given freely of his aid and influence in support of all movements projected for the good of the community. He has been a member of the school board in Covington for a number of years and both he and his wife are devout communicants of the Catholic church. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus.

In 1893 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fischer to Miss Bernardina Lage, who was born and reared in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, and who is a daughter of Bernard Lage, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Fischer became the parents of eight children, three of whom are deceased. Those living are Genevieve, John, Clarence, Justin and Quentin.

LOUIS MARSHALL.—The able and popular cashier of the Woodford Bank & Trust Company of Versailles is a scion of a family whose name has been identified with the annals of American history from the early Colonial epoch and one which has given to the nation many of its most distinguished patriots and statesmen, including Hon. John Marshall, chief justice of the United States supreme court. The history of Kentucky gives ample data concerning the prominent part which the Marshall family has here played in connection with civic and material development and upbuilding and within the limitations of the present review it is impossible to give more than a brief outline touching the genealogy.

On the beautiful family homestead known as Buck Pond, in Woodford county, Kentucky, Louis Marshall was ushered into the world on the 4th of July, 1856. He is a son of Hon. Edward Colston Marshall, who was born on the same old homestead in 1821. The latter was a son of Dr. Louis Marshall, who was born at Oak Hill, Fauquier county, Virginia, on the 7th of October, 1773. Dr. Marshall was a son of Colonel Thomas Marshall, who was born in Washington parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia, on the 2nd of April, 1730, and who was a son of Captain John Marshall (of the forest), the latter having been born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, about 1700. Captain John Marshall was a son of Thomas

Marshall, who was born in eastern Virginia about the year 1675 and who was a son of Captain John Marshall, who served as captain in a cavalry regiment in England during the reign of King Charles I. This distinguished ancestor was born and reared in Ireland and was a zealous supporter of the crown and of the established church of England. He was one of the first to offer his services to Charles I and after the accession of Cromwell he found conditions so obnoxious that he came to the colony of Virginia, where he established his home about the year 1650. He was an active participant in the Indian wars of the colony and Campbell's history of Virginia gives him credit for having been the most potent factor in bringing about a termination of hostilities. Thomas Marshall removed from the eastern part of the Old Dominion to Washington parish, Westmoreland county, where he died in May, 1704. He was a successful planter and was a zealous communicant of the church of England. Captain John Marshall (of the forest) married Elizabeth Markham and he became seized of a large landed estate on Appomattox creek, in Washington parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia. He served as captain in the militia and was a man of distinctive prominence and influence in his community. He continued to reside in Westmoreland county until his death, which occurred in 1752.

Colonel Thomas Marshall, great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this sketch, was, according to well authenticated family tradition, a classmate of General Washington, whom he often attended in various surveying expeditions. During the French & Indian war he served as lieutenant of volunteers and after his father's death the family removed to the vicinity of Germantown, Fauquier county, Virginia, where he accepted the agency for the immense landed estate owned by Lord Fairfax. He was an uncompromising patriot and when the war of the Revolution was precipitated he was found duly prepared to do his part in furtherance of the cause of independence. After the formal organization of his regiment he was made its major and he distinguished himself at the battle of Great Bridge, the first Revolutionary engagement on Virginia soil. He was with the Continental forces at Valley Forge and when General Mercer was killed, at Germantown, he succeeded to the latter's command. In the battle of Brandywine his horse was killed under him and history gives him definite credit for having saved the patriot army from destruction at this time. In recognition of his gallant services the Virginia house of burgesses pre-

sented him with a magnificent sword. Many years later this valuable heirloom was presented by one of his granddaughters to the historical society of Maysville, Kentucky. Colonel Marshall was frequently called upon to serve as a member of the Virginia house of burgesses and was a member of the convention that declared independence for that colony. In 1779 Colonel Marshall, in command of the Third Virginia regiment, was sent to reinforce General Lincoln in South Carolina. He arrived in time to be beleaguered with Lincoln's forces at Charlestown, that state, and to share in the surrender of that city to the British. He finally was paroled and with other officers made a trip to Kentucky on horseback, in 1780. It was on this memorable journey through the wilderness that he located the fine old ancestral plantation, to which he gave the name of Buck Pond and upon which he established his home in the year mentioned. Shortly afterward he was appointed surveyor general of lands in Kentucky. In 1785 he brought his family to this state, making the trip down the Ohio river on a flat boat. In 1787 he represented Fayette county, of which Woodford county was then a part, in the Virginia legislature and in the following year he was elected a delegate to the convention which met at Danville, Kentucky, to formulate and adopt a state constitution. Later he served as United States collector of internal revenue for this state. In the year 1800 he resigned his beautiful homestead, upon which he had made the best of improvements, to his youngest son, Louis, and then went to live with his son Thomas at Washington, Mason county, Kentucky, where he died on the 2nd of June, 1802. On the 2nd of April, 1730, Colonel Thomas Marshall was united in marriage to Miss Mary Randolph Keith, a daughter of Parson James and Mary Islam (Randolph) Keith. Parson Keith was born in Scotland and came thence to America, about 1720, when he established his home in Virginia. His wife was a daughter of Thomas Randolph, of Tuckahoe, who was the second son of William Randolph, of Turkey Island, and therefore closely related to the historic character, John Randolph, of Roanoke, as well as to Thomas Jefferson and Richard Henry Lee.

Dr. Louis Marshall, youngest son of Colonel Thomas Marshall and grandfather of Louis Marshall, of Versailles, Kentucky, was sent to Edinburgh, Scotland, to complete his literary and scientific studies and he then went to the city of Paris for instruction in medicine and surgery. At that climacteric period in French history he became an ardent republican

and with a number of fellow students he participated in the attack on the Bastille. He was present at the massacre of the Swiss guard, witnessed the murder of the Princess de Lamballe and at the time of the Reign of Terror he was arrested and condemned to death. He was confined in prison for a considerable period and was finally liberated through the intercession of his brother, John, the distinguished chief justice of the United States supreme court. Upon his return to America Dr. Marshall established his residence upon the old homestead in Woodford county, Kentucky, and here he attained prestige as the most erudite and successful physician and surgeon in the state. He was a man of the highest intellectual powers and manifested the inherent family talent and propensity for teaching. His interest in educational work was signally shown by his gathering at his country home the most promising young men of Kentucky, to whom he gave instruction in his well ordered private school. In 1838 he was chosen president of Washington and Lee University, of Virginia, and in 1855 he was made president of Transylvania University, of Lexington, Kentucky. He attained to the patriarchal age of ninety-three years and his name merits an enduring place upon the roll of the distinguished men of the fine old commonwealth which represented his home during the major part of his long and useful life. Dr. Marshall married Miss Agatha Smith, who was born in 1782 and whose death occurred in May, 1844.

Hon. Edward Colston Marshall, son of Dr. Louis and Agatha (Smith) Marshall, was reared to maturity on the old homestead of which so frequent mention has already been made, and besides the refining influences of a cultured home he was afforded the best of educational advantages, having attended in turn Washington College, in Virginia; Center College, at Danville, Kentucky; and Transylvania University, at Lexington, this state. Through careful study he admirably prepared himself for the work of the legal profession and after his admission to the bar he engaged in the practice of law at Nicholasville, Jessamine county, Kentucky. Early in 1847 he enlisted for service in the Mexican war and in this connection he was commissioned first lieutenant in a regiment of United States Infantry, later being promoted captain of his company. He served until May, 1848, when he received his honorable discharge. In the following year he joined the ever memorable exodus of gold seekers who were making their way across the plains to the new Eldorado in California, where he became prominent and in-

fluent in public affairs in the pioneer days of that state. In 1851 he was elected the first representative of California in congress and in 1856 he returned to Kentucky, where he showed his affection for and appreciation of the gracious associations of the old Buck Pond homestead by purchasing the same from his father. He became associated with others in the founding of the *Lexington Daily Press* and in the same year he was an independent candidate for congress, but was defeated. After the election he returned to California and there he was elected attorney general of the state. He there passed the residue of his life and he died, in the city of San Francisco, in the year 1883. His wife, whose maiden name was Josephine Chalfont, was born and reared in Ohio and was a daughter of Robert Chalfont. She likewise passed the closing years of her life in California, where she died in 1893, and of the children the subject of this sketch in the only one now living. The parents were communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church and the father was a man who well maintained the traditions and honors of the family name.

Louis Marshall, the immediate subject of this review, gained his early educational discipline in the schools of Kentucky and as a young man he accompanied his parents on their removal to California. In the city of San Francisco he became a successful stock-broker and there he held membership in the Stock Exchange. About 1896 he returned to Kentucky and established his home at Versailles. He also, with signal consistency and appreciation, purchased the ancestral homestead, upon which stands the fine old Colonial residence built by Colonel Thomas Marshall about the year 1780. This valuable property he still retains. Shortly after establishing his home in Versailles Mr. Marshall was elected cashier of the Woodford County Bank & Trust Company, of which position he is still incumbent, and he is recognized as one of the able and discriminating financiers of his native state. He has never had aught of ambition for public office, though he is essentially progressive and public-spirited in his attitude, and his political allegiance is given to the Democratic party.

At San Francisco, California, in the year 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Marshall to Miss Susie Thorne, a daughter of Isaac and Susan (Bryant) Thorne the former of whom was numbered among the sterling pioneers of California. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have two children, Edith, who remains at the parental home, and Josephine, who is the wife of Laurance A. Raley, a

native of Kentucky, a scion of an old and influential family of this state and now a resident of Atlanta, Georgia.

HARRY A. SCHOBERTH.—A native son of Woodford county, Kentucky, and a scion of a fine old German family, his grandfather being a relative of the Emperor of Germany, Harry A. Schobert is present city attorney for Versailles, is master commissioner of Woodford county and represents his district in the state legislature. He was born at Versailles, Woodford county, Kentucky, on the 1st of June, 1882, and is a son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Vogler) Schobert, the former of whom is a native of Germany and the latter of whom was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, of German parentage. Anthony Schobert is a son of George Schobert, who still resides in Germany, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Anthony Schobert received excellent educational advantages in his youth and after completing the curriculum of the common schools he was matriculated in the Berlin University, at Berlin. While pursuing his studies in this institution he was drafted to serve in the German army. In order to escape this arduous service he emigrated to America, arriving at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1874. Thence he proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1877 he located at Versailles, this county, where he has since maintained his home. He has devoted the major portion of his active career to the stock business, being at the present time buyer and shipper for himself and live stock inspector for Woodford county, Kentucky, dealing principally in fancy saddle horses. In 1877 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Vogler, who was born and reared in Franklin county, this state. Mr. Vogler claimed the Empire of Germany as the place of his nativity and Mrs. Vogler was a representative of a fine old Virginia family: Both were summoned to eternal rest when Mrs. Schobert was a small child. Anthony and Elizabeth Schobert became the parents of three children, namely—Harry A., the subject of this review; Raymond, who is in school at Versailles, Kentucky; and Elma, who is the wife of John Wilkerson, of Newcastle, Kentucky.

Harry A. Schobert, first in order of birth of the above children, received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of Versailles and in Rose Hill Academy, at Versailles. Later he attended Henry Academy and in 1900 he entered Central University, at Richmond. In 1901 he was matriculated in the law department of the University of Louisville and in this celebrated institution he was graduated in 1902, with highest

honors, being chosen valedictorian of his class. Immediately after his graduation he located at Versailles, where he has built up a large and lucrative clientage, and where his prominence in legal and political circles amply contradicts the scriptural aphorism that "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." He is recognized as one of the representative members of the bar of Woodford county and he has gained precedence as an able trial lawyer and as a learned and well fortified counselor. He has been closely identified with political affairs since early youth and is aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. He was chairman of the county campaign committee before he had attained to his legal majority and he has frequently served in this capacity since that time. In 1907 he was given distinctive mark of popular appreciation in that he was then elected to represent the Fifty-third district, comprising Woodford county, in the state legislature. In 1909 he was re-elected to this office without opposition from either party. In the session of 1908 he was the youngest member in the assembly and during that session he was chosen by the joint legislature to introduce William J. Bryan, who was to address the legislature. In 1910 he was leader for his party on the floor of the house, being unanimously chosen for this position. He is now (1910) candidate for speaker of the house of representatives. In 1910 he was appointed master commissioner of Woodford county by Judge R. L. Stout, of the circuit court, and he was recently chosen city attorney for Versailles. In all of his public offices he has served with utmost efficiency and satisfaction and he is rapidly gaining prestige as one of the leading lawyers of the younger generation in the entire state. He is an eloquent orator and his extensive reading and retentive memory make him a ready debator, his logical arguments and earnest utterances never failing to carry conviction. In a fraternal way Mr. Schoberth is affiliated with Gray Lodge, No. 27, Knights of Pythias, in which he is past chancellor, and he is serving as grand vice-chancellor in the Grand Lodge of the state of Kentucky, being the youngest grand vice-chancellor of the Knights of Pythias in the United States. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church.

ABNER C. HUNTER.—Prominently identified with financial interests in his native county, Mr. Hunter is now incumbent of the responsible office of cashier of the bank of J. Amsden & Company, at Versailles, this being one of the old and substantial monetary institutions of Woodford county.

Abner C. Hunter is a scion of the third generation of the family in Kentucky. He was born on the old homestead farm in Woodford county, on the 7th of July, 1868, and is a son of Abner C. and Edith (Sanders) Hunter. Abner C. Hunter, Sr., was likewise a native of Woodford county and he was a son of William Stuart Hunter, who was born and reared in Virginia, whence he emigrated to Kentucky and established his home in Woodford county in the pioneer days. Here he died in the year 1835 and his wife long survived him, she having been summoned to eternal rest in 1878. Abner C. Hunter, Sr., was reared to maturity on the farm which was the place of his nativity and his educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools of Woodford county. Here he continued to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits until 1849, when he joined the historic heira of gold-seekers who were making their way across the plains of California, where he remained for some time and where he met with measurable success in his quest for gold. He returned to Woodford county in 1866 and here purchased the old homestead farm from his mother. To the management of this well improved homestead he continued to devote his attention during the remainder of his active career and there he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1883. He took a lively and intelligent interest in public affairs and was liberal and progressive as a citizen. He gave his allegiance to the Democratic party and he was long numbered among the prominent and influential citizens of Woodford county. In 1857 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Edith Sanders, who was born at Natchez, Mississippi, and who is a daughter of the late Louis and Margaret (Price) Sanders, who were natives of Kentucky but who were residents of Natchez, Mississippi, at the time of their daughter's marriage. Mrs. Hunter survives her honored husband and now resides at Versailles, Kentucky.

Abner C. Hunter, Jr., the immediate subject of this review, was reared to maturity on the old homestead farm, of which mention has been made, and he was afforded the advantages of the excellent schools of Woodford county. He continued to be identified with the work and management of the home farm until 1885, when he assumed a clerical position in the bank of J. Amsden & Company, of Versailles, and he continued to be employed in this institution until 1889, when he later secured the position of assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Meridian, Mississippi. In 1903 he resigned this po-

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sition to accept that of cashier of the Union Bank & Trust Company in the same city and of this responsible executive office he remained in tenure until 1906 when, after the death of James Amsden, he was appointed to succeed the latter as cashier of the bank of J. Amsden & Company, at Versailles, having returned to his native county for the purpose of assuming this position, of which he has since continued the efficient and popular incumbent. Mr. Hunter is prominently affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity and is master of Landmark Lodge, No. 41, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, at the time of this writing, in 1910. He also holds membership in the Chapter and Commandery, of which latter body he is an officer. He is also identified with Grey Lodge, No. 27, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church and Mrs. Hunter, of the Presbyterian church.

In the year 1891 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hunter to Miss Blanche Ferguson, who was born and reared in Woodford and who is a daughter of Louis L. and Sally (Graddy) Ferguson. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have three children—Sarah Graddy, Edith and Blanche.

LYMAN WALKER.—Judging by past achievement and prestige already attained, few of the young professional men of Covington have a more brilliant future before them than Lyman Walker, one of the city's leading architects. He is by birth an Ohioan, Zanesville, that state, having been the scene of his nativity and the date, April 22, 1880. He is the son of Richard B. and Lucretia (Morgan) Walker, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Zanesville, Ohio. Richard B. Walker is one of Covington's prominent business men, being engaged in the real estate and brokerage business. He and his wife are the parents of four children, of whom three survive, Lyman Walker being the eldest.

Having attained only to his tenth year at the time of the family's removal from Zanesville Mr. Walker received the greater part of his common school education in Covington. He left his desk in the school room at an unusually early age, being only fourteen when he entered the office of an architect. His very evident cleverness in this line secured his promotion and two years later he entered the employ of Samuel Hannaford & Sons of Cincinnati, with whom he remained for three years, his services being of an eminently satisfactory character. In 1900, although scarcely having reached his majority, he entered the employ of the government as assistant super-

vising architect of the military occupation of Cuba and he remained upon the island for two years, or until military occupation ceased in 1902, in which year he returned to the United States. Being now well grounded and widely experienced in his profession he felt justified in going farther afield than Covington and for the ensuing two years was engaged in architectural work in Omaha, Nebraska. The charms of the Blue Grass state, nevertheless, remained undimmed in his memory and he returned to Covington and entered into business for himself. He has been eminently successful, and has made plans for many of the principal buildings in Kentucky and Ohio.

Politically Mr. Walker constitutes in himself a member of that large Democratic following which is sometimes termed the "Solid South." His fraternal relations extend to the Knights of Pythias at Covington, in which he is active and prominent, it having upon occasion been his distinction to represent the order at the Grand Lodge.

Mr. Walker was married July 14, 1904, to Miss Helen Bondesson, a native of Omaha and daughter of John Bondesson, a native of Sweden, a retired lumber merchant and one of the old and well known citizens of that Nebraska city. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are members of the Episcopal church.

CHARLES HENRY MENG.—The Meng family is of Teutonic origin. John Christopher Meng, the founder of this family in America, was born in Mannheim, Germany, in 1697, and married Doratheia Von Elsten on June 29, 1723. In 1728, with their two children, they came to this country and settled in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He brought with him testimonials of himself and "honorable housewife" from Samuel Michael Doughfs, a preacher of the reformation. On August 24, 1728, he took the oath of allegiance. A large Bible, which they brought with them, and their letters and other records can be seen at the Historical Society, 130 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

From this union we have eight children. The third, John Ulrich, born June 11, 1731, married Sarah Calladay. We are uncertain as to the exact date of the birth of Christopher Meng, a son of this union and next in lineal descent.

Christopher Meng was a captain in the Revolutionary war. He served in the Second Battalion, Philadelphia Militia, was in the battle of Brandywine and records speak of him as having crossed in the boat with General Washington. At the close of the war he settled in Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, and married Margaret Jones.

In 1780 Charles Ulrich Meng, next in line, was born in Winchester, Virginia and he lived there till he was fifteen years of age, at which time he moved to Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Virginia. He married Victoria Tebbs, daughter of Captain William and Victoria Haislip Tebbs. William Tebbs was a captain in the Revolutionary war in a company of Westmoreland militia. (See record of service Old Military Acc't Book, page 776, in State Library, Richmond, Virginia.) Charles Ulrich Meng was a captain in the war of 1812, Scott's Regiment of Virginia Militia. "Present on duty at Norfolk." (See Record and Pension Office, Washington, D. C.) Charles Ulrich Meng inherited great wealth from his wife, Victoria Tebbs, and removed to Brentsville, Prince William county, Virginia, the native home of his wife. There he practiced law and served as a Judge up to the time of his death, 1865. Nine children were the issue of this marriage, Evelina, Ellen, Charles H., James Madison, Sarah, Martha, William, Edmond and Catharine.

James Madison Meng, the father of Charles Henry Meng, was born February 22, 1812, at Brentsville, Prince William county, Virginia. He was educated in Virginia and at the age of twenty-one years came to Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he was engaged in teaching school for over twenty years in Bourbon and Nicholas counties. He was married in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1842, to Malvina F. Hall, who was a native of Bourbon county, born in 1822. She was the daughter of Henry and Fanny Talbott Hall. There were two sons from this marriage, Charles Henry and James Augustus. Charles Henry was born April 25, 1843, and James Augustus, born in 1865, died February 3, 1885, at the age of nineteen years. Major James Madison Meng received his title of major from mustering home troops before the Civil war.

Charles Henry Meng attended the school taught by his father until the outbreak of the Civil war. He was then about eighteen years of age, too young to enlist in service without his parents' consent. It was owing to the illness of his father that he was allowed to go in the latter's place. He served during the four years' conflict in Company C, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, Morgan's command. On May 21, 1875, he was married to Sarah Katherine Calvert, daughter of Walter Stephenson and Louise Evans Calvert, her father being a direct descendant of Lord Baltimore, George Calvert, founder of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Meng have five children, namely: Calvert, Malvina, Charles McClelland, James

Madison and Walter Stephenson. Malvina married Ellwood Garrett Harrison, of Xenia, Ohio, November 24, 1897. He died about a year later; no issue. Walter Stephenson was married to Sarah Amanda Jones, daughter of William S. and Emma Collins Jones, October 5, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Meng live at their beautiful country home, "Woodlawn," lying three quarters of a mile east of North Middletown, Bourbon county, Kentucky. Mr. Meng is actively engaged in the business of farming and stock-raising, which has occupied him since the war. The Meng coat-of-arms is painted after the official designs of heraldic authorities of Germany, established by authoritative records as the true and only bearing of the Mengs of that part of Germany from which John Christopher Meng went to America in the year 1728. The emblazonment consists of a shield and helmet, a mantle, a crest, and a ribbon, and is very beautifully done in colors.

HON. RAISBEL C. HIEATT.—Most faithful and efficient in public service, public-spirited and ever the friend of those causes likely to result in the attainment of the greatest good for the greatest number, of proved personal generosity, Hon. Raisbel C. Hieatt, county judge of Franklin county, rightly enjoys a large measure of popularity. This gentleman was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, January 5, 1855, and is the son of Louis Thomas and Susan (Rupe) Hieatt. His father was likewise born in Kentucky and was the son of Louis Thomas Hieatt, a Virginian. On the maternal side Mr. Hieatt is bound by the strongest ties to the Blue Grass state, his grandfather, John Rupe, having been a Franklin county pioneer. His father was a farmer by occupation, and after residing for many years in Franklin county, removed to Shelby county, where he died in 1904, at the age of seventy-two years. The wife preceded him by many years, her demise occurring at the comparatively early age of thirty-six. Mr. Hieatt was one of a family of seven children.

Judge Hieatt received a common-school education and followed in the paternal footsteps in the matter of a calling. He experienced a good deal of success in his agricultural endeavors and continued in this line up to the time he entered public office. He began upon his public career when he was appointed county assessor by County Judge James H. Polsgrove to fill the office to which Mr. Ambrose Quarles had been elected, that gentleman having died before entering upon its duties. This was in the year 1902. Mr. Hieatt filled out the term and was then

elected for an additional term of two years. While serving as county assessor he paid the widow of Mr. Quarles his salary, less actual expenses, out of respect to Mr. Quarles. His service was of such an efficient character that he was not allowed to go back to private life and in 1905 he was elected sheriff of Franklin county. After filling one term in this capacity he was elected county judge and has met with the most sanguine hopes of his many friends in the fulfillment of the duties of this office.

Ever since he became old enough to cast a ballot Judge Hieatt has given his loyal support to the Democratic party. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a communicant of the Christian church. On January 8, 1880, Judge Hieatt was united in marriage to Miss Katie Sargent of Franklin county.

JAMES H. HAZELRIGG.—Among that coterie of eminently distinguished men whose possession serves to justify Frankfort in the pride she takes in her citizenship no one occupies a firmer position than Judge James H. Hazelrigg, former chief justice and member of the court of appeals of Kentucky. The achievements of this gentleman in his profession entitle him to be reckoned as one of the ablest lawyers and jurists of the state, and the influence of his personality is as potent and fine as his deeds have been. Public spirited and altruistic, and like most men of real weight, unostentatious, plain and direct, he enjoys wide-spread popularity and his friendship is valued by those fortunate enough to possess it as a pearl of great price. By many ties Judge Hazelrigg is bound to the South, his ancestors for many generations having lived and died in Dixieland, while he, himself, shouldered a musket at the age of fifteen and fought through the last year of the Civil war with General John Morgan, of the Confederate army.

Judge James H. Hazelrigg was born upon a farm in Montgomery county, Kentucky, December 6, 1848. His parents were George and Elizabeth J. (Greene) Hazelrigg. His father and his grandfather, Dillard Hazelrigg, both were natives of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and passed through the peculiar joys and hardships of the Blue Grass state pioneer. Judge Hazelrigg's mother was a Kentuckian also. Her father's name was Thaddeus Greene and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mariah Kerr, was a native of North Carolina. When Judge Hazelrigg was but three years of age he had the misfortune to lose his mother by death and he was taken and reared by his grandfather Greene on a

farm in Montgomery county. As soon as he was old enough he entered the common schools of his district and he also attended the school at Stoney Point, and after gaining his rudimentary education in this fashion he matriculated at what is now known as Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1871, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Subsequently the degree of LL. B., was conferred upon him by both the Kentucky University and the Central University. His education was interrupted by the great civil conflict, which placed the entire country in a state of disquiet and alarm and made the usual process of life seem of secondary importance.

In August, 1864, the boy who found the role of mere spectator to the great national struggle galling in the extreme enlisted in the Confederate army service, under the command of Colonel E. E. Clay, whose regiment was a part of the forces of the famous General John Morgan. He was present at the surrender on May 2, 1865. At the conclusion of the war he set about completing his education, read law at Mt. Sterling and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He first hung out his shingle at Mt. Sterling and although still a young man became city attorney of Mt. Sterling, which honor was followed by that of his elevation to the office of county judge of Montgomery county, which he held for over five years. After a number of years of activity in the profession of his choice, years distinguished by constant advance and recognition, in November, 1892, he was elected judge of the court of appeals of Kentucky. For eight years he gave service of an eminent character to the duties of this office, during which time, from 1899 to 1900, he was chief justice of the state. Since retiring from the court of appeals Judge Hazelrigg has practiced law at Frankfort and his achievements in a more private capacity have been befitting one of his mental and moral caliber. He belongs to that political party whose leaders find extreme gratification in referring to Judge Hazelrigg's section of the United States as the "Solid South," and he has always lent its measures and its representatives his most effective support. Denominationally he is a member of the Christian church.

Judge Hazelrigg was married on November 5, 1872, the lady to become his wife and the mistress of his household being Miss Mattie Lauderman, of Lexington, Kentucky, daughter of James H. Lauderman. The following children are the fruit of this union: May Hooker, now Mrs. C. P. Chenaault, of Frankfort; Elizabeth, now Mrs.

Thomas A. Hall, of Frankfort; Emily, who married F. C. Bradley and is now deceased; and Dyke Lauderman, attorney-at-law, now associated in business with his father. The latter married the daughter of Colonel Charles E. Hooge, of Frankfort.

MARION H. DAILEY, D. D. S.—One of the leading representatives of the dental profession in Kentucky is Dr. Dailey, who formerly served as a member of the state board of dental examiners and who has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Paris, Bourbon county, since 1893. In his investigation, study and practical work he exemplified the ultimate results to be gained in his profession, in both the laboratory and operative departments, of which marvelous advances have been made within the time of his active practice, and his high professional standing is the true result of his unmistakable ability.

Dr. Dailey was born in Jackson county, Kentucky, on the 19th of March, 1869, and is a son of Samuel C. and Virginia B. (Minter) Dailey, both of whom were born in Virginia, the former of Irish and the latter of English lineage. They were reared to maturity in their native state, where their marriage was solemnized, and about the year 1860 they removed to Kentucky, finally establishing their home in Jackson county, where the father purchased land and became a prosperous farmer and stock-grower. He brought to bear marked discrimination and progressive ideas in his chosen vocation and through his identification with the same gained definite success, the while he ever retained the inviolable confidence and esteem of the community in which he established his home. He continued to reside on the old homestead until his death, which occurred on the 21st of August, 1909, and there his widow still resides, being held in affectionate regard by all who have come within the sphere of her gentle influence. Of the ten children, seven are living and concerning them the following brief data are here given—Hamilton H. is a successful farmer in Rockcastle county, Kentucky; Laucetta L. is the wife of Henry Sandlin, of Jackson county, this state; Wilson G. is a physician and surgeon and is established in the successful practice of his profession in Millersburg, Bourbon county; Silas S. is a prosperous farmer of Rockcastle county; Miss Martha G. remains with her widowed mother on the old homestead; Marion H. is the immediate subject of this review; and Josephine I. is the wife of E. G. Sausberry, of Covington, this state. The father

was a staunch Republican in his political allegiance and his religious faith was that of the Methodist church, of which his widow likewise is a devout member.

Dr. Marion H. Dailey was reared to the sturdy discipline of the old homestead farm and was afforded the advantages of the graded school of Green Hill, Jackson county. That he made good use of his opportunities along scholastic lines is evident when it is stated that at the age of nineteen years he turned his attention to the pedagogic profession, which he followed about two years in the schools of his native county, where he proved a successful and popular teacher. In 1890 the Doctor was matriculated in the Louisville College of Dentistry, in which well ordered institution he was graduated with distinction in June, 1892, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Soon after his graduation he located in Beattyville, Lee county, where he initiated the active work of his profession and where he remained until February, 1893, when he removed to Paris, in which thriving little city he has since been actively engaged in the work of his profession. Here he has built up a large and representative business and he is recognized as the leading dental practitioner of Bourbon county, as well as one of the representative members of his profession in the state.

He is an active and valued member of the Kentucky State Dental Society, with which he has been identified since 1893 and he has held official position in this organization almost continuously from the time of identifying himself therewith. During the major portion of the period he has served as a trustee of the society and at the present time he is president, and is also president of the Bluegrass Dental Society. For five years he was a member of the state board of dental examiners and during this period he did all in his power to elevate the standard of his profession in his native state. Dr. Dailey and his wife are most zealous members of the Presbyterian church in their home city and he has served as deacon in the same since 1904. He is an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he has served as worshipful master of Paris Lodge, No. 2, Free & Accepted Masons; high priest of Paris Chapter, No. 15, Royal Arch Masons; and eminent commander of Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 26, Knights Templars. He is also affiliated with the adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, besides which he holds membership in the Independent Or-

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der of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

At Paris, Kentucky, on the 3d of February, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Dailey to Miss Mary Lou Fithian, who was born and reared in Paris, this county, where her birth occurred on the 27th of July, 1880. She is a daughter of Edward R. and Mary (Heath) Fithian, well known and highly honored citizens of Bourbon county, where Mrs. Fithian still maintains her home. Mr. E. R. Fithian died August 7, 1895. Dr. and Mrs. Dailey became the parents of two children—Virginia Cecil, who was born September 2, 1906, and who died on the 27th of December, 1907, and Louise Washington, who was born on the 8th of January, 1909. Dr. and Mrs. Dailey are prominent in connection with the leading social activities of their home city, where they hold an impregnable place in popular confidence and esteem.

JOSEPH ADDISON SWEENEY, M. D.—A specialist in the treatment of the diseases of the digestive system, Dr. Sweeney is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Louisville, where he retains a large and representative clientage and where he is recognized as a physician of fine attainments and marked discrimination. The Doctor has the distinction of being a scion of old and honored families of Kentucky, where both his paternal and maternal ancestors settled in the early pioneer days. He has been a resident of Jefferson county, save for short intervals, from the time of his birth, and his success in the work of his chosen and exacting profession has been on a parity with his recognized ability.

Dr. Sweeney was born in the city of Louisville on the 19th of July, 1873, and is a son of John T. and Catherine (Carpenter) Sweeney. John Talffe Sweeney was born in Jefferson county, this state, on the 14th of November, 1847, and he here continued to maintain his home until the close of his life, his death having occurred while he was visiting in the city of Lexington, Kentucky, on the 6th of September, 1884. He was a son of Rev. Joseph Addison Sweeney, who was one of the pioneer clergymen of the Christian church in Kentucky, where he followed the work of the ministry for many years and where he continued to reside until his death, in the fullness of years and well earned honors. He was an intimate friend of Rev. Alexander Campbell, from whose name the Christian church has been designated as the Campbellite church, and was an ardent supporter of that distinguished figure in the history of this

denomination. Rev. Joseph Addison Sweeney was a native of Buckingham county, Virginia, in which historic commonwealth the family was founded in the Colonial days, and he came to Kentucky in the pioneer epoch, the family home being established in Jefferson county, with whose annals the name has continued to be closely identified during the long intervening years.

John Talffe Sweeney, father of Dr. Sweeney, became one of the representative agriculturists and influential citizens of Jefferson county, where he was a leader in the ranks of the Democratic party and where he was called upon to serve in various positions of public trust. He was possessed of sterling qualities of mind and heart, was well qualified for leadership in thought and action, and wielded much influence in his community, where he ever commanded the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem. He was a zealous member of the Christian church, as is also his widow, who still resides on the fine old homestead in Jefferson county. Mrs. Sweeney was born in Shelby county, this state, and is a daughter of Calvin and Lucinda (Tyler) Carpenter, members of families that were established in that section of the state at a very early date. John T. and Catherine (Carpenter) Sweeney became the parents of five children, of whom Dr. Joseph A. was the first-born, and his two brothers and two sisters are living.

Dr. Sweeney passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm and early began to contribute his quota to its work. After availing himself of the advantages afforded in the public schools of his home neighborhood he entered the Louisville Male High School, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1892. Soon afterward he became the confidential secretary and advisor of the late Captain William F. Norton, of Louisville, with whom he was long and intimately associated, having been with the Captain at the time of his death, which occurred in California, in 1903, at which time the Doctor was private physician to his venerable and honored patron and friend. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession Dr. Sweeney entered the Louisville Hospital College of Medicine, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1902 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has taken post-graduate course in the leading clinics of Europe and has made a special study of the diseases of the digestive system, to which he now devotes practically his undivided attention and in which he is a recognized authority. He lectured on

this class of diseases in the Louisville Medical College until the same was merged into the medical department of the University of Louisville, when he resigned his position. He is actively identified with the American Medical Association, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the Jefferson County Medical Society. In the Masonic fraternity the Doctor has attained the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and is also affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has not as yet assumed connubial responsibilities.

C. BRUCE SMITH, M. D.—Among the able and representative physicians and surgeons who are lending dignity and honor to their profession within the borders of the fine old Blue Grass commonwealth is Dr. Smith, who is engaged in successful general practice at Millersburg, Bourbon county, where he has built up a large and substantial business, based alike on his marked technical ability and his personal popularity in the county that has been his home from the time of his nativity.

Dr. Smith was born at Millersburg, the beautiful and thriving little city in which he now resides, and here he was ushered into the world on the 21st of June, 1864. He is a son of Dr. John Bruce Smith and Adalaide (Ball) Smith, the former of whom was born in New York and the latter in Kentucky. Dr. John Bruce Smith was educated in New York but finished his studies at the University of Louisville. He then practiced in Fleming county, Kentucky, for two years, locating in Millersburg in 1859. He had been in practice thirty-three years at the time of his death, April 6, 1892, at the age of fifty-six. His wife died December 27, 1898, being then fifty-seven years of age. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Effie L., who married S. C. Carpenter, of Millersburg; Anna, who is unmarried and lives in Millersburg; C. Bruce, the subject of this sketch, is next in order of birth; and Leroy B. died December 12, 1896, at the age of twenty-six years.

He whose name initiates this article gained his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native place and supplemented the same by a course in the Kentucky Wesleyan College, in Millersburg. In this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1884, and from the same received the degree of Bachelor of Science. In September of the same year he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, in which he completed the prescribed course and in which he was duly graduated in 1886, with the well earned degree of Doctor of

Medicine. As an undergraduate Dr. Smith was known as a most earnest and receptive student, and he made good use of the opportunities afforded him, so that he came forth admirably fortified in the learning of his profession, the while he had received due clinical experience. After his graduation the doctor showed much judgment by seeking his initial practice under the direction of an older and more experienced member of his profession. Under these conditions he was associated in practice about one year with Dr. Wheeler, an able physician then engaged in practice at Salyersville, Magoffin county. After this experience Dr. Smith returned to his alma mater, the University of Louisville, in the medical department of which he completed an effective post-graduate course. Thereafter he was engaged in post-graduate work in the Hospital College of Medicine in Louisville for a period of five months, at the expiration of which he received appointment to the position of interne in the Louisville city hospital, where he remained fifteen months, during which he gained most valuable and diversified clinical experience. After leaving the hospital Dr. Smith served sixteen months as assistant to Professor Thomas H. Stucky, who was incumbent of the chair of *Materia Medica* in the medical department of Central University of Kentucky. During this period Dr. Smith delivered class lectures on *Materia Medica* in the Louisville College of Pharmacy, and he showed marked facility and discrimination in the educational work of his profession.

In January, 1892, Dr. Smith returned to his native place, Millersburg, where he has built up a large and representative practice and where his success and popularity set at naught all application of the scriptural statement that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." The doctor is a valued and influential member of the Bourbon County Medical Society and is also identified with the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is now serving his fourth consecutive year as health officer of Millersburg, and he has been specially assiduous and exacting in the exercising of his official functions, through which the health of the community has been conserved in every possible way. Dr. Smith and his wife are valued factors in the best social life of the community. He is a member of the Christian church and Mrs. Smith of the Baptist, and he is affiliated with the local organizations of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees.

On the 12th of December, 1892, was sol-

ennized the marriage of Dr. Smith to Miss Maude V. S. Smedley, who was born at Millersburg on the 14th of October, 1867, and who is a daughter of John G. Smedley, one of the venerable and honored business men of this place and one to whom a specific tribute is paid on other pages of this volume. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have one daughter, Martha Adalaide, who was born August 4, 1895.

JOHN G. SMEDLEY.—Numbered among the honored citizens and representative business men of Millersburg, Bourbon county, Mr. Smedley is entitled to definite recognition in this publication. He is junior member of the firm of Corrington & Smedley, who conduct a large and prosperous enterprise as dealers in general merchandise and whose well equipped establishment is one of the foremost in the thriving little city of Millersburg.

Mr. Smedley views with a due measure of satisfaction the fact that he claims Kentucky as the place of his nativity and that in both the agnatic and maternal lines he is a scion of honored pioneer families of this favored commonwealth. He was born at Carlisle, Nicholas county, on the 20th of February, 1836, and is a son of Aaron and Catherine (Hughes) Smedley, the former of whom was born in Bourbon county, this state, and the latter in Nicholas county. The father devoted the major part of his active career to merchandising and farming, and both he and his wife were residents of Bourbon county at the time of their death. They became the parents of six children, of whom five sons and one daughter are now living.

John G. Smedley gained his early educational discipline in the common schools of Bourbon county, where he was reared to maturity, and later he was afforded higher educational advantages through attendance at Georgetown College, at Georgetown, this state. Prior to entering this institution he had initiated his experience in connection with the practical affairs of life, as he began clerking in a general store in the city of Lexington when but fifteen years of age. After leaving college he went to the city of St. Louis, Missouri, where he held a clerical position in a mercantile establishment for some time. In 1859 he took up his residence in Millersburg, Kentucky, where he engaged in the general merchandise business in partnership with his maternal uncle, James M. Hughes. This association was maintained for several years and Mr. Smedley then formed a partnership with James M. Batterton, with whom he continued to be associated in the same line of enterprise until the death of Mr. Batterton, about the year 1882. Shortly afterward he

again entered into partnership with his uncle, Mr. Hughes, later he was associated for a time with Alexander Butler, and in 1897 the latter was succeeded by C. W. Corrington. Since that time the business has been successfully continued under the firm name of Corrington & Smedley. Mr. Smedley has the distinction of being the oldest merchant engaged in active business in Millersburg, so far as years of active identification with local business affairs is concerned, and during more than half a century of dealing with the people of this community he has maintained an inviolable reputation for fair and honorable business methods and sterling integrity of character, the gracious result of which has been that no citizen commands a greater measure of popular confidence and respect.

Mr. Smedley has always done his part in the support of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community, and while he has never sought or desired political preferment he has accorded a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party. He is affiliated with Amity Lodge, No. 40, Free & Accepted Masons, of which he is past master, and for the past half century he has been a zealous member of the Baptist church in Millersburg.

At Millersburg, in the year 1861, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Smedley to Miss Martha Boulden, who was summoned to the life eternal in 1872. Of this union were born two children—Claude, who died at the age of two years, and Maude S., who is the wife of Dr. C. Bruce Smith, of Millersburg, of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work. In 1877 Mr. Smedley contracted a second marriage, having then been united to Mrs. Elizabeth (Boulden) Raines, widow of Dr. Henry Raines, who was one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Bourbon county at the time of his demise. Mrs. Smedley passed away in the year 1892 and is survived by two children born of her marriage to Mr. Smedley—Mary H., who is the wife of Dr. Ernest Boston, of San Antonio, Texas, and Graham B., who is engaged in the practice of law at Midland, Texas, and who is serving as prosecuting attorney of Midland county at the time of this writing, in 1910. The honored subject of this review now resides in the home of his son-in-law, Dr. C. Bruce Smith, and though venerable in years he is alert and vigorous, while he finds pleasure in being surrounded by leal and loyal friends in the community that has been his home and the scene of his well directed efforts during the long period of more than half a century.

CHARLES H. DIETRICH.—The subject of this sketch, now a citizen of Winchester, Kentucky, is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born in Fredericksburg, Wayne county, Ohio, September 19, 1849. His parents were John J. N. Dietrich and Elizabeth (Boyer) Dietrich, both of whom were born near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Jacob Dietrich, was a soldier in the American army in the war of the Revolution. His great-grandfather, a native of Germany, emigrated to America between 1745 and 1750 and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Dietrich's father was a woollen manufacturer, a business which he followed for many years, both in Pennsylvania and in Ohio, to which state he returned about the year 1837.

Charles H. Dietrich was reared in Wayne county, attending the schools of his native town and later those of Defiance, Ohio, to which city his parents removed their home in their later years. Upon the organization in 1873 of the Ohio State University, of Columbus, Ohio, he entered it as a student and graduated in 1878, in the first class of that now famous institution. He had been engaged in teaching before he entered college and resumed that work soon after his graduation. His health failing he joined a party of prospectors in the winter of 1880 and went to New Mexico, where he worked as a United States mineral surveyor until the close of the year when he was engaged by the city school board of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, to organize and supervise the graded schools of that city. He entered upon the work at once and continued in charge of the schools until June, 1895, when he resigned to enter the service of the American Book Company, as their representative in central and eastern Kentucky and this position he still holds. Mr. Dietrich has for many years been connected with the Masonic fraternity in Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery, and has been honored by the order by election to office frequently.

Mr. Dietrich acknowledged the worth and charm of Kentucky's daughters by marrying one of them—Miss Minnie R. Lander, daughter of Wilson J. Lander, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. She became his wife November 28, 1883. She has made his home the ideal "Old Kentucky Home." They have been blessed with five children, Karl, Ruth, Lois, Aime, and Neil; and theirs have been busy and useful lives such as lead to the establishment and maintenance of American life and the American nation.

GILES WRIGHT.—In the history of business development and of individual achievement Giles Wright is deserving of prominent and

honorable mention, for from commencing on a small scale, he has caused the development of a lumber business of magnitude in this section of the state and has advanced to a leading position among the successful business men whose enterprise is leading to the rapid growth and improvement of the country. The great forests of this and adjacent states furnish ample opportunity for representatives of the lumber industry, and the giant trees converted into building material are now being shipped to all parts of the country.

Giles Wright was born in Lawrence county, Kentucky, January 6, 1867, the son of Calvin and Celina (Hilton) Wright, the former a native of Wise county, Virginia and the latter from Carter county, Kentucky. When a young man Calvin Wright in company with his older brother Henry and a younger one named James, came to Kentucky in the early thirties and located on Dry Fork, a branch of Little Fork river, in Lawrence county, Kentucky, and engaged in farming, making great improvements, building good homes and becoming well fixed financially and influential. He died on the homestead in 1872 on August 11, at the age of fifty-three years. During the Civil war he was a southern sympathizer but took no active part in the conflict. He was a member of the United Baptists as was also his wife, who is now living at Willard, Carter county, Kentucky. They were the parents of three children, one son and two daughters, all living, the son being the eldest and but a child when his father died.

Giles Wright was reared in his native county until he was thirteen years old, attending the common schools. He began work at this age on a farm and in public works and continued in the same until 1889. In 1890 he entered the employ of Leatherber, Slade & Kelson, wholesale lumber, at Columbus, Ohio, as buyer and shipper for manufacturing and buying in the markets in Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia and continued in this business until 1893, acquiring a thorough knowledge of this business in all its departments. He then began the manufacture and wholesale of lumber for himself at Ashland under the firm name of Kitchen & Wright, which firm existed until 1897, when they dissolved partnership and Mr. Wright continued until 1902 and then formed a partnership under the name of Giles Wright Lumber Co., B. B. Fanning being Mr. Wright's partner in the concern, which continued until 1906 and then incorporated into the Wright, Saulsbury Lumber Co., which continued until 1910.

On May 1, 1910, the Wright-Kitchen



J. Frank Dye

Lumber Co. was organized with a paid up capital stock of \$75,000 and with the following officers: Giles Wright, President; J. H. Kitchen, Vice-President and C. J. Kitchen, Secretary and Treasurer. The business has developed from small beginnings to its present proportions. During its early days it made about \$40,000 a year and in 1910 showed an increase of over \$200,000 and from shipments of ten cars to sixty or seventy cars per month. It operates an eight foot single band mill at the Ashland plant, cutting thirty-five thousand feet daily, making a specialty of Kentucky oak timbers, length up to forty feet, and is one of the few mills equipped for such work, and employing about fifty men. This company owns timber land in Big Sandy district but buy principally on the market.

In politics Mr. Wright is a staunch Republican and in 1909 was a candidate from his party to the state senate, the 32d senatorial district, but a large opposition majority precluded his election. In social societies, he is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, the Commandery and Shrine, all at Ashland. He married on September 27, 1891, Mollie Lee Kitchen, a native of Carter county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Charles Kitchen, of whom a sketch is published elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are the parents of five children, four of whom are living. Their names are: Lena Mabel, who died at the age of eleven years; Charles K.; Lauretta; Giles Edward; Mollie Lee. Mrs. Wright is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

JOHN DYE.—The lineage of the subject of this review, although of foreign ancestry, bespeaks long and prominent identification with the annals of American history, while representatives of the name have shown that intrinsic loyalty and patriotism which has led them to take an active part in the great conflicts through which the republic was established and has been perpetuated.

John Dye, deceased, who was born near Cold Springs, Campbell county, Kentucky, March 23, 1811, was a worthy representative of one of the old pioneer families of Kentucky, whose ancestors figured prominently in the early history of America. On the Dye side he was descended from Laurens Duyts, who was born in Denmark in 1610, emigrated to America in company with Jonas Bronk via Holland in the ship "Frie of Troy," which arrived at New Amsterdam in 1639, borough of Bronx, New York city, taking its name from Jonas Bronk. Laurens Duyts had three children baptized in New Amsterdam, the sons

being Jans and Hans. Descendants of Jans took the name of Dies and Deys. Hans married Marritze Satyrs, by whom he had Janus Deay, who was baptized in 1671. Marritze Satyrs died and Hans Laurens, as he was known, married Mrs. Sarah Fountain, widow of Anthony Fountain, by whom he had among other children, John Dey or Dye, born about 1690. John Dey or Dye settled in Middlesex county, New Jersey, in 1725, bought land there that year and by his will, dated October 1, 1750, and recorded in libra E, folio 496, he names his wife Ann, sons John, David, William, James, Vinson, Joseph and daughters Anne and Catherine. The will of James Dye, dated June 6, 1764, recorded in libra H, folio 427, mentions his brother Vinson and father John Dye, and names his wife Sarah and his sons James, Andrew, David, John and Benjamin and daughters Mary, Rachel, Anne and Sarah. Of the last named children, James, the oldest son, was the father of Isaac Dye, the latter being the father of the subject of this review.

Isaac Dye was born and reared in Middlesex county, New Jersey, where he married Martha Perrine on February 19th, 1794, and where several children were born. In 1805, in company with his family and that of his father-in-law, he emigrated to New Bethel, Ohio, but not long afterward he located near what is now Cold Springs, Campbell county, Kentucky, and engaged extensively in farming, being among the pioneer families of Campbell county. He continued farming for a number of years and then located in Newport and engaged in the coal business, which he continued until his death, which occurred in the '50s, his wife having preceded him by several years. They were the parents of eleven children, none of whom are living at the present time.

John Dye, our subject, was reared on the farm near Cold Springs and prior to his marriage, when quite a young man, spent several years working on flat-boats on the Ohio, Mississippi, Black and White rivers in Arkansas and elsewhere and, in fact, made his start that way. In the meantime he bought a farm near the old homestead, and on May 28, 1840, married Mary Ware and engaged in farming the most of his life. He died at the home of his son, J. Frank Dye, in Highlands, back of Newport, in 1885, at the age of seventy-three years, his widow surviving him until 1892 when she died at the age of seventy-three years. They were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom two are living at the present time. Of these children, James Israel, the eldest son, who was born April 19, 1844, enlisted in the Confederate army under

General Humphrey Marshall early in 1863. He was consigned to the Tenth Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, under Captain Ben Bell, was later transferred to the command of General John S. Williams then to General Giltner and last to General John Morgan on the latter's last raid in Kentucky and was captured at Mt. Sterling early in 1864 and sent to Johnson's Island. Early in 1865 he was exchanged by request. His eagerness to return to the front induced him to conceal his real disability and through exposure in the hard trip and lack of nourishment and medical attention he lost his health, which resulted in his death in Newport, July 9, 1865, one month after his arrival home. He said he weighed one hundred ninety-seven pounds when captured and one hundred seven when he was released.

John Frank Dye, the second son and fourth in order of birth of the children of John Dye, was born May 23d, 1850. He was reared on the farm in Campbell county and later located in Covington, where he was engaged in the grocery business for several years. After a residence in Chicago, where he was engaged in railroad work, he returned to Kentucky and located in Newport, where in 1884 he organized the Newport Sand Bank Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000 for the purpose of mining and shipping high grade moulding sand of superior quality, which was mined from the hills adjoining Newport. He was the pioneer in this line of industry and built up an extensive business, later increasing the capital stock of the company to \$100,000 and the business to extensive proportions, a ready sale being found throughout the United States and Canada and parts of Europe. The Newport Sand stands to-day without an equal in the United States, on account of its strength and fine surface qualities. He was for many years a progressive and successful business man and citizen of Newport, active in promoting the best interests of the city. He married Virginia Boyd, October 15, 1877, by which union the following children were born: Lee Earl, deceased, James Elmer, deceased, Alma Myra, deceased, John Frank, Jr., Cleveland H., David Dudley and George Wilbur. The mother of these children died April 6, 1891, and the father later married Cora Van Duzen, by whom one son was born, E. W. Van.

Mr. Dye was the founder and organizer of The Daylight Building and Savings Association in 1908, of Newport, of which he was the active head and president until his death, May 19, 1910. He was a member of the First Baptist church, Newport, for many years and active in church work, where he was deacon and superintendent of the Sunday-school many

years. At the time of his death he was a resident of Cincinnati and a member of the Ninth Street Baptist church.

George Washington Dye, the third son of John Dye and fifth child in order of birth, was born on the homestead in Campbell county October 30, 1853, and reared there. When a young man he became bookkeeper for a wholesale and retail house in Covington. In 1880 he removed to St. Louis and was in the railway business for seven years, where he became chief clerk in the auditor's office of the Wabash Railway for several years. In 1887 he was transferred to Chicago, where he continued until 1889, when he accepted the position of auditor and treasurer of the Jacksonville and St. Louis Railway, with offices at Jacksonville, Illinois. Ten years later he was promoted to general freight and passenger agent of the same and continued in that position until the road was bought by C. B. & Q. Railway Company in 1904, when he became general agent of the latter, but two years later, in 1906, resigned to accept the position of manager and secretary of the Newport Sand Bank Company, in which he became a stockholder. Upon the death of his brother he was elected president and treasurer of the company and still continues in that position. He was married in 1888 to Adelaide Haslett, a native of Illinois, reared and educated in Chicago. In politics Mr. Dye formerly was an adherent of the Democratic party but of late years has transferred his allegiance to the republicans.

JOSEPH E. WELLS, M. D.—Since 1896 has Dr. Joseph E. Wells been an active practitioner in the medical profession at Cynthiana. He has gained wide recognition as a skilled physician and surgeon and stands in the front rank in the medical fraternity in Harrison county, Kentucky. Dr. Wells was born at Mount Olivet, Nicholas county, now Robertson county, Kentucky, on the 25th of October, 1860. He is a son of Dr. Riley and Elizabeth (Brown) Wells, both of whom were likewise born in Nicholas county, the father October 5, 1830, and the mother May 17, 1840. Dr. and Mrs. Riley Wells became the parents of two children—Joseph E., the immediate subject of this review; and Mary, widow of Richard Ridgley, of Mount Olivet, Kentucky. Dr. Riley Wells was summoned to eternal rest on the 17th of April, 1901, and his cherished and devoted wife, who still survives him, now maintains her home at Mount Olivet.

William Wells, paternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1800, and he died in the

Blue Grass state in 1872. He married Miss Matilda Collins and they located on a farm in Nicholas county, where they passed the residue of their lives and where they reared a family. Riley Wells was reared to the invigorating discipline of the home farm and after completing the curriculum of the public schools of Carlisle and Flemingsburg he attended an Academy in Bracken county, Kentucky. Thereafter he became interested in the medical profession and was matriculated in the Eclectic Medical College, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1858. He initiated the active practice of his profession at Mount Olivet and there gained high repute as a skilled physician and surgeon. In his political convictions he endorsed the cause of the Republican party, in the local councils of which he was an active factor, being a member of the Republican County Committee. He was pension examiner at one time and during the war was offered a position as surgeon of a regiment; this he refused, preferring to remain at home. His sympathies were with the north. He began life with practically nothing in the way of worldly goods but at the time of his death he left an estate of some eight hundred acres of most arable Blue Grass land. He was president of the Mount Olivet National Bank from the time of its establishment until his death. He was a fine financier, an able doctor and a public-spirited citizen and no one in Robertson county was accorded a higher degree of popular confidence and esteem than he. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Joseph E. Wells, of this review, was John Brown, a native of Tennessee, who came to Nicholas county, Kentucky, as a young man: he was long a prominent farmer and stock-raiser in that county.

Dr. Joseph E. Wells was reared and educated at Mount Olivet, to whose schools he is indebted for his preliminary educational training, later supplementing the same with more advanced study in the University of Kentucky, at Lexington. In 1878, however, he decided to follow the vocation of his father and accordingly was matriculated in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, in which well ordered institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1881, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after his graduation he returned to Mount Olivet, where he became associated with his father in the practice of his profession. In May, 1896, however, he severed his connections in that place and removed to Cynthiana, where he enjoys a large and lucrative patronage and where he stands at the head of his

profession in this section of the state. For eight years after coming to Cynthiana he was a member of the firm of Givens & Wells and for the ensuing eight years he was a member of the firm of Givens, Wells & Moore. In November, 1909, however, the partnership alliance was dissolved and all three doctors began individual practice. In connection with his life work Dr. Wells is a member of the Harrison County Medical Society; the Kentucky State Medical Society, of which he is president in 1911; the American Medical Association; the Mississippi Valley Medical Society; the Southern Surgical Society; and the Kentucky Midland Society.

On the 15th of May, 1883, was recorded the marriage of Dr. Wells to Miss Bessie R. Peckover, who was born at Nicholasville, Jessamine county, this state, in 1864. She is a daughter of Dr. E. J. and Jane (Ridgely) Peckover, the former of whom was a well known dentist in Cynthiana, Kentucky, for a number of years. Dr. and Mrs. Wells have one child—Bird Martin, who is now the wife of Dr. C. R. Rice, of Augusta, Kentucky.

Dr. Wells is the owner of considerable farming land in Robertson county, Kentucky. In politics he is a stalwart in the ranks of the Republican party, in which he has been an influential factor in this section of the state. He has never aspired to public office of any order, preferring to give his undivided attention to the exacting demands of his profession. In the grand old Masonic order he has passed through the circle of York Rite Masonry, holding membership in the lodge, chapter, council and commandery, in the latter of which he is past eminent commander of Cynthiana Commandery. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, in which he is past chancellor commander of Quinby Lodge, No. 58; and he is a charter member of Lodge No. 438, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife are zealous members of the Christian church, in which he has long been a deacon. Dr. Wells is a man of broad information and great kindness of spirit, a man whose life has ever been characterized by good deeds and noble thoughts. As a citizen he is sincere and straightforward and is well deserving of the high regard in which he is held in Harrison county.

B. T. RIGGS.—As manager of the Crown Jewel Milling Company, at Cynthiana, Kentucky, Capt. B. T. Riggs holds prestige as one of the leading business men in Harrison county, having resided in this city for nearly two score years. He was a valiant soldier in the Civil war and is a man whose veracity and altruistic tendencies make him a promi-

ment and influential citizen. He was born at Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 25th of February, 1839, and is a son of Benjamin and Agnes M. (Wilson) Riggs, the former of whom was born on the eastern shore of Maryland, in 1799, and the latter claimed Falmouth, Pendleton county, Kentucky, as the place of her nativity, the date of her birth being January, 1801. The father was summoned to the life eternal in November, 1839, and the mother died at Falmouth, Kentucky, in 1875, at the age of seventy-four years. As a youth Benjamin M. Riggs learned the trade of silver smith and jeweler, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whence he came to Kentucky about the year 1820 or 1822. In 1823 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Agnes M. Wilson, and immediately after that event location was made at Millersburg, Bourbon county. Subsequently the family home was established at Paris, where Mr. Riggs passed the residue of his life and where he was identified with the work of his trade until his death, in 1839, at the age of forty years. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Riggs, but four are now living, namely—Julia, who is the widow of Robert Scott, of Falmouth, Kentucky; W. B., who was a Union sympathizer during the Civil war and a gallant soldier in that sanguinary struggle, as a member of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry; he now resides at Covington, Kentucky; Agnes, who is the wife of N. S. Dickerson, of Falmouth, Kentucky; and Captain B. T., the immediate subject of this review.

In 1841, shortly after the death of her honored husband, Mrs. Riggs removed from Paris to Falmouth, her old girlhood home, and there she continued to reside until her death. She was a daughter of James and Agnes (Pickett) Wilson, both of whom were natives of Culpeper county, Virginia, whence they came to Kentucky in the early pioneer days, location being made near Falmouth, where they became eminently well-to-do farmers. James Wilson and a brother saw service in the war of the Revolution and Samuel Wilson was an active participant in the War of 1812.

Captain Riggs was a child of some two years of age at the time of his mother's removal to Falmouth, Kentucky, where he availed himself of such advantages as were afforded in the common schools and where he grew to maturity. In 1858, when nineteen years of age, he went to Williamstown, Kentucky, where he procured a position as a clerk in a general store. At the time of the inception of the Civil war he was fired with enthusiasm for the cause of the Union and en-

listed as a soldier in Company G, Eighteenth Kentucky Infantry, on the 10th of November, 1861. As a private he began service under Captain H. W. Eggleston. December 23, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant and on the 16th of January, 1863, he was made first lieutenant, becoming captain on the 18th of March, 1863. He was taken prisoner by the Confederate forces at Chickamauga, on the 20th of September, 1863, and was held in duress at Libby prison for a period of seven months, at the expiration of which he was transferred to Danville, Virginia, thence to Macon, Georgia, later to Charleston, South Carolina, and finally to Columbia, South Carolina. On the 29th of November, 1864, he escaped from the latter place and made his way to the Union army, joining his regiment at Goldsboro, North Carolina, in the latter part of December, 1864. In making his escape from prison he traveled steadily for twenty-two nights out of twenty-three. He participated in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, Hoover Gap, Tennessee, and Chickamauga, in all of which he saw hard service. He had his clothing cut by bullets many times but was never seriously wounded. At the close of the war he received his honorable discharge, being mustered out of service at Louisville on the 18th of July, 1865. When peace had again been established he returned to Williamstown, Kentucky, where he remained until the spring of 1870, when he came to Cynthiana, where he was appointed government gauger, retaining that position until January 1, 1882.

In the year last mentioned Captain Riggs, in company with W. C. Musselman, purchased the Licking Valley Milling Company, which concern was operated for a short time by the firm of Riggs & Musselman. Messrs. Riggs & Musselman conducted the institution until 1888 and upon the death of Capt. Musselman the firm was changed to Riggs, Garnett & Co., concerning the history of which the following extracts are taken from an article which appeared in the souvenir supplement of a local paper, under date of November 11, 1905.

"One of Cynthiana's earliest industries was the business conducted in the large and substantial building now occupied by the Crown Jewel Milling Company. * * * This splendid milling plant, owned and operated by the firm of Riggs, Garnett & Company, includes a large grain elevator, coal yard and public scales.

"The mill has an interesting history. In 1809 the mill building was erected by a company for a woolen factory, and it was so used until 1818, when General Josephus Perrin

moved his cotton mill into it and thus occupied it until 1825. During these years one story was frequently rented for public meetings and entertainments, it having the largest rooms in Cynthiana. It was used for storage for some years and in 1845 John Harmon Frazer bought it for use as a whiskey warehouse. Gray & Cox next purchased the property, then J. A. Cook & Woolford, then C. B. Cook, in 1865, then Peck & Van Hook, in 1866. Ben Potts entered the firm but he soon sold his interest to J. W. Peck & Company; after the firm had established a flouring mill, Messrs. Riggs & Musselman purchased the mill, in 1883; and in 1888, after Mr. Musselman's death, the firm became Riggs, Garnett & Company.

"The property was purchased July, 1905, by a stock company, incorporated as the 'Crown Jewel Milling Company,' and the directors selected as Treasurer and Manager, Captain B. T. Riggs, who has been a member of the firm since 1882. Mr. Lark Garnett is president of the company, and J. F. McDaniel, secretary. Messrs. C. D. Linley and John McDaniel, Jr., are bookkeepers, and Mr. C. F. Eichhorn, an experienced man, is head miller."

In addition to his business interests Captain Riggs is president of the board of education, of which he has been a member since 1893. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, in whose faith he was reared, and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Masonic order, in which he holds membership in the lodge, chapter and commandery of the York Rite branch. In politics he has been a staunch Republican ever since his earliest voting days and as a loyal and public-spirited citizen he has done much to advance the general welfare of the community, in which he has elected to maintain his home. He is a man of broad information and deep human sympathy, a man who is generous in his impulses, genial and kindly disposed toward all in trouble or distress.

On the 26th of April, 1866, Captain Riggs was united in marriage to Miss Kate Kerr, who was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, on the 31st of October, 1841, and who is a daughter of John and Rachel (Fry) Kerr, both of whom were likewise born in Fayette county and both of whom are now deceased. Captain and Mrs. Riggs have four children, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated: Edna remains at the parental home; Kerr T. is lieutenant of the Fourteenth Cavalry at West Point; Catherine Theo remains at home; and one died in infancy.

JAMES C. DEDMAN, commonwealth attorney for the eighteenth judicial district, is one of the leading members of the legal fraternity in his part of Kentucky and in every department of life, one of the most valued factors in the citizenship of Cynthiana. He is the scion of one of the fine old families of the south and by his own fine record upholds the prestige of his race. James C. Dedman was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, near Midway, October 23, 1869, and is the son of Robert Dedman, of Fayette county, this state. The life of the elder gentleman was coincident with that of General Ulysses S. Grant, his birth occurring April 27, 1822, the same day that the great general was born, and his death in August, 1885, a few weeks after Grant died. His wife, Mary Remington, born in Harrison county, Kentucky, in 1839, survived him for more than a score of years, her demise taking place January 17, 1907. They were the parents of three children, the subject and a sister, —Bessie, wife of R. E. Lair, of Cynthiana, Kentucky, surviving. By a previous marriage to a Miss Kay, of Fayette county, Robert Dedman became the father of seven children, but one of the number being deceased.

Mr. Dedman's grandfather Dedman was a native of the state of Virginia, who came to the Blue Grass state and located in Fayette county. There his son Robert was reared and received a common school education. While still a young man he decided upon a change of residence and removed to Woodford county where he engaged for six or eight years in the distilling business. He eventually turned his attention to farming, being variously located in Bourbon, Mercer and Woodford counties, and dying in Mercer county. After his death his widow removed to Cynthiana where she lived for the residue of her life.

James C. Dedman was reared amid the pleasant rural surroundings of his father's farm in Mercer county and attended the district school, supplementing his educational discipline with attendance at the high school of Cynthiana. While still a youth he concluded to adopt the profession of law as his own and he began his preparation under Hon. A. H. Word and Judge Kimbrough, noted members of the Kentucky Bar, and then entered the Cincinnati Law School from which he was graduated in June, 1892. He immediately located in Cynthiana in the same office he occupies at the present time and there went through the usual experiences of the young lawyer, no matter how brilliant and well equipped, while awaiting a clientage. He proved successful and in the fall of 1904 sig-

nal mark of the confidence he had inspired in the community was given in his election to the office of commonwealth attorney for the eighteenth judicial district, comprising the counties of Harrison, Nicholas, Pendleton and Robertson. He first assumed the duties of his office January 1, 1905, was subsequently re-elected, and is now serving his second term. He is one of the staunchest and truest of Harrison county Democrats, and has subscribed to the articles of faith of the party since his earliest voting days. He and his wife are members of the Christian church and fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 438.

On December 2, 1897, Mr. Dedman inaugurated a happy life companionship by his union with Mary E. Ashbrook, born in Cynthiana, Kentucky, September 23, 1870. They are the parents of three children, namely: Thomas Ashbrook, born January 12, 1899; Sarah, born October 4, 1900; and Helen H., born January 17, 1904.

Mrs. Dedman is a daughter of Thomas Veach Ashbrook, born near Cynthiana, Kentucky, August 22, 1828, and died September 30, 1874. He was educated in the district schools of his native county and reared upon a farm, becoming familiar with all the details of agricultural work under the guidance of his father and in the school of practical experience. He continued engaged in this occupation until some few years after the termination of the Civil war, when he removed to Cynthiana and there he and his brother, Felix G. Ashbrook, embarked in the distillery business, the plant built by them being known as the Ashbrook Distillery Company. They built up a large and flourishing business, which still exists, it being known at the present time under the same name. T. V. Ashbrook was a man of much prominence in his community and he was several times elected mayor of Cynthiana. He was for several years president of the school board and for years he was an active member of the Christian church. As a farmer, business man, city official, church member and official, and husband and father, he was reliable, honest and true. In politics he was Democratic and very faithful to his party. He had plenty of courage and pluck and when threatened with arrest if he dared to vote at the time of the Civil war, he fearlessly walked to the polls and cast his ballot. He was placed under arrest with a negro guard, but was soon released.

September 3, 1857, Mr. Ashbrook married Artemesia Belles, a native of Indianapolis, Indiana, in which city her birth occurred February 10, 1832. This worthy lady passed on

to her reward October 7, 1904, at her home in Cynthiana, her age at the time of her demise being seventy-two years. They were the parents of the following seven children: Sallie Veach, residing in Cynthiana; Dorcas Sanders, wife of R. B. Hutchcraft, of Paris, Kentucky; Felix Sterling, Studie, Elizabeth and Earl, all deceased; and Mary E., wife of Mr. Dedman. Mrs. Ashbrook was a daughter of John James Belles, who was born October 26, 1781, and died June 5, 1839. Her mother was Dorcas Sanders and she was a daughter of John and Sarah (Grant) Sanders, the latter in turn being a daughter of William Grant and Elizabeth Boone, the latter a sister of the famous Daniel Boone.

William Grant was a son of William Grant I, of Scotland, who married Margery Varnon, of Ireland, a widow with one son. Her father was a rich man with an elegant household and many servants and she, being badly treated at home, ran away to America, where she met the young Scotchman, William Grant, and married him. Young Grant's name was in reality Douglas. In the land of the thistle he had had bestowed upon him a grant of land for a deed of bravery and was thenceforth called the "Grant" Douglas, to distinguish him from others of the same name, and when he came to America he assumed the name of Grant. William Grant II was born in Pennsylvania, in February, 1726, and died in Fayette county, Kentucky, in 1804.

Thomas V. Ashbrook's father, Aaron Ashbrook, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, in 1796 and died in 1855 from cholera in Harrison county, Kentucky. He was married February 18, 1817, his wife, Sallie Veach, having been born in Harrison county, Kentucky in 1798, and died November 16, 1851. They were the parents of seven children. Aaron Ashbrook began life in moderate circumstances as a farmer on Indian Creek. He remained there until 1821 when he removed to Mill Creek, Harrison county, and there lived until his death. By thrift, industry and excellent management he accumulated an exceedingly large property and gave to each of his children four hundred and fifty acres, while at his death seven hundred more were divided among them by the terms of his will. His wife, Sallie Veach, was a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Huff) Veach, and Thomas Veach was a son of John Veach, and his wife, Jane Stewart. Aaron Ashbrook's father, Felix Ashbrook, was born in Virginia and died in Harrison county in 1843 at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Todd, was born in Maryland, and died September, 1838, at the age of

seventy years. Aaron Ashbrook was born, lived and died in the Old Dominion. Felix Ashbrook was one of the valiant soldiers who held the fort at Boonesburg in the war of 1812.

JOHN C. MASON DAY is well known in business circles throughout the state for succeeding in all of his undertakings. He and his brothers inherited large tracts of timber land, but instead of becoming what is known as "land poor," as so many who did the same have become, Mr. Day has emerged a wealthy and influential citizen. The business methods by which he has done this can not fail to interest the commercial world.

Mr. Day was born June 3, 1859, the son of William Day, who was born in Morgan county, Kentucky, August 21, 1821, and who died in Breathitt county, January 28, 1884; the mother of our subject, Phoebe Elleanor Gibbs, was born in Breathitt county, January 30, 1825, and died June 11, 1862. The grandfather was Jesse Day, born at New River, Virginia, January 13, 1802, and he died in Morgan county, Kentucky, April 21, 1883. His wife, Margaret Caskey, was born in Morgan county, Kentucky, May 11, 1802, and died in the same county in 1884. The Caskeys were of Huguenot origin. They came to Kentucky from New York in wagons, settling first on Flat Creek, near Mt. Sterling, in Montgomery county, but moving shortly afterwards to Morgan county, where they located on the Licking river one and one-half miles from West Liberty. The first of the name in Kentucky had run away from his uncle John to whom he was apprenticed in New York, and tried to join the Revolutionary army when only twelve years old, but was promptly returned to his proud but worried uncle.

When Washington was first inaugurated Margaret Caskey's mother took part in the celebration as a flower girl. She and her mother called on Lady Washington. Owing to the straitened times existing after the Revolution, they had little finery in which to adorn themselves, and when telling about it years after, would never fail to describe the pride which prompted, and the difficulty which met her mother in her efforts to make up their homemade silk dresses so as to make a worthy appearance. Another point in the story, as she was accustomed to tell it, was that when they were ushered into the august presence of the first lady of the land, she was quietly knitting in the corner by the fire-place and continued to knit during the whole of the call. They brought with them over the mountains china and utensils rarely found in the back woods at that time, some of which are

still preserved with pride by the family, our subject owning a beautiful old fashioned teapot.

Mr. Day's great-grandfather, John Day, was born June 28, 1760, in Lunenburg county, Virginia, and died on July 16, 1837, in Morgan county, Kentucky. He served throughout the Revolution, enlisting first in October, 1776, when only sixteen years of age, and being mustered out for the last time in September, 1781. He served under Colonels Joseph Cloyd, William Preston and others and took part in a number of engagements with the British and Torys in his section. The last three years he served as spy or Indian ranger, which speaks well for the woodcraft and discretion possessed by a boy of nineteen. Before the Revolution his family suffered, on one of the inroads of the Shawnee Indians, a terrible massacre, several of them being killed or captured. This made such an impression that the story has been handed down to the present day generation. The wife of this Revolutionary hero, named Rebecca Howe, was a woman of great force of character. She was born October 11, 1765, in Pennsylvania, and died March 17, 1856, while a resident of Morgan county, Kentucky.

Our subject's maternal grandfather was Nathan Gibbs, born October 12, 1793, in Burke county, North Carolina, and died November 12, 1882. His wife was Jane Lipps, born August 14, 1797, and died April 24, 1867. John Gibbs, the father of Nathan, was born in South Carolina March 3, 1755, and died March 15, 1847, a resident of Breathitt county, Kentucky. While living in Burke county, North Carolina, in 1780, he enlisted in the Revolution and served three months under Capt. Clark; and in 1781 he was again called out and served several months under Capt. John Couley. John Gibbs was a member of the Legislature of North Carolina during the Revolutionary war and came to Kentucky over the Cumberland Gap road bringing his household effects on pack horses. His wife, Hannah Muchmore, was a cousin of Daniel Boone, and was born February 8, 1757, and died March 17, 1850.

All of Mr. Day's ancestors above noted were farmers and leading men in their time and section. William, his father, was reared on a farm in Morgan county, and educated at private schools. He married on the 18th of June, 1844, and bought land, most of which was virgin forest. Here he lived and followed farming until his death, at which time he owned ten thousand acres of timber land. In 1859 he was elected to the legislature of his state on the Democratic ticket and served



Chas. W. ...



Chas. A. Harbo

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which have had direct bearing upon the commercial and industrial activity and progress of the communities in which he has lived.

Mr. Pearce was born in Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, March 14, 1856, the son of the late Charles B. Pearce, who for over forty years was one of the prominent bankers of Kentucky. Charles B. was born in Poplar Plains, Fleming county, Kentucky, May 27, 1823, and died May 14, 1905. He was the son of William Pearce, who was a native of New Jersey and the son of Samuel Pearce, who came over from England and settled at Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. William Pearce was the Kentucky settler, and located in Fleming county, was twice married and left a large family of children. The mother of our subject was Maria Shultz, a native of Maysville, Kentucky, and the daughter of Christian Shultz, who came to Kentucky from Pennsylvania and married Charlotte Lee, a daughter of General Henry Lee of Virginia, who settled in Mason county, Kentucky. Charles B. Pearce organized the private bank of Pearce & Wallingford, Maysville, of which he later became the sole owner, and converted it into the State National Bank of Maysville, becoming cashier and so continuing for many years.

Charles Duke Pearce attended the Maysville private schools and was prepared for college in Baltimore, Maryland. He attended the University of Virginia from 1873 to 1876, then graduated from Columbia Law School, New York city, in 1878. He began the practice of law in Louisville in 1879. In 1881 he became connected with the Avery Manufacturing Company of Louisville and in 1883 made a business trip around the world for that concern. While on this trip Mr. Pearce made an exhibit of their goods at the India Exposition held at Calcutta and was awarded a gold medal.

On January 1, 1885, Mr. Pearce became vice president and business manager of the Courier-Journal Newspaper Company of Louisville, and so continued until 1895. During the month of November, 1895, Mr. Pearce removed his residence to Maysville and in 1900 succeeded his father as cashier of the State National Bank, a position he still holds. He has become identified with several companies and business enterprises, including his directorate of the Citizens Life Insurance Company. The Citizens National Life Insurance was organized in November, 1909, and Mr. Pearce became vice president of the same. The above companies were merged in 1910, Mr. Pearce continuing as vice presi-

dent of the reorganized company, to the management of which he devotes considerable of his time. He is also president of the Maysville Water Company, and is completing his fifth term as treasurer of Mason county. Mr. Pearce is a popular member of several social clubs, is a prominent member of the lodge of Elks and was president of the Kentucky Elks Association in 1909. He is also a charter member of the Pendennis club of Louisville.

In 1881 Mr. Pearce married Miss Lizzie, daughter of Colonel W. N. Haldeman, of Louisville. She died in 1883, leaving one son, Walter Haldeman Pearce. Mr. Pearce's second marriage was to Roberta White, daughter of Thomas P. White, a merchant of Louisville. To this union two sons have been born: Charles Duke Pearce Jr. and Thomas White Pearce. His life record displays an active connection with many interests which have been directly beneficial to the city and which in their influence have been far reaching and effective. Both his public and private life have been characterized by the utmost fidelity to duty and he stands as a high type of honorable citizenship and straightforward manhood; enjoying the confidence and winning the respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact in business and in public life.

JAMES T. HIGHLAND.—No story of fiction contains more exciting chapters than can be found in the life records of our subject and his immediate ancestors. Pioneer life, the hardships incident to the struggles necessary in the lives of those who have the determination to wrest from the primal earth their birthright and only to be conquered by a great will, hard work, courage and persistence, are all in the history of these brave men. Space forbids an extended account of these and only a short sketch can be given of what if extended would be a most interesting volume.

James T. Highland, an agriculturist in Montgomery county, Kentucky, was born January 5, 1840, the son of Denman and Susanna (Johnson) Highland. The father was born December 19, 1804, and died in April, 1884. He was the son of Denman and Amelia Highland, who emigrated from Maryland to this state near the close of last century and settled in Bourbon county, on the waters of Hinkston creek, not far from McGinnis' Ford. They had fourteen children, the subject's father being the sixth at the time of their settlement. The forests were in a state of nature, with scarcely a tree missing, and the cane grew luxuriously and many kinds of wild animals infested the country. It was a beautiful country, but the establishment of homes in this region therefore meant sacri-

fices, hardships and often death and but few courageous frontiersmen had dared to locate within its borders, so the work of progress and improvement remained to the future, and there was little promise of early development. They were very poor and had but two horses, one of which the wolves killed and the other became entangled in wild grape vines and injured so it died. But, fortunately for them, a horse had strayed from some remote settlement and as no owner could be found the neighbors, knowing of their misfortune and consequent distress, insisted on their taking and using the horse, which they did and were thus enabled to support their young and growing family. They erected their rude house not far from a spring of water and when it was finished and they had become the happy inmates they erected in that humble house an altar unto the Lord, at and around which they dedicated their house to the Lord. They were members of the Methodist church and were truly pious people. Being poor and schools scarce, with but poor teachers, our subject's father had to stay at home and work, altogether receiving only a few months' instruction. When he became of age he left home to make his own living. The morning he started his father followed him to the gate, and as he bade him goodbye he placed a half dollar in his hand and said, "This, my son, with the blessing of God is all I have to give you." He went immediately to Rodger Clemons, who lived at that time in Montgomery county, near Mt. Sterling, and engaged to work for him for seven dollars a month. After one year he went to Illinois, where he remained one year, then returned to Kentucky and worked one year for Mr. Clemons. Sometime during the year he formed the acquaintance of Miss Susanna Johnson, and on February 11, 1830, they were married. They began life very poor, her father giving her a little colored girl and a few things with which to begin housekeeping.

They lived on her father's farm, on the waters of Somerset Creek, for five years, after which they bought a small farm in the bridge's neighborhood. The subject of our sketch still has the deed to this farm, dated 1837. They lived here for one year, when they sold out to go to Indiana, but his wife thinking it best to remain in Kentucky, he bought a small farm, on which he lived forty-nine years, adding to it as he was able. They were the parents of nine children, four of whom are living: Mrs. Fannie Henry, a widow living in Montgomery county, Kentucky; our subject; Mrs. Maria Boyd, a widow living in Montgomery county, Ken-

tucky; Mrs. Leo Gaines, a widow in Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. He was a devoted husband and a fond and affectionate father, a kind and obliging neighbor and a most worthy and excellent citizen. He was a man of large natural and practical good sense, industrious, economical and one of the best financiers in the country. Starting in life poor, by his industry, perseverance and good management he accumulated a goodly portion of this world's goods.

Before he began to divide his property among his children he had bought and paid for five hundred acres of land and at the time of his death he had advanced twenty-seven thousand dollars to his children. He was truthful, honest and just, firm in his convictions of right and prompt in his discharge of all his duties as a citizen. He never had a lawsuit, never took a drink at a bar, played a card or carried a concealed weapon in his life.

Just after he joined the church he took a decided stand against every form of vice and maintained it until his death. In November, 1830, Brother "Raccoon" John Smith was conducting meetings at Somerset, near his house, and at the close of the meeting seventeen were baptized, after which Brother Smith preached at night. At the conclusion of his discourse our subject's father requested the preacher to baptize him on the following morning, and on being asked at what hour, said, "I want to be baptized with the rising of the sun that I may arise to walk in newness of life." Accordingly at a very early hour next morning the thick ice was cut away and as the sun came up from behind the eastern hills he was baptized. He united with the church of Somerset and was a member for forty-seven years, forty-five of which he was an elder and for a number of years he did the baptizing for his church. He was a rigid disciplinarian, an earnest and faithful worker in the social and prayer meetings and for a number of years consecutively he did not miss a single meeting of the church and kept it up until a short time before his death, when his age and other infirmities kept him confined to his room. Being a great lover of the Bible and having been a constant reader, and having heard so much preaching and his house having been for fifty years the preacher's home, he had acquired a large amount of information concerning the scriptures. For several years he had prayed that he might die on Sunday and at the same hour of the day at which he had been baptized. Accordingly on Sunday, the 6th day of the month, at 4 o'clock, he was stricken with paralysis and for two weeks was a great sufferer, and on Sun-

day, the 20th, just as the sun arose, the Lord answered his prayer and once more did his spirit rise to walk in a new life.

Our subject's mother, Susanna Johnson, was born January 27, 1809, in Montgomery county, and died July 4, 1891. She was a daughter of Jacob Johnson, a native of Maryland and one of the early pioneers of Kentucky. She became a member of the Baptist church at Somerset, at the age of thirteen years, and when the reformation took place in 1827, under the leadership of Elder "Raccoon" John Smith, she joined the Christian church and was one of the charter members at Somerset. She was a sister of the late Colonel Thomas Johnson, who was prominent during the war and later served as state senator. When Montgomery county was forest and canebrake, when the hiss and growl of wild animals broke the stillness where now the locomotives scream, when the "log rollin's" and "wood pickings" were the incentives to social gatherings, Mrs. Highland was there an humble handmaiden in the Master's service, helping to plant the germ of Christian civilization that blesses our population to-day.

James T. Highland, our subject, spent his youth at work upon the farm, with the winters spent in school until 1856. When he was sixteen years old he was selected with another boy by Colonel Thomas Johnson to take a trip of eight hundred miles to New Orleans with a consignment of mules. These were driven over to Paducah, Kentucky, and then shipped by boat to New Orleans. This work young Highland followed, trading mules in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana, every winter until September, 1862. He enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in Company B, Second Kentucky cavalry, with George W. Jackson, captain; O. S. Terry, major; and Thomas Johnson, colonel. In 1863 our subject was made assistant commissary sergeant and served continuously in the campaigns of southwest Virginia, Kentucky and east Tennessee. Late in 1863 he went on raids around Pittsburg and Winchester and saw some real service. He was then transferred to the Georgian army and took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and in Wheeler's raid in the rear of Rosecrans' army. In January, 1864, Mr. Highland was with General John Morgan until his death, then with General Basil W. Duke until the close of the war, his parole dated May 2, 1865.

After the war Mr. Highland returned to the old homestead, resolved to be a farmer, a temperance man, a Democrat and a Christian, all of which he has faithfully adhered to.

His start in life was made on fifty acres of land given to him by his father and he has increased that until to-day he owns and operates one thousand acres of fine land and also owns the old homestead.

On December 1, 1870, Mr. Highland married Nannie Furgeson, who died October 13, 1882, and left four children: William P., Jesse P. and Charles, all residents of Montgomery, and Nannie, wife of Lester Lee, who resides with Mr. Highland. On September 6, 1893, Mr. Highland married Mary E. Clay, who died January 15, 1900. Since 1884 Mr. Highland has been a director of Traders National Bank of Mt. Sterling, and at present is its vice-president. He has been a life-long member of Somerset Christian church and an elder since 1873.

HENRY WATSON is one of Mt. Sterling's well-known and influential men, an attorney of note and a loyal son of the Blue Grass state. He was born in Estill county September 19, 1862, and is a son of Samuel R. D. K. and Elizabeth (Hughes) Watson. The former was born in Bath county, Kentucky, in 1835, and died in Estill county in March, 1906. The mother, also a native of Estill county, Kentucky, is still living at the age of sixty-four years. They became the parents of seven children, five of whom are living, the subject being the eldest. C. R., Fred, Ann (wife of Duncan Edwards) and Charles R., all reside in Estill county. Lofa, the wife of Dr. Sherman Lee, is a citizen of Montgomery county.

Mr. Watson's paternal grandfather, Thomas Watson, was a Virginian, and his wife, Susan Sullivan, was born in Ireland. She came to Virginia when seventeen years of age, there met her husband, and after her marriage moved with him to Bath county. Later they came to Estill county, where the grandfather was accidentally killed. The father of the subject was a farmer and throughout the course of his life he was devoted to the interests of the Republican party.

Henry Watson, to quote from his own account, was reared upon a farm hidden in the woods. He took advantage of common school opportunities, and remained upon the home farm until his eighteenth year, and when quite young was made deputy marshal of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, which position he held until he had the misfortune to lose a foot in an accident. He moved to Mt. Sterling in 1884, and has remained here to the present time and been identified with its various interests. Among these was the telephone business, and he has also been engaged in real estate enterprises. While interested in

the telephone business he assisted in organizing the Independent Company in Winchester, Jackson, Beattyville, Richmond, Clay City and Morehead, being, indeed, a pioneer in that line. He also owned a one-half interest in the Clay City Exchange.

For some years during his spare time Mr. Watson had read law, and on April 17, 1896, he was admitted to the bar, and in the profession his readiness in debate and mastery of any subject he handles entitles him to much consideration. His ability and trustworthiness have been honored and recognized by the gift of several public offices. He served four years on the city council, and was at one time revenue agent for Montgomery county, Kentucky. He enjoys no small amount of popularity as a lodge man, being a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having three times been elected grand foreman of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. He is a member of the Christian church and has given life-long allegiance to the policies and principles of the Democratic party, being willing to undertake any mission within his power for the sake of the cause.

In November, 1882, Mr. Watson laid the foundation of a happy married life by his union with Frances Frazer, daughter of Aaron and Matilda (Adams) Frazer. This estimable lady was born in 1860 and died in September, 1905, her nativity having occurred in Estill county. The subject and his wife were the parents of five children, three of whom are living at the present day. These three sons, Carlyle B., Wilton C. and Clancy, are at home. Mr. Watson was a second time married, on August 21, 1906, the lady to become his wife being Miss Florence Joyce, a daughter of Richard Joyce, of Clark county, Kentucky, and a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky. They have one child, a little daughter named Laura Elizabeth.

WILLIAM HENRY CORD.—In the death of William Henry Cord not only the community in which his interests were centered but the entire state of Kentucky lost a splendid citizen of the truest type, an educator of the most enlightened character, and the Christian church, of which he was a presiding elder and an ordained minister, one of its pillars. Born in Mason county November 6, 1864, on April 10, 1910, when in the prime of life, he

"Gave

His body to the pleasant country's earth,
And his pure soul unto his captain, Christ,
Under whose colors he had fought so long."

The parents of William Henry Cord were both Kentuckians and both father and mother

were of Fleming county, the names of these worthy citizens being Henry Thomas and Susan (Bently) Cord. When the subject was a young lad they removed to Mason county and secured a farm, and it was amid rural scenes that his youth was passed. Upon a foundation consisting of the knowledge and discipline to be obtained in the district schools he erected a superstructure of higher education and in 1881 was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts from the Kentucky Classical and Business College, and also availed himself of the advantages of a correspondence course conducted by the Bryant and Stratton Business College of Louisville, Kentucky. After teaching for two years in the county schools he received the degree of A. M. from Hiram College at Hiram, Ohio. He then started a school at May's Lick and devoted his energies to its instruction for a time. In 1887 he accepted a position as bookkeeper at Owington and in 1890 removed to Hazelgreen, Wolf county, Kentucky, where he assumed charge of a mission school conducted by the Christian Women's Board of Missions of the Christian church. This school, which began its existence with eleven pupils, through his good judgment and unflagging zeal eventually became one of the best schools in the state.

In 1906 Mr. Cord came to Mt. Sterling and established a school to which he gave the title, Collegiate Institute, this opening with sixty-eight pupils. The new and modern building which housed it was completed in September, 1909, but he lived to enjoy its advantages only a few months. For years he had been an elder in the Christian church and in 1890 he was ordained and during his residence at Hazelgreen preached in connection with his school work. His charges were Camargo and Somerset churches, and he discoursed before Somerset congregations on Sundays and before Camargo church on the afternoons on alternate Sundays. One of the fields in which his influence was most potently known was in Sunday-school work, in which he took a heart-felt interest, and he was president of the Sunday-school Association of this district.

A man of large physical presence and splendid physique, his strength was great and he had never been ill in his life, so that his dropping dead in the school room was an even greater shock to his many devoted friends than it might otherwise have been. He was a prodigious worker of the type who never give to themselves a spare moment and he literally worked himself to death. His death cost the community one of its best educators

and honored Christian citizens, but his memory will remain green for many a day.

On June 15, 1887, Mr. Cord laid the foundation of an ideally happy married life by his union with Edith Ireland, born September 5, 1866, at Bainbridge, Indiana. She is the daughter of Thomas A. and Susan (Black) Ireland, the father born in Owen county, Kentucky, February 26, 1826, and died in 1888, and the mother born in Bourbon county in 1835. She survives and makes her home with Mrs. Cord. Mr. and Mrs. Ireland united their hands and fortunes in marriage in the year 1852. In February, 1846, the father enlisted at Georgetown, Kentucky, and served as a cavalryman during the Mexican war. Less than a decade later when the question which had been debated on thousands of platforms, which had been discussed in countless publications, which thundered from innumerable pulpits, and caused in their congregations the bitter strife and dissension to which only cases of conscience can give rise, was about to be settled in the life and death conflict upon the battlefield he enlisted in a company in the Confederate service and was made captain, the company being a part of Humphrey Marshall's command. He was captured near Nashville, Tennessee, put in prison for a while and then taken to Louisville, where for fourteen months he was incarcerated at Camp Chase. He was ill and in generally serious condition of health and his brave and faithful wife journeyed to Washington, D. C., where she obtained a personal interview with President Lincoln and a pardon for him. With this she returned to Louisville, secured her husband's release and took him to her former home in Indiana, where he recovered his health. They subsequently returned to Owington. Mrs. Ireland, as said before, still lives to tell of her meeting with "Father Abraham," whom she adores and venerates beyond all other heroes. For eight years previous to the Civil war Mr. Ireland was sheriff of Owen county and for twenty-four years was county clerk.

Mrs. Cord was educated at North Middletown, Kentucky, and spent one year at North Traverse, Missouri. She proved a helpmeet to her husband in no uncertain sense and from 1890 to 1899 assisted him in the school at Hazelgreen, teaching music among other things. They became the parents of three children, all sons, whose names are Robert, Raymond and William.

Robert Cord, the eldest son, was born June 9, 1888, at Owington, Kentucky, and received his education under the tutelage of his father. He graduated at Hazelgreen when six-

teen years of age and then matriculated at the Transylvania University at Lexington and was graduated there. He taught at Mt. Sterling and was principal of the city schools at the time of his father's death. Upon that sad event he also assumed the responsibilities of his father's place and conducted both until the close of the school year. He has now permanently taken up his father's work where it was left and expects and hopes to carry on the work as it was started, his character and ability making this indeed fortunate for all concerned.

JOHN O'KELLY, of Ashland, Boyd county, Kentucky, is a loyal and public-spirited citizen and is decidedly one of the most enterprising manufacturers and business men of this section of the fine old Blue Grass state. He is president of the O'Kelly Brick Company and is president and general manager of the John O'Kelly Construction Company, both of which concerns were exploited and incorporated by him.

A native son of Ashland, Mr. O'Kelly was born on the 30th of April, 1860, and is a scion of fine old Irish stock. His parents, Michael and Margaret (O'Kelly) O'Kelly, were both born in Galway county, Ireland, the former in 1822 and the latter in 1825. The father was reared to maturity on a farm in his native land and when twenty-three years of age, in 1845, he decided to seek his fortunes in the New World, emigrating to the United States in the year 1845. He embarked on a sail boat and spent six weeks on the voyage, eventually landing at New Orleans, Louisiana, whence he went to Mobile, where he remained for a short time. About 1852 he came to Kentucky, locating in Mason county, where he secured a position in connection with railroad construction, having charge of men for contractors on one of the early railroads. Subsequently he established his home at Maysville and in 1854 he came to Ashland, which town was just being platted. Here he engaged in the general contracting work on his own responsibility and continued to be identified with that line of enterprise until his death. At times he carried on extensive business projects, including railroad work, streets, country roads, etc. For about twenty years he was interested in a general merchandise business at Ashland. While at Maysville, Kentucky, he met and married his wife, who was a neighbor and playmate of his youth in Ireland. Michael O'Kelly was summoned to the life eternal on the 25th of July, 1895, at the age of seventy-three years, and his cherished and devoted wife, who long survived him, passed away on the 12th of March, 1907, at the age of eighty-

two years. Mr. and Mrs. O'Kelly became the parents of seven children, five of whom are living.

John O'Kelly was the fifth in order of birth in a family of seven children and he received his early educational training in the parochial schools of Ashland. While still a youth he was associated with his father for a couple of years in contracting work and later he entered a nail mill, where he worked as nail feeder for about four years. On attaining to his legal majority he began to do contract work on his own account and for two years he was in partnership with the late Judge Savage. During 1884-5 Mr. O'Kelly had charge of the city street department, having been appointed to that position by the city council. In 1886 he engaged in the livery and ice business, in which enterprise he was eminently successful, following the same for some eight years. In 1895 he purchased the harness and buggy business from John B. Sanford and operated the same for four years, and in the meantime, in 1897, he became the owner of a small brick yard, which has since been developed into an immense, thriving concern. In 1905 the manufacturing of fire brick was added to the latter project and at the present time, in 1911, the daily capacity of the brick plant is twelve thousand fire brick and thirty thousand red brick. It is a macadam brick manufacturing plant and the article produced is of the very best quality, the business territory covering northeastern Kentucky and West Virginia. The market for the fire clay and the fire brick is principally in the south, largely Alabama and Georgia, although some shipments are also made to Illinois. The plant was operated in the name of John O'Kelly until 1905, when it was incorporated under the laws of the state with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, its first official corps consisting of: John O'Kelly, president; Edward O'Kelly (deceased), vice president and general manager; Thomas J. Brady, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors was as follows: John O'Kelly, T. J. Brady, Edward V. O'Kelly and J. M. Hutton. At the present time E. V. O'Kelly is vice president and general manager and the concern is known under the name of the O'Kelly Brick Company. At the same time that the above company was formed Mr. O'Kelly organized the John O'Kelly Construction Company, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, for the purpose of building street railways, streets, sewers, etc. The latter concern was the outgrowth of the contracting business which Mr. O'Kelly had carried on for a number of years, during which time, in 1901, he constructed the

electric car line from Parkersburg, West Virginia, to Marietta, Ohio, connecting those two places with a splendid rapid transit line. The Construction Company of which Mr. O'Kelly of this sketch has always been the head has successfully engineered many large contracts in general railway contracting in steam and electric lines, and it is one of the best known concerns of its kind in the state.

In his political convictions Mr. O'Kelly has always been aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Democratic party, in the local councils of which he has long been an important and active factor. In 1885 he was appointed deputy county clerk, in which office he served with the utmost proficiency for two years, at the expiration of which he resigned in order to accept the position of deputy sheriff. In the latter capacity he served for four years when, in 1892, he was elected sheriff of Boyd county. In 1894 he was candidate for re-election to the office of sheriff but owing to the normal Republican majority in this section he met with defeat. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and in his religious faith he is a zealous communicant of the Catholic church. Mr. O'Kelly's remarkable success in life is the outcome of his own well directed endeavors. He is a man of marked business ability, great thrift and unusual perseverance—a veritable captain of industry. As a citizen, business associate and friend his life has been irreproachable and he is extensively known as a man of high ideals and fine moral fiber.

On the 25th of October, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. O'Kelly to Miss Margaret Moriarity, a native of Ashland and a daughter of Patrick Moriarity, who was long a pioneer citizen and well known business man in Boyd county. Mr. and Mrs. O'Kelly have two children, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated—Edward V., who is now associated with his father in business, was graduated in the local parochial schools and in Georgetown University, at Washington, D. C.; and Marguerite, who is now attending the Winona Seminary, at Winona, Minnesota. Mrs. O'Kelly is a woman of inherent graciousness and refinement and she is also a communicant in the Catholic church.

JOSIAH MOSS TERRY.—The ancestry of Josiah Moss Terry as far back as their history can be traced in the annals of America are noted for the sterling traits of character which mark the valuable citizen of this great republic. At all times they have been ready to uphold righteous and just laws, to promote the welfare of the land of their nativity, and, if needful, to



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lay down their lives on the altar of her liberty and maintenance.

Josiah Moss Terry, treasurer and secretary of the Sinking Fund Commission of the city of Louisville, is a native of the Blue Grass state, having been born in Glasgow, Barren county, Kentucky, on March 11, 1843, the son of John and Mary Jane (Moss) Terry. Mr. Terry, our subject, is the descendant of an old and distinguished American family, and a brief account of his immediate ancestors will not be inappropriate in this sketch. His great-grandfather, Nathaniel Terry, of Antrim Parish, Halifax county, Virginia, was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Dinwiddie, and afterwards sheriff of the county. He was for some years a member of the House of Burgesses, a member of the Virginia Convention of May 6, 1776, and was present when Patrick Henry made his famous speech on that occasion. His bonds as sheriff of Halifax county, given to George III, are still on record in the archives of Virginia. The records also show that he presided in the last court held by the justices under King George III, April term, 1776, and at the first court held under the commonwealth of Virginia, July 18, 1776. His military record in the Revolutionary war is as follows: Nathaniel Terry, Virginia, First Lieutenant, Fourteenth Virginia, December 2, 1776. Regiment designated Tenth Virginia, September 14, 1778. Captain Lieutenant, March 12, 1779. Regiment Quartermaster, March 31, 1779. Captain, December 15, 1779. Taken prisoner at Charleston May 12, 1780. Transferred and sent to Virginia, February 12, 1781, and served until the close of the war. His son, William Morris Terry, was the grandfather of Josiah Moss Terry and was a pioneer of Kentucky, settling in Todd county at an early date. John Terry, the father of our subject, came to Louisville with his family when Josiah was quite young and engaged in mercantile business.

Josiah M. Terry received his education in the schools of Louisville and began a business career in 1859. In 1862 he was appointed a captain of commissary of subsistence in the United States army, which position he held until 1865, when he resigned from the service. During his connection with the department a very large part of the supplies for the entire Federal forces passed through Mr. Terry's hands. After his resignation, he entered his father's grocery store in Louisville and continued there until January 1, 1873. On August 1, 1875, Mr. Terry was chosen treasurer and secretary of the Sinking Fund Commission, which position he now holds.

Ever true to the duties of citizenship, taking

a lively interest in all that affects the welfare of his city and state, it is but natural that Mr. Terry should have been called upon to serve in positions of distinctive public trust and responsibility. His purpose has ever been commendable, his actions manly, his conduct sincere and above all his life has been influenced by a sense of conscientious obligation concerning his relations to his fellow men and his duties of citizenship.

REV. N. N. GOSSELIN.—The life of the subject of this sketch has been one of signal activity and devotion in the field of his labor and he has worked for the good of his parish and his fellow beings along the paths of uprightness, religion and education with a zeal which has made his life one worthy of emulation. He has not only shown marked capability and earnestness in his clerical work but has manifested an administrative ability which has been potent in insuring the temporal welfare of his parish, and he is held in high esteem for his devotion to the cause and for his able service in his holy calling as a priest of the church.

Father Gosselin, pastor of the Holy Family Catholic church at Ashland, was born in St. Pierre D'Orleans, Quebec, Canada, in 1846, the son of Laurent and Marguerite (Godbout) Gosselin, also natives of Canada, whose ancestors came from Normandy and were of French descent. His father was a farmer and he and his wife made their home in Canada during their lives. Our subject was reared on the farm and assisted through many days of hard work. He attended the parochial school and later became a student at Quebec and also at Bourbonnais, Illinois, at St. Viateur College. He graduated and was ordained in 1882 for the diocese of Covington, Kentucky. He was appointed assistant priest at Ashland, Kentucky, of the Holy Family Parish in 1882, and a year later became pastor at Verona, Kentucky. In 1886 he was sent to Jellico, Tennessee, and two years later returned to Ashland as pastor, where he has since remained. To his energy is due much of the good and successful condition of the church and parish affairs generally.

It will be interesting to read a slight sketch of the history of the church with which Father Gosselin has been connected for over twenty-two years. Prior to the organization of the church in Ashland missionary services were held by Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, and Father Oswald, of Covington, Kentucky, the latter being the first missionary there. In 1854 a lot was bought by Father O'Neil at the time Ashland was laid out, and in 1856 a small brick church was built, which was later

used for school purposes. The first resident priest was Father H. G. Allan in 1859, succeeded by Father Lambert Young in 1863, the next in turn being Father Melnery.

In 1807 the foundation of the new church was laid by Father C. L. O'Brien, and was completed by him in 1876. Under his administration he bought most of the lots which now comprise the entire city block occupied by the church and buildings. The church is still in use and is one of the finest in the town. Father O'Brien did much in developing the early work in the church. In 1878 Father L. G. Clermont became pastor and governed the parish until 1888, and during this time he built the parochial residence. Father Clermont was a man much beloved by all who knew, and came in contact with him. In 1878 begins the record of events that have been accomplished by the Sisters of St. Frances, those women whose entire lives are devoted to others and their needs. The beginning was a school established in the old church building and a small frame structure. The school progressed to such an extent that more accommodation was necessary and in 1891 the present fine, modern, two-story brick school building was erected, under the administration of Father N. N. Gosselin, who succeeded Father Clermont in 1888 and has continued to serve ever since.

The sisters have accomplished much good; Sister Matilda had the honor of establishing the first school; Sister Anastasia is still the principal and head of the commercial department, which she established fifteen years ago, and she has no doubt done more for the success of the school than any other person of the acknowledged benefactors of the institution; Sister Assisi, who is the head of the musical department, which position she has held for a number of years, is one of the most successful teachers in the school. There is also a primary department in connection with the school. In 1900 the sisters' residence was built by Father Gosselin, the building and grounds modern and up to date. The parish and congregation are prosperous and in a most encouraging condition, and consists of about two hundred families.

Father Gosselin has contributed largely to the development and success during the past twenty years to the schools and church, during which time the beautiful grounds and modern buildings have been established. He has been indefatigable in promoting the growth both of the temporal and spiritual welfare of the parish over which he is placed in charge, a man of high intellectuality, his life has been useful as a priest and man and

this resume of his career will be read with interest to all who have had cognizance of his efforts.

JOHN HENRY MASON is a man held in high respect and consideration in this part of Kentucky, the worthy son of a father whose name stood for citizenship of the highest character. At present one of the foremost agriculturists and cattle raisers of Montgomery county, he has in the past been identified with many important enterprises, among these being the founding of that well-known sheet, the *Mt. Sterling Advocate*. Mr. Mason was born in the county which still claims his residence, the date of his nativity having been September 2, 1843. He was the son of Captain John Mason, whose career will be briefly sketched in ensuing paragraphs, and of his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Henry.

Mr. Mason's father was summoned to the life eternal when he was a lad but twelve years of age and he was reared by his guardian, William Scott. He received his education in the private school of I. W. Fox, and his youth, like that of the other young men of the day, was marred by the bitter strife and dissension which preceded the Civil war, when about every fireside in the land, in the conversation of friends and neighbors, and deeper still, in the secret of millions of human hearts, the battle of opinion was waging. When the first guns were fired at Fort Sumter Mr. Mason twice tried to enlist, and failing, returned home.

He married very early, before he became eighteen years of age, Margaret C. Nelson becoming his bride on March 13, 1862. Mrs. Mason was born at Grassy Lick and is the daughter of William and Ann (Smith) Nelson.

Compared to the usual young couple Mr. and Mrs. Mason were very well equipped when they cast their barque upon the seas of matrimony, having about three thousand dollars in capital, and before Mr. Mason had reached his twentieth year he also owned about two hundred acres of land. Their home place was that of Mrs. Mason's father and she had twenty-five acres in her own right. There the subject began his agricultural endeavors and by the exercise of hard work and thrift he came to own seven hundred acres of fine land.

In 1885 Mr. Mason removed to Louisville to educate his children, but found the step to have been inexpedient in some respects, for he was too far away from his farm to be able to give it sufficient oversight. Consequently in 1886 he brought his goods and chattels to Mt. Sterling, where for two years he dealt in

tobacco. It was in 1890 that he and Dr. C. W. Harris organized and founded the *Mt. Sterling Advocate*, which was speedily recognized as a live and progressive publication, and they successfully presided over its destinies until the year 1893, when they sold it.

Some one has defined success as accepting the worst that fate can deal and winning courage from it and not despair, and by this test Mr. Mason has been the most successful of men. His career had previously been plain sailing, but now through a disastrous investment in mining stock he lost at one time fifteen thousand dollars, having sold his farm in the meantime. The hard times of 1893 also crippled him severely, but in the face of these trials he never lost his courage. In 1893 he had sufficiently recovered from his losses to purchase two hundred and seventy-five acres of his old farm, and upon that tract he and his family took up their residence. This he has improved to the highest point and it is considered to be one of the best kept and cleanest farms in the county. For some years before he left his farm Mr. Mason was engaged in the Short Horn cattle business, and his particular pride at the present is his corn, which has taken several premiums. He engages for the most part in general farming.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason have given twelve good citizens to the United States, two of them being deceased. The following is an enumeration: Nelson, a citizen of Bourbon county; Dr. C. L., who is deceased; James F., who lives in DeSoto, Kansas; Anna, wife of J. C. Ramsey, a resident of Winchester, Kentucky; Elizabeth, wife of W. H. Ramsey, of Montgomery county, Kentucky; Robert A., of Grassy Lick, Kentucky; Fannie J., deceased; Talitha Cuma, wife of C. D. Powell, of Florida; Mary P., wife of Oliver Howell, of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky; Luther, of Montgomery county; Allie F., wife of Herbert Copping, of Chicago, Illinois; and W. A., of Montgomery county. Mr. and Mrs. Mason are members of the Grassy Lick Methodist Episcopal church, South, and are generous supporters of its many good causes. He is part and parcel of the so-called "Solid South," having ever given allegiance to the Democratic party.

Captain John Mason, father of John Henry Mason, was a native of Virginia, having been born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, February 29, 1776, shortly after the shot was fired "which echoed round the world." His parents were John and Anna Shirley, the father being a Revolutionary soldier, who at the close of the war emigrated to Kentucky, probably setting stake in the Blue Grass state

about the year 1785. With his family this pioneer settled in Fayette county, but the son who was also his namesake settled in Montgomery county when young and there followed building and contracting. By the exercise of infinite energy, thrift and industry he accumulated money enough to purchase a farm two miles northwest of Mt. Sterling, and upon this homestead he kept "bachelor's hall" for many years and dispensed a most generous hospitality. He was a man of business acumen and far sighted in his farming, and he was convinced of the advisability of keeping the best breed of horses, cattle, sheep and jacks. It was one of his keenest interests and at one time he paid the unprecedented price of five hundred dollars for an imported Merino ram, while it was likewise his distinction to introduce the breeding and rearing of jack and jennet stock in Montgomery county.

He was a loyal patriotic American, of the sort the nation likes to call typical, and his patriotism was by no means of the merely rhetorical order. In 1813, at the time of the war with Great Britain, he raised a volunteer company of which he was made lieutenant. He accumulated property and at one time was the owner of more horses and lots in Mt. Sterling than any other one man, and many of these at his death passed as a heritage to his children.

In 1824, through the failure of Colonel Thomas Dye Owings, to whom he was largely bound as surety, he became involved in financial troubles from which his sound practical sense and unconquerable will rescued him without serious loss. Colonel Owings' failure was for sixty thousand dollars.

The distinguishing traits of Captain Mason's character were his indomitable courage, his love of truth, his freedom from guile and his devotion to his friends—truly an equipment difficult to surpass in nobility. If his friends had faults Captain Mason was the last to see them and he never deserted them in their hour of need, and although he may have been implacable toward his enemies, he was never unjust to them. Politically he was a Democrat of the straightest type, a state's rights man of the Jeffersonian school. His stability and worth were recognized and he was elected and served Montgomery county in the lower branch of the legislature. Many years before his death this estimable gentleman joined the Christian church, and he died a consistent member of its communion on August 25, 1855.

Captain Mason married late in life, the noble woman who became his wife and the mother of his children being Elizabeth, the

daughter of Captain John and Rebecca Henry. The marriage of Captain and Mrs. Henry was celebrated September 22, 1836, and six children were born to them. Anna became the wife of James W. Cluke, of Caldwell county, Kentucky, and survives him. Emily married J. D. Hazelrigg and lives in Mt. Sterling. Elizabeth, widow of H. G. Hurt, resides in Montgomery county. John H. was the fourth in order of birth. Andrew J. died in 1854. James W. resides in Montgomery county. Mrs. Mason married again, her second husband being William M. Patton and the date of their union May 14, 1857. To this union was born one son, now deceased.

Captain Mason received his education in the old Transylvania College at Lexington, from which famous institution he was graduated. He was a contractor at one time, working in Frankfort, Kentucky. In addition to his service in the war of 1812 he also served in the Mexican war, as a member of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky Regiment, and he later served as captain under Andrew Jackson.

HUGH W. POAGE.—In the city which represented his home during practically his entire life occurred the birth and death of Hugh William Poage, who was descended from the old pioneer Poages, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who immigrated to the United States in the early Colonial era of our national history and representatives of whom were prominent in public affairs in Virginia, whence a colony came to Kentucky about the year 1781. Concerning the Poage family further data are given in the sketch dedicated to Hugh Calvin Poage, father of him whose name introduces this review.

Hugh William Poage was born at Ashland, Boyd county, Kentucky, on the 22d of August, 1854, the year the city was founded and platted. His death occurred on the 3d of June, 1904. He was the oldest child of Hugh Calvin and Sarah (Davenport) Poage, and concerning his brothers and sisters the following brief record is here incorporated—Nannie Rebecca died at the age of six months; Minnie is the wife of J. H. Eba and resides at Ashland; Margaret Anna is on the staff of the *Ashland Daily Independent* and maintains her home in this city; Thomas Hoge is a druggist in the city of Chicago, Illinois; James is an attorney in the same city; Virginia is the wife of F. R. Henderson, a wholesale grocer at Ashland; Katharine is the wife of E. H. Townsend, of Cleremont county, Ohio; Louise is a popular and successful teacher in the public schools of Boyd county, Kentucky; and Robert H. is a resident of Los

Angeles, California. Mr. Poage, of this notice, received but meager educational training in his youth and when eighteen years of age he began to work on the wharf boat at Ashland, continuing to be thus engaged for several years and eventually serving in the capacity of freight clerk and collector. During 1875-6 he was employed at the Buena Vista and Princess Iron furnaces by the firm of Culbertson, Means & Culbertson, leading iron manufacturers at that time. From 1883 to 1885 he worked in the internal revenue office of central Kentucky and while thus engaged he began the study of law. On retiring from the revenue service he returned to his home in Ashland, where he was admitted to the bar of the state in December, 1886, after examination by Circuit Judge John M. Burns, Colonel L. T. Moore and Colonel F. H. Bruning. He initiated the active practice of his profession at Ashland and in a short time succeeded in building up a large and lucrative clientage, in whose behalf he exerted his every energy, proving an able and versatile attorney and skilled counselor. In 1890 he was elected to the office of city attorney of Ashland and in 1893 he was chosen as his own successor for a term of four years. Subsequently he was elected to fill the unexpired term of W. S. Hager as county judge, to which office he was later re-elected, being incumbent thereof at the time of his death, in 1904. He had previously served with the utmost efficiency as a member of the city council, in which connection he did much to advance the general welfare and to introduce various needed improvements for the good of the city.

During his residence in Ashland Judge Poage was engaged in the insurance business for some twenty-six years and at the time of his demise he had the oldest agency in the city. He was a man universally admired, respected and beloved by his fellow men, was genial, jovial, the acme of honesty and generally a prime favorite in the city which so long represented his home. He was a splendid lawyer, a sagacious politician and above all a friend to the poor and downtrodden. Politically he was a staunch Republican and he manifested a deep and sincere interest in public affairs early in life, doing much for the success of his party and for the victory of his political friends. In a fraternal way he was affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees, in each of which he was a valued and appreciative member.

On the 1st of April, 1881, was celebrated

the marriage of Judge Poage to Miss Lauretta Shaw, a native of Gallipolis, Ohio, and a daughter of John W. and Ariadne (Jeffers) Shaw. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Poage were early pioneers in the old Buckeye state, where representatives of the family were identified principally with agricultural pursuits. Judge and Mrs. Poage became the parents of two children,—Paul, who is clerk of the circuit court in Boyd county; and Judith, who is now the wife of Harry Brooks Vaughan, of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he is employed on the editorial staff of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. Judge Poage was summoned to eternal rest on the 3d of June, 1904, at which time the city suffered the loss of one of its most loyal and public-spirited citizens, one whose highest ambition had ever been to foster progress and development and to be of service to his fellow men. Mrs. Poage is now living in Ashland, Kentucky.

Paul Poage was born at Ashland, January 1, 1882, and in this city he was reared and educated, his schooling consisting of such advantages as were afforded in the public and parochial schools. After being graduated in the local high school he entered Washington & Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, where he was registered as a student for two years, at the expiration of which he was matriculated in Center College, at Danville, Kentucky, in the law department of which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1905, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately after graduation he resided at Lexington, Kentucky, for a time and he then returned to Ashland, where he began the practice of his profession. The day he opened his law office in this city he earned a fee of twenty-five dollars. He continued in active practice until his election as clerk of the circuit court of Boyd county, in the fall of 1909, since which time he has devoted his entire attention to the responsibilities of his office. He is an uncompromising Republican in his political proclivities and his future holds great promise for a splendid political career. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity at Washington & Lee University, and is a member of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks at Ashland. The religion of the Poage family has ever been of the Presbyterian denomination.

On the 6th of July, 1906, Mr. Poage was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Helen Bester, a native of Ironton, Ohio. She is a daughter of William J. Bester, who was formerly engaged in the iron business at

Ironton. To Mr. and Mrs. Poage has been born one daughter, Sarah Eliza.

JOHN J. K. MONTAGUE.—It is especially fitting that in a work giving the history of the men of the state and of many cities of that state, that the chief executive of one of those cities should have especial mention, and with that view it is with pleasure that the name of John J. K. Montague, the mayor of Catlettsburg, is presented to the readers of these biographies as a man who has met with creditable success in politics, business, social life and finances. A short resume of his life will be appropriate and meet with the approval of his friends.

John J. K. Montague was born in Dover, Mason county, Kentucky, on May 4, 1849, the son of William W. and Mary S. (Watson) Montague, natives of Cumberland county, Virginia, where they were reared, and they were married in Brown county, Ohio, in which place they resided a short time, next removing to Mason county, Kentucky, in 1837. The father was a dealer in tobacco in Virginia, where he also worked at carpentry. In 1850 he located near Catlettsburg, where he operated a small country store for several years and in 1870 was elected jailer of Boyd county, locating in Catlettsburg that same year, and helped the office for four years. He died in Catlettsburg in 1886, at the age of eighty-four years. When a young man he was captain of a militia company for several years, but was never in active service, and was always known as captain and recognized as one of the best drill masters in this section. During the Civil war the Captain's sympathies were with the southern cause, but he opposed secession. He was a member of the Christian church, as was also his wife, who died at the age of eighty-four in 1898. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom are dead, the subject of this sketch being the seventh in order of birth.

John J. K. Montague was reared in Boyd county, Kentucky, receiving his preliminary literary education in the public school and later attending Powell Academy. When a young man he began the study of law in Judge G. N. Brown's office, Catlettsburg, and was admitted to practice in 1873. He opened an office in Catlettsburg and has been in active practice ever since. Mr. Montague is a member of the Kentucky State Bar Association. In politics he is a Democrat and an active worker for the party, for many years the chairman of the County Committee. He was county attorney for two terms, from

1882 to 1890, and in 1893 was appointed postmaster under President Cleveland and served four and one-half years. In November, 1897, Mr. Montague was elected mayor and served one term of four years, and in 1909 was again elected to that office, without opposition, for another term of four years.

Mr. Montague is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter. In 1885, April 21st, he was married to Virginia A. Williams, a native of Missouri, reared and educated in Boyd county, Kentucky, a daughter of the late Samuel P. Williams, of an old Kentucky family. They are the parents of three daughters: John Immogene, Mary Mercedes and Grace Anna, the latter a graduate of Oxford College, Oxford, Ohio. Mary M. married Dr. W. S. Gilmer of Pulaski, Virginia. Mrs. Gilmer formerly taught music at Russell College, Lebanon, Virginia, having received a thorough musical education at Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina. Mr. Montague is a member of the Christian church.

ROBERT MINTER FERGUSON, to whose life history we now direct attention, has by earnest endeavor attained a marked success in business affairs, has gained the respect and confidence of men and is recognized as one of the distinctively representative citizens of Louisville. He is the manager of the Traveler's Insurance Company's branch office at Louisville, Kentucky, for the liability department, and manager for the Traveler's Indemnity Company with offices in the Paul Jones Building.

Mr. Ferguson was born on the 24th of September, 1872, in Goodson (now Bristol), Virginia. He is the son of Samuel Robert Ferguson who was a native of Norfolk, Virginia, he being the only child of Samuel Ferguson, who himself was an only child. The mother of our subject was Annette Cornelia Drummond, who was a native of Petersburg, Virginia, the daughter of Samuel Drummond, who was a native of France, of Scotch parentage. The family had lived in France for over one hundred years, having refuged from Scotland at an early date. Samuel Drummond was a special envoy of the Confederate government to France, and died from cold contracted when running the blockade on his return to this country. In 1871 the parents removed to Bristol, Virginia, the father engaging in the hardware business, in which he continued for thirty years. After the death of his wife, in 1904, he removed to Birmingham, Alabama, where he now resides.

Mr. Robert M. Ferguson received his preliminary schooling in the public schools, fur-

ther pursuing his studies at King's College, Bristol, and at Emory and Henry College. He became a stenographer, and while active in that line, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was later made claim agent of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company. In 1901 he became claim investigator for the United States Casualty Company in New York city. In May, 1902, he became adjuster for the Traveler's Insurance Company at Indianapolis for Kentucky and Indiana. On the 11th of January, 1903, he came to Louisville to take his present position.

Mr. Ferguson is a Mason in high standing, and in his life exemplifies the teachings of the craft, which is founded upon the principles of the brotherhood of mankind. He is a past master of Shelby Lodge, No. 162, F. & A. M., Bristol, Virginia, past high priest of E. H. Gill Chapter, No. 50, R. A. M., of Bristol, Virginia, past grand high priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Virginia, past eminent commander, Johnson Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templars, of Virginia and by affiliation past commander of Louisville Commandery, No. 1, K. T., Thirty-second degree Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Grand Consistory of Kentucky, and a member of Kosair Temple, N. M. S. He is also grand aide-de-camp of the Grand Consistory of Kentucky, A. A. S. R., and second lieutenant of Kilwinning Council, Knights Kadosh, No. 1.

Mr. Ferguson married Miss Delle Lockett, the daughter of Captain E. F. Lockett, of Crewe, Nottoway county, Virginia. To them have been born the following children: Lucy Lockett, aged ten years, Robert Minter Jr., and Cornelia Drummond, twins, aged two years. In religion Mr. Ferguson is a Methodist and his wife is a Baptist. Mr. Ferguson is a man of excellent business and executive ability and has that keen discrimination and sagacity in business affairs which, when combined with energy and industry, leads to success, and the company which he represents finds him a valued factor in the control of their business in this section.

REV. ZEPHANIAH MEEK.—The life of the Rev. Zepaniah Meek demonstrates that if a man is determined to rise in the world there is nothing that can prevent it, and as an illustration of this a sketch of his career will be of use and therefore beneficial to all young men.

Rev. Meek was born in Johnson county, Kentucky, on April 4, 1833, the son of Isaac and Sarah (Ward) Meek, natives of Virginia, the former born August 20, 1810, and died in Johnson county, Kentucky, October 28, 1878, and the latter, born October 1, 1811,



R. W. Ferguson

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and died July 9, 1880. Isaac Meek came to Kentucky when young with his parents, who settled in Johnson county and later went to Arkansas, where they made a home, the father of Isaac being William Meek. Isaac grew to manhood in Johnson county, Kentucky, married there and settled at the mouth of Greasy Creek, where he made a home for the remainder of his life. His wife was the daughter of Shadrach and Louisa Ward, and was a woman of strong mind and great force of character, of sweet Christian spirit, a model of industry, thrift and economy, rearing a large family of sons and daughters.

Amid pioneer surroundings in the hills of northeastern Kentucky, our subject, Zephaniah Meek, the second son, grew to manhood. He had few opportunities for an education in his boyhood, but he supplemented the lack of high school and academies by reading and studying the best books he could borrow, and by systematic study he was at the age of thirty superior in knowledge and mental culture to almost anyone his age in his native county. His religious independence in early youth was so marked as to cause him to pass the door of the church of his own people to enter communion with one more liberal and broad in doctrine and discipline. In early life he taught school and during those days married Mary Jane Davis, a member of an honorable pioneer family of Sandy Valley. She, by her solid sense, wise counsel and fervent piety proved herself a worthy helpmeet all along the road of their married life. He with his young wife after a few years in the country settled in Paintsville, the county seat of Johnson county, where he acted as county and circuit clerk and was for several years engaged in mercantile pursuits, in the meantime adding to his fund of knowledge by every means possible.

Upon attaining manhood Mr. Meek was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, the only organization of Methodism above Louisa from the separation in 1844 to the war period in 1864, and he was regarded as a strong man in the church. In 1865, soon after the close of the Civil war, Mr. Meek moved to Catlettsburg and made some investments. In the spring of 1867 he started the "Christian Observer," which later became the "Central Methodist," as an organ of his church. This paper soon took a high rank and became the leading paper of the church, and by his able editorial management attained a large circulation and became a profitable property. Mr. Meek continued to be editor and publisher until about 1898, when he sold and the plant was removed to Louis-

ville and finally to Lexington, where the paper is still published as the "Central Methodist Advocate." He was the oldest editor in point of continuous service of the religious press in Kentucky.

After retiring from the paper he became manager of the telephone system at Catlettsburg for about two years and then engaged in the feed business, in which he continued with success until his death, which occurred on September 4, 1909, at the age of seventy-six years and six months, after a long, active career, an energetic worker in business and church affairs. He was a traveling elder in his conference but only took such pastoral charges as were within reach, selecting entirely new territory to perform ministerial work, his many labors being too pressing to allow constant work in pastorate. He received the degree of D. D. from the Kentucky Military Institute, Farmdale, Kentucky, in 1885, and was elected leading delegate to the general conference by the Western Virginia Conference in 1885, which met at Richmond, Virginia, in May, 1886. Rev. Meek is survived by his widow and children.

Of the latter Rev. Lafayette Meek, the first born, was educated a year at the East Kentucky Normal, at Millersburg, Kentucky, but transferred to Vanderbilt University, where he pursued a varied course, and finally finished at the School of Theology. He went into the Tennessee conference and from the commencement was successful in ministry, but being stricken with typhoid fever, was taken to his father's house, accompanied by his young wife with her infant, and he died October 2, 1885, at the age of thirty-one.

Davis Meek, the oldest living son of Rev. Zephaniah Meek, was born in Paintsville, Kentucky, November 25, 1858, and came with his parents to Catlettsburg when fourteen years old, where he grew to manhood and has since resided. He attended school and the Eastern Kentucky Normal at Catlettsburg and later attended the Kentucky Military Institute near Frankfort. He was associated with his father in the newspaper work and other business interests for many years and since the latter's death has continued the feed business which was previously incorporated as "The Z. Meek Company." He married twice, first to Lodema Coates, from which union six children were born, five of whom are living. A twin daughter died at the age of eight months, and the others are Beulah, Lena, Sophia, John Wesley and Ray. Mr. Meek's second marriage was to Mamie Wyatt, by whom there was one daughter, Edith Augusta.

In politics Mr. Meek is a Democrat. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and Knights of the Maccabees, he having served several years as record keeper of the latter. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he is a member of the official board.

HENRY CLAY GARTRELL.—For a number of years Henry Clay Gartrell was numbered among the representative and prominent business citizens of Ashland, Kentucky, and in his death the entire community felt that an irreparable loss had been sustained by the public and the city had lost one who had devoted his best efforts to the upbuilding of public interests and had achieved an enviable distinction in the different departments of life. He had been intimately associated with several of the leading industries of the locality, his genius and indubitable talent as a financier and business manager resulting in the prosperity of these enterprises. His entire career was marked by signal integrity, justice and honor, and no word of detraction was ever heard from those who knew him well.

Henry Clay Gartrell was born on a farm near Winchester, Virginia, May 23, 1825, the son of Richard and Maria (Karney) Gartrell, both natives of Virginia, where they were reared and married and soon afterward came to Kentucky and located near Lexington. A few years later they removed to Missouri, settling near Palmyra, where they secured a large tract of land and owned many slaves. In 1832 a cholera epidemic prevailed and they lost many of their slaves and also members of their family, the mother of Richard Gartrell among the number. She was a widow and accompanied her son and family from Virginia to Kentucky and Missouri. Soon after this epidemic Mr. Gartrell sold out and removed to Dubuque, Iowa, making there a permanent home and becoming extensively interested in lead mining, in which he continued until his death, which occurred in Dubuque.

Our subject was an infant when he was taken west by his parents and he grew to young manhood in Dubuque, Iowa, receiving a good education. He was about twelve years old when his father died, and when he was eighteen he went to St. Louis and entered the large mercantile establishment of Mr. Lisle, a prominent man and an old friend of his father. Here young Gartrell also had advantages both in good schooling and the opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of merchandising. A few years later he joined his mother and sister in College Hill,

Ohio, now a suburb of Cincinnati. In partnership with his brother, C. H. Gartrell, he engaged in the dry-goods trade on Fifth street, Cincinnati, and later sold out and became a partner of Moses Crigler and operated successfully in dry goods on lower Market street for many years. He became a very energetic and successful business man and engaged in many enterprises, and with others built and owned steamboats which were operated on the Ohio river. During the Civil war an immense business was transacted with the government in transporting soldiers, supplies, etc. After the war he sold out his mercantile and river interests, and all others as well, and retired from active business life.

In the meantime he had located at Ashland, at the time the town started in 1854, and bought property at the first lot sale, and in consequence became interested in real estate speculation, buying and selling much property successfully during the early years of rapid development following the Civil war. His wife owned about seven hundred acres adjoining Ashland along the upper Ohio river, and they built a handsome brick residence thereon, which is now within the city limits of Ashland, near what is known as the underground crossing of the electric railway and the C. & O. Railway. This house was built in 1855, but during the Civil war they took up their residence in Ashland proper, where Mr. Gartrell lived until his death in 1870. While he was actually retired from active business for several years previous to his death, he was still active in many trades and deals up to the time of his demise. He accumulated a large estate, owning among other properties the ground on which the Norton Iron works were built, which was sold to that company in later years.

In politics Mr. Gartrell was originally a Whig of the old school. He never aspired to nor held an office, his entire interest being given to business, in which he displayed activity and sagacity. One of his brothers, Charles Harris Gartrell, served for a time in the Union army in the Civil war, but contracting a severe cold, lost his eyesight and was brought home by our subject from Cumberland Gap, which trip required several weeks to accomplish, owing to the difficulty in getting through the lines.

Mr. Gartrell married on October 25, 1853, at Louisa, Kentucky, Miss Eliza J. Pogue, born on the farm where she now lives in Boyd county, Kentucky, March 20, 1835, the daughter of John H. and Sarah A. (Moore) Pogue, the former a native of Mason county,

Kentucky, and the latter from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a sister to the late Colonel L. T. Moore of Catlettsburg, of whom a sketch is given elsewhere. The Pogue family was among the pioneer families of Kentucky, first settling at what now is Harrodsburg, Kentucky, William Pogue being the founder of the family in this state and the grandfather of John H. During pioneer days he was with Daniel Boone and helped build the fort at Harrodsburg. While hunting with a party of companions he was surprised by an Indian attack and although on horseback was shot in the midst of the canebrake and fell from his horse. His companions escaped, but later returned with reinforced numbers, secured the wounded man and took him to the fort, where he died. His wife was Ann Kennedy, who was the mother of three children, two daughters and one son, born in the fort, the oldest daughter, Ann Pogue, being the first white female child born in Kentucky. The son, Robert Pogue, was reared amid frontier scenes at Harrodsburg and when a young man removed to Mason county, Kentucky, when it was a part of Virginia, locating on a farm near Limestone, now Maysville, where he acquired a large landed estate in time and owned many slaves, also built a fine stone mansion and surroundings. For a number of years previous he had followed the profession of surveying, and, visiting many parts of the state in connection with his work, he became familiar with the desirable places and his settlement was due to former knowledge. He also served as surveyor general of this section when it was part of Virginia. He raised a regiment for the war of 1812 and became a colonel. Colonel Pogue was present at the battle Thames and witnessed the death of Tecumseh. One of his sons, John H., served with him during that struggle and was lieutenant of his company.

Prior to the time Robert Pogue enlisted in the war of 1812 the family name was spelled Poage, but this name was spelled Pogue on government records and commissions and from that time forward he adopted the latter method, as have also his descendants. The family was descended from the old Augusta county, Virginia, Poages. Robert Pogue passed his life on his plantation near May's Lick. He married Jane Hopkins, a native of Augusta county, Virginia, by which union there were four sons and three daughters. Of the above children John H. Pogue was the father of Mrs. H. C. Gartrell. He was the oldest son and removed from the plantation to Mason county, Kentucky. During early years he became part owner with his

father and others in the Amanda Charcoal furnaces, one of the early institutions of this kind in the Ohio Valley in Kentucky. Later he disposed of his interest on account of his religious scruples in connection with Sunday work and engaged in farming in Mason county, but lived but one year, dying from yellow fever at the age of forty-four. His neighbors had taken produce to New Orleans by river and contracted the disease. John H. Pogue was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and very devout, and, acting according to his sense of duty, administered to the victims and thus became afflicted with the disease. His wife also contracted the same, but recovered and finally died at the age of sixty-seven. Her husband died when they had only been married four years, leaving her one child, Eliza J., now the widow of H. C. Gartrell, who resides on a fine estate about midway between Ashland and Catlettsburg. Portions of the seven hundred acres left her from the estate of her grandfather Pogue have of late years become residence properties in the development of this region, thirteen acres having been recently bought by the government for dam No. 29 in the Ohio river improvement.

Mr. Gartrell and wife were the parents of seven children, five of whom are living. They are as follows: Anna G., widow of William Kerr, formerly a banker and hardware merchant of Ironton, Ohio; Viola, widow of former Judge M. H. Houston, of Ashland; Virginia, wife of Judge Thomas Cherrington, of Ironton, Ohio, recently retired, after serving twenty-six years on the circuit court of that state and many years as superior judge; Harry C., at home; Ethelbert Hopkins, secretary and general manager of the Ashland Fire Brick Company. He also manages his mother's affairs and is largely interested in the company of which he is active head and manager. He is a member of the Presbyterian church at Normal and active in support of the same, being also the superintendent of the Sunday-school, for which in fact he is largely responsible in maintenance, as the Gartrell family were actively identified with its organization.

FRANK R. HENDERSON is the secretary and business manager of the firm of Kitchen, Whitt & Company, Ashland, Kentucky, which position indicates something of the scope of his efforts. A man of resourceful business ability, he stands among those whose keen discrimination not only enables them to recognize the opportunities of the present, but also the exigencies of the future, and his work is proving a substantial and important ele-

ment in the upbuilding and development of the community, as embodied in the carefully conducted business methods of managing a large and important concern.

Mr. Henderson was born in Hanging Rock, Ohio, on June 14, 1865, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Moore) Henderson, the former a native of Maryland and the latter born in Pennsylvania. The father learned the moulder's trade in Baltimore and when seventeen years old left there, going to Birmingham, Alabama, but soon afterward went to Hanging Rock, Ohio. He had learned his trade well and was an expert moulder and worked with various furnaces in the Hanging Rock region. In 1837 he moulded the iron water pipes which were the first laid in the city of New Orleans, which were shipped down the river from old Pine Grove furnace near Hanging Rock. As an unknown boy looking for a situation, he secured a job doing the above work after a practical failure by the furnace people to make such castings after sending to the east for experts. Being successful from the first, he soon had entire charge of the work.

In 1844 he started in for himself and formed the firm of Martin Henderson & Company, which conducted a foundry at Hanging Rock for many years and built up a large business. Mr. Henderson sold his interests in 1883 and retired to Ashland, where in 1884 he founded a wholesale hardware business and was so engaged until his death, which occurred in 1898, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife died many years previously, having been the mother of six children, five of whom are living, our subject the fifth in order of birth.

Frank R. Henderson was reared at Hanging Rock, Ohio, receiving a good education in the public and high schools, the latter being the first in the state. He accompanied his parents to Ashland at the age of seventeen and soon after entered the hardware store with his father, later becoming a salesman for the firm, in which connection he traveled through northeastern Kentucky for eleven years. During the panic of 1893 it became difficult to transact much business in the hardware line and he conceived the idea of organizing a wholesale grocery store, considering it one of the absolute necessities of life, and therefore organized the present company during those days, and has made of it a great success. It started in a small way, but the development was rapid and in 1904 it had an incorporated capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with the following officers from the first and which are serving at the present

time: James H. Kitchen, president, William B. Whitt, vice-president, James B. King, treasurer, and Frank R. Henderson, our subject, secretary and general manager. In 1898 the present large modern building was erected, thirty by one hundred feet, three stories and basement, and ware-rooms, fifty by one hundred feet. Eight salesmen are employed on the road, covering portions of Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia.

In politics Mr. Henderson is a Republican and is interested in the upbuilding of the town and conscientiously performs his share of duties as a citizen. Among these services was his membership of the council. He is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, Commandery and Shrine, all of Ashland. In 1887 Mr. Henderson married Virginia Poage, a native of Ashland, a daughter of the late Hugh Calvin Poage, a representative of one of the oldest Kentucky families and of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this history. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have one son, Thomas Allen, and are members of the Presbyterian church.

THOMAS H. BULLINGTON.—Among the representative citizens and business men at Ashland, Kentucky, whose ultimate success in life is the outcome of their own perseverance and well applied endeavors, Mr. Thomas Henry Bullington holds a foremost place. With absolutely nothing to start life—not even a fair education—he has grappled with the various obstacles and vicissitudes which have encumbered his path and eventually made of success not an accident but a logical result. He was born in Kanawha county, West Virginia, on the 30th of June, 1856, and is a son of David H. and Matilda E. (Roberts) Bullington, the former of whom was a native of Spottsylvania county, Virginia, and the latter of Henry county, Virginia. When a lad of sixteen years of age, David H. Bullington walked across the Blue Ridge mountains, carrying with him as a means of protection an old flint-lock gun given him by his father, this heirloom being now in the possession of him whose name introduces this sketch. After crossing the mountains he located in what is now Kanawha county, West Virginia, in Kanawha valley, where he secured work as a carpenter. This was in the latter '30s, when the early salt industry in the Kanawha valley was developing rapidly. In that region was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bullington to Miss Matilda E. Roberts and there they engaged in farming. During the Civil war Mr. Bullington's sympathies were with the cause of the Union and for that reason he was compelled to leave his

home in Kanawha county. Accordingly the father with his family in 1863 set out for the state of Ohio, but on arriving at Mason City, West Virginia, where the Federal forces had a recruiting station, the family home was there maintained during the troublous days during and after the war. Mr. Bullington remained at Mason City, working at the carpenter's trade until 1875, when he returned to Kanawha county, where he passed the residue of his life, his death having occurred on the 2d of August, 1904, at the venerable age of eighty years. His cherished and devoted wife passed away on the 22d of March, 1904, at the age of seventy-seven years. She had located in West Virginia when a child, having come hither with her parents. Three brothers of David H. Bullington were gallant soldiers in the Confederate army in the Civil war and two of them sacrificed their lives for the cause of the South. David and Matilda Bullington became the parents of six sons and four daughters, eight of whom are living, Thomas H., of this review, having been the fourth in order of birth.

Thomas H. Bullington was a child of about eight years of age when the family removed to Mason county, West Virginia, and he walked barefoot across the mountains, driving a bob-tailed cow. He was associated with his father in the work of carpentering during the sojourn in that section, and, while he learned a trade, he received absolutely no educational training, having attained to his eighteenth year with no notion of reading or writing. The family was poor and the strenuous war times made consistent schooling of any sort an utter impossibility. Later, however, he attended a private school and for a time was a student in a night school. Through hard application and extensive reading he gradually managed to gain a practical education and to-day he is one of the best posted men in this section of the fine old Blue Grass state. When eighteen years of age he severed the ties which bound him to home and started out by himself down the Ohio river in a boat, finally locating at Ashland, Kentucky, where he worked for several months at any odd jobs he could find to do. In the spring of 1876 he was employed to take a load of hoop poles to New Orleans on a flat boat down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. So successful was he in his first venture that he was sent on another trip in the following autumn. While in New Orleans he secured a job working in the timber swamps in Louisiana and was identified with that line of enterprise for the ensuing six months, at the expiration of which he returned to his home in

West Virginia. The result of this work was the first money he had ever saved and while at home he presented his father with one hundred dollars of his earnings. He was then twenty-one years old. In 1877 he returned to Louisiana, making his home at Centerville for several years, there working at his trade and at building and contracting on a large scale, in which he was very successful. In 1878-9 an epidemic of yellow fever swept the district where he resided but he managed to escape the same. In the spring of 1880 he returned to Ashland, Kentucky, where he was engaged in the work of carpentry for five years, at the expiration of which he went to Florida, where he spent two years as master builder on the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railway, which was in process of construction at that time, and in connection with which he built machine shops, round houses, bridges, depots, etc. He had about three hundred men under his management and made a decided success of the work entrusted to his care.

In 1887 Mr. Bullington returned to Ashland, where he continued contracting and building until the panic of 1893, when all business subsided. During that period he built the First Presbyterian church, the Masonic Temple, the Preston Block and some of the finest residences in the city. In the meantime, in 1888, he had engaged in the undertaking business, hiring a manager for his establishment. After retiring from his contracting and building business, however, he devoted his entire time and attention to this new enterprise, building up one of the largest and most profitable concerns of its kind in Boyd county. In 1890 he constructed a two-story brick block, where he conducts his business, and later he erected a fine modern residence on the adjoining lots. In connection with his undertaking establishment he carries a large stock of picture frames, mouldings and decorations and for many years he has dealt in tents, awnings, etc. He is also the owner of a baggage and hack line in this city and he has extensive real-estate holdings which are most valuable.

In politics Mr. Bullington accords a staunch support to the Republican party in national affairs but in local matters he is non-partisan. He is a man of broad-minded and public-spirited tendencies and while he has never aspired for public office of any description he has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in all matters touching the general welfare of the community. Fraternally he is one of the most prominent Masons in Kentucky, holding membership in Poage Blue Lodge,

No. 325, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons; Apperson Chapter, No. 81, Royal Arch Masons; and Ashland Commandery, No. 28, Knights Templars, of which he is a charter member. He is also affiliated with the adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, El Hasa Temple, of which he is also a charter member. He is a valued and appreciative member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 15th of July, 1879, at Franklin, Louisiana, Mr. Bullington was united in marriage to Miss Ida P. Chambless, who was born and reared in Missouri and whom Mr. Bullington met while she was making a visit in Louisiana. She is a daughter of Grief Chambless, who was born in South Carolina and who is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bullington have one son, Henry Harrison, who was born at Ashland, to whose public and private schools he is indebted for his preliminary educational training, which was later supplemented with a course of four years in the Kentucky State Military School at Louisville, in which excellent institution he was graduated at the head of his class, May 25, 1910. He was commissioned on the 2d of July, 1910, second lieutenant and sent to the Philippines, leaving on the 20th of July, 1910.

ARGUS DAVID WILLMOTH, A. M., M. D.—Among the most successful physicians and surgeons of the city of Louisville is numbered Argus David Willmoth, who is a native son of the "Blue Grass" state, having been born in Hardin county, Kentucky, on the 24th day of October, 1874, the son of William and Parmelia (Klinglesmith) Willmoth. His father was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, in 1851, the son of Louis Willmoth, a Virginian who came with his parents from Virginia, settling in Washington county, Kentucky. The Willmoths have been farmers and a few generations back were noted as breeders and trainers of thoroughbred race horses. The parents of our subject are still residing on the old home farm in Hardin county. Their children are: Doctor Willmoth and Robert Lee, the latter residing on the home farm with his parents.

Dr. Willmoth passed the years of boyhood and youth on the farm engaged in the usual avocations of boys "around the farm," and at the same time laying in a splendid foundation of education on which to build his future profession. His early acquirements in the literary line were obtained in the public and private schools, and he was then matriculated in the University of Louisville, from which he was

graduated with the degree of A. M., and still later from the Louisville Medical College, with the degree of M. D., in 1896. After having passed through the regular collegiate courses the Doctor supplemented these with extensive post graduate courses in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago. That same year Dr. Willmoth established himself in Rineyville, Hardin county, and entered into the practice of medicine, meeting with remarkable success and securing a large practice all over that community. His success encouraged him to seek a larger field for his efforts, and with that in view he came to Louisville in 1899, located and established himself, and at once took rank with the successful physicians of the city. Since 1906 the Doctor has confined himself to the specialty of diseases of women and practice of surgery and his reputation is of the highest rank in this profession.

Upon the Doctor's locating in Louisville he was at once tendered the appointments of various professorships and has accepted the following: Appointed lecturer on surgery in the Kentucky School of Medicine; in 1900 was appointed professor of surgery and clinical surgery in the Kentucky School of Medicine, holding that position for four years, resigning to accept the chair of surgery in the medical department of the Kentucky University, which position he held for two years and then resigned. He is visiting surgeon to the Louisville City Hospital, and to St. Anthony's Hospital. He is an ex-president of the Louisville Clinical Society, and a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Muldraugh Hill Medical Society and the Mississippi and Ohio Valley Medical Society. Dr. Willmoth is also a member of the Jefferson County Board of Health.

In social clubs and societies he takes an active and interested part, belonging to the Louisville Commercial Club. In the honorable order of Masons he belongs to Preston Lodge, No. 281, F. & A. M., Eureka Chapter, No. 101, R. A. M. and to DeMolay Commandery, Knights Templars.

Dr. Willmoth, with his manifold duties, still finds time to do considerable literary work. For three years he was owner and editor of the "American Practitioner and News," a medical publication of Louisville, and at the present time he is engaged in writing a text book on "Post Operative Treatment."

Dr. Willmoth's first wife was Maggie Brown, the daughter of William Brown of Meade county, Kentucky. She died in 1905, without issue. His second marriage was to



A. D. Willmott, M.D.

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Edna L. Cralle, the daughter of Shelby and Ella Cralle. As may be seen, the Doctor's life is a busy one, full of occupation with his professional duties, his clubs and lodge, his literary contributions and, not the least, the constant and incessant study that a good physician and surgeon must necessarily devote to all the new discoveries, theories and invention of appliances in order to keep up with the advance. That he does all this and more is shown by his splendid practice and the confidence and friendship of all those who are associated with him.

LEWIS FRANK ZERFOSS.—With a clear, well-trained mind and a large share of professional enthusiasm, Lewis Frank Zerfoss, a well-known attorney of Ashland, Kentucky, has achieved distinguished success in his legal career and won prominence in social and political circles. He was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1862, the oldest child in a family of eight children.

His father, Samuel Ernest Zerfoss, was a life-long resident of Hummelstown, Pennsylvania, his birth occurring in that city in 1839, and his death in 1906. He was engaged in the steam heating and plumbing profession, and carried on a substantial business for a number of years. He served as a soldier during almost the entire period of the Civil war, at the battle of Gettysburg being wounded by a rifle ball in the right leg. He married Fannie Bowman, who spent her brief life of twenty-seven years in Hummelstown, Pennsylvania, passing away in 1878.

Reared to manhood in his native city, Lewis Frank Zerfoss attended the graded and high schools, and after his graduation from the Lock Haven Normal School attended the Gettysburg College three years. Fitted for a professional life, he subsequently taught school in different capacities for twelve years, nine years of the time teaching in Pennsylvania. Locating in Bedford, Kentucky, in 1888, he was there engaged in educational work for three years, during which time he spent his leisure in reading law. Admitted to the bar in Bedford, Kentucky, in 1891, Mr. Zerfoss was there successfully engaged in the practice of his profession twelve years. In 1903 he transferred his residence to Ashland, Boyd county, where he has a large and remunerative practice and holds a position of note among the leading lawyers of the city. He is a member of the Kentucky State Bar Association, and interested in all of its progressive movements.

A loyal supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, Mr. Zerfoss is prominent in political matters, and is now chairman of

the Ashland Board of Health. In 1907 he was Democratic candidate for the state legislature in a district containing a Republican majority of nine hundred, and was defeated by only fifty-nine votes. This district comprises Boyd and Lawrence counties, and he carried Boyd county, which has a Republican majority of eight hundred, by ninety-seven votes, the result of the election showing the popularity of Mr. Zerfoss as a man and a citizen. While living in Trimble county he served as county superintendent of schools for eight years. Fraternally he belongs to the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and to the Knights of the Maccabees. Religiously he is a member of the Baptist church, while his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Mr. Zerfoss married, in 1889, Lizzie S. Peak, a daughter of Hon. W. F. Peak, of Bedford, Kentucky, a well-known and respected man who has long been prominent in the public affairs of Trimble county. Three sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Zerfoss, namely: Karl, Tom and George.

EDGAR BROWNE HAGER.—One of the most accomplished and cultured men that ever graced the Kentucky bar, Edgar Browne Hager, of Ashland, Boyd county, has won distinguished prestige during his professional career, his vigorous mentality, scholarly attainments and comprehensive knowledge of the law winning for him an enviable record. A thorough master of the legal rules and rulings, his powers of expression are broad, keen and clear, while his judgment is clear and impartial, and his integrity is unimpeachable. He was born at Paintsville, Johnson county, Kentucky, December 7, 1868, a son of Samuel Patton Hager, in whose sketch on another page of this work further parental and ancestral history may be found.

Obtaining the rudiments of his education in the public schools of Paintsville, Edgar B. Hager came with his parents to Ashland, Boyd county, Kentucky, in April, 1881, and in the schools of that county continued his studies for a few years, in 1884 becoming a student at the Beech Grove Academy. Going to Millersburg, Kentucky, in September, 1885, he matriculated at the Kentucky Wesleyan College, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in June, 1888. During the following fall and spring Mr. Hager served as superintendent of the city schools of Catlettsburg, Kentucky, a position that he resigned to take up the study of law, for which he was well adapted by nature and

talents. Entering the Boston University Law School, in Boston, Massachusetts, in September, 1889, he pursued the full course of study, and in June, 1891, was graduated from that institution with the degree of LL. B. In the same month he was honored by his old alma mater, the Kentucky Wesleyan College, which conferred upon him the degree of A. M.

Admitted to the Kentucky bar in August, 1891, Mr. Hager immediately began the practice of his profession in Ashland, Kentucky, and has since made rapid strides in his career, success having been his from the start. Becoming general counsel for the F. G. Oxley Stave Company in January, 1893, he was located in Chattanooga, Tennessee, until June, 1894, when he resigned the position and returned to Ashland, which has since been his home. His legal skill and ability being already known and widely recognized, he soon controlled altogether the largest and best business of any lawyer in the vicinity, and during his practice here has been employed on one side or the other with nearly every criminal case of importance in Boyd county. Talented and cultured, as a speaker Mr. Hager represents the best fruit of the higher civilization, being eloquent, logical and forceful in his utterances, and one to whom it is a pleasure and a profit to listen.

Mr. Hager married, June 21, 1898, Lucie Vinson Prichard, a Kentucky belle, the beautiful daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Prichard, of Louisa, Kentucky. The union was a most happy and congenial one; but in the zenith of the wedded happiness the angel of death invaded their household, on January 20, 1902, bearing Mrs. Hager to the realms beyond. She left to her husband two bright and charming children, namely: Edgar Browne Hager, Jr., born December 2, 1899; and Virginia Patton Hager, born March 23, 1901.

A sound Democrat in his political affiliations, Mr. Hager takes an abiding interest in local, county, state and national affairs, and is one of the finest political orators and one of the best campaigners in all Kentucky.

Prominent in the business, fraternal and social life of the community in which he resides, Mr. Hager is widely known, and he has hosts of friends throughout the state. He is a Mason of high degree, and is a prominent member of the Elks. He is past master of Poage Lodge, No. 325, F. & A. M.; past high priest of Apperson Chapter, No. 81, R. A. M.; past commander of Ashland Commandery, No. 28, K. T.; past potentate of El Hasa Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of which

he has recently been elected as imperial representative to the Imperial Council of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, which will meet in Rochester, New York, in July, 1911. He is likewise past exalted ruler of Ashland Lodge, No. 350, B. P. O. E.

Endowed with a splendid physique and a frank, open countenance, Mr. Hager commands attention wherever he goes; and by his genial nature and his cordial and magnetic personality, wins friends among all classes of people. His natural endowments are conceded by all, and there is no more adroit and skilful lawyer in the state, and no more powerful and eloquent advocate in the state than he.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN STEWART.—A prominent figure in the legal circles of Ashland, Joseph Franklin Stewart has made the most of his opportunities, achieving distinction in his profession and building up a remunerative practice. A son of John Marshall Stewart, he was born at Boltsfork, Lawrence county, Kentucky, May 14, 1872. His grandfather, Absalom Stewart, came from Virginia, his native state, to Kentucky in the early forties. Settling in Lawrence county, he took up land on the Bear Creek branch of the Big Sandy river, and on the farm which he redeemed from its pristine wildness spent the remainder of his days, passing away about 1878, aged three score and ten years. As a young man he was identified with the Whigs, but later in life became a staunch adherent of the Republican party. He was a man of deep religious convictions, and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Born in Virginia, John Marshall Stewart was but a child when his parents migrated to Kentucky. Reared on the home farm, he learned the trade of a stone mason when young, and became very successful as a railway contractor and builder. He built many miles of railroad in his day, his work being chiefly with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, with the Big Sandy branch of that road, and on the Norfolk and Western Railway. He made his home for many years at Boltsfork, but now, retired from active pursuits, resides at Rush, Boyd county, Kentucky. He married Martha Isadore Merritt, who was born in West Virginia, a daughter of Rev. Malachi Merritt, a Baptist minister, their marriage being solemnized November 1, 1870, at her home in West Virginia. She died August 16, 1908, aged fifty-seven years. Eight children were born of their union, seven of whom are now, in December, 1910, living.

The oldest child of his parents, Joseph F. Stewart attended the district schools as a boy,

and early became initiated into the mysteries of agriculture. His father being away from home much of the time, the management of the home farm devolved to some extent on him from his boyhood days. He had ambitions, however, for a professional career, and for eleven years he taught school in Lawrence, Boyd or Carter counties. Turning his attention to the study of law in 1900, Mr. Stewart was graduated from the law department of the Southern Normal University at Huntingdon, Tennessee, in 1901, with the degree of LL. B. Locating soon after in Ashland, Boyd county, he has been in active practice here since, and by a systematic application of his abilities to his chosen profession has won splendid success as a lawyer. As a staunch Republican in politics, Mr. Stewart takes an intelligent interest in public affairs, having served as secretary of the Republican County Committee, and having at one time been his party's candidate for county judge. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

On March 2, 1897, Mr. Stewart was united in marriage with Cosa Shepherd, a native of Lawrence county, Kentucky. Her father, David Shepherd, was a native of Virginia, as was his wife, whose maiden name was Frances Lambert. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are the parents of two children, Paul K., born July 20, 1902; and Alphonsine, born April 4, 1905. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are bringing up their children in the same religious belief.

HON. WILLIAM WIRT CULBERTSON.—A man of undoubted ability and energy, with a broad capacity for commanding and directing large enterprises, Hon. William Wirt Culbertson, of Ashland, Boyd county, Kentucky, has met with unlimited success in his various undertakings and is now enjoying a well-earned leisure in his declining days. A resident of that city for forty years, he has taken an active part in promoting and advancing its material growth and prosperity, filling positions of honor in the municipality and representing his constituents in the State Senate and in Congress. Honor and integrity are synonymous with his name, and he enjoys the confidence, regard and esteem of his fellow-men. A son of Samuel Culbertson, he was born in Greenwood, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1835, and is a lineal descendant of a family of Scotch Covenanters.

During the reign of Charles the Second of England, who was styled the "Merry Monarch," three brothers named Culbertson,

faithful Covenanters, migrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland. A descendant of one of these brothers, one Samuel Culbertson, came to America in 1736, and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. His son, Colonel John Culbertson, brigade inspector of the Pennsylvania Militia, was the grandfather of Hon. W. W. Culbertson.

Brought up and educated in his Pennsylvania home, Samuel Culbertson, Mr. Culbertson's father, learned the details of the mercantile trade in his father's store while clerking, and when ready to start in business for himself opened a store at Greenwood, Pennsylvania. Selling out soon after his marriage he removed to West Union, Adams county, Ohio, where he continued as a merchant for a time. The panic of 1837 proved very disastrous to his business, and in 1838 he migrated with his family to Washington county, Iowa, where he served as county judge for four years and continued his mercantile undertakings, selling goods to the Indians under the protection of United States troops. Going from there with his family to Greenup, Kentucky, in 1844, he assumed charge of the Greenup furnace. Subsequently returning to Adams county, Ohio, he spent his last days in West Union. On September 15, 1834, he married Ann Kennedy, and to them five children were born, four sons and one daughter, William W. being the youngest child.

But three years old when his parents removed to Ohio, William Wirt Culbertson acquired a practical education in the public schools of Ironton, and while yet in his teens clerked in his father's store at Greenup Furnace, later holding a similar position in Adams county, Ohio. He was afterwards a storekeeper at Clinton Furnace, subsequently being clerk and manager of a store at Ohio Furnace, in Lawrence county, Ohio.

In 1861, inspired by patriotic enthusiasm, Mr. Culbertson raised a company of soldiers and was made captain of Company F, Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was at the front in many engagements of importance, including the battles at Lexington, Missouri, Blackwater, Springfield and Island No. 10; the sieges at Corinth and Iuka; the second engagement at Corinth; and was with Sherman in the beginning of his famous march. Mustered out in the spring of 1864, Captain Culbertson soon afterward took charge of Pine Grove Furnace and of the Buena Vista Furnace in Kentucky. He subsequently became part owner of the latter property as a member and the treasurer and superintendent of the firm of Culbertson, Means & Culbertson, to which his brother

Kennedy also belonged. This enterprising firm subsequently built a new furnace, located about ten miles from Ashland, Kentucky, christening it "The Princess," a venture that proved successful. The large and superior output of all the furnaces with which Mr. Culbertson was connected in those days was due entirely to his untiring energy, sound judgment and progressive spirit. He was likewise associated with numerous beneficial projects, having built the Ashland Ferry and having been a stockholder in the Big Sandy Company, in a wholesale and retail drug establishment, and in the Ashland Foundry Company, of which he was president and secretary.

Taking up his residence in Ashland in 1871, Mr. Culbertson has filled various positions of eminence and responsibility, having been mayor of the city and state senator. Although a straightforward Republican in politics, he was elected to congress in 1882 from his district, which was a Democratic stronghold, an honor showing his popularity with all people. In 1886 he was tendered the nomination for congress by acclamation, but declined the honor. He has served as chairman of the Republican District Committee, and in 1876, 1880 and 1884 was a delegate to the Republican national convention. At the Republican convention held in Chicago in 1880 he was one of the old guard of three hundred and six which faithfully espoused the nomination of General U. S. Grant for president. He belongs to the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. Culbertson married, in February, 1865, Sarah Jane Means, a daughter of Thomas W. Means. Of the three children born of this union two died in infancy, one, Thomas Means Culbertson, is living. Mrs. Sarah J. Culbertson passed to the higher life September 19, 1874, in early womanhood. Mr. Culbertson subsequently married for his second wife Lucy Hardie, and they are the parents of five children, namely: William Wirt, Jr., Henry Hardy, Lucia Robertson, Samuel Kennedy and Jupiter Ammon.

Thomas Means Culbertson was born November 13, 1870, at Hanging Rock, Lawrence county, Ohio, but was reared in Ashland, Kentucky, where he obtained his elementary education. Completing his early studies at the Georgetown University, in Washington, D. C., he was subsequently storekeeper at Pine Grove Furnace for two years, after which he was for two years secretary of the Ashland Fire Brick Company. Public-spirited and progressive, he has been actively identified with the upbuilding of Ashland and a

promoter of many of its more important industrial and business enterprises, serving as a stockholder and director in each. Always taking an intelligent interest in the affairs of the city, he has been very active in real estate development and improvement, and in addition to having built many modern residences erected "The Elms," the finest modern apartment building in this section of the Blue Grass state.

Following in the footsteps of his father, he is a staunch Republican, actively interested in municipal and party affairs, and stands for honesty and stability in politics and public matters. On January 1, 1910, he was appointed by the council as city treasurer for a term of two years, and is serving with characteristic fidelity and ability in that capacity. He was appointed by Governor Willson as a delegate to represent Kentucky at all meetings of the Lincoln Centenary Committee, and at the Lincoln Centenary, held at the Lincoln farm in Larue county February 12, 1909, when the cornerstone of the Lincoln Memorial was laid and the old log cabin and farm were dedicated, President Roosevelt being the chief of ceremonies and the principal speaker of the day.

On January 27, 1897, Mr. Thomas M. Culbertson was united in marriage with Mary Pollard, who was born in Boyd county, Kentucky, which was likewise the birthplace of her parents, William H. and Rachel V. (Powers) Pollard, neither of whom are now living. Two children have been born of their union, Mary Margaret and Sarah Virginia. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a trustee. He is also one of the trustees of the Ashland cemetery, and is a member of the Loyal Legion.

EMBRY L. SWEARINGEN.—As president of the Kentucky Title Savings Bank & Trust Company and of the Kentucky Title Company and as chairman of the Board of the First National Bank of Louisville, Embry Lee Swearingen holds precedence as one of the essentially representative financiers and business men of the state, and this fact, as coupled with his high standing as a loyal and public-spirited citizen, makes him specially eligible for consideration in this publication, whose province includes such recognition of the sterling citizens of his native state.

Mr. Swearingen was born at Mellwood, on Cox's creek, in Bullitt county, Kentucky, on the 27th of January, 1863, and is a son of George W. and Mary (Embry) Swearingen, both of whom were likewise natives of Kentucky. The Swearingen family is of distin-



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guished and patrician Holland Dutch extraction, and the original progenitor in America was Gerret Van Swearingen, one of the younger sons of a nobleman in sturdy Holland. He was sent to America as captain of vessel laden with supplies for the Dutch colony at New Amsterdam, the nucleus of New York city, in 1656. The vessel was wrecked and lost on the Atlantic coast of America and Captain Van Swearingen then abandoned the sea and settled in Maryland, where he took up his abode in the same year that marked his voyage to America. He was a native of Beemsterdam, province of North Holland, and his wife, whose maiden name was Barbara De Baret, was born at Vanenciennes, in the lowlands of Holland. Their descendants were found numbered among the soldiers taking part in the early Indian wars, the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812. The founder of the family line in Kentucky was one who came from Maryland to this state and settled in Bullitt county in 1804. His son William, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, became a wealthy and influential farmer and slaveholder in Bullitt county, and his wife, whose maiden name was Julia Crist, was a daughter of Hon. Henry Crist, who was a pioneer Indian fighter in Kentucky and who served continuously in the Kentucky legislature from 1795 until 1806, after which, from 1809 to 1811, he represented this state in the United States congress. George W. Swearingen was reared and educated in Kentucky and the major part of his active career was one of close identification with the Mellwood Distillery Company. He founded and built up the Union National Bank of Louisville. He was one of the honored and influential citizens of Louisville at the time of his death, which occurred in 1901. His wife is still with her son the subject of this sketch. Both were members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics he was a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party.

Embry Lee Swearingen, whose name forms the caption of this article, was fitted for college at the Rugby school in Louisville, and in 1878 he was matriculated in the historic old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. His health became much impaired, however, and he was compelled to leave the university soon after entering the same. After a year's respite from study he returned to the University, where he continued his studies for three years and in which he was graduated in a number of the academic schools. After leaving the University Mr. Swearingen initiated his active business career by locating in the city of Philadelphia, where he engaged in

the manufacturing of hosiery and other knitted goods. He remained in the Pennsylvania city about one year and at the expiration of this period he returned to Louisville, where he established a plant for the manufacturing of hosiery, woollens and jeans. This was one of the first factories of the kind in the south, and under the effective administration of Mr. Swearingen the business was developed into one of wide scope and importance, thus contributing materially to the industrial prestige of the Kentucky metropolis. To this enterprise Mr. Swearingen continued to give the major part of his time and attention for a period of eight years, at the expiration of which he assumed the position of general manager of the Kentucky Title Company, in which he became one of the heaviest stockholders and of which he was elected president in 1895. He has continuously served as chief executive of this important corporation since that time, and in 1900 the business was amplified and extended by the organization of the Kentucky Title, Savings Bank & Trust Company. The company is incorporated with a capital stock of \$350,000, exercises most beneficent functions in the various departments and is one of the strong and popular financial institutions of the state. Mr. Swearingen has other capitalistic interests of important order, and has for many years been a director of the Union National Bank of Louisville. He is known as one of the broad-minded, progressive and substantial business men of Louisville, where he has ever commanded a secure advantage place in popular confidence and esteem. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, of whose cause he is a stanch supporter, though he has never manifested aught of ambition for public office. He lends his aid and influence in the furtherance of enterprises tending to advance the civic and material progress and prosperity of his home city, to whose every interest he is loyal. He and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church and he is identified with various social and fraternal organizations of prominence.

In 1887 Mr. Swearingen was united in marriage to Miss Lalla Robinson, the only daughter of Lawrence Robinson, of Louisville, and a granddaughter of Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., a distinguished member of the clergy of the Presbyterian church. In the maternal line Mrs. Swearingen was a great-granddaughter of Hon. William Owsley, who was governor of Kentucky from 1844 to 1848 and who served as judge of the appellate court of the state from 1812 to 1828. She died in 1897, leaving two children, Lalla Rob-

inson and George W. Swearingen. In 1901 Mr. Swearingen married Miss Ada Badger, of Chicago. Her mother was of the well known Sheridan family so prominent in Louisville many years ago. Her father removed from Louisville to Chicago in 1859, where he was for many years in the banking business.

GEORGE T. WILLIM.—As president of the Citizens' Bank at Vanceburg, George T. Willim is a potent force in the financial world in Lewis county, Kentucky. In addition to his varied banking interests he is treasurer of Lewis county at the present time, in 1911, and in that important position he is giving a most able administration of the fiscal affairs of the county.

The Citizens' Bank of Vanceburg was organized in October, 1903, with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars. The first officers and directors instrumental in organizing the same were as follows: Edward Willim, president; George T. Willim, cashier; W. W. Willim, John P. Willim and W. C. Halbert, directors. Through uniform growth and development the bank has reached its present financial status and to-day it holds prestige as one of the leading monetary institutions in eastern Kentucky. On the 7th of November, 1907, Edward Willim retired from the presidency of the bank and at that time George T. Willim, of this review, was elected president, with George M. Thomas, Jr., as cashier to fill his vacancy. The deposits of the bank amount to one hundred and forty-one thousand dollars and the surplus and undivided profits amount to four thousand and seven hundred and fifty dollars. A three per cent dividend is declared semi-annually and the loans and discounts amount to eighty thousand dollars.

Mr. George T. Willim was born on a farm near Vanceburg, on the 4th of October, 1874, and he is a son of Thomas H. and Melissa R. (McKellep) Willim, both of whom were born and reared in Lewis county, Kentucky. Harry Willim, grandfather of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was a native of England, whence he emigrated to the United States as a young man. He brought with him a large stock of queensware from England, intending to engage in business in New York city, but the ship on which he took passage was wrecked and everything on board was lost, the passengers being compelled to swim ashore. Traveling overland to Virginia, Harry Willim went down the Ohio river on a boat to Kentucky and it was on this trip that he met his future wife. Subsequently he settled in Lewis county, at the old county

seat of Clarksburg, where he operated a tannery for several years. Later he disposed of that business and purchased a tract of timber land, where he erected and operated a saw mill for many years. He died on his farm near Clarksburg in August, 1867. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Wallace Bishop, became the parents of six children—four boys and two girls—of whom Thomas H., father of George T., was the fifth in order of birth. Thomas H. Willim was reared to adult age on the home farm, which he later inherited and on which he continued to reside during the residue of his life, his death having occurred in 1895. He married Melissa R. McKellep, who survives her honored husband and who now maintains her home at Valley, Kentucky, and to this union were born nine children, seven of whom are living in 1911.

Seventh in order of birth of his parents' nine children, George T. Willim grew up on the old paternal homestead and he received his preliminary educational training in the district schools, later supplementing that discipline by a course of study in Riverside Seminary, at Vanceburg, Kentucky, and by a commercial course at Nelson's Business college at Cincinnati, Ohio.

When twenty years of age he secured a position as bookkeeper in the Deposit Bank at Vanceburg and he continued incumbent of that position until the organization of the Citizens' Bank, in 1903, since which time he has been connected with the same, first as cashier and since 1907 as president, as previously noted. In politics Mr. Willim is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He is a former member of the Vanceburg city council and in 1909 he was honored by the fiscal court with election to the office of treasurer of Lewis county. He is acquitting himself most creditably in discharging the duties incident to his present office and he is also trustee of the jury fund. Mr. Willim is a man of fine intelligence and extraordinary executive and financial ability and in all his business and personal transactions he is widely known as a man of honorable and straightforward conduct. He is affiliated with various fraternal and social organizations of representative character and his religious faith is in harmony with the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife is a devout member of the Christian church.

In July, 1898, Mr. Willim was united in marriage to Miss Emma Jones, who is a native of Lewis county and who is a daughter of Rufus N. and Sallie (Voiers) Jones, the

former of whom was long a prominent business man at Vanceburg. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. William.

SAMUEL E. BRUCE.—The Deposit Bank at Vanceburg, Lewis county, Kentucky, was incorporated in 1887, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, but that amount was reduced to fifteen thousand dollars in 1900. Although organized in 1887 the bank did not begin to do business until 1889. The first officers and directors who were directly responsible for the establishment of the bank were as follows: Socrates Ruggles, president; A. H. Parker, cashier; and S. S. Riley, P. P. Parker and T. S. Clark, directors. In 1911 the deposits amount to one hundred and ten thousand dollars; loans and discounts, ninety-one thousand dollars; surplus and undivided profits, six thousand dollars; real estate, three thousand dollars; dividend, five per cent semi-annually. This substantial monetary institution controls an extensive business in the financial world of Lewis county and since 1904 Samuel E. Bruce has been incumbent of the office of cashier of the bank.

Samuel E. Bruce was born on a farm eligibly located three miles distant from Vanceburg, Lewis county, Kentucky, the date of his nativity being September 22, 1858. He is a son of Henry Clay and Mary Elizabeth (Comer) Bruce, the former of whom was likewise born in Lewis county and the latter of whom was a native of Greenup county, Kentucky. The Bruce family is of pioneer origin in the old Blue Grass state, the founder of the family in Kentucky having been John Bruce, great-great-grandfather of him to whom this sketch is dedicated. He was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Clay, whose father was the grandfather of the renowned Henry Clay, of Kentucky. Soon after the close of the war of the Revolution, John Bruce decided to seek his fortunes further west and accordingly came to Kentucky, locating at Lancaster, Garrard county, where he was a prominent attorney and a successful agriculturist. He and his wife passed the residue of their lives at Lancaster, at which place their remains were interred. Alexander Bruce, grandfather of Samuel E., was one of the several grandchildren of John Bruce, and his birth occurred at Lancaster. His father dying while he was very young, Alexander Bruce came to Lewis county, where he studied law and where he was admitted to the bar. He initiated the active practice of his profession at Vanceburg, where he rapidly built up a large

and representative clientage and where he gained distinctive prestige as one of the leading members of the bar in eastern Kentucky. In his political convictions he was a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Whig party and he served for one term in the state legislature. He died, comparatively young, at Vanceburg. He married Amanda Bragg, a native of Lewis county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Captain Thomas Bragg, who was an officer in the old Virginia State Line. Captain Bragg married Lucy Blakemore, three of whose brothers were gallant and faithful soldiers in the war of the Revolution. Captain Bragg came to Kentucky with Colonel Christopher Greenup soon after the close of the war for independence. They both had large land grants in Kentucky and both were accompanied by families. Captain Bragg located on the Ohio river, in the region which now marks the corporate limits of Vanceburg, his large tract of land embracing practically the entire site of the present city. He operated salt wells and some early iron furnaces and continued to maintain his home in this section until his death, as did also his wife, who lived to the patriarchal age of one hundred years.

Henry Clay Bruce, father of the subject of this review, was born and reared in Lewis county and while still a mere youth became a pilot on a steamboat, later becoming clerk and finally captain. He spent thirty years on the river, operating principally between Cincinnati and New Orleans. After retiring from river navigation he engaged in the general merchandise business at Vanceburg, continuing to be identified with that line of enterprise until 1906. He died in 1909, at the age of eighty-five years. He represented Lewis and Mason counties in the state senate in the sessions of 1882 and 1884 and it was due largely to him that in the one hundred day fight for the United States senate Joseph Blackburn was eventually successful. It is interesting to note that he was one of the first Democrats ever elected to the state senate from his section. His wife was a daughter of Major William Comer, a native of Ireland and a member of a pioneer family in Kentucky. Major Comer was a small child at the time of his parents' emigration to the United States. Location was made in Bath county, Kentucky, to the public schools of which place the young William was indebted for his early educational training. Subsequently he studied law in James Todd's store at Vanceburg, in which establishment he was employed as a clerk. Practically the only law books to which he had access were Black-

stone's Commentaries. He was actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Greenup for a number of years and he soon became one of the leaders in the state both at the bar and in public life. He was possessed of that versatility and rare brilliancy of mind so characteristic of the well educated Irishman and in connection with the affairs of his chosen vocation he was for seventeen terms a member of the state legislature, serving both as representative and as senator. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Bruce were born six children, all of whom are living and concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated: Sidney is now the wife of Richard F. Cruce, a brother of the present (1911) governor of Oklahoma, and they reside at Gentry, Arkansas; Mary is the wife of W. F. Alexander, of Tampa, Florida; Thomas L. maintains his home at Sherman, Texas; Samuel E. is the immediate subject of this review; William E. is a prominent physician and surgeon at Herberton, West Virginia; and John L. resides at San Antonio, Texas. The mother died when these children were young, and Mr. Bruce afterward married Casandra E. Caines, of Vanceburg. There was one child by this marriage, Mrs. Elsa B. Kline, of Vanceburg.

Samuel E. Bruce was reared to adult age at Vanceburg, and after completing the public schools of this place he engaged in the mercantile business and for several years was identified with the same in Arizona and Texas. Returning to Vanceburg in 1888, he was engaged in the general merchandise business with his father for the ensuing twenty years, and in the meantime, in 1904, he was elected cashier of the Deposit Bank at Vanceburg, in which position he has proved himself a man of excellent judgment and marked financial ability. In politics he is an ardent Democrat and while he has never manifested aught of ambition for political preferment he is loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude, ever doing all in his power to advance the best interests of the community and of the state at large. In the time-honored Masonic order he is affiliated with Polar Star Lodge No. 363, Free & Accepted Masons; and with Burns Chapter, No. 74, Royal Arch Masons. He and his wife are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and they hold a high place in the confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens.

In 1891 Mr. Bruce was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Smith, who was born at Florence, Kentucky, the place immortalized as "Stringtown-on-the-Pike." To Mr. and

Mrs. Bruce have been born three children, Mildred, Mary and Alexander.

GEORGE W. STAMPER.—Vigor, enterprise and persistency—these are the qualities which make for success and these are the characteristics which have dominated the career of George W. Stamper, who through his own efforts built the ladder by which he has climbed to affluence. He has been identified with farming, blacksmithing, merchandising, lumbering and banking and in each of these enterprises his success has been on a parity with his well directed endeavors. He has also been an important factor in connection with public utilities and as a citizen he holds a high place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

George Washington Stamper was born on a farm in Lewis county, Kentucky, on the 26th of December, 1850, and he is a son of George W. and Catherine (Dyer) Stamper, the former of whom was a native of North Carolina and the latter of Morgan county, Kentucky. John Stamper, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was born, reared and married in North Carolina and in the early '20s he emigrated to Kentucky, locating on the Kentucky river in Wolfe county, where he engaged in farming. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Sallie Stamper, and who was a cousin of her husband, raised a family of ten children, most of whom were born in Kentucky. The father of George W., Jr., was the first born and he was an infant at the time of his parents' removal to the Blue Grass state. When he was fifteen years of age the family home was established in Carter county, and there he grew to manhood, married, and in 1845 engaged in agricultural pursuits on a farm near Olive Hill, Lewis county. He was very industrious, an excellent farmer and business man and in due time he accumulated a competency. About 1865 he opened a store on his farm, continuing to be identified with the general merchandise business for the ensuing twenty-five years. His death occurred on his old homestead in 1905, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. He was a stalwart Democrat in his political convictions and he served for several years as justice of the peace. His wife was summoned to eternal rest in 1898, at the age of sixty-eight years. She was a daughter of Francis Dyer, of Morgan county, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stamper became the parents of twelve children—five boys and seven girls, nine of whom are living in 1911, and of the number the subject of this review was the third in order of birth.

George Washington Stamper, Jr., passed his youth in a manner similar to that of the farmer boy of that day, attending the district school during the winter months and working on the home farm during the summer seasons. When he had attained to the age of sixteen years he entered his father's store, where he learned the details of general merchandising and he continued an inmate of the parental home until he had reached his legal majority. Thereafter he worked in a blacksmith shop for a time and was engaged in farming on his own account for a couple of years, at the expiration of which he started a general store on a small scale on Grassy creek. This store, which he still owns and operates, has been doing business for the past thirty-five years. For thirty-three years Mr. Stamper was the able incumbent of the office of postmaster at Head of Grassy and he was one of the oldest postmasters, in point of continuous service, in this section of the state. He also became interested in the timber business while located on Grassy creek, and he was for many years engaged in the stave business and in other enterprises most successfully. In 1888 he established his residence at Vanceburg and in the following year he organized the Stamper Stave & Lumber Company, which carried on an extensive trade for nine years, at the expiration of which that firm was dissolved and Mr. Stamper continued in the lumber business in partnership with his brother, Joshua Stamper. Two years later, in 1900, he became a member of the firm of Johnson & Stamper, the same engaging in the railway tie business, getting out railway ties at various points in this section of the state. This business is now controlled by Johnson & Stamper, who are successors to the Elliott Tie Company, which conducts its operations on the Little Sandy river. The annual output of this concern is from two hundred thousand to five hundred thousand ties.

In September, 1889, Mr. Stamper laid the foundation of his present large mercantile establishment at Vanceburg by opening a general store in one room. This concern has grown to such gigantic proportions that it now occupies space equivalent to nine ordinary store rooms, the stock consisting of everything found in a modern department store except hardware. All Mr. Stamper's successes are due to his indefatigable energy and great business ability and it is no exaggeration to say that he is one of the greatest hustlers in the state. In addition to his other interests he owns several fine farms in the Ohio valley and he has extensive real-estate holdings in

Vanceburg, where he has constructed a number of residences and the majority of the business block he now occupies. He was one of the organizers of the Deposit Bank at Vanceburg, of which he is president at the present time and in which he is one of the heaviest stockholders. At the time of the building of the local electric plant he was elected president of that corporation, of which position he is still incumbent. He is a man of tremendous vitality and most extraordinary executive capacity. Beginning with practically nothing in the way of worldly goods, he has grasped his opportunities as they appeared and made of success not an accident but a logical result. To-day he is recognized as one of the biggest financiers in eastern Kentucky and his fair and honorable methods in all his business dealings have gained to him the highest regard of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Stamper is a loyal Democrat in his political proclivities, but he has not had much time for political activity, having been a member of his first convention in 1910, at which time his influence was felt in no slight degree. In the Masonic order he has passed through the circle of the York Rite branch, holding membership in Polar Star Lodge, No. 363, Free & Accepted Masons; and Maysville Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templars. He and his wife are devout members of the Christian church, to whose charities and benevolences he has ever been a liberal contributor and in whose faith his children have been reared.

In 1872 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stamper to Miss Sophia W. Stafford, a native of Carter county and a daughter of Sylvester Stafford, a farmer who served in the Union army in the Civil war and who died in service. Mr. and Mrs. Stamper have eight children, namely—Rebecca, Cinda, William J., James E., Cora Mae, Julia, Bessie L. and Marie, all of whom were born in Lewis county and all of whom were afforded excellent educations.

ORVILLE P. POLLITT, the present popular and efficient incumbent of the office of county clerk of Lewis county, Kentucky, is now serving his fourth term in office, and in discharging the duties incident thereto is acquitting himself with all of honor and distinction. Mr. Pollitt was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, on the 18th of September, 1871, and he is a son of James and Lucy C. (Parker) Pollitt, both natives of Lewis county and both members of old Kentucky families. Alexander H. Pollitt, paternal grandfather of the subject of this review, was born and reared in Maryland, whence he came with his parents to

Lewis county in an early day, location being made on a farm. James Pollitt studied law as a youth and became an eminent practitioner of his profession in Lewis county and in Portsmouth, Ohio. He was summoned to the life eternal at the age of forty-seven years, his death having occurred at Portsmouth in 1885. He served as judge of Lewis county for several terms immediately after the close of the Civil war and was very prominent in public affairs during his life-time. His widow, who still survives him, now maintains her home at Vanceburg. Mr. and Mrs. James Pollitt became the parents of two children, of whom Orville P. is the only one living in 1911.

Mr. Pollitt of this review was a lad of but fourteen years of age at the time of his father's death. He was reared to maturity at Portsmouth, his education consisting of such advantages as were afforded in the public schools of that place. He also attended school at Vanceburg and after leaving school he worked on a farm for a short time. In 1888 he was appointed deputy clerk of Lewis county, remaining in tenure of that office until the fall of 1897, at which time he was elected county clerk, of which latter office he has continued incumbent during the intervening years to the present time, this being his fourth term in office. His administration has been characterized by good judgment and staunch devotion to the duties at hand and it is worthy of note here that in the last election he met with no opposition in either the primaries or in the election proper.

In politics Mr. Pollitt is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and he has ever been an ardent supporter of all measures and enterprises projected for the good of the community. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics. In his religious faith Mr. Pollitt is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is unmarried.

WALTER S. HATFIELD, M. D.—Compared with every other profession that of medicine ranks foremost in the way of human helpfulness. It requires great ability and innate talent, and in addition to these a spirit of sacrifice and genial kindness must ever be in evidence ready to inspire faith and hope in each and every patient. Possessed of these qualities, Dr. Hatfield has gained prestige as one of the leading physicians and surgeons in Kenton county. He was born near South Bend, Indiana, on the 23d of June, 1854, and is a son of Abel Janny and Martha (Zigler) Hatfield, the former of whom was a native of Wayne county, Indiana, and the latter of Virginia.

The Hatfield family traces its ancestry back to Welsh origin, the great-grandfather, Jonas Hatfield, having emigrated from Wales to the United States in the year 1773, when but nine years of age. He first settled in Pennsylvania and later removed to Kentucky, where he was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Janny. They became the parents of several children and after a time established their home in Dayton, Ohio. In 1810 they removed to Green's Fork, on White River, Wayne county, Indiana. There Jonas Hatfield passed the residue of his life, his death having occurred in 1813. During the major portion of his active business career he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Of his children, Nathan E. Hatfield was the grandfather of the Doctor; he was born at Dayton, Ohio, in 1804, and he established his home in St. Joseph county, Indiana, in 1830, being a pioneer farmer in that county. He married Emily Roe and they had eleven children, nine of whom attained to years of maturity. Nathan was summoned to the life eternal in March, 1875, at the age of seventy-one years, and his cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1882, at the age of seventy-one years. Abel Janny Hatfield was the eldest of their eleven children and he was born on the 10th of June, 1828. He married Martha Zigler, a native of Virginia, where her birth occurred in February, 1830, and whence she accompanied her parents to St. Joseph county, Indiana, in 1838. Her father was Samuel Zigler and he followed farming until 1866, at which time he became interested in the sawmill and lumber business, continuing to be identified with that line of enterprise until his death, which occurred in 1874, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife was Margaret Garwood and she died in 1883, at the age of seventy-three years. Abel Hatfield passed most of his life in St. Joseph county, Indiana, being a mere infant at the time of his parents' removal to that county. He was a farmer, horticulturist and apiarist and he died in 1897, in his sixty-ninth year, his wife having passed to her reward September 26, 1861. Of their six children all but one are living, Dr. Walter S. Hatfield being the third in order of birth.

Dr. Hatfield was reared and educated in his native county, his rudimentary training being supplemented by a course in the high school at Niles, Michigan, where his parents resided from 1864 to 1874. In 1880 he began the study of medicine, under the able preceptorship of Dr. John Maurer, of South Bend, Indiana. In 1880 he was matriculated in the Hahnemann Medical College, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in this excellent institution he was graduated as a member of



W. S. Hatfield M.D.

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the class of 1882, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He initiated the practice of his profession at Benton Harbor, Michigan, and later he was engaged in practice at South Bend, Indiana. In the fall of 1883 he removed to Covington, Kenton county, Kentucky, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice and where he has since maintained his home with the exception of two years, which he spent in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a member of the Kentucky State Society of Homeopathy, the Southern Homeopathic Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy. In politics he accords a staunch allegiance to the principles and policies of the Republican party but he has never been a candidate for political honors, preferring to give his entire time and attention to the exacting demands of his profession. He has ever shown a deep interest in all movements projected for the general welfare of the community and he is held in high confidence and esteem by his professional confreres, as well as by his fellow citizens. Both he and his wife are popular factors in connection with the best social activities of their home city.

On the 20th of August, 1887, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Hatfield to Miss Elizabeth Heron, who was born in Toronto, Canada, and who is a daughter of John and Sarah (Dunkin) Heron, both of whom were natives of England, where their marriage took place and whence they emigrated to Canada. In 1863 they removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where John Heron died about one year later. Mrs. Heron died in 1835, in Covington, Kentucky. James Heron, a well known furniture dealer in Cincinnati, is a brother of Mrs. Hatfield. Dr. and Mrs. Hatfield became the parents of three children, one of whom died in infancy. Walter H., who was born on the 26th of August, 1888, is now a student in Hahnemann Medical College, in the city of Philadelphia, being a member of the class of 1911. James E., the other son, is attending school in Covington. He was born on the 12th of July, 1891.

CHARLES KITCHEN is the president of the Second National Bank of Ashland, Kentucky, besides being engaged in various other important business interests, and the history of his family connections and of his business career will prove an interesting chapter in the annals of Kentucky. Mr. Kitchen was born on a farm in Carter county, Kentucky, four miles from Willard, on January 28, 1845, the son of Andrew J. and Winnie (Bays) Kitchen. The former was a native of Greenbrier county, West Virginia, of English an-

cestry, and the latter was born in Scott county, Virginia, of Scotch-Irish descent.

Andrew Kitchen, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Greenbrier county, West Virginia, then old Virginia, but left there about 1830 and brought his family to Kentucky, locating on a farm in Carter county, near Willard, becoming an agriculturist, well known and respected, and continuing in that business the remainder of his life. He became an extensive farmer and slave owner and raised large quantities of corn, which found a ready market throughout that section. Soon after coming to Kentucky, he was elected to the legislature, served one term, being a leading Democrat. He had served in the war of 1812 in a Virginia regiment and was known thereafter as Major Kitchen.

Andrew J. Kitchen, the father of our subject, was reared in Carter county on the homestead, where he became a farmer and in which occupation he passed his entire life, dying at the age of seventy-four. He was a justice of the peace for many years and known far and wide as Squire Kitchen. His widow survived him for several years, dying in March, 1908, at the age of eighty-four years. She was the mother of ten children, two of whom are dead, our subject being the second in order of birth.

Charles Kitchen was reared on the farm in Carter county and early in life was disciplined to the tasks of hard work in the hills of Kentucky. He was a boy when the Civil war broke out, and during that strenuous period educational advantages were almost at a standstill and Mr. Kitchen was enabled to attend school for only a few weeks of each year. He was at the home place until a young man and in the fall of 1865 engaged in the merchandise business for himself near Leon, then known as Deer Creek postoffice, the postoffice being in his store and Mr. Kitchen was postmaster for many years. Later he bought a farm of two hundred acres from his grandfather, on which a store was located. He continued farming and merchandizing very successfully for many years, and during that time bought more land adjoining, having twelve hundred acres in one piece besides farms in other places. He has a hobby for farming and enjoys that branch of industry in all its phases. He still continues to increase his holdings, and at one time owned over two thousand acres of land.

In 1880 Mr. Kitchen engaged in the lumber and saw mill business, building a mill at Leon on the bank of Little Sandy river, buying logs in Elliott county and floating them to the mill.

He has been in this line of manufacturing lumber ever since and is one of the leaders in Kentucky, his business having increased to enormous proportions. In 1898 he became interested in lumber manufacturing at Ashland and engaged with a partner under the firm name of Van Sant, Kitchen & Company, which owns a large mill at Ashland, one at Mayhan, West Virginia, and a small one on the Kentucky river. They recently bought the poplar timber on twenty-seven thousand acres of timber land in Breathitt county, Kentucky, which is being shipped by train loads to the mills in Ashland.

Mr. Kitchen helped organize the Second National Bank at Ashland and has been a director from the first and is now president of the same. His business interests are widely scattered, but such is his energy and the cognizance of the fact that a man to prosper must attend personally to his affairs that he supervises his various interests while he has been able to continue his residence at Leon, Carter county.

In politics Mr. Kitchen is a staunch Democrat. At the time of the election of the State Board of Equalization by vote of the people he was elected from his congressional district and served one term of two years. During the early days of Carter county he served as school superintendent of that county. Mr. Kitchen is a member of the Masonic order, allied with the Blue Lodge in Grayson and with the Royal Arch Chapter and the Commandery, Knights Templar in Ashland. In February, 1866 he was married to Loretta King, a native of Carter county, Kentucky. They are the parents of ten children, of whom nine are living. Their names are: James H., Ida May, Mollie Lee, John W., Icy Myrtle, Effie Winnie, Lula Belle, Lottie Florence and Charles J. Jr. One son, Andrew William, died at the age of two years. These children were all raised in their native county, well educated and all married and settled in life except Lottie Florence, who is still at home. Mr. Kitchen and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South at Leon. Mrs. Kitchen died in May, 1904, and he was again married in 1910, to Nellie B. Golden, of Normal, Kentucky.

JAMES H. KITCHEN is connected with such a diversity of business interests, that a short sketch of his life will indicate something of the extent and scope of his efforts. A man of resourceful business ability, he stands among those whose keen discrimination not only enables them to recognize the opportunity of the present but also the exigencies and possibilities of the future, and his work is proving a

substantial and important element in the up-building and development of that section of the country which is fast becoming a great center in commercial and industrial life.

Mr. Kitchen, vice-president of the Wright-Kitchen Lumber Co., of Ashland, Kentucky, was born in Carter county, Kentucky, January 8, 1867, the son of Charles and Loretta (King) Kitchen, a sketch of Charles Kitchen being printed elsewhere in this work. James H. was reared on the farm in Carter county and being the oldest of ten children, went to work at an early age on the farm and in the store at Leon, for his father, and later became a partner of his father's under the firm name of Chas. Kitchen & Son, which continued successfully for twenty-five years and which success was due in no small way to the business foresight and sagacity of James.

He is still interested in the store and lands in that section, but has not confined his attention entirely to that one branch of industry. He continued to make his home in Carter county until 1910, when he located at Ashland. In 1895 Mr. Kitchen entered into partnership with Senator W. B. Whitt and organized a wholesale grocery at Ashland, under the firm name of Kitchen, Whitt & Co., and three years later incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 and rapidly enlarged to the present proportions, and lead this line in north-east Kentucky. The officers elected at the first are still in office: J. H. Kitchen, president; W. B. Whitt, vice-president; J. B. King, secretary; F. R. Henderson, general manager.

Mr Kitchen for several years has been interested in manufacturing staves in Carter county and also for several years has been a member of the Kitchen Lumber Company which owns twenty thousand acres of timber land in North Carolina. In January, 1910, in connection with his brother Charles, he bought an interest in a large lumber concern at Ashland, then known as the Wright, Saulsberry Lumber Company and the same was incorporated as the Wright, Kitchen Lumber Company, with a capital stock of \$75,000. The officers are Giles Wright, president; J. H. Kitchen, vice-president; Chas. Kitchen, Jr., secretary and treasurer. This firm operates a large saw mill at Ashland on the Ohio river, the logs coming from what is known as Big Sandy territory, the capacity of the mill being thirty-five thousand feet daily. It ships lumber to all parts of the country, making a specialty of oak and poplar, and employs about forty men in the mill and yards at Ashland.

In politics Mr. Kitchen is in sympathy with the Democratic party. For twenty-three

years he was Postmaster at Leon, Carter county, having the post office in the store. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic order, being connected with the Blue Lodge No. 145, at Grayson and the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 81 Commandery and No. 28 Elhasa Temple of the Shriners at Ashland.

On May 17, 1888, Mr. Kitchen was married to Florence Pope, of Leon, Kentucky, and they are the parents of seven children: Nadia, Bessie, Bertram, Maud, James Jr., Charles and Loretta, and parents and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

WILLIAM P. WORNALL.—In the matter of definite accomplishment in connection with the great industry of agriculture William P. Wornall has gained vantage ground and is numbered among the representative farmers and stock-growers of the younger generation in Bourbon county, which has been his home from the time of his nativity and in which he is held in unqualified confidence and esteem.

Concerning the genealogy of the Wornall family the following data are here incorporated. The original progenitors of the name in America were Roby and Edyth Wornall, who were of English ancestry and who were Colonial residents in Virginia. Their son Thomas, born December 13, 1775, died November 3, 1838, was prominent in public affairs during his life time. He was sheriff, a member of the Kentucky house of representatives from Clark county in 1809, and was a colonel in a Kentucky regiment in the war of 1812. On the 24th of January, 1797, was recorded the marriage of Thomas Wornall to Miss Susan, a daughter of John Bowen and Susan (Rion) Bowen. She was born January 21, 1777, and of the ten children born to this union eight grew to maturity, namely,—Richard, Eliza Ann, Alfred, Thomas, James, Nancy Tucker, Perry and Susan Rion. Richard, the first born, went to Missouri, locating near Westport Landing, now Kansas City. He married Judith Ann Glover, who had been raised by John Bristow, and she died in Missouri. Subsequently Richard married Mrs. Mary Harrison, mother-in-law of General John S. "Cerro Gordo" Williams. By his first wife he had three children, of whom Eliza died unmarried; as did one son Thomas. The other son, John Bristow, moved early in life to Westport, Missouri; he served in the Missouri state senate from 1870 to 1874 and was prominently mentioned for governor of the state. He took an active part in the affairs of the Baptist church, was for many years moderator of the Blue River Association and was long president of the board of trus-

tees of William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri. He had four sons, one of whom, Thomas J., was in Missouri state senate from 1904 to 1908. John Bristow Wornall had three other sons, Francis Clay, John B., Jr., and Charles Hardin.

Eliza Ann, the second child of Thomas and Susan (Rion) Wornall, married a Mr. Anderson, of Winchester, Kentucky; they had no children. Alfred, the third child, married Lucinda Hedges and he was summoned to eternal rest in 1836, being survived by one son Alfred, who served in the Confederate army during the Civil war and who married Margaret Hamilton. He died September 19, 1908, and was not survived by any children. Thomas, Jr., the fourth in order of birth of the above-mentioned children, married Rebecca Beau and had two children, James W., who wedded Sophia Edwards, had no offspring; and John T., who married first Ann Ewalt and later Mrs. Redmon: The latter union was prolific of one son, John T., Jr., now of Lair Station, Harrison county, Kentucky. James Rion Wornall, fifth child of Thomas and Susan Wornall, married Anne Moore, of Winchester, Kentucky: They had two daughters, the elder of whom, Eliza, married Joseph Croxton, of near Winchester, and has four children, Anne, Carrie Lee, Joseph and Clay; and the younger of whom, Ann Clay, married William Buckner, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and became the mother of three children, Thomas Moore, James Monroe and Lucy. Nancy Tucker Wornall, sixth child of Thomas and Susan Wornall, was united in marriage to Samuel (Graybeard) Clay, of Bourbon county: They had four children, of whom Alfred died in youth; Thomas Henry married Fannie Conn Williams, of Paris, Kentucky, and has four children, George Williams, Thomas Henry, Jr., Naunine and Alfred; Susan Elizabeth married Cassius M. Clay, Jr., prominent in politics and candidate for governor of Kentucky, in 1911: They had four children, Brutus J., Samuel H., Annie L. and Sue; James Eldred Clay, fourth child of Nancy T. W. Clay, married Elizabeth Alexander, of Paris, Kentucky, and had five children, Belle Brent, Naunine, James E., Jr., Samuel and Charlton. Perry Wornall, youngest son of Thomas and Susan R. Wornall, was born October 12, 1819, and married Elizabeth Ewalt, daughter of Samuel and Synthia (Pugh) Ewalt and half sister of Ann Ewalt, who married John T. Wornall, as previously noted. They had two sons, Samuel Ewalt, born March 27, 1846, and Thomas Parker, born December 13, 1847, and died November 23, 1891. Samuel Ewalt Wornall

now resides in the vicinity of Kansas City, Missouri. He married Alice W. Buchanan of Louisville, Kentucky, and they became the parents of four children, Rowen B., Elizabeth, Douglas B. and Edyth. Thomas Parker Wornall married Kate Spears, of Paris, Kentucky, and had one son, William Pugh to whom this sketch is dedicated. Susan Rion, youngest child of Thomas and Susan Wornall, married Francis Povall Clay, a brother of Samuel (Graybeard) Clay, who married her sister, Nancy Tucker Wornall, as already noted. To this union were born four children who grew to maturity. Of these, the oldest, William Henry, married Emma Spears, sister of Kate P. Wornall, and they have two sons living, Matt, of South Omaha, Nebraska, and Roby, of Lexington, Kentucky; Francis P., Jr., the next child of Susan and Francis P. Clay, married Emily Miller and has two sons, Horace Miller and Francis Depew; the third child, Nannie, wedded Walker Buckner and they have four children—Walker Jr., Woodford, Susan C. and William; Oliver Perry, the youngest child of Susan R. W. Clay and Francis P. Clay, married Willie Kearns, and they have one child, Eleanor.

The original seat of the Wornall family in Kentucky was the home of Thomas and Susan (Rion) Wornall, the same having been located in Clark county, six miles north of Winchester, near the Paris and Winchester pike. Of their children three, Perry, Nancy and Susan, removed to Bourbon county, near Paris, this state. One son, Richard, went to Missouri but later returned to Kentucky, where his death occurred about the year 1862, near Winchester, in Clark county. His son, John B., has numerous descendants near Kansas City, Missouri, where he once resided. Samuel E. Wornall, son of Perry, and his children also reside near Kansas City, Missouri. Thomas Wornall, Jr., son of Thomas and Susan Wornall, removed to Harrison county, Kentucky, where his grandson, John T. (Tom) Wornall, lives, at Lair Station. His family and that of William P. Wornall, of near Paris, Kentucky (son of Thomas Parker Wornall), are the only representatives of the Wornall family in Kentucky that bear the name.

The foregoing genealogical data includes many of the best families in Kentucky, numerous of the descendants being mentioned individually on other pages of this work. Following is a brief sketch of William Pugh Wornall, whose name introduces this article. Further data are inserted here tracing his direct descent.

William Pugh Wornall was born in Bour-

Lon county on the 2nd of March, 1879, and is a son of Thomas P. and Catherine (Kate) K. (Spears) Wornall, both of whom were likewise natives of this county, where the former was born on the 13th of November, 1847, and the latter on the 2nd of August, 1852. Their marriage was solemnized on the 27th of October, 1875. Thomas P. Wornall was a son of Perry and Elizabeth (Ewalt) Wornall, both of whom were natives of Kentucky and the former of whom was a son of Roby and Susan (Rion) Wornall. Thomas W. was a son of Roby and Edith Wornall, who were numbered among the sterling pioneers of the old Blue Grass state. After his marriage Thomas P. Wornall resided upon and operated the fine old homestead farm of his father, five miles west of Paris, until 1884, when he purchased land and established his home upon the farm now owned by his son, William P., the subject of this review. This well improved farmstead comprises three hundred and ninety acres and is eligibly located five miles east of Paris, on the Steele turnpike. Here the father continued to maintain his home until his death, which occurred on the 23rd of November, 1891. He was a man of impregnable integrity in all the relations of life and was one of the highly esteemed and representative citizens of his native county, where he conducted agricultural operations and stock-growing upon an extensive scale and where he also built up a successful enterprise in the buying and shipping of live stock. On the 23d of January, 1900, his widow became the wife of J. William Bedford and they now reside about eight miles east of Paris, where Mr. Bedford has a valuable farm. Thomas P. and Catherine K. (Spears) Wornall became the parents of only one child, William P., to whom this sketch is dedicated.

William P. Wornall was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and after availing himself of the advantages of the academy, conducted by William L. Yerkes, at Paris, he continued his studies in the University of Kentucky, at Lexington. He was but twelve years of age at the time of his father's death and while a mere boy he assumed much responsibility in connection with the home farm, upon which he has continued to reside until the present time and upon which he has conducted most successful operations as a general agriculturist and stock-grower. His industry and good management are on a parity with his progressive methods and he is one of the able and popular business men of his home county. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party; he is affiliated with Paris Lodge, No. 373, Benevolent & Pro-

tective Order of Elks; and he is a devout member of the Christian church. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church and she also is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

On the 11th of April, 1901, Mr. Wornall was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth B. Woodford, who was born in Bourbon county on the 1st of July, 1880, and who is a daughter of Benjamin and Alice (Brooks) Woodford. Mr. and Mrs. Wornall became the parents of four children, two of whom died in infancy, unnamed; William P., Jr., was born on the 24th of June, 1904; and B. Woodford was born on the 13th of June, 1909.

WILLIAM J. RICE.—In the thriving village of Ghent, Carroll county, Mr. Rice is found numbered among the representative citizens and most progressive and popular merchants of his native place, and he is a scion of the third generation of the family in Kentucky, where his paternal grandfather established his home in the pioneer days.

William Johnston Rice was born at Ghent, Carroll county, on the 17th of March, 1865, and is a son of David R. and Elizabeth (Johnston) Rice, the former of whom was born in Montgomery county, this state, and the latter at Aurora, Dearborn county, Indiana. The lineage of the Rice family is traced back to staunch German origin and family tradition gives ample authority for the statement that the early representatives of the name in America settled in the city of Philadelphia in the colonial epoch of our national history. David Rice, grandfather of him whose name introduces this article, was born and reared in the old Keystone state and he figures as the founder of the family in Kentucky. He made the overland journey from Philadelphia with team and wagon and numbered himself among the pioneers of Montgomery county, Kentucky, where he later removed to Carroll county, where he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until his death. David R. Rice was a child at the time of the family removal from Montgomery county to Carroll county, in which latter he was reared to manhood, in the meanwhile receiving such advantages as were afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. He gained prestige as one of the energetic, progressive and successful agriculturists and stock-growers of the county and with these lines of industry he continued to be actively concerned for many years. He passed the closing days of his life in the village of Ghent and was fifty-two years of age at the time of his demise. His devoted wife survived him by a number of years and was sixty-one years of

age at the time when she was summoned to the life eternal. She was a daughter of Rev. William Johnston, who was a pioneer clergyman of the Baptist church and who was well known throughout northern Kentucky and southern Indiana, throughout which section he long labored with all of zeal and consecration in the work of his chosen vocation. He was born in Ireland and was reared in the faith of the Catholic church. His father was a successful manufacturer of linen in the Emerald Isle, but at the age of seventeen years young Johnston ran away from home and finally emigrated to America. He was a man of alert mentality and for a time he was engaged in the practice of law, a profession which he soon abandoned to enter the ministry of the Baptist church, in connection with the work of which he traveled extensively throughout the northern part of Kentucky, as well as in the southern counties of Indiana. He passed the closing years of his life at LaPlata, Macon county, Missouri. He was twice married and the maiden name of his second wife (the mother of Mrs. Elizabeth Rice) was Cobb. David R. and Elizabeth (Johnston) Rice were both earnest and consistent members of the Baptist church, and his political support was given to the Democratic party. The only child is he to whom this sketch is dedicated.

William J. Rice passed his boyhood and youth in Ghent and was afforded the advantages of an excellent private school and this discipline was supplemented by higher academic training in Georgetown College, at Georgetown, this state. As a young man he went to the city of Louisville, where he was associated with John A. Stratton in the real-estate business for a period of eight years. He then returned to Ghent and engaged in the general merchandise business, in which he has since continued most successfully, under the firm name of W. J. Rice & Company. He initiated operation upon a modest scale and as rapidly as circumstances justified he expanded the scope of the enterprise until the establishment now under his control is recognized as the leading department store of Ghent. Careful and honorable business methods have gained to the firm a large and appreciative patronage, and the same is drawn from the fine section of country normally tributary to the thriving village of Ghent, where Mr. Rice has ever held the unqualified confidence and regard of all who know him,—and it may well be said that in this section of his native county not to know William J. Rice is practically to argue oneself unknown. Mr. Rice is intrinsically loyal and progressive as a citizen and is an exponent of high civic ideals, as shown

in the earnest support given by him to all measures tending to advance the general weal of the community. In politics he is found aligned as a staunch and intelligent supporter of the cause of the Republican party; he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, including DeMolay Commandery, Knights Templar, and Kosair Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in the city of Louisville; and in his native village he holds membership in the lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. While a resident of Louisville he also was actively identified with the local lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, of which he was treasurer for four years. He and his wife are zealous members of the Baptist church in Ghent, and he has served as its treasurer for several years past.

On the 7th of January, 1903, Mr. Rice was united in marriage to Miss Ella Stucy, who was born and reared in the village of Ghent and who is a daughter of Frederick Stucy, a well known resident of Carroll county and a prominent tobacco dealer of this section of the state.

NORBOURN ARTERBURN.—One of the most extensive land holders and most honored and influential citizens of Jefferson county is Norbourn Arterburn, who resides on his splendid country estate in the village of St. Matthews. He is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of this county and is well upholding the prestige of the name which he bears,—a name that has been closely identified with the civic and material upbuilding of Jefferson county.

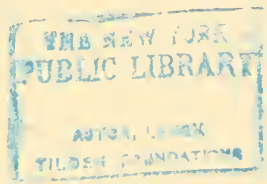
Mr. Arterburn was born on the old family homestead on Beargrass creek, Jefferson county, on the 26th of February, 1857. The original representatives of the family in Kentucky were William and Rachel (Smoot) Arterburn, who removed from Shenandoah county, in the beautiful Shenandoah valley of Virginia, to Kentucky in the pioneer days. They made the voyage down the Ohio river on flat boats and landed at the mouth of Goose Creek, from which point they proceeded overland to Beargrass creek, where they made permanent settlement. Here William A. secured a large tract of wild land and instituted the reclamation of the same. In the family were nine sons, all of whom were born in Kentucky except the eldest, and their names are here entered in order of birth,—Harrison, Burrus, Branham, Dennis, Norbourn, William C., Jordan, Tarlton and Covington. William Arterburn, the founder of the Kentucky branch of the family, continued to reside on

his homestead until his death, in the prime of life, and upon his widow devolved the responsibility of rearing the nine sons. Well did she perform her task and her reward was ample, as in later years she was cared for by her children with the utmost filial solicitude. She attained to the venerable age of ninety-five years and her death occurred on the farm now occupied by her grandson, Norbourn Arterburn, whose name initiates this review.

William C. Arterburn, the sixth son of William and Rachel Arterburn, was born on the old homestead on Beargrass creek, Jefferson county, in the year 1816, and his entire life was passed in his native county, where he died in 1901. He was reared under the conditions and influence of the pioneer days and contributed his quota to the arduous work of reclaiming the old homestead farm. He eventually became one of the most successful agriculturists and stock-growers of Jefferson county and he was equally prominent as a trader and general business man. He was endowed with strong mentality and mature judgment and was thus able to direct his various enterprises in a most successful way, the while his course was governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor, so that he was not denied the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem in the county which represented his home throughout his long and useful life. He became a stockholder in many banking institutions and at the time of his death he was the owner of about eight hundred acres of farm land, besides much valuable real estate in the city of Louisville. He was well equipped for leadership in thought and action and was not only regarded as one of the ablest financiers of his day in Jefferson county but also was known as a citizen of utmost loyalty and progressiveness,—one who was ever ready to lend his influence and co-operation in support of all measures tending to advance the general welfare of the community. William C. Arterburn was twice married, his first union having been with Miss Cynthia Parks, who died when a young woman and who left no children. For his second wife he married Miss Sarah Rudy, who was born and reared in Jefferson county and who was a daughter of George Rudy, who was born in Pennsylvania, of German lineage, and who became one of the early settlers of Jefferson county, Kentucky, where he continued to reside until his death. Mrs. Sarah (Rudy) Arterburn was summoned to the life eternal in July, 1893, and she became the mother of two children, of whom the subject of this review is the elder and the one surviving; Kate be-



Worl. Autuburn



came the wife of James McBurney, of Louisville, where her death occurred, and she is survived by three children.

Norbourn Arterburn gained his early educational discipline in private schools in Jefferson county and supplemented this by a course in the public schools of the city of Louisville, where he completed the curriculum of the high school and where he also continued his studies for some time in the Rugby School. As he was the only son, he became associated with his father in the management of the home farm and other business interests after he left school and finally he assumed virtually the entire charge of his father's multifarious business affairs, thus continuing until his honored sire had been summoned from the scene of life's mortal endeavors. He succeeded to the ownership of the major portion of his father's property and as an evidence that he has himself shown the same excellent business qualifications that brought success to his father it may be stated that he has increased his landed estate from eight hundred acres to one thousand acres, besides which he has amplified the other interests of the estate. He is a director of the United States Trust Company of Louisville, in which city he is also a large stockholder in the Louisville Trust Company, the Columbia Trust Company and the Southern National Bank. He is a progressive and public-spirited citizen and while he has never sought or desired political office he accords a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party.

In the year 1882 Mr. Arterburn was united in marriage to Miss Susan M. Hall, who was born at Shelbyville, Kentucky and who is a daughter of William C. and Emma (Ramsey) Hall. Concerning the children of this union the following brief record is entered. William Norbourn, who was graduated in Yale University, is the executive head of the firm of Wood, Stubbs & Company, extensive seed merchants in the city of Louisville. He married Miss Ruth Herr and they have two children,—William Norbourn, Jr., and Elizabeth Adair. Frank Braham Arterburn, the second son, was graduated in the Kentucky Military Institute, is a bachelor and is associated in the work and management of the home-stead farm. Burton Hall Arterburn, who likewise was graduated in the Kentucky Military Institute, is now engaged in the insurance business at Louisville, Kentucky. He married Miss Hazel Straffer, of Louisville. Kate, who was afforded the advantages of Hamilton College, at Lexington, this state, is now the wife of H. A. Collins, of O'Bannon Station, Jefferson county, and they have one daughter,

—Sarah Louise. Crawford Arterburn attended the Kentucky Military Institute and a manual training school and commercial college in the city of Louisville, and he is now at the parental home. Paul Rudy Arterburn, the youngest of the children, is a member of the class of 1912 in the Kentucky Military Institute.

TILFORD T. METCALF, M. D.—There is always room at the top for the man who takes life earnestly and endeavors with determination, in spite of every disadvantageous surrounding, to work his way to a position in which he will be the peer of any man, and to such a man we have a particular pleasure in introducing our reader. Tilford T. Metcalf has fulfilled all the dreams of a youthful ambition and a resume of his life will not only be interesting but instructive.

Dr. Metcalf, of Independence, Kentucky, was born in Grant county, Kentucky, July 29, 1860, the son of Tilford and Matilda (Loomis) Metcalf, who were also natives of Grant county. His father was a merchant in Grant county for many years and died there in 1871, his wife preceding him in death in the year 1867. They were the parents of two children, both of whom are living, our subject and Minnie, wife of P. Vallandigham, of Crittenden, Kentucky. The father had been previously married to a Miss Mann, a native of Pendleton county, Kentucky, by whom he had nine children, six living at the present time. His third marriage was to Anna Newman, a native of Cincinnati, and of this marriage there was one child, now deceased.

Dr. Metcalf was the younger of the two children resulting from the second marriage, his mother dying when he was seven years old. He was reared in Grant county, receiving a common-school education, and is in every way a self made man and educated by his own efforts. Until he was nineteen years old he lived and worked on a farm at home. But his ambition was not content with what seemed to him a mediocre sort of living, and with a definite end in view he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. M. Chambers, of Independence, Kentucky, for whom he had worked as a boy and later entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, graduating in 1883, at which time he was five hundred dollars in debt for his medical education. But he now had the adequate preliminaries and started in fearlessly to work out his destiny in life. He began to practice in Independence with his preceptor, with whom he remained for a year and since then has continued alone, building up a large and paying business. He has been successful in more ways than this

alone. In connection with his practice he carried on farming and has gradually accumulated land until he now owns three farms, all under cultivation and aggregating about four hundred and seventy-five acres. Dr. Metcalf has also made a specialty of stock, raising high grade cattle and tobacco extensively. The home farm of two hundred and forty-five acres adjoins Independence. In politics Dr. Metcalf has taken an active part, being a staunch Democrat and for the past sixteen years has served as county treasurer of Kenton county. He is a member of the Elks at Covington, also the Knights of Pythias, in which latter he has passed the chairs and been a representative at the Grand Lodge. Dr. Metcalf has taken an important part in the organization of several companies; he was one of the organizers of the Latonia Deposit Bank and served as director two years; helped organize the Equitable Bank and Trust Company at Walton, Kentucky, and has been a director since the first; helped organize the People's Savings Bank and Trust Company, Covington, Kentucky, and is now a director, and also helped organize the Central Savings Bank and Trust Company at Covington.

Dr. Metcalf in 1889 married Anna Belle Stephens, a native of Kenton county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Thomas Stephens, a farmer and pioneer who resides in Covington. Dr. Metcalf and wife have two children, Nellie K. and Helen L.

WILLIAM A. PRICE.—Few residents of Erlanger have been more actively connected with its upbuilding and progress than William A. Price, president of that substantial and conservative institution, the Erlanger Deposit Bank. The executive ability of Mr. Price and his gift of making ideas splendid realities was never more fully demonstrated than in the active part he played in the organization of the bank. It was incorporated in 1892 with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, Mr. Price being one of the first directors as well as organizers. The officers who first commanded the destinies of the new concern were W. H. Baker, president, and F. A. Utz, vice-president. The present officers are as follows: Mr. Price, president; E. H. Blankenbeker, vice-president; L. P. Aylor, J. T. Cravens, W. P. Baemon, James A. Huey, Joseph A. Graves, F. A. Utz and O. M. Rogers, directors.

Mr. Price was born in Boone county February 24, 1850, and is a son of Albert and Frances (Souther) Price, the former a native of Woodford county and the latter of Boone county. The Prices are an old and honored Kentucky family and settled in Woodford county at an early day, later locating in Boone

county. Albert Price was a pioneer and one of those who brought the splendid untamed acres to productiveness. He passed to the Great Beyond while living on the homestead in Boone county, his years numbering fifty-three. His wife died there many years afterward, at the age of seventy-seven. They gave four children to the state, the subject being the third in order of birth.

William A. Price passed his early years upon his father's country estate and received his education in the public and private schools of the locality, finishing his educational discipline at an academy in Virginia. His early career was devoted to agriculture, for a good many years carrying on operations in this line in Boone county. In 1894 he made a radical change and one which has proved satisfactory in the extreme, by locating in Erlanger and, as before described, engaging in the banking business.

Mr. Price is Democratic in his political proclivities and is one of Erlanger's public spirited citizens, keeping well informed as to issues of the day and giving his support to such measures as in his opinion will result in general advancement and well being. He and his wife are members of the Christian church and are active and liberal in its good works.

In 1871, Mr. Price was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Graves, a native of Kenton county. She is a daughter of Milton Graves, a Kenton county farmer who subsequently removed to Boone county, where he died. To the subject and his wife have been born three children—Milton Carl, Alonzo B. and Warren Albert, the latter of whom died at six months.

DAVID HOWARD MCKINLEY, M. D., is one of the young physicians of Winchester, quite recently come into practice, but with unbounded ambition, talent, a splendid education, a mind and understanding receptive to learning and thus conducing to all the latest and most modern improvements and discoveries in this field of science there can be no doubt of his success and that farther afield than his home town his name will be known in the future.

Dr. McKinley was born in Winchester, Kentucky, November 20, 1884, the son of Dr. I. H. Howard McKinley, who was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, January 11, 1853, and who died in his office in Winchester, Kentucky, April 14, 1908. His father, David, was a native of Spencer county, Kentucky, and his father was James McKinley, a native of Ireland, who came to Kentucky among the early pioneers. Our subject's father was reared on a farm and was educated at the common schools, supplementing this with a course at the Elizabethtown school, from which he was

graduated. Then with the view of making medicine his life study and profession he went to Louisville and studied the necessary course and graduated from the Hospital College in 1878 and further increased his knowledge and gained experience by becoming an interne in the Louisville City Hospital, in which position he remained until the spring of 1879, when he came to Winchester, Kentucky.

In that city he formed a partnership with Dr. Hub Taylor, which lasted for ten years, and from that time practiced by himself. His whole life was devoted to his profession and he met with deserved success, an extensive patronage and a host of warm friends. He served for a term on the school board and was an elder in the Presbyterian church for a number of years. The Doctor was a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Masonic Order. He was a distant relation of the late President McKinley, but while differing from him in politics, in that the Doctor was a Democrat, still the fine characteristics which distinguished the one were most notable in the other.

Dr. I. H. McKinley married Lucy Tallifero, who was born in Winchester, Kentucky, April 11, 1854, a descendant of the old Tallifero and Hickman families who were prominent in the early history of Kentucky. To this union three children were born: Susie N., the wife of S. T. Davis, living in Winchester; David Howard, our subject; and Margaret Alyette, wife of Floyd Clay, of Winchester.

David Howard McKinley, our subject, was reared in Winchester and received his literary education first at the common schools, then in the Kentucky Wesleyan College, from which he graduated in 1899, afterward during the years 1904-05, at the University of Virginia and finally graduated from the Louisville Medical school. After completing this complete course of instruction, Dr. McKinley entered into the practice of his profession with his father, whose untimely demise we have mentioned and who was greatly mourned by a wide circle of friends. The young Doctor already has shown that he is a worthy follower in his father's footsteps, than which no finer testimonial can be expressed.

J. H. MACNEILL, D. D.—It is with a full appreciation of all that is demanded and of the carefulness that must be accorded each statement, and yet with a feeling of satisfaction, that we endeavor the task of touching briefly upon the details of the record of the character of the able and devoted pastor of the First Christian church of Winchester.

Kentucky. He has been an indefatigable and zealous worker in promoting both the temporal and spiritual growth of the parish over which he is placed in charge, while his influence in diocesan affairs has been potent for good.

Rev. J. H. MacNeill is in his fourth year of service for the First Christian church of Winchester, Kentucky. He was born on Prince Edward Island, Canada, in 1857, the son of John MacNeill, who was born on the island of Colonsay off the coast of Scotland. He was educated in the University of Glasgow, ordained in the Baptist church and sent to Canada while a young man. Here he met with and married Barbara McDonald, who was also Scotch. He spent his life there working for the church and died at the age of seventy-seven years, active until his death. His wife lived to the age of eighty-three years. They were the parents of ten children, seven sons of whom are living.

Rev. J. H. MacNeill received part of his education in a grammar school and Normal college of his island home, where he taught school for five years. He entered the Bible college of Kentucky University, now Transylvania, in 1882, from which he graduated in 1886. He preached for two years and three months in Louisville, Kentucky, and from there went to Rushville, Indiana, where he preached for eleven years, building up a great church of nine hundred members and erecting a fine church and brick parsonage. From Rushville he went to Muncie, Indiana, where he spent three fruitful years. At the persistent "call," thrice repeated, of the church at Kokomo, Indiana, he removed to that important center, where he remained for six years and where he built one of the finest church houses in the state, costing over forty thousand dollars and where he also led in the building up of probably the largest Bible school then known among the disciples, with an average attendance of over six hundred. In 1907 Rev. J. H. MacNeill began his present ministry, where he has the love and respect not only of his own people but of the entire community.

On May 29, 1888, our subject was married to Jennie H. Croman who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and reared in Louisville, Kentucky. Four children have been born to this union; Homer, in business in Winchester, Kentucky, and Frank and Josephine, at home. John Jr. died when two and one-half years of age.

It will be appropriate to mention some facts about the church over which Rev. J. H. MacNeill is at present presiding, as it is one of the

oldest Christian churches in the state, dating back almost to the beginning of the "Restoration movement" begun by Thomas and Alexander Campbell in 1809. The mother and grandmother of the venerable Elder James W. Harding, who was born in 1823 and who still lives in Winchester, were charter members. The date of the organization is unknown but Elder William Morton was the organizer. The original membership was composed mainly of a few people from "Old Friendship" Baptist church, which was located where the Winchester cemetery now is. The congregation built its first house of worship in 1837 and in 1845 a new site was purchased and a building erected. Thirty years afterward a new building, which continued for many years to be the largest and finest house of worship in the city, was erected on the same site. It continued to be the home and workshop of the church until destroyed by fire in February, 1908. During these thirty years and more, from 1837, Elder Aylette Raines of Paris, Kentucky, preached for the congregation once a month, serving Paris and North Middleton at the same time.

The membership at this time was made up largely of country people, the population of Winchester being only about two hundred and fifty as late as 1839. The names of many of the prominent families now so well and honorably known in Clark county are to be found on that early roster. Many of the famous preachers of those times held meeting for the church, among them, John T. Johnson, John A. Gano, Dr. Hopson, Moses E. Lard, Benj. Franklin, John I. Rogers and J. W. McGarvey. "Raccoon" John Smith and Alexander Campbell also preached a few times. Following are some of the later ministers of the congregation: J. B. Briney from 1871-1874, J. B. McGinn from 1875-1877, B. F. Clay from 1877-1880, H. T. Wilson from 1880-1882, J. C. Tully from 1883-1885, J. W. McGarvey and Mark Collis during 1886, H. W. Elliott 1887, J. S. Kendrick 1888-1891, I. J. Spencer 1892 and 1893, W. S. Keene from 1894 until his death in April, 1898, T. B. Walker from 1898-1901, C. J. Armstrong from 1902-1907 and J. H. MacNeill who is still serving the church. The membership is now over seven hundred and fifty, its Bible school numbers over six hundred and they now worship in one of the finest church edifices in the state, erected in 1908 at a cost of about seventy-five thousand dollars. It is a thoroughly equipped twentieth century church plant. This church is intelligently and enthusiastically *missionary*. Besides its own minister and his assistant it supports four mission-

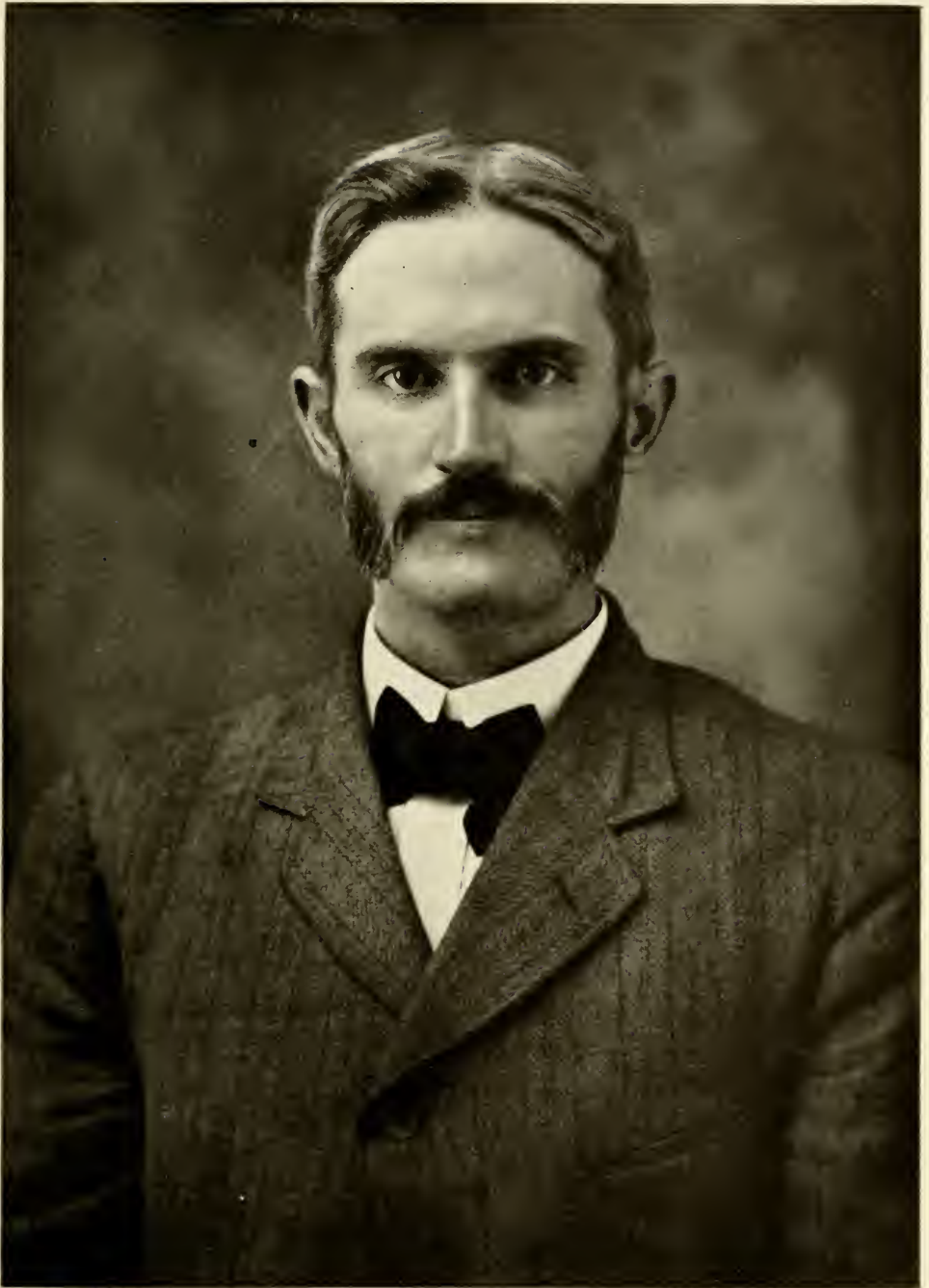
ary pastors: at Jubbulpore, India; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Hazel Green, Kentucky, and a station on the foreign field not yet selected by the women of the church who have recently become a "Living Link."

The missionary and benevolent offerings of the church amount each year to almost that contributed to local work. For almost a century this splendid church has been a dominant factor in the religious life of the city and county, standing for the safety of property, the conservation of peace, and the purification and exaltation of human life. Its influence for good cannot be measured until time shall be no more.

WILLIAM W. TARVIN, M. D.—Through his prestige as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of his native city of Covington, Dr. Tarvin gives effective contradistinction to the scriptural statement that "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." He has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Covington for nearly a quarter of a century, during which he has retained a large and representative clientele, and besides which he has kept in close touch with the advances made in both branches of his profession.

William Woodward Tarvin was born in Covington, on the 11th of August, 1864, and is the only child of Richard J. and Emma (Wiley) Tarvin, the former of whom was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and the latter in Campbell county, Kentucky. The lineage of both families is traced back to stanch English origin, and the first representative of the Tarvin family in America here took up their residence in 1760; they were Dunkards in their religious faith and associations. The Wiley family was early founded in the state of New York, and the greater number of its members, as well as those of the Tarvin family, have been honest and unpretentious representatives of the great basic art of agriculture. Richard J. Tarvin, father of the Doctor, now resides in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he is secretary and treasurer of the Stacy Manufacturing Company, one of the important industrial concerns of that city. His first wife died in 1888 and he subsequently married Miss Josephine Storch; the union being without issue.

Dr. Tarvin was reared to maturity in Covington, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational training. As a boy and young man he was employed in a stationery store in this city and, in preparation for the work of his chosen profession he began the study of medicine under the able preceptorship of Dr. Charles Kearns, of Coving-



W. W. Farvin

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ton, of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work. In October, 1882, he was matriculated in the Ohio Medical College, which is now the medical department of the University of Cincinnati, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1886, duly receiving his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. He forthwith opened an office in his native city, and during the intervening years he has held a secure place as one of the representative members of his profession in Covington, where he controls a general practice and where he has specialized in surgery, in which he has been particularly successful. He is one of the valued members of the Campbell-Kenton County Medical Society, of which he has served as president, and he is also actively identified with the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is physician of the Protestant Children's Home and is a member of the medical staff of St. Elizabeth's Hospital. For seven years he served as city surgeon and jail physician of Covington, and for fifteen years he held the position of county coroner. In politics the Doctor accords a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party, and on its ticket he was elected county coroner on four different occasions. He is at the present time a member of the board of health of Covington. Mrs. Tarvin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

On the 14th of January, 1885, Dr. Tarvin was united in marriage to Miss Lulu H. Marsh, who was born and reared in Covington and who is a daughter of Euclid W. and Emma (Krupper) Marsh, both of whom were likewise born in Covington, where their respective parents settled in the pioneer days, having come hither from Virginia. Euclid W. Marsh was a prominent tobacco merchant in Covington, and his father likewise had been identified with this line of enterprise. Dr. and Mrs. Tarvin have one daughter, Rebecca M., who is now the wife of John T. Ranshaw, of Covington.

JAMES A. BOONE.—The efficient clerk of Clark county is James A. Boone, who since 1888 has been a resident of this particularly favored portion of the state. He is indeed a Kentuckian of Kentuckians, being descended in a collateral line from the very stock which produced that famous pioneer, Daniel Boone. Mr. Boone is an enterprising business man and a lodge man of wide acquaintance and popularity, his membership extending to no less than six organizations.

He was born January 24, 1867, the names of his parents being John and Amanda

(Dodd) Boone. The father was born in Harrison county, Indiana, and died February 14, 1882, aged forty-four years. The mother, who was a native Virginian, is seventy-three years old and makes her home in the Hoosier state. The paternal grandfather, Craven Boone, was a native of Montgomery county and one of its pioneers. At an early day he removed to Harrison county, Indiana, and took a tract of wild land, which he proceeded to clear and bring to a state of cultivation. Boone township in that county bears his name, this being appropriate from the fact that in the community in which he made his home for so many years he was a factor for good. He was a man of some eccentricities and hewed his own tomb out of the solid rock upon his farm, his remains being therein interred after his demise. The father was a good citizen who followed the agricultural line throughout the course of his life and who was gathered to his fathers at his home in Indiana.

It was amid the simple, wholesome surroundings of the farm that Mr. Boone was reared and in addition to an all-round practical training he secured a common school education. In March, 1882, when fifteen years of age, he began working in a dry goods store in Laconia, Indiana, and here he got his start in life and learned those lessons of industry and thrift which have since stood him in good stead. In October, 1888, he came to Winchester, Kentucky, and secured employment in a clothing store owned by V. Bloomfield, which position he held until 1893. He later gave up this work and for a time conducted a general merchandise store at Beckmerville, Clark county, Kentucky. He sold this in 1901 and went to Hardin county, Kentucky, where he bought a farm and operated it for eight months. He was not a timid soul to fear change and he again sold his property and worked in the Winn Furniture Company's establishment for a time. This he continued until his election in November, 1905, as county clerk of Clark county, in which important capacity he is now serving his second term. He is passionately devoted to the policies and principles of the Democratic party and for several years has been a central committee-man.

Mr. Boone's numerous and important lodge affiliations have been previously referred to. First and foremost he is a member of the ancient and august order of Masons, and belongs to the Order of the Mystic Shrine at Lexington, Kentucky. Other fraternal orders which claim his loyal allegiance are the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Knights

of Pythias; the Redmen; the Modern Woodmen of America; and the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Boone laid the foundation of a household of his own when on February 17, 1893 he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Elizabeth Powell, a native of Clark county, Kentucky. Mrs. Boone was born in 1873 and is the daughter of J. H. and Susan (Kindred) Powell. Her parents are both Kentuckians, the father a native of Clark county and the mother of Madison. They are retired agriculturists and now make their home at Winchester, enjoying in leisure the fruits of their previous industry. The father is sixty-eight years of age and the mother, sixty-five. The two daughters of the subject, Ada Lee and Millie L., are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Boone are members of the Baptist church.

JOSEPH A. MILLER.—This venerable and honored citizen and representative business man of Millersburg has the distinction of being the only living grandson of that sterling pioneer of Bourbon county, John Miller, who was the founder of the village of Millersburg, which perpetuates his name. The family has been prominent in connection with the civic and material development and upbuilding of this favored section of the state, and more complete genealogical record concerning the same may be found in the sketch dedicated to Dr. William M. Miller, on other pages of this work, so that a repetition of the data is not demanded in the present connection.

Joseph A. Miller was born at Millersburg, Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 19th of February, 1832, and is a son of Alexander and Martha (Harris) Miller, both of whom continued residents of Bourbon county until they were summoned to the life eternal, secure in the high regard of all who knew them. Joseph A. Miller was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and after availing himself of the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period he was enabled to prosecute his higher academic studies in old Transylvania University, in the city of Lexington, this state. He continued to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits until 1873, when he established his home in Millersburg and engaged in the grocery business, in which he successfully continued for more than a quarter of a century. Upon retiring from this line of enterprise he engaged in the retail hardware trade, with which he has since been actively concerned, and his establishment controls a large and representative patronage, based upon his honorable methods and dealings and upon his unqualified personal popularity in the county which has

ever been his home and the stage of his earnest and worthy endeavors. Mr. Miller has been influential in connection with civic affairs of a local order, has served as township trustee for more than twelve years, and has held other minor offices of trust. His political allegiance has ever been given to the Democratic party and he has kept well informed concerning the questions and issues of the hour. Mr. Miller rendered gallant service as a loyal soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, in which he served for three and one-half years, as a member of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, in the command of Colonel Breckinridge. Mr. Miller participated in a number of the important battles marking the progress of the great conflict between the north and south and took part in innumerable skirmishes and other minor engagements in which his command was involved. He was never wounded, but was once captured by the enemy, who held him in duress for a period, at the expiration of which he was exchanged. His continued interest in his old comrades is shown by his membership in the United Confederate Veterans' Association. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and both are held in the highest regard in their home city and county.

In Mason county, this state, on the 14th of December, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Miller to Miss Sallie M. Best, who was born and reared in that county and who is a member of one of the pioneer families of that section.

WILLIAM WALLACE THOMPSON. — The death of William Wallace Thompson on November 27, 1901, deprived Mt. Sterling of a citizen who for many years had been a prominent factor in business, banking and agricultural circles, and in all three fields he left his mark as an enterprising and upright supporter of the best interests of the community. He was born in Mt. Sterling August 30, 1843, the son of Charles G. and Caroline (Smith) Thompson, and of the four children of that union none survive. On the maternal side Mr. Thompson was of pioneer stock. His great-grandfather, Enoch Smith, was one of three men to whom Montgomery county was allotted by grant, from Governor Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia. His father was twice married, the second wife being Mary O'Rear, who is now living in Mt. Sterling at the age of eighty years. This union was also fruitful of four children, two of whom are living at the present time, namely: Charles G., of Mt. Sterling, and Emma, wife of George Coleman, of the same place.

The years of Mr. Thompson were tender

when he became an orphan and after the age of fourteen he received no more schooling. Any deficiency in education he well remedied, however, for he was a natural student and read a great deal, becoming a well posted man, far superior in this respect to many whose educational advantages has been many times as great. When fourteen years of age he found it necessary to face the real issues of life. His first stock in trade consisted of a horse and wagon, this being the nucleus of what came to be a small livery stable. Later he clerked in a dry goods store for a few years and for a time operated a dry goods store of his own, which he ultimately sold. He made a radical change by entering the Exchange Bank, where he assumed the office of cashier and for seven years he continued in this capacity. He subsequently resigned and organized The Traders' Deposit Bank (now The Traders' National) and for fifteen years held a similar position with that substantial concern. In 1898 Mr. Thompson retired and devoted the remainder of his life to farming. He owned a splendid farm of seven hundred acres on the Maysville pike, fertile in soil, well situated and beautiful in natural scenery. None was more truly a successful, selfmade man than he, everything which he secured or achieved being absolutely through his own efforts. The fine agricultural property which he left at his death is now conducted by the sons who remain at home. In his political allegiance Mr. Thompson was a Republican and he was a member of the Christian church, having been a deacon in the same.

Mr. Thompson laid the foundation of an ideal married companionship on June 6, 1871, when he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Minerva Quisenberry, who was born in Clark county January 31, 1853. Mrs. Thompson was a daughter of Thomas J. Quisenberry, also a native of Clark county, who departed this life in March, 1881, aged fifty-nine years, and his wife, Frances Bybee, was also born in this favored portion of Kentucky in 1832, her demise occurring in 1895. The marriage of this worthy pair was blessed by the birth of eight children, Mr. Thompson's wife being the third in order of birth. The eldest child, Mary Jane, died in February, 1905. She was twice married, her first husband being Richard Duerson, of Winchester, Kentucky. Her second, Dr. David L. Procter, of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. The only son, Joseph T., resides in Winchester, Kentucky, as do three daughters. Laura is the wife of Christy Bush; Elizabeth is Mrs. Charles B. Stewart; Emma is the wife of Woodson McCord. Miss Illa, seventh in order of birth and Lula, the youngest, and wife of Edward Fox,

still live 'upon the ancestral farm settled by their grandfather, Joel Tandy Quisenberry.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were born seven children and four of them are living at the present day. The daughter, Mary Frances, is the wife of James Kennedy of Mt. Sterling; William Lois and his wife, Leila Prewitt, live upon their farm near Prewitt station, in Montgomery county. Joseph W. and Paul are upon the homestead, in whose cultivation these two estimable young citizens unite.

JOHN W. BURNS, M. D.—For fully a score of years Dr. John W. Burns was engaged in the active practice of his profession in this section of the fine old Blue Grass state, but in 1906, on account of impaired health, he was forced to give up his work, in which his success was of most distinguished order. He is now living in Carlisle, Nicholas county. He was born at Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, on the 9th of September, 1860, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Duckworth) Burns, the former a native of Ireland, whence he emigrated to America as a young man, and the latter a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky. William Burns was reared and educated in Ireland and on his arrival in the United States, he lived for a time in Robertson county, Kentucky, where his marriage was solemnized. Some time after his marriage he removed to Georgetown, Ohio, where he followed the work of his trade, that of carpenter and contractor. He was twice married and by his first wife became the father of three children—Alonzo, who is now deceased; Mary E., who is the widow of John Stewart and who resides at Cane Ridge, Kentucky; and John W., of this review. Mrs. Elizabeth Burns was summoned to the life eternal in 1864, after which William Burns married again and reared a large family of children. He removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he owned and operated a lumber yard for a number of years prior to his death. When civil war was precipitated upon a divided nation he tendered his services in defense of the Union and gave valiant service throughout the war in an Ohio regiment.

John W. Burns was a child of but four years of age at the time of his mother's death, after which sad event he was taken into the home of his maternal grandfather, William Duckworth, where he was reared and educated. William Duckworth was born in Charleston, South Carolina, whence he came to Montgomery county, Kentucky. He married Susan Liggett, a native of Montgomery county and they established their home in Harrison county, where they purchased a farm some ten miles north of Cynthiana. It was on this

fine old estate that the child John W. was nurtured and his early educational training was received in the country schools of Harrison county, this discipline being later effectively supplemented by attendance in the Augusta graded schools. In September, 1880, he was matriculated in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and in this excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1883, duly receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after his graduation he came to Nicholas county, looking for a location. His worldly possessions at that time consisted of a horse and saddlebags. After examining the field at Bethel and Moorefield he decided to locate at East Union, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He was young and enthusiastic about his work and in a short time succeeded in building up a large and lucrative patronage, his skill and ability being on a parity with his wonderful energy. He rapidly gained recognition as an able physician and surgeon and he continued in active practice in Nicholas county until 1906, in which year he was compelled to retire on account of ill health.

While actively identified with agricultural pursuits Dr. Burns believed in the raising of thorough-bred stock and he made a specialty of short-horn cattle and Shropshire sheep. His wife was most successful in the breeding of bronze turkeys and Wyandott chickens.

On the 23d of April, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Burns to Miss Nannie L. Knox, who was born at East Union, this state, on the 26th of April, 1863. She is a daughter of George D. Knox, who was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, the date of his birth being September 29, 1831. He was a son of David and Rebecca (Baxter) Knox, the former of whom was likewise a native of Bourbon county, where his birth occurred February 13, 1804, and where he died on the 27th of September, 1879. He was a son of Samuel and Margaret (Donnell) Knox, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania. Samuel Knox was a preacher by vocation and he was born in 1775 and died in 1865, being a son of David and Hannah (Warson) Knox, natives of Dublin, Ireland. The mother of George D. Knox, father of Mrs. Burns, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 13th of February 1804, and was a daughter of Edward and Rebecca (Davis) Baxter, the former of whom was born in Maryland, December 5, 1750, and died April 2, 1826, and the latter of whom was born July 12, 1767, and died January 10, 1818. George D. Knox was the oldest child in a family of seven children and he was educated in the common schools

of Nicholas county, where he initiated operations as a farmer. On the 5th of November, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Boardman, who was born in Nicholas county, September 12, 1831, and who passed from this life in 1889. Her husband died in 1899. Mrs. George D. Knox was a daughter of Abner and Mary (Cross) Boardman. Abner Boardman was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, April 16, 1801, and died in Nicholas county, on the 29th of August, 1875, and his wife, who was likewise a native of Bourbon county was born on the 3d of January 1806, and died on the 30th of January, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. George D. Knox became the parents of five children, of which number Mrs. Burns is the only one now living.

Though never a seeker of political preferment Dr. Burns has ever accorded a staunch allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and he has contributed in generous measure to all matters projected for the general welfare of the community. He is a loyal and public-spirited citizen and is held in high esteem by his fellow men. He and his wife are devout members of the Christian church, to whose charities and benevolences he has given most generously.

FRANK FEHR.—The great empire of Germany has contributed a most valuable element to the cosmopolitan social fabric of our American republic, which has had much to gain and nothing to lose from this source. Among those of German birth and ancestry who have attained to success and precedence in connection with business affairs in the city of Louisville was the late Frank Fehr, who was a citizen of sterling character, honored by all who knew him and influential in both civic and industrial affairs in the city that so long represented his home and in which his death occurred on the 15th of March, 1891.

Frank Fehr was born at Zinsweiler, Germany, in the year 1841, and in his native land was reared to maturity, there receiving the advantages of the excellent common schools and also learning the brewery business under most favorable conditions. Dependent upon his own resources, he determined to establish his home in America, where he felt assured he could find better opportunities for the winning of success and independence through his individual efforts. As a young man he emigrated to the United States and he landed in the city of Baltimore. He passed some time in various eastern cities and then made his way to Chicago, where he was employed for a period. He next went to Cincinnati and from that city he removed to Madison, In-



Frank Lehr

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diana, to assume charge of a brewery. In 1868 Mr. Fehr came to Louisville, Kentucky, where he took the practical management of the plant of the Phoenix Brewing Company. In October, 1872, he leased the old Otto brewery for a term of fifteen years, and through his excellent management of the business, with the unvarying excellence of the products of the plant, he built up a most successful enterprise and developed one of the best brewing plants in this section of the country. When the brewery was destroyed by fire, in 1876, he purchased the site of the old plant, borrowing money for this purpose, and there erected a thoroughly well equipped and substantial plant that has since been known as the Fehr brewery. He made of success not an accident but a logical result, and he became one of the substantial capitalists of the city. He was a man of insuperable integrity of purpose, and his word was ever as good as his bond. He built up the business of his brewery until it took precedence of other enterprises of the kind in the city and he retained virtually sole control of the same until a consolidation of brewing interests was effected under the title of the Consumers' Company, of which the Fehr brewery is the main plant and of which Frank Fehr, Jr., son of the original owner is now the president, having held this office since 1908, and being numbered among the representative business men of the city. The president of the company is also its general manager, and both as a citizen and as a progressive business man he is well upholding the high prestige of the honored name which he bears.

The subject of this memoir was a man of fine mentality and cultured tastes. He was a student of scientific subjects and took special interest in mechanics and the fine arts. He was ever appreciative of his stewardship as a successful business man, and his heart was so attuned to human sympathy that he was ever ready to lend his aid in the support of worthy charities and benevolences of a general order, the while his private benefaction, invariably unostentatious, were extended with liberality and earnestness. He was in the most significant sense the architect of his own fortunes, his life was one of consecutive industry and generous accomplishment, and he so lived as to merit and enjoy the high regard of all with whom he came in contact. No shadow of wrong or injustice touches any period of his long and useful career and he won success through normal and legitimate avenues of enterprise. At the time of his death he was recognized as one of the most substantial capitalists of Louisville. He was a Democrat in his political adherence, was liberal and public-

spirited as a citizen and enjoyed marked popularity in both business and social circles in his home city. He attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the Masonic fraternity, was affiliated with the local organizations of the Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor, was identified with the Firemen's Benevolent Association and held membership in other civic organizations of representative character.

On April 23, 1867, Mr. Fehr was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Stegner, of Cincinnati, who survives him, as do also two sons and one daughter. The elder son, Frank, is president and general manager of the Consumers' Company, as has already been noted in this context; Andrew Fehr is engaged in the same business in Louisville, being the assistant general manager; and Elizabeth, the only daughter, is the wife of Mr. George W. Kremer, treasurer of the Central Consumers Company.

SAMUEL K. VEACH.—A prominent merchant at Carlisle, Nicholas county, Kentucky, is Samuel K. Veach, who here conducts one of the most up-to-date haberdasheries in the entire county. He is interested financially in various large business concerns in this section of the state and is a man whose loyalty and public spirit are of the most insistent order. He was born in Augusta, Bracken county, Kentucky, on the 27th of August, 1852, a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Keene) Veach, the former of whom was born in Harrison county, this state, on the 10th of April, 1820, and the latter at Augusta, Bracken county, in 1824. Elizabeth Keene was a daughter of Samuel Keene, who was born at Georgetown, Kentucky, and who married Minerva Hamilton, a native of Bracken county. The maternal grandfather of Elizabeth Keene was John Hamilton, a sergeant in the Revolutionary war and one of the early pioneer settlers of Bracken county. Samuel Veach, father of Peter Veach and grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, in 1791, and he was summoned to the life eternal in 1867, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Diltz, was likewise a native of Harrison county, where her birth occurred in 1794, and she was seventy-six years of age at the time of her death, in 1880. She was a daughter of David Diltz, of Pennsylvania, who wedded Elizabeth Marr, a daughter of the Earl of Marr who, on account of religious views, emigrated from Scotland to America and settled in the old Keystone state of the Union. Samuel Veach was a son of John Veach and Jane (Huff) Veach, both natives

of Pennsylvania, where was solemnized their marriage and whence they came to Harrison county, Kentucky, establishing their home three miles east of Cynthiana some time between 1776 and 1786. Jane (Huff) Veach was an exceedingly well educated woman for those days. She died in 1835. A time after his advent in Kentucky John Veach made a trip to Virginia in order to obtain the gold with which to pay for his land in Harrison county, carrying the money back in saddle bags. This land was later owned respectively by the son and grandson of John and a portion of it is still in the possession of some members of the Veach family. The Veach family are of Welsh descent and Jeremiah Veach, father of John, was the founder of the family in America. Samuel Veach, grandfather of Samuel K., of this sketch, was a Methodist Episcopal preacher by vocation and was a circuit rider in central Kentucky in the early days. His son Peter was reared and educated in Harrison county and before his marriage he removed to Bracken county, where he purchased land and became a most successful farmer. In 1891 he retired from active participation in business life and resided in Carlisle during the residue of his life, his death having occurred in May, 1908. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1872. They were the parents of seven children, concerning whom the following brief record is here incorporated—Mrs. Mary Frank is a widow and resides at Augusta, Kentucky; Samuel K. is the immediate subject of this review; Mrs. Kitty Patterson is a widow and maintains her home in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana; Richard S. resides in Grant county, Kentucky; William lives in Ohio; Mrs. Julia Shroust resides in California; and Henry is a minister in the Christian church in Pittsfield, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Veach were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics he accorded a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party.

Samuel K. Veach was reared to maturity at Augusta, Kentucky, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational training. When fifteen years of age he began his business career as a clerk in a dry-goods store at Augusta and in 1874 he went to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he was employed as a clerk for two years. In 1878 he established his home in Carlisle, where he was employed as a clerk until January 1, 1882, in which year the firm of Smith & Veach was formed, this concern conducting a general clothing store. In 1901, when Mr. Smith retired from the business, Mr. Veach purchased his interest in the same and

now conducts the clothing, shoe and furnishing store of Carlisle. On the 10th of February, 1883, Mr. Veach was instrumental in the organization of the Nicholas County Building & Savings Association, of which substantial financial institution he was elected secretary and of which office he is still incumbent. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' Bank of Carlisle and has served for three terms on the city council. For sixteen years he has been a member of the school board of Nicholas county, serving part of the time as chairman of the board. His political support is given to the Democratic party and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythais, having become aligned with the same in 1878, and he is a valued member of the Masonic order, holding membership in the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Olaka Temple at Lexington, Kentucky. In the latter organization Mr. Veach has filled all the chairs in the state Grand Lodge and he is past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, he being one of the most prominent Masons in central Kentucky. He is a loyal member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his wife affiliates with the Christian church.

On the 19th of April, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Veach to Miss Molly E. Fisher, who was born at Carlisle, Kentucky, on the 29th of April, 1855, she being a daughter of A. R. and Susan F. (Rogers) Fisher, both of whom are now dead. Mr. and Mrs. Veach have three children—Howard K., who is associated with his father in the work and management of the store; and Frances L. and Elizabeth, both of whom are students at Mount Holyoke College, in Massachusetts. Mr. Veach is a man of broad intelligence and unquestioned integrity. He has done much to advance the general welfare of the community in which he has elected to maintain his home and he holds a secure place in popular confidence and esteem.

INNES B. ROSS.—A distinguished attorney of Carlisle, Nicholas county, Kentucky, and a citizen who has given most efficient service in various public offices of local order is Innes B. Ross, who is a native of this city, where his birth occurred on the 29th of July, 1871. He is a son of the late William Parks Ross, who was a prominent lawyer and banker of Carlisle during his life time. He was a son of Greenberry and Martha (Parks) Ross and he was born at Carlisle on the 11th of August, 1825. Greenberry Ross was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, whence he removed to Nicholas county, about 1818, continuing to reside here until his death, March 29, 1856. He

was a tailor by trade and subsequently devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. The grandfather of William P. Ross was Samuel Ross, a Marylander of English extraction who settled in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in the pioneer days. William Parks Ross was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and availed himself of the best educational advantages afforded in the county. When twenty-one years of age he turned his attention to teaching, although his father wished to make a tailor of him. In 1846 he began reading law, under the able preceptorship of Fitch Munger, an able lawyer at Carlisle. He made rapid progress in the assimilation of the science of jurisprudence and was admitted to the bar of the state in 1848, at which time he entered upon the practice of his profession at Carlisle, this place continuing to represent his home until his death. He soon built up a large and representative clientage, taking a foremost position at the bar and becoming one of the most prominent lawyers in the county. In 1851 he was elected the first judge of Nicholas county, under the workings of the new constitution, and he also held the office of master commoner for a number of years, though he was never incumbent of a political office, strictly speaking. He devoted himself most assiduously to the demands of his profession but still had time to give attention to various business affairs which came to his notice. He was a stockholder in and was one of the organizers of the Deposit Bank of Carlisle, of which he was president from 1870 until a short time prior to his death, having resigned on account of ill health.

In politics Judge Ross was originally an old-line Whig and after the dissolution of that party he maintained an independent attitude, giving his support to men and measures meeting with the approval of his judgment. During the Civil war he was an ardent Union man, being violently opposed to secession. His religious views coincided with the tenets of the Presbyterian church, in the various departments of whose work he was deeply interested. He was a man of fine professional, personal and social habits, a man of impregnable integrity of character, and he was one of the most substantial and useful men in Carlisle.

Judge Ross was twice married, his first union being to Miss Columbia Neal, a daughter of John Neal, of Nicholas county. The wedding ceremony was performed in February, 1853, and the young wife was summoned to the life eternal on the 29th of January, 1857. She was survived by one son, John N., who is now cashier of the Deposit Bank of Carlisle. In 1862 was solemnized his marriage to Miss

Elizabeth Davis, born in Woodford county, in 1835, and died on the 18th of July, 1910, at Carlisle. To this union were born six children, namely—Columbia, who was the wife of F. B. Lindsay, of Nicholas county, Kentucky; Henry E. and Mamie, twins, the former an attorney at Lexington and the latter a resident of Millersburg, Kentucky, she having married E. M. Ingles; William P., who is a merchant at Carlisle; Martha, who is the wife of G. F. Templeman, of Carlisle; and Innes B., the immediate subject of this sketch.

Judge Ross was summoned to the Great Beyond on the 29th of December, 1900, and concerning the estimate placed upon him as a man and citizen a few extracts taken from an article written by the pastor of his church at the time of his death are here incorporated. This article appeared in a current number of the *Carlisle Mercury* under date of January 10, 1901.

Judge William P. Ross realized in his life that which is the ideal of many but a reality with but few, to-wit: The satisfaction of passing his days without being assailed by goading criticism. He represented the unusual spectacle of a man living nearly seventy-five years in the place of his birth and occupying a conspicuous position through fifty-two years of his life as a public man, without having pointed at him the shafts of detraction or awakening annoying resentments. It was his well poised mind and his equanimity of temper which thus shielded him from what has ruthlessly assailed others. He was far from being a perfect man, for there is no perfection in human character, yet he came as near to the most attractive ideal of such perfection as any man who has gathered about him the affection and admiration of his fellow men. He was free from a censorious spirit, and the writer of this, who has known him for many years, never heard him utter an unkind criticism of any one. His convictions were as solid as adamant, and neither fear nor favor could shake them from him, yet he tried to estimate human conduct in the light of that charity which "hopeth all things, which beareth all things, which is not easily provoked, which thinketh no evil."

He exercised a commanding influence over men, not as the result of a conscious ambition or a studied purpose, but rather from an instinctive homage the world awards men of exalted character and uncorruptible principles. Possibly if he had cherished more personal ambition he would have filled a broader place than that which he occupied. For in the requisites of mental gifts and wide attainments and high moral conceptions he had few superiors and was fitted to adorn any place within

the gift of his fellow citizens. But he chose a sphere more congenial with his tastes than dizzy elevation would have been.

Judge Ross was a man swayed by a conscience enlightened by the truth and spirit of God. His ambition to be right and do right was the paramount incentive, and he counted not the cost in the attainment of so noble an end. * * * *

But his most sterling and shining quality was his religious character. He united with the Presbyterian church in this city February 5, 1871, and was elected and ordained ruling elder March 19, 1876. He was a careful student of the doctrines and history of the great denomination to which he belonged, and tried as best he could to glorify Christ through the love and devotion of his individual life. * * * His place in the home and in the church is vacant, but a mansion has been filled in Heaven.

Innes B. Ross was reared to maturity at Carlisle and after completing the curriculum of the common schools of that place he was matriculated in the Kentucky Wesleyan College, at Millersburg, Kentucky. When twenty years of age he entered his father's law office and was there engaged in study and reading until 1892, in August of which year he was admitted to the bar. He entered upon active practice as a partner of his father, this mutually agreeable alliance continuing until the latter's death. In 1905 the firm of Holmes & Ross was established, this being now one of the best known law firms in the state. In politics Mr. Ross is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and he has done much to advance the general welfare of the county. He has been incumbent of the position of city attorney for the past ten years and he holds secure vantage ground in popular confidence and esteem. In a fraternal way he is a member of the time-honored Masonic order. Quite a coincident in facts and dates is as follows: Greenbury Ross was master of Daugherty Lodge, F. & A. M., in 1825, at Carlisle, Kentucky, when William Parks Ross was born; and William Parks Ross was master of the same Lodge in 1871 when Innes B. Ross was born. Innes B. Ross is master of this same lodge at this time; thus three generations being master of the same lodge. Innes B. Ross is also a member of the other Masonic bodies, and is a valued and appreciative member of the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees. He is a devout member of the Presbyterian church and his wife holds membership in the Christian church. Mr. Ross is a director in the Deposit Bank of Carlisle and is also a director in the Nicholas County Building & Savings Associa-

tion. He is also trustee of the Carlisle graded schools, and holds other positions of trust and honor.

On the 15th of June, 1897, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ross to Miss Sallie Parker, who was born in Bourbon county on the 15th of June, 1873, and who is a daughter of William T. and Jane (Smith) Parker, natives of Bourbon county, where the father is a large land owner and is actively identified with agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have one son, John Parker Ross, born on the 15th of October, 1900. Mr. Ross is a man of keen perception and extraordinary executive ability and is widely known for his fair and honorable business methods and unquestioned integrity.

W. J. KENNEDY.—In connection with an industrial enterprise of marked scope and an importance the subject of this review has attained a high degree of success and is known as one of the representative business men of Nicholas county, Kentucky, of which he is a native son. W. J. Kennedy owns and controls the destinies of that prosperous and ever-growing concern, The Carlisle Milling Company, these flour mills consuming over fifty thousand bushels of wheat each year and producing a high quality of flour. Mr. Kennedy was born February 12, 1843, and is the son of A. J. and Sallie Ann (Hillock) Kennedy, both of these worthy people having been born in the same county as their son. A. J. Kennedy was born on Christmas day, 1821, and died at the age of seventy years. The mother was born but nine days later than her husband, (January 2, 1822) and she is still living in the very house in which she began housekeeping as a young bride. The year of their marriage was 1842 and they began farming, and continued agricultural operations successfully until the demise of the husband and father. The mother is, as was the father, an earnest and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Their union was cemented by the birth of six children, three of whom are alive at the present day. Mr. Kennedy is the eldest; John resides in Harrison county, Kentucky, and Bettie is the widow of William Cottingham and makes her home with her mother. The Kennedy family were Nicholas county pioneers, the paternal grandparents of him whose name initiates this brief review being William and Mary (Brooks) Kennedy, both natives of Nicholas county. Glancing back two generations farther into the past we find that the family originates in Scotland, the great-great-grandfather, David, a native of the "land o' cakes," having followed the gleaming of the star of hope for wider opportunity

from the shore of the new world. Upon his arrival in America he made his way to Virginia and became a Revolutionary soldier. In 1790 he made his way to Kentucky and settled in Nicholas county where he secured a tract of land, some of it still being owned by the Kennedys.

W. J. Kennedy was reared upon his father's country homestead and received but a limited education. When eighteen years of age he found it necessary to face alone the serious issues of life and his first venture was in the capacity of a dealer in live stock, which he followed for a period of four years. In the fall of 1865 he went to Headquarters, Nicholas county, and entered the mercantile business, conducting a general merchandise store for fifteen years. In 1880 he sold out and made a radical change by purchasing a farm near Moorefield, Nicholas county, where for six years he engaged in farming and tobacco growing. His residence in Carlisle and his identification with the industrial activities of the place dates from 1888. The Carlisle Milling Company has a capacity of eighty barrels a day and, as before mentioned, consumes over fifty thousand bushels of wheat in the operations of a year. It is to such substantial and well conducted institutions that the prosperity of Carlisle is owing.

It is not, however, merely in an industrial capacity that the usefulness of Mr. Kennedy to the city must be measured, for he has also proved his efficiency as a public servant and his two terms as mayor of Carlisle were most satisfactory to the community in general. He has likewise been a member of the city council. He is connected with the great Masonic fraternity, belonging to Daugherty Lodge, No. 65. In the matter of religious faith he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Mr. Kennedy has been twice married. His first union was celebrated in November, 1865, the lady to become his wife being Eliza Smith, a native of Nicholas county, Kentucky. She passed to the Great Beyond January 4, 1888, her years being forty-three. She was the mother of six children, four of whom are living at the present day, as follows: Samuel, a citizen of Carlisle, Kentucky; Claudia, wife of G. E. Smith, of Indianapolis, Indiana; W. E. residing in Nicholas county, Kentucky; and Warren, of Carlisle. Mr. Kennedy was married a second time to Mrs. Alice James, widow of S. A. James, their marriage occurring November 15, 1892. By her previous marriage, Mrs. Kennedy had two children, one surviving—a son Harry who resides in Fayette county, Kentucky. There are no children by the sec-

ond union. Mrs. Kennedy's maiden name was Alice Watson and she was a native of Bourbon county, her parents being Samuel and Lou (Holladay) Watson.

CHARLES M. WISE is a well-known farmer-citizen of Nicholas county and of that fine type of Southern gentleman of whose possession Kentucky is so proud. He is the son of that well-remembered and highly respected agriculturist and friend of good education, John Wise. He is a veteran of the Civil war, that conflict serving as the dividing line between two vocations which have engaged his attention, he having been a merchant in his younger days and a farmer at the present time. Although still operating his lands, Mr. Wise at present resides at Carlisle. He was born in Fleming county August 6, 1835, and is the son of John and Mary (Prather) Wise. The former was born in Virginia, but came as a young man to Kentucky and located in Mason county, near Mays' Lick. During the war of 1812 he served as major in Poage Regiment, which was raised in Mason county. He married for his first wife a Miss Shotwell, daughter of Major Shotwell of Mason county, and six children were born to them, all of them being now deceased. His second marriage, with Mr. Wise's mother, was celebrated in Fleming county, Miss Prather being a native of that county. Of the four sons and four daughters who came to bless their home but four survive. Mr. Wise is the youngest of the four. The father removed to Fleming from Mason county about the time of his second marriage. He became a successful farmer and organized a school district, known as Wise's, before the time of the county school system. He was a man of progressive ideas and had the gift of making them fine realities, and he was at the forefront in many of the beneficial campaigns of his day.

Charles M. Wise was reared in Fleming county and there attended the common schools in which the majority of the young men of his time received what education they were to enjoy. At the age of sixteen he found it necessary to face the serious issues of life and began clerking in a store. A few years later he and K. Wood started a general merchandise store at Blue Lick Springs, and of this Mr. Wise had charge until the fall of 1862. By that time the Civil war had proved to be a problem which could not be solved within a few weeks, as many had at first hoped, and Mr. Wise enlisted in Company B, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, of which the well-beloved William Breckinridge was colonel. This was a part of Morgan's command and Mr. Wise was with him on his raid through Ohio. He

partook of the varied fortunes of war and was captured when Morgan surrendered in 1863 and sent on to Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, where he remained a short time. He was subsequently transferred to Johnston's Island, where he was held a prisoner until the close of the war.

Upon returning home Mr. Wise found that the store belonging to him and his partner had been destroyed, and that the business of which he had believed himself the owner had evaporated into thin air. He accepted the situation philosophically, but decided to abandon the thought of a mercantile career and he began farming on his father-in-law's estate half a mile east of Carlisle. Later, when he found himself able, he purchased this and operated it and lived upon it continuously until 1904, when he sold a part of it and removed with his goods and chattels to Carlisle, where he and his wife are enjoying in leisure the fruits of their former industry and where they have greater time and opportunity for the cultivation of those friendships of which they enjoy an unusual number. Mr. Wise still manages the cultivation of his farm. He has many times proved himself one of the most enlightened of the agriculturists of the locality. He is a life-long Democrat and he and his wife are faithful and consistent members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Wise was married in the month of February, 1858, the lady to become his wife being Sallie Long, a native of Nicholas county. She is the daughter of John and Nancy (Nesbit) Long. Her father, born in Nicholas county November 27, 1800, died in 1883; and the mother, born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1800, enjoyed even longer life than the husband to whom she was devoted, her demise occurring two years after his in the year 1885. They were the parents of two children, Mrs. Wise being the elder. A brother William, a veteran of the Confederate army service, resides in Nicholas county. Mrs. Wise's paternal grandfather, Elakin Long, was a native of Maryland, and his wife, Jemima Victor, was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, and passed on to her reward in Illinois in 1864, her years numbering eighty-four. Her maternal grandfather, Nathan Nesbit, was born in Maryland, as was also his wife. They were Nicholas county pioneers and when the country was new settled half a mile east of Carlisle, where the father purchased land, cleared it and improved it and made a tillable and valuable tract of it.

Mr. and Mrs. Wise are the parents of five children. The eldest child and only son, William J., is a merchant and resides at Car-

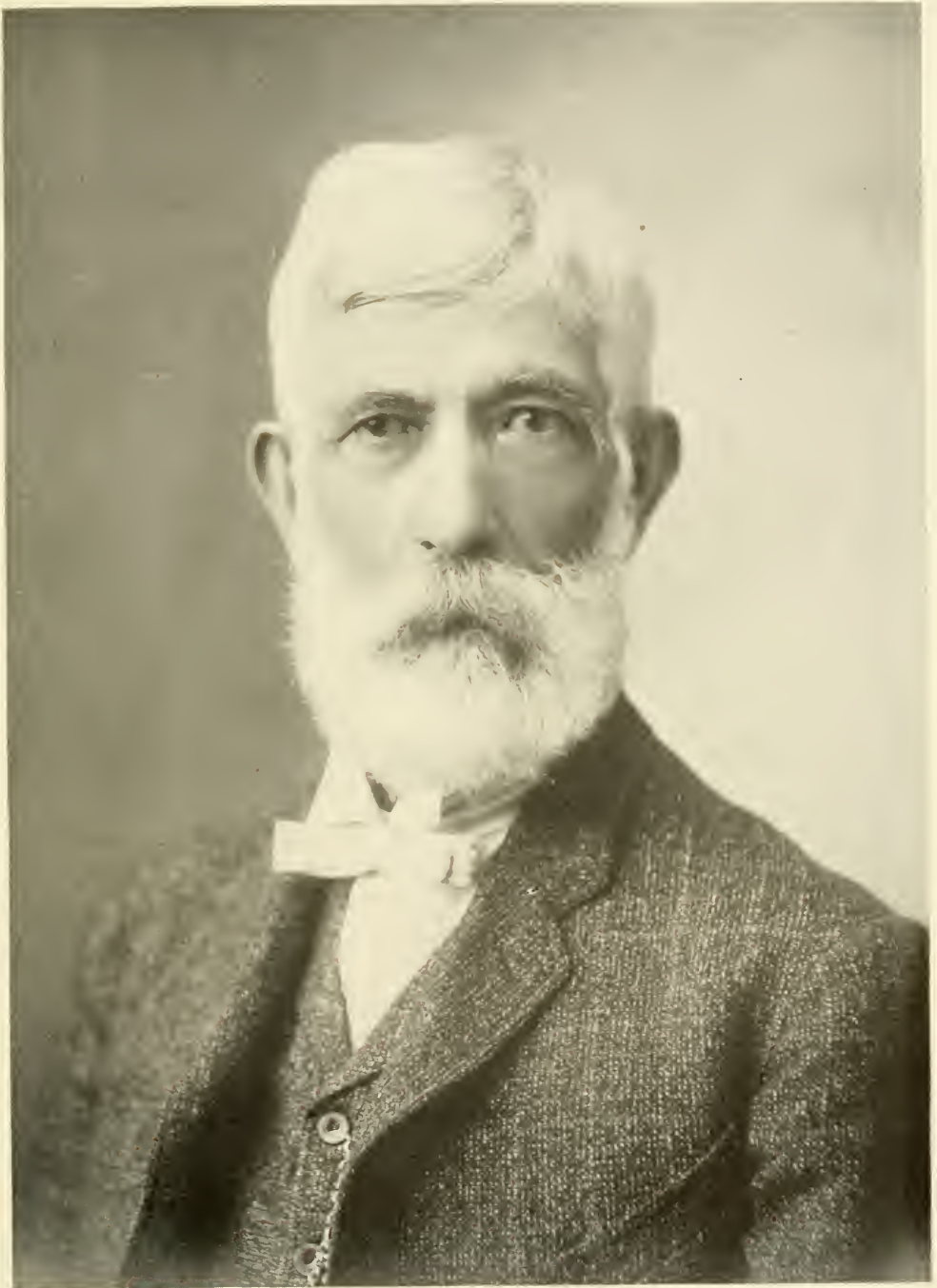
lisle. Nancy Lee is the wife of James Crockett, of Bath county; Betty is at home; Ida is the wife of Elliott Coliver and makes her home in Carlisle; and Effie Kate is at home.

Mr. Wise renews old wartime associations as a member of Peter Bramlett Post, Confederate Soldiers of America, and since 1857 has been a member of the Masonic order, in which he takes no small amount of pleasure. Mr. and Mrs. Wise are among those fortunate pairs who have celebrated their golden wedding and are still permitted to enjoy an ideal life companionship.

SAMUEL PATTON HAGER.—Although he entered upon the realities of life scantily equipped as regarded education and financial resources, Samuel Patton Hager, an honored and highly esteemed citizen of Ashland, Boyd county, possessed keen powers of discernment and discrimination and a splendid business brain, these amply supplying the deficiencies of book knowledge and wealth. With such steady purpose and disciplined plan has he wrought and labored that his works have been crowned with golden success, and he is spending the evening tide of his busy and useful life at his pleasant home, happy in the consciousness of duty well performed. A native of Kentucky, he was born in Floyd county May 22, 1834, a son of General Daniel Hager. He is of pioneer descent and comes of substantial German stock, his grandfather, John Hager, the emigrant ancestor, having settled in Kentucky at an early period.

John Hager was born, December 26, 1759, in Hesse Cassel, Germany. Emigrating to the United States during the Revolutionary war, he fought with the colonists under Generals Sumter and Marion. At the close of the conflict he located in Amherst county, Virginia, where he married, in 1785, Mary Schraeder, by whom he had seven children, namely: John, George, William, Elizabeth, Henry, James and Daniel. About 1806, accompanied by his wife and their two younger sons, he migrated to this country, and after spending a year at the mouth of Beaver Creek moved on down to the mouth of Johns Creek, on the Big Sandy river, in Floyd county, where his death occurred in 1819. His wife, who was born in Virginia in 1755, died in her Kentucky home in Floyd county in 1847, aged ninety-two years.

Born in Amherst county, Virginia, November 15, 1801, Daniel Hager, familiarly known as General Hager, was but five years old when he came with his parents to Kentucky. He grew to manhood on the home farm, and, succeeding to its ownership, lived there until 1840. In April of that year he purchased what was then called the Vanhoose farm but is now



S. P. Hager

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known as the Hager Gap farm, then in Floyd, but now included within the limits of Johnson county. In 1843 he bought the Hayden farm, a mile from the Vanhoose farm, and in 1845 assumed its possession. He subsequently removed with his family to Paintsville, Johnson county, only three miles distant, and was there engaged in the mercantile and hotel business for seven years. Returning to his farm, he was there engaged in agricultural pursuits from 1859 until 1865, when he again settled in Paintsville, where he continued his residence until his death, July 5, 1887, at the venerable age of eighty-six years. On January 31, 1822, General Daniel Hager married Violet Porter of Russell county, Virginia, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Pendleton) Porter. She died in Paintsville, Kentucky, February 22, 1877, aged seventy-three years.

The brief record of the more important points in the life of Samuel Patton Hager may prove an inspiration to the poorly circumstanced youths of today, for it is a living sermon upon the achievements of industry, honesty and frugality. Receiving but limited educational advantages in his rural home, he began his business career in 1852 as a clerk in his father's store in Paintsville, Kentucky. At the end of four years, having acquired a practical knowledge of the business, he started in for himself in that city, in 1857 admitting to partnership his brother-in-law, William Stafford. A few months later this firm closed out, and Mr. Hager, in the fall of 1857, sought a new field of action, going to Tinney's Grove, Missouri, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits until the spring of 1859. Returning then to Kentucky, he resumed business in Paintsville. In 1863, in company with his brother Henry Hager, and Dr. J. W. Martin, he embarked in the steambating business on the Big Sandy river. Disposing of that business at the close of the Civil war, Mr. Hager opened a store of general merchandise in Paintsville and conducted it most successfully until April, 1881, when he sold a half interest in the business to his brother, Daniel M. Hager, and moved with his family to Ashland, Kentucky, where he has since resided.

The first year after his removal to Ashland, Mr. Hager was engaged with J. M. S. Lane in the wholesale hardware business, being head of the firm of Hager & Lane. Selling out then to his partner, Mr. Hager, with his eldest son, William C. Hager, embarked in the dry goods business under the firm name of S. P. Hager & Son, and here built up a substantial trade. He is now senior member of the well-known insurance firm of S. P. Hager & Son, and is successfully conducting a general insurance business.

Since taking up his residence in Ashland, Mr. Hager has been conspicuously identified with the leading enterprises of the city. He was the first secretary of the Ashland Fire Brick Company and also of the Ashland and Catlettsburg Street Railway Company. He has served as vice-president and director of two financial institutions, the Bank of Ashland and the Merchants' National Bank, and as a director in a number of the leading corporations of the city. A man of strict integrity, he has won the confidence of his fellow-men, and is held in high respect by his large circle of friends and acquaintances.

A Jacksonian Democrat, Mr. Hager was appointed postmaster at Paintsville in 1856, and served ten years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church, South, of which he was steward and trustee and a Sunday-school worker.

At Paintsville, Johnson county, Kentucky, November 21, 1861, Mr. Hager was united in marriage with Angelina Brown, a daughter of Judge Thomas S. Brown. Six sons blessed their union, namely: William C., Harry H., Fred, Edgar B., John S. and Paul Vernon. Fred and Paul Vernon died in infancy, and Harry H. passed to the higher life in June, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Hager have traveled extensively, both at home and abroad, twice touring Europe and the Orient, and they have a large circle of acquaintances on both sides of the Atlantic. They are people of refinement and culture, and at their hospitable home delightfully entertain their many friends. Fraternally Mr. Hager stands high in Masonic circles, being a member and past master of Poage Lodge, No. 325, A. F. & A. M.; a member and past high priest of Apperson Chapter, No. 81, R. A. M.; and a member and past commander of Ashland Commandery, No. 28, K. T.

R. DILLARD HUNTER.—Clark county is fortunate in being represented in the general assembly of Kentucky by R. Dillard Hunter, a man whose highest consideration is given to the welfare of the state and primarily to that of the community in which he has long played a prominent and praiseworthy role. He is one of those native sons who have paid Clark county the supreme compliment of remaining within her pleasant borders during the early part of his life. His birthdate was June 2, 1846, and the scene of his nativity was in the vicinity of the waters of Hickman and Marble Creek in Jessamine county. His parents were Moses and Lucy A. (Bronaugh) Hunter and his father answered to the double calling of farmer and trader. He was a native of Jessamine county, and the mother was a na-

tive of Culpeper county, Virginia. The Hunter family is found, upon looking a few decades into the past, in Virginia, and the grandfather, John Hunter, served his country as a Revolutionary soldier from the Old Dominion state.

R. Dillard Hunter received his preliminary education in the common schools of Jessamine county, and afterwards attended the Grundy Commercial College at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he secured a business training which has proved useful to him in many respects. His early years were passed upon his father's farm and in early life he came to the conclusion to adopt as his own the great basic industry. He has engaged in agriculture throughout his active career, and, ever alert to the latest developments, in this field which keeps pace in advancement with other lines of endeavor he has met with success. For a period of seven years, from 1891 to 1898, Mr. Hunter served as cashier of the Bank of Winchester, Kentucky, and in early life was for a while deputy clerk of the Jessamine county court. Public spirited and reliable, his services have ever been of the most valuable sort. After his marriage Mr. Hunter moved to Clark county, where he has served two terms as magistrate. In 1907 he was elected to the general assembly in which he has served his second term and is now (1911) a candidate for the office.

Mr. Hunter is a life-long Democrat, having ever given his loyal allegiance to the men and measures of that party. He is a student of men and affairs, and as said before, is ever happy when able to serve the interests of the state and county. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in their organization at Winchester, Kentucky, having joined about the year 1902. He is a member of the Baptist church, to whose creed his forbears likewise subscribed, and he was named in honor of the pioneer Baptist preacher, Dr. R. T. Dillard.

On the 21st day of March, 1872, Mr. Hunter was united in wedlock with Miss Melissa Bush, of Clark county, Kentucky, a daughter of Richard G. Bush. The marriage was solemnized at the home of the bride's uncle, G. S. Mitchell, of Jessamine county. To this union was born five children: Bettie I., now the wife of Dr. D. Middleton Lawson, of Nowata, Oklahoma; Richard B.; a farmer of Clark county; David C., an attorney of Lexington, Kentucky; June, a farmer of Clark county; and Mary L., now the wife of Prewitt Harris, of Winchester, Kentucky.

OSCAR C. ROBERTSON, D. O.—A prominent osteopath at Cynthiana, Kentucky, who ranks high in his particular field of enterprise and who has been an active factor in professional and public affairs in this section of the state, is Dr. Oscar C. Robertson, who was born in Davis county, Kentucky, on the 23d of March, 1883. He is a son of Louis N. and Ida (Vanover) Robertson, both of whom are now residing at Owensboro, this state. The father was born in Davis county on the 7th of May, 1860, and the mother was likewise born in that county, the date of her birth being May 16, 1862. They became the parents of seven children, namely: Oscar C., of this review; Myrtle, who is the wife of D. J. Taylor, of McLean county, Kentucky; and Bertha, Gilbert, Laimie, Elsie and Jewel, all of whom remain at the parental home. The paternal grandfather of the doctor was D. C. Robertson, who is a native of McLean county, Kentucky, where his birth occurred in 1837. He and his wife are now living in Davis county, Kentucky. His father, William Robertson, was a son of John Robertson, who was born in Virginia, whence he came to Kentucky in company with two of his brothers about the year 1800. One settled in Paducah, one in Oldham county and John, in McLean county. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Robertson was John Vanover, who was born in Davis county, Kentucky, of parents who immigrated to this state from North Carolina. The original progenitor of the Robertson family in America was of Scotch-Irish extraction.

Dr. Oscar C. Robertson, the immediate subject of this review, was reared to adult age on the home farm in Davis county, to the precinct schools of which place he is indebted for his early educational training. In 1904 he was matriculated in the Kirksville, Missouri, School of Osteopathy, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1906, with the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy. He began the practice of his profession at Cynthiana, where he has built up a large and representative patronage and where he has gained prestige as one of the leading practitioners in this section of the fine old Blue Grass state. In 1910 Dr. Robertson was elected president of the Kentucky Osteopathy Association and he has long been an influential member of the state board of health. In politics he endorses the cause of the Democratic party. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with St. Andrew Lodge, No. 18, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and he is also connected with the Knights of Pythias. His religious faith is in

harmony with the tenets of the Baptist church, in which he is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

On the 30th of June, 1908, was recorded the marriage of Dr. Robertson to Miss Goldie Whittaker, who was born in McLean county, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of R. H. and Josephine (Houston) Whittaker, prominent residents of that county. To Dr. and Mrs. Robertson has been born one child, Robert Louis, whose birth occurred on the 2d of September, 1910.

URBAN M. SWINFORD.—The destinies of Nicholas county lie in the hands of her younger generation, and among Carlisle's most promising young citizens assuredly must be mentioned Urban M. Swinford, master commissioner of Nicholas county and junior member of the well-known law firm of Swinford & Swinford. It is indeed appropriate that a young man of his natural attainments should have identified himself with the law, for in no profession is there a career more open to talent and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the ethics of life, or the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges.

Urban M. Swinford is a native son of Kentucky, his birth having occurred at Berry, Harrison county, Kentucky, August 9, 1882. He is the scion of well-known Kentucky families, his parents being M. C. and Nannie (King) Swinford, both natives of Harrison county and both now residing at Cynthiana. McCauley Swinford is one of the prominent and highly esteemed men of this centre, being an ex-representative and at the present serving in the capacity of mayor. For years he has been recognized as one of the distinguished and talented members of the Harrison county bar. The subject is one of a family of four children and the second in order of birth. V. C. resides in Paris, Kentucky; C. L. is a physician practicing at Cynthiana; and Anna K. is the wife of Lewis Eward, of Greenburg, Indiana.

Cynthiana is endeared to Mr. Swinford by all the happy associations of childhood and youth. He attended the graded schools of his native town and subsequently matriculated at Smith Classical School. By no means content to "let well enough alone" in the matter of an education, in 1901 and 1902 he attended Central University at Danville, Kentucky, there taking a literary course, and having come to the conclusion to follow the honored paternal example in the matter of a vocation, in the fall of 1903 he entered the University of Missouri at Columbia and there took a course

in law. His scholarly attainments were of such character that he passed the examinations in his Junior year and was admitted to the bar in June, 1905.

His education and preparation for his life work finished Mr. Swinford came to Carlisle and began the practice of his profession with his father in the law firm of Swinford & Swinford. He began upon his public career when at the February term of court in the year 1910 he was appointed master commissioner of Nicholas county by Judge L. P. Freyer, and he has already had opportunity to give proof of his ability and trustworthiness in an important public capacity.

Mr. Swinford assumed marital relations when on April 27, 1910, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Sandford Carpenter, born in Nicholas county in 1882, the daughter of J. H. and Lilly (Worthington) Carpenter. Both Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter reside in Nicholas county, the father being sixty years of age and the mother fifty-one.

Mr. Swinford is a prominent Mason, his membership extending to Daugherty Lodge No. 65, and to the Chapter and Commandery. Both he and his wife belong to the Christian church and in the matter of political allegiance he is a staunch Democrat, since his earliest voting days having given his allegiance to the men and measures presented by the party which has won "The Solid South."

JOHN F. SUGG.—Nicholas county is indeed fortunate in possessing among her younger generation citizens of the type of John F. Sugg, clean, straight and honest, and, as is the natural sequence of these excellent attributes, possessing the confidence and respect of all those with whom he comes in contact. He is the recently elected county clerk, his previous career having been for the most part devoted to the work of an educator and as county assessor. He is a native son of Nicholas county, his nativity having occurred near Blue Lick Springs on December 16, 1879, and his parents being Samuel and Malinda (Feedback) Sugg. Samuel Sugg was born near Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, January 17, 1844. His wife's birthplace was near Blue Lick Springs, where on December 14, 1844, she first made her entrance upon this mundane sphere. Both of these worthy people are living and make their home on a farm in the county. They are the parents of nine children, six of whom are living, as follows: Philip E., engaged in farming in Nicholas county; Ida, wife of George Sampson, of Blue Lick Springs; May, wife of Jesse Linville, of Nicholas county; William G., also residing here; the subject; and Otta, of Moberly, Missouri.

A glance at Mr. Sugg's ancestry cannot but be interesting. Going back but a little ways the origin of the family is discovered in England, the grandfather, William Sugg, having been born in 1804 in "the right little, tight little island," as was also his wife, whose surname was Ashpaw. In 1812, when a small lad, he came to the United States with his parents and located in the state of Virginia, and after a ten years' residence in the Old Dominion (in 1822) he came on to Bourbon county, Kentucky, and located near Paris, where he played a useful part in the life of the community as a shoe maker and farmer. His removal to Nicholas county was in 1850, and there he purchased a farm and remained until his death. The maternal grandparents, Gilbert and — (Dewitt) Feedback, were both Nicholas county natives and engaged in agricultural pursuits. The subject's mother had three brothers, Silas, Harrison and Franklin, in the Federal army at the time of the Civil war and all three of them died in service. Samuel Sugg grew to manhood in Nicholas county, married and reared his family within its borders and he is now actively farming on the same property which witnessed his maiden efforts as an agriculturist.

The early years of John F. Sugg were passed upon his father's farm. He is indebted to the public schools for his preliminary education, which included the Carlisle high school. He subsequently took a two years' course in the Kentucky University at Lexington, and two years at the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, finishing his education in 1903 and beginning life with an unusually good equipment. His education was self-acquired, for he made the necessary means to pursue his studies at these several institutions as a school teacher in Nicholas county. Mr. Sugg's first service of a public nature was in 1906, when he was elected county assessor and served for four years in this capacity. A mark of approval of his previous efforts and evidence of the strong hold he had gained upon the popular esteem was given in his election to the county clerkship in the fall of 1909. He assumed the duties of this important trust on the first day of 1910, and has already given Nicholas county a "taste of his quality." He is in many respects a self-made man; he is of that rare species of public man who holds the welfare of his constituents above personal aggrandisement; and it is believed by those who know him best and realize his depth of character and honesty of purpose that a brilliant future lies before him. He is, indeed, one of the most popular young men in this section.

Mr. Sugg was married on December 28,

1909, the young woman to become his wife and congenial life companion being Miss Ida B. Tobin, whose birth occurred in Elkton, Kentucky, January 23, 1880. She is a daughter of Nicholas and Mila A. (Lawrence) Tobin, the father being a native of Ireland. He is now deceased. The mother, who was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, now resides in Hopkinsville, Kentucky. They became the parents of six children, four of them now living, as follows: J. N., who is a citizen of Denver, Colorado; John, who makes his home in Hopkinsville; Mrs. Sugg; and Anna, who is with her mother. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sugg, Anna Tobin Sugg.

Mr. Sugg is a loyal and aggressive Democrat and one of the strong men of the party. His loyalty is not limited to words, but he is ever willing to do anything, to go anywhere to advance its interests. He is a member of the Christian church and his wife is of the Catholic faith.

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD DENNIS.—As one of the representative men of Louisville, where he has maintained his home for over forty years, contributing in no small measure to its development and material prosperity through his well directed enterprise and public spirit, there are many points which render particularly consonant a specific and prominent mention of Mr. Dennis in this compilation, and it is a work of satisfaction to thus perpetuate a record of a worthy and useful life.

William Wakefield Dennis is one of the prominent insurance men of Louisville, being the head of the firm of W. W. Dennis & Company, general agents of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, New Jersey. He is a native of the old Buckeye state, being born in Cincinnati, on August 20, 1854, the son of Jacob J. and Margaret (Wakefield) Dennis. Both families came originally from England. The paternal grandfather was Jacob J. Dennis, a native of Ohio, and the maternal grandfather was William Wakefield, born in Ohio, February 1, 1795, both families coming direct from England to Ohio. Jacob J., the father of William W., was born in 1826 in Ohio and was a well-known lawyer, his death coming only a few hours after having delivered a political speech in October, 1861. The mother of our subject died in August, 1861, at the age of thirty-three years.

W. W. Dennis was reared in his home town of Cincinnati, Ohio, and attended the public schools of that city. In 1869 he came to Louisville and entered the insurance office of his uncle, Kilbourn W. Smith, who was the agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance



W. W. Dennis

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Company, Newark, New Jersey. Later on our subject became a partner with his uncle, and in 1904 he became the general agent of the company for western Kentucky, his uncle having died. For forty years W. W. Dennis has been continuously representing the Mutual Benefit Life and is the only man who has been with the company in Kentucky for that length of time. He is a man of excellent business and executive ability and the company which he represents finds him a valued factor in the control of their business in this district. His is the record of a conscientious man who by his upright life has won the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact.

He is an active and valued member of the Masonic fraternity, being a past master of Louisville Lodge, No. 400, F. & A. M., is a member of King Solomon Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M., De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, the Grand Consistory of Kentucky of the Scottish Rite and of Kosair Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Dennis is a thirty-third degree Mason of the Scottish Rite and is treasurer of the Grand Consistory of that Rite in Kentucky.

Mr. Dennis married Miss Bettie Foree, daughter of Samuel J. and Minnie (Elliott) Foree, both of old Kentucky families. From this union there are two children, Foree who graduated from Yale, class of 1909, and is now in business with his father, and Kilbourn Smith, of Yale university and also in business with his father. The members of the family belong to the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian church. Regarded as a citizen and in his social relations, he belongs to that public-spirited useful and helpful class of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number. His life has been an upright and straightforward one, his success has been achieved along the lines of legitimate activity and unfaltering energy and he has well earned the uniform regard that is extended to him by the business men of the state.

SAMUEL HOWE DALZELL.—Among those citizens of Nicholas county who are held in high esteem by those who know them best and whose success has ever been of that wholesome sort which has contributed in its own measure to the material prosperity of the whole community must be numbered Samuel Howe Dalzell. Mr. Dalzell is a retired farmer, his farm of two hundred and forty acres of fine Blue Grass land being one of the finest estates within the borders of the county. Besides having made a success of his chosen

profession, and entirely through his own efforts, he has other claims to distinction, being a veteran of the Civil war, through which he served, giving valliant defense of the cause he believed to be just. He is also a thorough Kentuckian, his grandparents on both the paternal and maternal sides having been pioneers of the state. Mr. Dalzell was born in the southern part of Nicholas county May 1, 1837, the son of Robert and Catherine (Roberts) Dalzell. The father was born in Nicholas county in 1798 and lived here throughout the course of a long life, being gathered to his fathers at the age of eighty-four years. The mother, likewise, was long-lived. She was born in Montgomery county in 1810 and lived to pass her eighty-second birthday. This worthy couple were the parents of eight children, half of this number surviving at the present day. James resides in Kansas; Joseph is a citizen of Carlisle; and Frank is located in Lexington, Kentucky. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Dalzell, was born in Maryland, as was also his wife, Lucretia DePue. They came to Nicholas county among the earliest of the pioneers and settled in the southern part of this county, where they purchased a farm. The maternal grandparents, William and Providence (Young) Roberts, were Montgomery county pioneers. The father was destined to spend his entire life upon the farm which was the scene of his birth and subsequent activities. He was a successful farmer and a man who enjoyed the respect of his fellowmen. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and his wife was of the Christian faith.

Mr. Dalzell, now retired and in the enjoyment of leisure to enjoy the fruits of his previous industry and thrift, can look back over a busy and well-spent life. He passed his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm and under the direction of the elder man was initiated into all the secrets of successful farming. The only time he could get for schooling was a little while during the winter months. When he reached manhood he married and began upon an independent career. His youth, like that of his associates, had been disturbed by the approach of the war, and in October, 1862, he enlisted, joining Company D of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, of which William Breckinridge was colonel. He served under General Morgan until he started upon his Ohio raid, when Mr. Dalzell was sent south to join the campaign in defiance of General Sherman on his march to the sea. He was at Washington, Georgia, at the close of the war, and after the surrender he returned home and went to work on the farm. He

started in a modest, even humble way, on rented land, but his own untiring efforts, together with those of his devoted wife, resulted in success and he was eventually able to purchase two hundred and forty acres of fine Blue Grass land in Nicholas county. This he operated until October, 1909, when he removed to Carlisle. Mr. Dalzell devoted his whole time and attention to farming, being up at daylight and working until dark.

He was married on November 27, 1860, the lady of his choice being Miss Laura Wasson, who was born in the southern part of Nicholas county on May 10, 1844. She was the daughter of William and Harriet (Stokes) Wasson. Her father, having been born near Cane Ridge, Kentucky, May 6, 1804, died January 2, 1853; and the mother, born on Hinkston Creek, Nicholas county, January 29, 1820, passed on to her reward in the year 1882. They were the parents of four children, three of whom are living at the present day, namely: Mrs. Dalzell; Joseph, who resides in Nicholas county; and Iro, who is the wife of W. M. Burrows, of Crawfordsville, Indiana. Her grandfather, Charles Wasson, was born in Maryland, as was also his wife, Jane Ray-born. He was a youth of seventeen years when he cast his fortunes with the newer state of Kentucky, where he married and took up the occupation of farming. He was thus engaged throughout his entire life and became a large land owner, holding one thousand acres. Mrs. Dalzell's maternal grandfather, Benjamin Stokes, and his wife, Micha Sparks, were from the east and were of the agricultural class.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dalzell twelve children have been born, ten of whom survive at the present day. Catherine, is the wife of Alvin Fishback and resides in Indiana; Clifton H. is in Bourbon county, Kentucky; Robert is a Nicholas county citizen; Benjamin lives in Bourbon county; Hollis, now in Nicholas county, enlisted at Indianapolis, Indiana, at the time of the Spanish-American war, in the Fourth United States Infantry; Joseph is at home, as is also Otis; Anna is the wife of F. Martin, of Owingsville, Kentucky; Jessie is at home; and Etta is the wife of Jason Tune, of Cleveland, Ohio. The sons have inherited the fine ideals of citizenship of the father, and the daughters have emulated the worthy example of their mother.

Since Mr. Dalzell has been old enough to cast a ballot it has gone to support the Democratic cause, in whose men and measures he has unflinching trust. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the Christian

church, to whose campaign for righteousness they give their heart and hand. They recently celebrated their fiftieth year of happy married life by a golden wedding, of which their children were the chief ornament. Mr. Dalzell, who is one of Carlisle's most highly honored gentlemen, is a member of Peter Brannlett Post, Confederate Soldiers of America.

FRANK HUFFSTETTER.—One of the popular and well esteemed citizens of Nicholas county is Frank Huffstetter, the newly elected circuit clerk. He is of the best type of citizenship and one to whom the interests of the general public are well entrusted, and for many years he has been engaged in general stock raising and agriculture. Mr. Huffstetter is a native son of the county, having been born in its southern part August 18, 1848. His parents were James and Elvira (Sparks) Huffstetter, the father's birth having occurred in the same house in Nicholas county as that which witnessed his own nativity. The elder man was born January 21, 1826, and died November 22, 1904, while the dates bounding the life of his devoted wife and life companion were November, 1821, and April 17, 1879. Seven sons and daughters came to bless their home, only two of the number surviving at the present day. William, a Confederate veteran of the Civil war, makes his home with Mr. Huffstetter.

The Huffstetters, like so many of the well-known Kentucky families, were originally of Virginia. The paternal grandfather, John, was born in the Old Dominion a number of years before the battle of Bunker Hill. He came on to Nicholas county in 1820 and died in June, 1848, having attained to the age of eighty-two years. His wife, Mary Crouch, was born in Virginia, and lived almost to reach the century mark, her demise occurring in 1866, at the age of ninety-eight years, her interesting memories including three great American wars and many crucial events of American history. The subject's father was the eldest in a family of three boys and two girls, and he like all other members of that branch of the family was an agriculturist. They were all, likewise, loyal to the cause of the Democratic party and unanimous in their allegiance to the Christian church. Both of the maternal grandparents, William and Catherine (Knox) Sparks, were natives of Nicholas county, Kentucky, the former being summoned to the life eternal in 1860, at the age of seventy-eight years.

James Huffstetter was reared to manhood upon the place of his nativity, was married in

the year 1843, and early in life came into possession of the farm which he operated until his demise.

Frank Huffstetter, the immediate subject of this review, was reared upon the family estate and owing to force of circumstances received but a limited public-school education. In 1875 he left home and began an independent career as a farmer on rented land. In 1884 through the exercise of industry and thrift, he found himself in a position to purchase land of his own, the property he acquired being situated three miles south of Carlisle, Kentucky, on the Plum Lick pike, and this he operates at the present day. He is a stanch Democrat, whose loyalty consists in deeds as much as in words, for he is ever ready to do anything, to go anywhere to advance the interests of the party he believes to be wisest in principle. In 1900 he ran for the office of county clerk, but was defeated, and in the fall of 1909 he became the candidate for circuit clerk of Nicholas county. This time success perched upon his standards, and he took office January 3, 1910, his achievements having already proved him a public servant of the most trust-worthy and enlightened type. Like the others of his family he is a consistent member of the Christian church and one ever ready to assist in its campaign for the attainment of better conditions.

Mr. Huffstetter was married February 20, 1877, Miss Jennie Spencer, a native of Nicholas county, becoming his wife and the mistress of his household. Mrs. Huffstetter was born October 18, 1856, and is the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Chevis) Spencer. The father was a native of Clarke county, Kentucky, and the mother was a Virginian. The birth of two children has blessed this union. Vena became the wife of Bruce Huddleson, of Paris, Kentucky; and Daisy married Benjamin Huddleson, of Nicholas county. The subject, who deserves to be counted among those self-made men who have every right to be proud of their achievement, is very successful in his agricultural pursuits as well as in his public services.

JOHN T. WOODFORD, present proprietor of the Woodford stock farm at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, is a scion of old pioneer families in this state and he has well upheld the prestige of the honored name which he bears, the while he has, like his father and grandfather, contributed his quota to the civic and industrial progress and upbuilding of this section of the state. Mr. Woodford was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 12th of August, 1847, and is a son of John T. and Elizabeth Hawes (Buckner) Woodford. John T. Wood-

ford, Sr., was a native of Virginia, the date of his birth being August 21, 1812, and he was summoned to eternal rest at his home in Paris, Kentucky, in 1892, at which time he was in the eightieth year of his age. The paternal grandparents of him whose name introduces this article were William T. and Maria (Archer) Woodford, both of whom were born in Virginia, whence they came to Clark county, Kentucky, in 1827. At the time of the death of William T. Woodford, his widow removed with her children to Montgomery county, where with the aid of her sons she managed to eke out a fair livelihood for herself and family. Afterwards John T., Sr., initiated his independent career by clerking in a store at North Middletown, Bourbon county. In 1839 was solemnized his marriage to Elizabeth Hawes Buckner and he then became identified with agricultural pursuits. In this line of enterprise his success was of unqualified order and at one time he owned and operated a farm of nine hundred acres located five miles south of Paris. His finely improved land was devoted to diversified crops and he was also largely interested in stock-raising, handling cattle, hogs and sheep. His life in every connection was eminently successful and he gained and retained to himself the high regard of his fellow citizens. Politically he was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party. Mrs. Woodford was born in Bourbon county, this state, in 1821, and she was a daughter of William T. and Sallie (Clay) Buckner, both of which families have long been prominent in connection with public affairs in the Blue Grass state. She was summoned to her eternal rest in 1903, at the age of eighty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Woodford became the parents of nine children, and of the number seven are now living, namely,—Sallie, who is the widow of E. F. Spears, resides at Paris, Kentucky; Buckner also maintains his home at Paris; John T., of this sketch, is the next in order of birth; Catesby is a prominent race-horse breeder of Bourbon county; Henry M. is a resident of Montgomery county; Benjamin resides in Bourbon county; and Maria L. is the wife of W. L. Yerkes, of Paris.

John T. Woodford, Jr., was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and after due attendance in the schools of his native county he attended the Kentucky University at Lexington. In 1874, in Montgomery county, he initiated farming operations on his own account. To-day his landed estate consists of five hundred acres of land in Montgomery county and two hundred acres in Bourbon county. The fine farm on which he resides is modern in every particular, from

the magnificent, spacious residence to the large, comfortable barns. For the past thirty-five years Mr. Woodford has been successfully engaged in the breeding and training of fancy saddle horses and it may be stated with authority that he has bred more saddle horses than any other one man in Kentucky. Mr. Woodford's reputation as a horse breeder and as a man of his word is widespread. His fair and honorable methods and sterling integrity have ever accrued to his credit and he is recognized as a loyal and public-spirited citizen whose contributions to progress and development have been of distinctive order. He keeps on hand an average of seventy-five head of fancy saddle horses and he has a herd of registered Jersey cows which he retains for his own use.

Mr. Woodford is a Democrat in his political proclivities and is ever alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures and enterprises advanced for the general welfare of the community. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church.

On the 13th of February, 1872, Mr. Woodford was united in marriage to Miss Nannie Chenault, who was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on the 20th of August, 1853, and who is a daughter of Anderson and Margaret K. (Oldham) Chenault. Anderson Chenault was likewise born in Madison county, the date of his birth being January 8, 1812, and he died on the 27th of March, 1884. Mrs. Chenault was a native of the same county and her birth occurred on the 15th of October, 1829. She is still living on the Chenault farm, located two miles south of Mount Sterling. Residing with her is her son William O. and family. Mr. and Mrs. Chenault became the parents of seven children and of the number five are living—Nannie, who is the wife of Mr. Woodford, of this sketch, as already noted; William O., who resides with his mother; Mollie W., who is the wife of J. S. Bogie, of Montgomery county; Margaret, who married W. J. Dearing, an attorney for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, with headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky; and Lucy C., who wedded Bishop Clay, of Lexington, Kentucky. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Woodford were Reverend David and Mary (Tribble) Chenault, natives of Virginia, whence they came to Kentucky about 1780 and purchased four thousand acres of land in Madison county. He was a devout minister of the Baptist faith and after many years' service in behalf of the spiritual welfare of his fellow men he passed to his reward in 1851. His devoted helper and companion died in 1862, in her eighty-fourth year. Anderson Chenault was reared

to maturity and educated in his native county (Madison) and in 1832 he settled on a tract of eighty acres in Montgomery county. This land was covered with heavy timber but he eventually cleared and raised it to a high state of cultivation. His first crop was corn. This he fed to hogs, which he sold for the sum of four hundred and five dollars. With this money he purchased an old negro, called Uncle Jim. Uncle Jim became so attached to his new home that he ignored his freedom after the war and continued to serve the Chenault family with all the old-time faithfulness until his death, some years ago. Mr. Anderson Chenault became a most successful agriculturist, owning at one time twelve hundred acres of land. He was originally a Whig in political matters but at the time of the Civil war he became a Union man and after the close of the war, a Democrat. He had in his possession forty slaves and he believed in gradual emancipation. He was active until his death and Mrs. Chenault, in spite of her eighty-one years, is yet active. To Mr. and Mrs. Woodford were born eight children, six of whom are living, namely: Margaret C., who is the wife of William W. Gay, of Bourbon county; Thornton, who remains at home; Catesby, of Bourbon county; Chenault, William B., and Lucy Clay, all of whom remain at the parental home.

JOHN T. MAGOWAN.—A good citizen of Kentucky and one who will long be remembered for his many good gifts of mind and heart, his charities and philanthropies having brought good cheer and comfort into many a narrow life, is John T. Magowan, who was born, lived and died in Mt. Sterling, the first event taking place on Independence day of the year 1834 and his demise on July 14, 1909. The name of Magowan has long been associated with the finest of Kentucky race horses, and four generations of the name, at the least, have bred splendid animals for the track.

The first of the Magowans in Kentucky was the grandfather of the gentleman whose name initiates this review, whose name was James Strode Magowan and who was born in the Old Dominion. When he came to the Blue Grass state he located near Mt. Sterling, where the fair grounds now stand, and his property comprised several thousand acres of land in this vicinity and about thirty-five thousand acres of timber land in the mountains of Kentucky. He was an unusually fine business man and everything which he attempted met with success. The breeding of race horses was both a business and a recreation with him, and the noble equines which left his stables were the pride of Kentucky.

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The parents of John T. Magowan were James P. and Eliza (Banks) Magowan, whose marriage was solemnized January 30, of the year 1827. The father was born November 15, 1801, in Montgomery county, and died about 1851. The mother was born in Bath county, Kentucky, May 16, 1806, and the date of her demise was 1871. Her parents were Cuthbert and Elizabeth (McIlvaine) Banks, the former born in Virginia in 1770 and the mother in 1779, her death occurring December 5, 1848. Upon their removal to the Blue Grass state they located at Olympia Springs, Bath county. James P. Magowan grew to manhood in Montgomery county and was identified in a prominent manner with the agricultural interests of Kentucky, but he by no means confined his interests to this field of endeavor, also carrying on a large merchandise establishment in Mt. Sterling and like his father before him breeding a fine variety of race horses. He was prosperous above the most of his associates and at his demise left a large estate.

John T. Magowan, the immediate subject of this review, was reared upon his father's great farm and received his educational discipline in the country schools, choosing as his vocation in life that of the agriculturist. The love of fine horses was innate in him and he, too, in course of time took up the breeding of race horses, their quality being second to none raised in all the state noted for its achievements in this line. His name was synonymous for all that was kind and generous. He had the divine gift of sympathy and the noblest of human attributes, a great heart, and no one knows or will ever know the money he gave away to the needy, for he was truly unostentatious in his giving. He never forgot a friend if he came to need and his charities to the mountain people, whose narrow lot and destitution particularly moved him, were great indeed. No one who came to him in distress ever left empty-handed and it was no uncommon thing for him to send wagon loads of provisions and clothing to the poor and needy dwelling in the mountains. He believed that since God had been good to him it was his duty to share with those who had been less fortunate, and much wealth could scarcely have been entrusted to better hands. He left a large estate and a beautiful house, the home farm, a fair and valuable tract of eight hundred acres, being at present operated by his son. The Magowans were all Presbyterians and the family of the subject's wife was of the Christian church faith. He was one of a family of six children, of whom only one is living at the present day, Anna, widow of

James W. Brooks, of Lexington, Kentucky.

Mr. Magowan was married April 25, 1872, to Emily G. Gatewood, who was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, the daughter of Robert Harvey and Mary (Stoner) Gatewood. The former was a native of Montgomery county, and his death occurred in 1865. The mother was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1818, and passed on to her reward in 1879. Mrs. Magowan's grandparents were James and Lucy (Steward) Gatewood, Virginians, who came to the newer state of Kentucky and were among the earliest settlers of Montgomery county. They were of Scotch-Irish descent and possessed all the sterling characteristics of that mingled nationality, among them thrift and good management, and they came to be very successful farmers. Mrs. Magowan's father for years was a deacon and elder in the Christian church.

To the union of John T. Magowan and his wife has been born two children, James R., who, as previously mentioned, operates the home estate, and Mary, who died aged twenty-five years. The son inherits the taste for fine horses which for generations has characterized his forbears and it has been his to experience the same success which attended their efforts. His penchant has been for harness horse racing, in which field it has been his to find many honors. He grew up a producer of fine horses, as it were having been identified with the business with which the name of Magowan is indelibly associated since his thirteenth year.

MARTIN F. COOMES, M. D. was born in Bardstown, Kentucky, October 4, 1847, and is descended from one of the pioneer families of Kentucky. He received his education at Cecilian College, near Elizabethtown, Kentucky, following this up with a thorough course in the Louisville Medical College, where he received his degree in medicine.

As instructor, practitioner and author he has during the years which mark the period of his professional career met with gratifying success. A close and discriminating student, he keeps abreast with everything relating to the discoveries in medical science. Progressive in his ideas and favoring modern methods as a whole, yet he does not dispense with the true and tried systems which have stood the test of years, but upon these as a basis he has made many original improvements.

He began teaching medicine in 1873, as a pro-sector and demonstrator of anatomy in the Louisville Medical College. When the Hospital College of Medicine was organized he was made assistant demonstrator of anat-

omy and lecturer on ophthalmology. In 1876 he was made demonstrator of anatomy in the Hospital College of Medicine, and distinguished himself in that branch of science. In 1878 he was made professor of physiology and clinical diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in the Kentucky School of Medicine, of Louisville, which position he held continuously for more than thirty years. He is a generous contributor to medical periodicals, and was the editor of the *American Practitioner and News* for many years. He has always manifested a lively interest in medical societies, and is a member of the better medical societies of his county and state.

The doctor is devoted to his profession, and the measure of good which he has accomplished in the world cannot be estimated; but all who know his history acknowledge his worth—first, in his professional capacity, then as a citizen who has contributed to the material upbuilding of the city which he adopted as his home. In the year 1886 St. Mary's College of Kentucky conferred the degree of A. M. upon him, and in the year 1903 Notre Dame University, of Indiana, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

EDWIN F. POAGE.—Among the representative citizens of Ashland whose contribution to the growth and development of Boyd county, Kentucky, has been of definite order is Edwin Flye Poage, president of the R. C. Poage Milling Company of Ashland. He is a native son of Ashland, where his birth occurred on the 24th of July, 1880, his parents being Ashland and Nellie May (Flye) Poage, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom is now a resident of California. Ashland Poage was the first white child born in Ashland, Kentucky, his nativity having occurred on the day of the first sale of lots, at the time when Ashland was laid out as a village. His parents were Robert Cyrus and Anne Poage, and the former founded the milling business in this city in 1865, at the close of the Civil war. It was one of the first flour mills operated by steam to be erected in this section of the state and it is still known under his name. R. C. Poage & Son continued to run this mill until the retirement of the father from active participation in business affairs, at the age of eighty-two years. He was summoned to the life eternal at the patriarchal age of eighty-nine years. After his death the business was continued by John Henderson for several years and in 1904 Edwin F. Poage, of this sketch, assumed charge of the affairs of the mill, of which he is now president.

Ashland Poage was reared to maturity on the old Poage homestead, which is now a part

of the city of Ashland. He received a common school education, which he supplemented by a course of study in the Beach Grove Academy, at Ashland. At the age of eighteen years he became associated with his father in the milling business and was identified with that line of enterprise until his death, which occurred at the early age of thirty-three years. He married Nellie May Flye and they became the parents of three children: Edwin F. and Robert Cyrus, twins, and Helen Marguerite. Robert Cyrus, Jr., twin brother of him whose name initiates this article, died in infancy. Mrs. Ashland Poage was born at New Castle, Maine, and at the time of her marriage she was visiting relatives at Ashland. She now maintains her home in the state of California and she has reached the age of fifty-two years.

Edwin Flye Poage was reared to the age of eight years in Ashland and after the death of the father Mrs. Poage returned with her children to her native state, Maine, where the son grew to manhood. He received an excellent academic education and after leaving school returned to Kentucky, where he assumed the position of bookkeeper for the Ashland Iron & Mining Company, at Ashland, and after being thus employed for some five years he became interested with others in the purchase of the R. C. Poage Milling Company, of which prominent concern he became secretary and treasurer. In 1907 he was elected president of this important corporation and as its active head he has made extensive improvements and done much to promote its progress and development. The mill has a daily capacity of one hundred and twenty-five barrels of flour, three hundred and fifty barrels of meal and one thousand bushels of corn. The trade extends one hundred miles into the surrounding country in Kentucky and West Virginia.

On the 26th of June, 1907, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Poage to Miss Virginia McCready Savage, a native of this city and a daughter of the late Judge Samuel S. Savage, long a prominent citizen in Ashland and for several years county judge of Boyd county. Mr. and Mrs. Poage became the parents of one son, Edwin F., Jr., who died at the age of twenty-two months. Mrs. Poage was a woman of most pleasing personality and gracious sincerity. She died February 4, 1911.

Mr. Poage is a stalwart Republican in his political proclivities and in the Masonic Order he holds membership in the lodge, chapter and commandery of the York Rite branch, besides which he is also affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic

Shrine. Mrs. Poage was a devout communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church and her husband also attends and gives his support to that institution.

JAMES HARVEY POAGE, a citizen of prominence in Ashland, was long identified with the industrial affairs of this place and he is now living virtually retired, spending the evening of his life in the enjoyment of former years of earnest toil and endeavor. Mr. Poage was born in what is now a part of Ashland, Boyd county, Kentucky, on the 31st of October, 1840. His father, Robert Cyrus Poage, was born on the same homestead as was the son, the date of his nativity being 1815. The Poage family is one of the oldest in Kentucky, settling in Boyd county at an early date, about the time of the Revolutionary war, various members of the family having given valiant service in that sanguinary struggle. As a reward for military service they received land grants in the Blue Grass state, coming hither from Augusta county, Virginia, and locating their land between the Big and Little Sandy rivers, a distance of about twenty miles along the Ohio river and extending back from that river a distance of about twenty-five miles. This tract included portions of what is now Boyd and Greenup counties and included the territory upon which now stand Catlettsburg, Ashland and other towns. The Poage settlement was one of the well known pioneer sections in the early days of the country, when it was still a part of the Old Dominion commonwealth. Here the various families of the name lived, clearing and improving their land and doing much to advance the general trend of civilization. There were no churches or schools in those days, the roads were at best merely blazed trails and the Ohio river was the principal mode of transportation. George Poage, grandfather of James H., of this review, grew to manhood during the pioneer days. He married Judith Blair Kemper, who was born in 1788, in Garrard county, Kentucky, and was identified with agricultural pursuits throughout his entire lifetime, his homestead having been a part of what is now the corporation of Ashland, where his death occurred about 1850, his wife having passed away two years previously. They became the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, all of whom are deceased. Of their children Robert Cyrus Poage was born on the old homestead, within the present limits of Ashland. He engaged in farming for a number of years but upon the organization of Ashland, in 1854, sold his farm, which was laid out in town lots. A few years prior to the Civil war he erected a flour mill, which

was not operated until after the close of the Rebellion, at which time he equipped it with machinery and conducted it with much success for a number of years. It was the first steam flour mill at Ashland and was one of the first of its kind in this section of Kentucky. It has been enlarged and improved in later years and is now operated by one of Mr. Poage's grandsons, the business being carried on at the present time under the name of the R. C. Poage Milling Company. Robert C. Poage married Ann Gallaher, who was born at Guyandotte, West Virginia. They became the parents of four children, one of whom died in infancy and three of whom grew to maturity, two still surviving—Luella Kemper and James H., both of Ashland. Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Poage were members of the Presbyterian church, in the various departments of whose work they were most active factors. The father was summoned to eternal rest in April, 1904, at the venerable age of eighty-nine years, and the mother passed away in the following July, at the age of eighty-five years.

James H., both of Ashland. Mr. and Mrs. ity on the old homestead farm and when fourteen years of age he helped lay out lots for the establishment of the present city, receiving fifty cents per day as remuneration for his services. In later years he became associated with his father in the milling business, in which enterprise they were succeeded by Ashland Poage, a brother of the subject of this sketch, he having been born on the day the town of Ashland was organized, in 1854. After retiring from the milling business James H. Poage was for a time engaged in the transfer business and for several years was manager of wharf boats. Prior to his retirement from active participation in business affairs he was a man of utmost prominence and influence in the industrial and commercial world of Ashland and Boyd county. In politics he is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party and he has ever contributed in generous measure to all enterprises projected for the general welfare of the community. He and his family are devout members of the Presbyterian church, in the work of which they have been most active factors and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees.

Mr. Poage married Miss Mary C. Haskell, who was born and reared in Ohio. To this union have been born seven children, five of whom are living. Nettie is the wife of F. J. Duesler, of Ashland; Mary died in infancy; Eveline is the wife of A. R. Lawrence, of Peru, Indiana; Louis Kemper died in infan-

cy; Anna married Alexander Poage; Harriet remains at the parental home; and Robert Osborn is manager of the wharf boats.

THEODORE J. SHAUT is one of the leading representatives of the business interests of Ashland, Boyd county, Kentucky, and there is in the city probably no man who has done more for the business development and substantial upbuilding of this part of the state than has Mr. Shaut. He certainly deserves great credit for what he has accomplished, as he started out in life empty-handed, possessing no capital in money but having a rich store of determination, of strong purpose and integrity. Upon these qualities as a foundation he has constructed his success and as the architect of his own fortunes has builded wisely and well. His career is certainly one worthy of emulation and he belongs to that class of representative American citizens who while promoting their individual interests have also advanced the general welfare and public prosperity.

Mr. Shaut, president of the Ashland Leather Company, was born at Hornell, Steuben county, New York, on the 10th of April, 1863, and is a son of Joseph E. and Elizabeth (Prindle) Shaut, the former of whom was likewise born in the old Empire state of the Union and the latter of whom was a native of Connecticut. The father has been extensively engaged in the tanning of leather for many years at Hornell and other New York points. He has attained to the venerable age of eighty-two years and now maintains his home in the city of Rochester, New York. His business was incorporated with the United States Leather Company several years ago and he is now living virtually retired, in the full enjoyment of former years of earnest toil and endeavor. Mrs. Shaut was summoned to the life eternal at the age of fifty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Shaut became the parents of six children, four of whom are now living, Theodore J. being the fifth in order of birth. He was reared in his native place to whose public schools he is indebted for his preliminary educational training. He attended a commercial college for a time and at the age of seventeen years he began to work in his father's tannery at Andover and later at Canisteo, New York. He gained a practical knowledge of the business by early becoming cognizant with the details of the various departments, continuing to work for his father from 1880 to 1892, in which latter year he located at Zepp, Virginia, in the Shenandoah Valley, where he purchased a tannery in the mountains, which he operated with increasing success for the ensuing four years, his principal product having been sole

leather. In 1896 he went to Rochester, New York, where he engaged in the trade of cutting sole leather. Two years later, in 1898, he established his home in Ashland, where he purchased a tannery, then one small building, working thirty hides daily. This concern has since been conducted under his general management, for several years under the firm name of T. J. Shaut. In the intervening years to the present time Mr. Shaut has erected many new buildings, which he has equipped with modern machinery, and the present capacity of the plant is five hundred hides per day. He employs an average of one hundred and thirty men and the buildings now cover a tract of about three acres. In 1902 the tannery was incorporated as the Ashland Leather Company, with a capital stock of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Shaut is the principal owner and is president and treasurer of the company, besides which he is also general manager. L. C. Ehle is vice-president and A. F. Kruse is secretary, these men also composing the board of directors. The trade extends throughout the United States and into various foreign countries, and the principle products manufactured are sole and belt leathers.

Since coming to Ashland Mr. Shaut has manifested a deep interest in all matters tending to advance the general welfare. He helped organize the Citizens' Bank & Trust Company, of which he has been incumbent of the office of vice-president from the time of its incorporation, and he is a valued and appreciative member of various prominent clubs in this section of the Blue Grass commonwealth. He is vice-president of the Ashland Business Men's Association, and the original Commercial Club, organized about 1900, was promoted by him, he having served as its president for two years. In politics he accords a stalwart allegiance to the cause of the Republican party and he has given most efficient service as a member of the city council, in which connection he did much to enhance the progress and development of Ashland, having been active at the time the street paving was inaugurated. He has passed through the circle of York Rite Masonry, holding membership in the Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, besides which he is also affiliated with the adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 7th of January, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Shaut to Miss Mary E. Eason, who was born and reared in Hornell, New York, and who is a daughter of Smith Eason, who was formerly an extensive farmer and stockman but who is now de-

ceased. Mr. and Mrs. Shaut have four children, namely—Edna, Paul, Guy and Aline. Mr. Shaut and family are devout members of the Presbyterian church, in the various departments of whose work they have been most active factors. While Mr. Shaut has not been without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful as an incentive to activity in public affairs, he regards the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of commendation and of emulation, for along honorable and straightforward lines he has won the success which has crowned his efforts and which makes him one of the substantial residents of Ashland.

CHARLES H. LEE, JR.—As cashier of the Pendleton Bank at Falmouth, Pendleton county, Mr. Lee is numbered among the able and popular representatives of financial interests in this section of his native state, and the institution with which he is identified is recognized as one of the substantial and ably conducted banks of the county, basing its operations upon ample capital and effective control and receiving a large and representative patronage.

The Pendleton Bank represents the consolidation, in 1897, of the Falmouth Deposit Bank, which was organized in 1876, and the Farmers' & Merchants Bank, which was organized in 1890. The coalition of interests has proved altogether justified by tangible results and has given to Pendleton county a solid and prosperous banking institution. At the time of the incorporation of the Pendleton Bank under the laws of the state, in April, 1897, the following officers were chosen: William Gulick, president, and J. E. Bohannon and Charles H. Lee, Jr., cashiers. Later Mr. Bohannon retired from the position of cashier and Mr. Lee has since continued as the active office executive of the institution, of which J. W. Thompson is now president. The capital stock of the bank is fifty thousand, five hundred dollars; its deposits now aggregate more than three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; its loans and discounts reach about the same figures; its surplus fund is twenty-five thousand dollars; and it has regularly paid eight per cent. dividends to its stockholders. Under its careful and conservative management the bank has successfully weathered the storms of financial depression and panic and it has thus retained the inviolable confidence of its many appreciative patrons.

Charles H. Lee, Jr., was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on the 2d of August, 1847, and is a son of Charles H. and Caroline (Dudley) Lee, the former of whom was born in

Massachusetts and the latter in the state of Vermont. Both families were founded in America in the Colonial epoch of our national history. The marriage of the parents was solemnized in the state of Vermont and for several years after coming to Kentucky they resided in Mason county, whence they later removed to Bracken county, where occurred the death of the devoted wife and mother, who was about thirty years of age when she was summoned to the life eternal. In 1865 Charles H. Lee, Sr., removed to Pendleton county and established his home in Falmouth, where he passed the residue of his life, which came to its close when he was seventy-three years of age. He was long numbered among the able lawyers and representative citizens of the state of his adoption and was specially successful in the work of his profession. He served as county judge while a resident of Bracken county and after his removal to Pendleton county he represented the latter in the state legislature. He was an uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and was a zealous worker in behalf of its cause, the while his fine intellectual and professional talents specially qualified him for leadership in public affairs. Charles H. and Caroline (Dudley) Lee became the parents of one son and one daughter, both of whom are living.

Charles H. Lee, Jr., was reared to maturity in Bracken county, to whose schools he is indebted for his early educational discipline, besides which he had the advantages of a home of signal culture and refinement. In June, 1864, about two months prior to his seventeenth birthday anniversary, he tendered his services in defense of the cause of the Confederacy by enlisting in Company A, Seventh Kentucky Battalion, under Major Bart W. Jenkins, and with this gallant command he continued in service until the close of the war. He took part in several battles and a number of spirited skirmishes and was present at the time General Morgan, the noted Confederate raider, was killed.

After the close of the war Mr. Lee secured a position as clerk in a dry goods store in Falmouth, and he was thus occupied for several years, after which he found requisition for his services in the offices of deputy sheriff and deputy circuit clerk, each of which he retained for a considerable period. In 1890, upon the organization of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Falmouth he was elected cashier of the same, and he retained this incumbency until the organization of the Pendleton Bank, as already noted, when he was made cashier of the institution, to which he has since given

most effective service in this capacity. Mr. Lee is well known in this section of the state and has a secured place in popular confidence and esteem. He is recognized as an able and straightforward business man and as a citizen he has exemplified all of loyalty and public spirit.

In politics Mr. Lee has ever been found aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and he is well fortified in his opinions as to matters of public polity. He is an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which his affiliations are here briefly noted: Orion Lodge, No. 222, Free and Accepted Masons; Hauser Chapter, No. 116, Royal Arch Masons; and Cynthia Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar. He has been specially active in the work of his lodge, of which he is past master and of which he is treasurer at the time of this writing. He is adjutant of W. H. Ratcliffe Camp, No. 682, and Chief Paymaster in the staff of General W. B. Holdeman, commanding Kentucky Division, U. C. V. He is a zealous and valued member of the Presbyterian church in his home city and he is an elder in the same.

In June, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lee to Miss Louise McCune, who was born at Batavia, Ohio, and who was a child at the time of the removal of her parents to Pendleton county, Kentucky, where she was reared and educated. She died December 24, 1907.

CHARLES FRANKLIN OGDEN.—With a deep and abiding interest in the city of Louisville, in its progress and improvement, Charles Franklin Ogden has done much for its advancement, laboring earnestly along lines that have contributed to its material upbuilding. No movement or measure calculated to prove of benefit to the city solicits his aid in vain, for he has ever been a generous contributor to every interest for the public good. In political affairs, too, he is well known, and has labored earnestly and effectively for the improvement and growth of the Republican party, of which he has long been a stalwart and earnest supporter and a recognized leader in its ranks.

Mr. Ogden was born in Charlestown, Indiana, on February 4, 1874, the son of Floyd G. and Mary (Pounds) Ogden, both natives of Kentucky. The father was born at Gilman's Point, Jefferson county, Kentucky, the son of Edmund Ogden, a native of New York city, who was the Kentucky pioneer. The mother was born in Fishersville, Jefferson county, Kentucky, the daughter of Squire Hezekiah Pounds, a native of Spencer county,

Kentucky. The father was a farmer and inventor, and invented and patented many devices, among them the corn dropper and churn. He removed to Indiana when a lad of twelve or fourteen years of age, but was living in Louisville, Kentucky, when his death occurred on April 21, 1907, in his sixty-seventh year. The widow survives, being in her seventieth year.

Mr. Charles F. Ogden was reared in Fishersville, Jefferson county, Kentucky, and attended the public and high schools of Louisville and Jeffersonville, Indiana. He completed his education at the law department of the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated in 1896. From 1894 for seven years he was in the office of Governor Augustus E. Willson, first as a student and then practicing. In 1901 he formed a partnership with James P. Edwards, under the firm name of Edwards & Ogden, which firm became Edwards, Ogden & Peak in 1907 by the admission of Judge R. F. Peak.

Mr. Ogden is well known as a lawyer, remarkable for the wide research and provident care with which he prepares his cases. In no instance has his reading ever been confined to the limitations of the questions at issue; it has gone beyond and compassed every contingency and provided not alone for the expected, but for the unexpected, which happens in the courts quite as frequently as out of them. In 1897 he was elected to the Kentucky legislature as a Republican from Louisville, serving one term, during which he gave due consideration to all matters which came up for action and has left the impress of his individuality upon the legislation enacted during his term. In 1898 Mr. Ogden was commissioned Captain of Company H, Eight U. S. V. I., and served during the Spanish-American War, a period of eleven months. In 1901 he was nominated by the Republicans for county attorney but was defeated, and in 1902 he was nominated by his party for state senate and again defeated.

Mr. Ogden is a member of the Bar Association and of the Masonic fraternity. He married Miss Lulu Whitesides, a native of Nelson county, Kentucky, the daughter of Albert Whitesides. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden have one child, Willson, aged ten years. Mr. Ogden has excellent business ability and executive force, his plans are readily and substantially formed and he is determined in their execution and carries forth to a successful conclusion whatever he commences, brooking no obstacles that can be overcome by persistent honorable and earnest effort. He occupies a



Chas. F. Ozden.

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prominent position in legal as well as in political circles, and is accounted one of the representative men of Jefferson county.

JOHN MARSHALL was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on May 24, 1856. He was the son of David Marshall, who was born in Philadelphia in the year 1805, being the son of John Marshall, a Presbyterian of the north of Ireland, who settled early in the century in Philadelphia. David Marshall came to Louisville in 1833, and was actively engaged in business until 1881, the year of his death. Mary Naomi Ferguson, mother of John Marshall, was the daughter of Hugh Ferguson, a Presbyterian Irishman, who was a pioneer merchant and flour mill owner in Louisville, and lived at the corner of Fifth and Market streets the present site of the German Bank, at which place his daughter was born on February 10, 1822. Hugh Ferguson was quite successful in business and left a large tract of land in the western part of the city which extended from Jefferson to Chestnut street and from Twentieth to Twenty-fourth streets, and was afterward known as the Ferguson West End Addition to the city of Louisville.

John Marshall was educated at the public schools in the city of Louisville and at Center College at Danville, Kentucky, from which he graduated in 1877. He studied law at the Louisville Law School and took a short supplemental course at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and was in the office of John Mason Brown, one of the most prominent lawyers in the state of Kentucky, until 1884, when he formed a partnership with George R. Lochre. In 1891 the firm of Gibson, Marshall & Lochre was formed, and upon the death of Mr. Lochre it was changed to Gibson, Marshall & Gibson.

Mr. Marshall has had some experience in politics, being the Republican candidate for judge of the Law and Equity Court in 1897, and upon the Republican ticket for lieutenant governor with Taylor in 1899. He was elected by the people and inaugurated, and presided over the Kentucky Senate until January, 1900, when Goebel was killed and the Kentucky Legislature declared Beckham to have been elected lieutenant governor.

Mr. Marshall is connected with several financial institutions, being a member of the board of directors of the Citizens National Bank, the Fidelity Trust Company and the Kentucky Wagon Works.

He has taken quite an interest in the fight made against tuberculosis and is president of the Association Sanatorium.

JOEL S. HEAD, JR.—An essentially representative citizen of Ashland, Boyd county, Kentucky, is Mr. Joel S. Head, Jr., who is at the present time, in 1911, incumbent of the position of cashier of the Citizens' Bank & Trust Company. This substantial monetary institution was organized on the 5th of January, 1907, and incorporated under the laws of the state with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars. The present officers of the bank are the same as at the time of its organization with the exception of W. H. Dawkins, as president, who is succeeded by Thomas Boggess, Jr. The other officials are: T. J. Shaut, vice-president; S. J. Kinner, second vice-president; J. S. Head, Jr., cashier; and W. H. Clay, assistant cashier. The bank has had an unusual growth and increase from the time of its inception and it is now recognized as one of the most popular financial concerns in northeastern Kentucky. Dividends are paid semi-annually to stockholders and the surplus fund on hand amounts to over six hundred thousand dollars while the loans and discounts amount to about four hundred thousand dollars. The gross earnings are about thirty thousand dollars annually. The banking quarters are of the most up-to-date type, equipped with all the most modern appliances. The board of directors is composed of fourteen representative business men and citizens whose reputation for integrity and responsibility is of high order.

Joel S. Head, Jr., was born at Monterey, Owen county, Kentucky, on the 26th of September, 1877, and is a son of Joel S. and Drue G. (Talbot) Head, both of whom were likewise born in this state, the former in Franklin county and the latter in the vicinity of Danville. The father was for many years a successful merchant and tobacco dealer and he and his wife now maintain their home at Burgin, Kentucky, he having retired from active business affairs. The Head family is of old Kentucky stock, formerly of Virginia, and the lineage is of English and French extraction. Mrs. Head traces her ancestry back to staunch Scotch-Irish stock. Mr. and Mrs. Head became the parents of seven children, four of whom are now living, Joel S., Jr., being the youngest child. He was reared to maturity in his native place, to whose public schools he is indebted for his preliminary educational training, which discipline was effectively supplemented by a course in the high school at Frankfort, in which he was graduated, after which he was for two years a student at Center College, at Danville. When

twenty-one years of age he entered a bank at Moorehead, Kentucky, later he worked along the same line at Jackson, Kentucky, and then at Chattanooga, Tennessee, from which latter place he came to Ashland in 1907, immediately assuming the responsibilities of the office of cashier of the Citizens' Bank & Trust Company. He had served as cashier in all the other banks with which he was connected and thus through twelve years' experience in that line he is well fitted for the position which he now holds.

In politics Mr. Head accords a stalwart allegiance to the principles and policies of the Democratic party and he has ever done much to advance the general welfare. Fraternally he is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order, in which he holds membership in the Blue Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Ashland Commandery, Knights Templars, besides which he is also connected with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a valued and appreciative member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church, while his wife is a zealous member of the Presbyterian church.

On the 6th of October, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Head to Miss Katherine Blanton, who was born and reared at Richmond, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of Dr. L. H. Blanton, prominent for many years as instructor and official in various educational institutions in this state. Mr. and Mrs. Head have one child, Benjamin Blanton. Mr. and Mrs. Head are popular factors in connection with the best social activities of Ashland and they hold a high place in the regard of their fellow citizens.

CASWELL P. GOFF is one of Clark county's successful citizens, who upon a fine tract of one hundred and eighty-five acres, originally a part of his father's homestead, engages in general farming, tobacco and stock raising. He engaged for some time in agriculture in Montgomery and Bourbon counties, but in the spring of 1909 he was influenced by roseate memories of his native county to return, and is now identified in a prominent manner with the community. He was born December 30, 1865, the son of John and Patsey (Prewitt) Goff. The father was a native of this county, his birth having occurred May 9, 1821, and his death, May 5, 1904. The mother was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, in the year 1830 and died aged sixty-five years. These good people were the parents of a "baker's dozen" of children, eight of whom are living and five being deceased. Of those

surviving, Thomas is a resident of Lexington, Kentucky; Henrietta is the widow of Archibald Bedford of Winchester, Kentucky; Levi resides in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; John is in Mississippi; Caswell P. is the fifth in order; Miss Margaret is living in Washington, D. C.; Elizabeth is the widow of Archie Bedford and resides in Columbia, Missouri; Patsy is the wife of John R. Downing of Maysville.

The name of Goff has been a prominent and honored one in Clark county since pioneer days, Mr. Goff's grandfather, Elisha Goff having been one of the influential early settlers in this section. The father, John Goff, was reared in Clark county, and soon after his marriage began farming where Mr. Goff now lives. He improved his land thoroughly and owned at one time six hundred acres of land and was indeed one of the wealthy men of the county. It was to his great financial misfortune that he became dealer in and shipper of fat export cattle, for he invested a great deal of money and was unsuccessful, fairly ruining his fortunes before his death. He was an upright man whose honor and integrity were unquestioned.

Caswell P. Goff laid the foundation of a household of his own by his marriage on June 29, 1898, to Mary S. Evans, born in Clark county, Kentucky, February 3, 1867, a daughter of John and Eliza (Bean) Evans. The father died in 1908 at the age of eighty-one years, and the mother survives, making her home near North Middletown, on a farm in Clark county, Kentucky, her age being seventy-two years. Four sons and a daughter are growing to young manhood and womanhood beneath the roof of the subject and his wife, these being in order of birth: Eliza, John, Levi, William, and Thomas.

Mr. Goff was reared upon the farm, received his early education in the common schools, and supplemented this mental discipline with two years attendance in Holbrook Institute at Lebanon, Ohio. He remained with his father until 1891, in which year he removed to Montgomery county, Kentucky, and there for six years he operated rented lands. In 1897 he removed to Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he purchased a farm of two hundred and fifteen acres. After identifying himself for a dozen years with the agricultural interests of that part of the Blue Grass state, in the spring of 1909, he sold out and purchased one hundred and eighty-five acres of the old estate upon which he had passed the happy days of his youth. Here he engages in general farming, tobacco and cattle raising. He is a successful and enterprising citizen, as well as a self-made man, no

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Joe H. Ewalt.

helping hand having given impetus to his youthful endeavors. He and his wife assist with their sympathy and support the affairs of the Christian church and he is devoted to the cause of the Democratic party.

JOUETT FAMILY.—Among the families which have been prominent in the history of Kentucky, and previously of Virginia, is that of the Jouetts. They are of French Huguenot extraction, having come over in 1686 and settled in New Jersey; but the immediate founder of the Kentucky branch was John Jouett, of Charlottesville, Virginia, who was the friend of Mr. Jefferson and an officer of the Continental Army in the Revolutionary war. He was particularly distinguished for his famous ride from Louisa Court House to Charlottesville, where he arrived barely in time to save Jefferson, then the governor, and the legislature, which was in session at that place, from capture by the British under the notorious Tarleton. For this service he was presented by the Legislature with a jeweled sword.

Two of his sons, who were also officers in the Continental Army, were killed in the war; another, John Jouett, Jr., also a Revolutionary soldier, moved to Kentucky and settled in what is now Bath county, whence he was sent twice as a delegate to the General Assembly of Virginia.

Of the sons of John Jouett, Jr., the most distinguished was Matthew H. Jouett, the noted artist, who acquired a national reputation, his work being considered by many competent critics as superior to that of his famous instructor, Gilbert Stuart, of Boston. Matthew Jouett was the father of Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, of the U. S. Navy, and of the wife of the great lawyer and statesman, Richard H. Menefee.

Thomas J. Jouett, a brother of Matthew H. Jouett, had one son, Edward S. Jouett, a prominent merchant of Winchester, Kentucky, who was noted for the high order of his moral and Christian character. He died September, 1894, leaving two children, Edward S., Jr., and Beverly R. Jouett. Their mother was Catherine Reed, who is still living. These two, who are the only sons of the name now in public life in the state, are both lawyers of high personal and professional standing. They were born in Winchester, Edward S. on October 21, 1863, and Beverly R. on April 27, 1870; both were educated at the University of Virginia and have practiced their profession in the place of their birth since their admission to the bar, the former in 1885 and the latter in 1892. Their practice has been an extensive one covering a large portion of the

eastern half of the state and oftentimes reaching into other states. E. S. Jouett has devoted himself principally to corporate practice, being general counsel for the Lexington & Eastern Railway Company, and for a number of other corporations, particularly those engaged in lumber and coal operations. B. R. Jouett has confined himself largely to commercial and insurance law, though he some years ago acquired a state-wide reputation in the prosecution of Judge James Hargis and his associates in the Marcum-Hargis feud.

E. S. Jouett, Jr., in 1887, married Annie Flournoy Ecton. They have three children—Sarah Beverly, who married Withers Davis, of Paris, Kentucky; Flournoy, who is now at Andover, Massachusetts, preparing for Yale, and Virginia, a thirteen year old lass who is still with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Withers Davis have a little daughter Ann Jouett.

Beverly R. in 1895 married Susie Willis. They have one child, Edward W.

JOSEPH HEDGES EWALT.—In view of the nomadic spirit that has grown to animate the American people to so great an extent, it is pleasing to find in any community representatives of old and honored families whose names have been long and prominently identified therewith and to find such scions worthily and successfully carrying forward the industrial enterprises of the sections in which they were born and reared. This is significantly true of Mr. Ewalt, who is numbered among the essentially representative agriculturists and stock-growers of Bourbon county and who owns and resides upon the fine old homestead plantation which figured as the place of his nativity.

Joseph Hedges Ewalt, an honored representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Bourbon county, was born on his present homestead in Centerville precinct, that county, on the 15th of July, 1865. He is a son of Joseph Henry and Henrietta (Hedges) Ewalt, both likewise natives of Bourbon county, where the former was born November 27, 1828, and the latter, August 6, 1839. Joseph Henry Ewalt was a son of Samuel and Cynthia (Pugh) Ewalt, both of whom were natives of Bourbon county, where the former was ushered into the world August 12, 1792, and the latter on the 30th of March, 1795. Samuel Ewalt was a son of Henry Ewalt, who was born in Germany, on the 27th of January, 1754, and who was a lad of eleven years at the time when his parents, John and Sarah Ewalt, severed the ties that bound them to their fatherland and emigrated to America. They established their home in what is now Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and there they passed

the residue of their long and useful lives. Henry Ewalt was reared to maturity in the old Keystone state, and it was his to render gallant service as a soldier in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. On the 10th of December, 1777, about one month prior to his twenty-fourth birthday, he was commissioned ensign of the Sixth Company of the First Battalion of Pennsylvania Militia, and it was with this command that he played well his part in the great conflict through which oppression was hurled back and the boon of liberty gained. He married Mrs. Elizabeth (Frye) Keller, widow of Jacob Keller and daughter of Abraham, Sr., and Agnes Ann Frye. Abraham Frye, Sr., was born in Frederick county, Virginia. He was a member of Captain Charles McClay's company of the First Battalion of Cumberland county (Pennsylvania) militia during the Revolutionary war.

In 1788 Henry and Elizabeth Ewalt removed from Pennsylvania to Kentucky and numbered themselves among the pioneers of Bourbon county. Their original homestead was that now owned and occupied by their great-grandson, Joseph H. Ewalt, whose name initiates this article. Here Henry Ewalt and his wife continued to reside until they were summoned to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," and they contributed their quota to the development and upbuilding of this now opulent section of the Blue Grass state. On the 4th of August, 1788, John Hagin, of Mercer county, deeded to Henry Ewalt two hundred acres of land north of Cooper's Run, Bourbon county, for a consideration of one hundred and ten pounds—about five hundred dollars—and on this homestead Henry Ewalt died in September, 1829. Elizabeth Ewalt died in 1837. Their remains are interred in the family burying ground on the old homestead. The property has never passed out of the hands of the Ewalt family, by which it has thus been retained for nearly a century and a quarter.

Samuel Ewalt was born and reared in Bourbon county, and he contributed his quota to the reclamation and development of the home farm, while his educational advantages were limited to the primitive schools of the pioneer epoch. He became the owner of a large and valuable landed estate in Bourbon county and was one of the most successful planters of this section of the state, where he was influential in public affairs. He married Cynthia Pugh December 24, 1817. She was the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hunt) Pugh. Joseph Pugh, in Bedford county, Virginia, in the spring of 1777, was commissioned a lieutenant

in the Fourteenth Virginia Regiment, upon Continental establishment. Cynthia (Pugh) Ewalt died September 28, 1833. His second marriage was to Eliza Porter Smith, of Harrison county, on June 7, 1834. She was born August 27, 1799, and died February 29, 1852. Samuel Ewalt died August 28, 1878.

Joseph Henry Ewalt, the sixth in order of birth of the children of Samuel and Cynthia (Pugh) Ewalt, was reared to maturity on the old homestead plantation and was afforded such advantages as were offered in the common schools of the locality and period. On the 18th of December, 1856, was solemnized his marriage to Sophia M. Spears (born September 6, 1838), who died August 27, 1857. On the 10th of December, 1863, he wedded Henrietta Hedges, a daughter of Samuel (see sketch of Joseph Hedges on other pages of this work) and Rebecca (Moran) Hedges, members of well known pioneer families of Bourbon county. Rebecca (Moran) Hedges [born August 26, 1815, died February 9, 1893,] was the daughter of Edward B. and Letitia (Clay) Moran and granddaughter of Samuel and Nancy (Winn) Clay. Samuel Clay enlisted in the Revolutionary war in 1777, when less than sixteen years old, and followed General Greene throughout the campaign of the Carolinas.

Joseph Henry Ewalt well upheld the prestige of the family name and continued to be numbered among the representative agriculturists and stock-growers of his native county until his death, which occurred on the 15th of August, 1877. He was a man of strong character and most generous impulses,—direct, kind-hearted and sincere,—and no citizen commanded a fuller measure of popular confidence and esteem. His wife still survives him and has attained to the venerable age of seventy-one years (1910). She resides on the old homestead with her son Joseph H., and this place is endeared to her by the gracious memories and associations of the past. Her husband lived until his death, and virtually his entire life was passed on the ancestral estate, of a considerable portion of which he became the owner. The homestead, as now constituted, comprises two hundred and fifteen acres, and is one of the well improved and valuable farm properties of the county. Joseph Henry Ewalt was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and ever manifested a lively interest in public affairs, though he never desired or held political office. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. His widow has been a devoted adherent of the Christian church for over fifty years. Concerning the four children the following brief

record is entered: Joseph Hedges, the eldest of the number, was born July 15, 1865, as has already been noted in this context; Rebecca Ann, who was born January 11, 1867, died on the 17th of the following September; Lily, who was born April 20, 1869, died November 15, 1885; and Lettie Clay, who was born December 31, 1870, died April 15, 1874. Thus the subject of this review is the only surviving child.

Joseph Hedges Ewalt found his early experiences compassed by the scenes, incidents and work of the home farm, and after duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native county he continued his studies for three years in the Kentucky University, now known as Transylvania University, at Lexington. Later he completed an effective course in the celebrated Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1884. He then went to the city of Delaware, Ohio, where for the three ensuing years he held the position of bookkeeper for the Delaware Wagon Company, one of the leading industrial concerns of that place. In March, 1887, Mr. Ewalt returned to the fine old homestead, and here he has since been actively and successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, in which latter department he has gained special prominence as a breeder of high-grade Short-horn cattle and Southdown sheep. He is progressive in connection with his business activities and avails himself of the best modern facilities in carrying forward the various departments of his farm industry. Everything about the attractive old homestead bears evidence of thrift and prosperity, and he has every reason to find satisfaction in the fact that he has not wavered in his allegiance to the vocation under whose influences he was reared, as his success has been of unequivocal order, the while his course has been such as to retain to him the high regard of the community in which virtually his entire life has been passed.

As a man of strong intellectuality and well fortified opinions, Mr. Ewalt has been influential in public affairs of a local character, and he is ever ready to lend his co-operation in the promotion of enterprises and undertakings that tend to advance the general welfare of the community. Though showing no predilection for official preferment, he clings to the faith in which he was reared and is a stalwart in the camp of the Democratic party. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church and are earnest and liberal in the support of the various departments of its work.

This review would stultify its consistency were there failure to make special note of the prominent position held by Mr. Ewalt in the time-honored Masonic fraternity, of which he is one of the most influential members in his native state. He has completed the circle of both the York and Scottish Rites, in which latter he has attained to the thirty-second degree, being affiliated with the Grand Consistory, A. A. S. R., in the city of Louisville, Kentucky. He has not only passed the various official chairs in each of the four subordinate bodies of York Rite Masonry, in which his maximum affiliation is with Cynthiana Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar, at Cynthiana, Kentucky, but he has also been called to high official station in the state organizations of these bodies. Thus it may be noted that he is at the present time Grand Senior Warden of the Kentucky Grand Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons, and thus in line of advancement to the supreme office, that of Grand Master. He is Past Grand High Priest of the Kentucky Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; Past Grand Master of the state Grand Council of Royal & Select Masters; and Past Grand Commander of the Kentucky Grand Commandery of Knights Templar. In 1912 he will, in course of regular events, succeed to the exalted office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the state, the highest position in the gift of the ancient-craft Masons of this jurisdiction. Upon his advancement to this position he will be one of only eight persons who have served as head of each of the Grand Bodies of York Rite Masons in the state of Kentucky. He is also affiliated with the adjunct bodies, the Order of the Eastern Star and the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in which he is identified with Oleika Temple, at Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. Ewalt has been a close and appreciative student of Masonic history, traditions and both the esoteric and exoteric phases of its work, and few are better fortified in such knowledge. He holds membership also in the Knights of Pythias and the Kentucky Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Five of his ancestors served in the Revolutionary war.

In the historic home of William Garrard Talbot, at Mount Lebanon, Bourbon county, on the 19th of November, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ewalt to Miss Nancy Clay Thomas, who was born in this county on the 17th of July, 1875, and who is a woman of culture and most gracious personality, being thus a charming chatelaine of the beautiful home over which she presides.

Mrs. Ewalt is the daughter of Keller and

Martha (Anderson) Thomas, both of whom were born in Kentucky, the former on the 12th of October, 1845, in Bourbon county, and the latter on the 20th of February, 1844, in Harrison county, both being representatives of old and honored families of the Blue Grass state. Mrs. Thomas died in Bourbon county on the 29th of August, 1902, and Mr. Thomas now resides in the home of his son Henry A., in the city of Pontiac, Michigan. They became the parents of five children: Henry A., Anna, William, Nancy Clay and George, and of the number, William and George are deceased. Anna is a resident of Bourbon county, the wife of William Garrard Talbot, of whom mention is made on other pages of this work. Mrs. Ewalt is the great-great-granddaughter of Moses Thomas, one of the 1779 pioneers of Kentucky. Keller Thomas, her father, enlisted in the Confederate army at the age of sixteen years and served under General John Hunt Morgan. His daughters, Mrs. Ewalt and Mrs. Talbot, are enthusiastic members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The latter served two years as president of the state organization. Mr. and Mrs. Ewalt have two charming little daughters, Anne Thomas, born October 13, 1904, and Josephine Hedges, born July 4, 1906.

JOSEPH HEDGES.—The Hedges are of ancient and honorable English lineage, their landed estates and manorial privileges being situated in Wilts, Berks and Gloucester, with London the seat of the younger sons of enterprise. Sir Philip Hedges, of Gloucester and London, born during the reign of the last Lancastrian king, appears to have been the earliest known ancestor. He was knighted for bravery on the field of battle and died in 1487. His descendant, William Hedges, of Youghal, Ireland, and Gloucester and London, England, was at Wilmington in 1675 and owned property there under the Duke of York's rule, through Governor Fenwick's administration of South Jersey.

His son, Joseph Hedges, of Gloucester and London, born in 1670, and died in 1732, on Monocacy Manor, Prince George's county, Maryland, was twice married. On January 1, 1708, he married Mary Fettleplace, of Kingswood, Wilts; Issue, Solomon and Charles, born in England. He married second, September 8, 1713, Katharine Tingey, of London; Issue, Joshua, Jonas, Joseph, Samuel, Catharine, Ruth and Dorcas, born in America.

Joseph Hedges first located land in what was known as the Marlborough district of Delaware, which was settled by Gloucester people from Marlborough, Bristol and Kingswood. His sons gained a splendid foothold

in the American colonies: Solomon won distinction; Charles (father of the subject of sketch), aided in driving Indian hordes from Maryland and amassed a fortune; Joshua patented over one thousand acres of land in Virginia in 1743, and Jonas founded Hedges Villa (Hedgesville, West Virginia), in 1746. Among the men who peopled the frontier, contributed to the development of the middle west, furnished its social background was Joseph Hedges, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, farmer, Revolutionary soldier and pioneer. He was born in 1743 in Frederick county, Maryland, and was the son of Charles Hedges, Sr., and Mary Stille. In 1770 he married Sarah Biggs, of the same county, and engaged in farming at "Standing Stone" in Maryland, on a tract of four hundred and thirty-four acres owned jointly with his brother Absalom. During the steady progression from discontent of a colony to the freedom and independence of a nation, with splendid patriotism he renounced his allegiance to George III. and served his country from September, 1777, to December, 1780, in the companies of Captains Ward and Comb, Regiment of Foot, Continental Troops, commanded by Colonel Oliver Spencer. After the Revolutionary war, in common with many of the settlers on the Atlantic coast, he determined to emigrate to the wilderness of Kentucky, obtaining patents September 1, 1791, for Hedges' Silence, Hedges' Range, Shintaler Gut and resurveys on Fleming's Purchase and Pilgrim's Harbour, for the purpose of conveying these farms to the purchasers. Early in 1792 he started on the long journey, accompanied by his family and slaves, his brother Shadrach and sister, also several Maryland families,—the Troutmans and others, all traveling in Conestoga wagons. About twelve miles above Wheeling they visited Mr. Hedges' brother Charles, who settled at Beech Bottom Fort in Ohio county, Virginia, in 1776. While sojourning here they constructed flat boats to complete their journey down the Ohio river, taking their wagons apart to carry them. Upon reaching Wheeling, Shadrach Hedges having been wounded by an Indian, abandoned the trip and his sister returned to Maryland with him. They drifted down to Limestone, now Maysville, Kentucky, three hundred and nine miles from Wheeling, with no especial incident to mark their transit other than the falling overboard of Mr. Hedges' little daughter Jemima and her rescue by her small brother James, who caught her by her floating skirts and pulled her into the boat. Disembarking at Limestone, they coupled their wagons, hitched their horses and followed the

Buffalo trail, afterward the State road, to where Paris is now located. Here they pitched their tents for two weeks during very inclement weather, while Mr. Hedges negotiated with Ralph and Mary Morgan for the purchase of a choice body of land in the vicinity of Stony Point, near Strode's creek. On March 25, 1792, the sale was consummated, and he started soon afterward the erection of a substantial and comfortable log house of a story and a half, of roomy dimensions, and assisted by the slaves planted his first crop on Kentucky soil; but his farming venture the first year was not encouraging, nor for succeeding years. The energy expended in clearing a new country and adapting himself to unusual conditions at his age undermined his constitution, and his health gradually failed until the end came in 1804.

He has left a name of prominence in the early annals of Bourbon and the heritage of an honored memory to numerous descendants. His wife survived until 1822, and nine children have perpetuated the race: John, born in 1771, of fine business ability, accumulated a large estate; Charles, born in 1773, spent his life at Clintonville; Rebecca, born in 1775, married Mr. McCray, of Middletown; Joseph, born in 1778; James, born in 1783, of Sharpsburg; Jonas, born in 1785, a farmer of Bourbon and Clark counties; Jemima, born in 1790, married Mr. Reid; Samuel, born in 1792, in Kentucky; and Mary, born in 1795, married Dr. Carney, of Ohio.

SARAH (BIGGS) HEDGES.—Mrs. Sarah Hedges, nee Biggs, was a characteristic type of the noble pioneer mothers. Of gentle birth and unaccustomed to the ruder conditions of life, and of handsome and striking appearance, she numbered among her personal accomplishments that of being a thorough horsewoman and an excellent judge of the qualities constituting fine horses. She was remarkable for her industry, piety and Christian influence, and took an active interest in the Baptist church, with which she had long been associated and to which she was a pillar of strength prior to leaving her native state, as evidenced by the records of Frederick, Maryland: "July 10, 1790, Sarah Hedges appears among the number of persons who entered into an agreement for the re-organization of a Baptist congregation."

Mr. and Mrs. Hedges had evidently been lured from their desirable Maryland home by glowing representations made by friends who had preceded them to the backwoodsman's paradise, in whose primeval solitude they were destined to rear an interesting family and inculcate those high principles of domestic

virtue and exalted conceptions of duty which have exerted a powerful influence over the descendants to the present, thus verifying what has often been claimed—that many generations preside at the birth of every individual.

To Mrs. Hedges is due our highest tribute of praise for the noble and active and humanizing part she took in reclaiming the wilderness from savagery and converting it into a civilized habitation for man. Her mental strength was indelibly impressed upon her children. Upon her youngest son, Samuel, she especially exerted an influence for uprightness and worth, and the veneration he bore his mother was an uplifting force throughout life. Not one of the children of her heart and home proved unfaithful to the influence brought to bear by her moral worth, all becoming worthy citizens who left their impress for good upon the community in which they lived. After the death of her husband, in 1804, Mrs. Hedges continued to live at the old home with John until 1822, when she entered the higher service. Both are buried in a locust grove within sight of their home.

SAMUEL HEDGES, ESQUIRE, the youngest son of the pioneer, Joseph Hedges, was born June 24, 1792, several months after his parents reached Kentucky. Left fatherless at the age of twelve, the responsibility of developing the best qualities within him devolved upon his mother, who was equal to the obligation. On November 8, 1816, he married Mrs. Lucinda Scott, daughter of Reuben Sanford and Frances V. Webb, of Virginia, and granddaughter of Robert Sanford and William Crittenden Webb, both of Virginia. The children of this union were William G. Hedges, of Harrison county, Kentucky; Mrs. Matt Stone, Dr. T. W. Hedges, of Cynthia, and Mrs. Sarah Victor, of Carlisle, Kentucky.

On March 11, 1838, he married Rebecca Barber Moran, born August 26, 1815, daughter of Edward B. Moran, of Virginia, and Letitia Clay, of Kentucky, and granddaughter paternally of William Moran, born in 1748, and Rebecca Barber, born in 1748, of an influential Virginia family, and maternally of Samuel Clay, born in 1761, in Virginia, died in 1810, in Kentucky, and Nancy Winn, of Fayette county, Kentucky. Samuel Clay was a brave Revolutionary soldier, when hardly sixteen years old. He was the second son of Dr. Henry Clay, a pioneer to Bourbon county, Kentucky, from Virginia. Samuel and Rebecca Hedges left four children: Mrs. Henrietta Ewalt, Lieutenant Joseph E. Hedges, Letitia Clay Hedges and Edward Barber

Hedges, all of Bourbon county and the only surviving grandchildren of the pioneer in Kentucky.

Mr. Hedges engaged in agricultural pursuits all of his life, and to some extent in stockraising, being an excellent judge of live stock. He was for many years magistrate of Bourbon county, receiving his appointment in 1833 from Governor Breathitt. In politics he was a Whig. He lived through a period of events decisive in the history of the United States—the wars of 1812, 1840 and 1861; in the latter he felt for his beloved southland, in defence of which his son, Lieutenant Joseph E. Hedges, was fighting, although he always contended that “the North with its overwhelming numbers would be victorious.”

During the war between the states he occupied the unique position of entertaining the “blue and the gray” the same night. The recipients of his hospitality were several Yankee officers heavily armed and hunting Rebels who stopped for shelter early in the night and were assigned an apartment upstairs, and a poor, half-starved and half-frozen wandering Rebel scout, who presented himself later, ate and then threw himself blanketed on the floor in the light of the cheerful hearth to spend a comfortable night. His host watched the entire night that he might sleep undisturbed, and aroused him at an early hour to breakfast and aided him to escape. Our subject’s bravery in defending both commands our admiration. Not a thought had he of the dire consequences that may have ensued—of the imminent peril to himself or the conflagration that may have been made of his home. He was providing home comforts for “the stranger within his gates,” and throwing around them such safeguards as his vigilance could conceive.

In appearance Mr. Hedges was well formed, rather stout, broad-shouldered and erect. His broad, full forehead, surmounted by a shapely head well covered with snow-white hair, gave character to his thoughtful countenance. His bearing was unaffected and dignified and a pleasant candor of address inspired respect. His habits were strictly temperate. Was a fluent and original conversationalist and possessed a mind well-stored with useful and varied information, which made him a most agreeable companion. He was uncommonly shrewd and rarely erred in his discriminating and comprehensive judgment of men. Noted for his hospitality, with charitableness, his heart ever beat in unison—with the great master-chord of Christianity—the peace and good-will toward all. He left a busy, well-rounded life gradually—having long passed the Psalmist’s allotted span, dying July 3,

1874, at his residence on Cane Ridge, at the great age of eighty-two years.

Samuel Hedges, the subject of this sketch, is the maternal grandfather of Joseph Hedges Ewalt, whose sketch is on preceding pages.

THOMAS HOWARD, SR.—A man’s success in life should not be estimated by the position attained but rather by the difficulties overcome. The present is eminently a practical age. We live in a busy time and the masses of the people are chiefly concerned in the affairs of everyday life. Great intellects bind themselves to the consideration of industrial matters rather than to questions of state-craft, and the sciences which can be utilized in the creation of wealth and the building up of industries receive the greater share of our attention. Often the most splendid successes of life will be found to be due much less to extraordinary strength than tenacity of will, and to the abnormal courage, perseverance and the working power that spring from it, or to the tact and judgment which make men skillful in seizing opportunities, and which of all intellectual qualities are most closely allied with character. As a representative of that class of men who have given an enduring character to the industrial make up of the city of Ashland, Mr. Howard is well worthy of consideration in this publication.

Thomas Howard was born in county Galway, Parish of Grange, Ireland, on February 15, 1847, the son of Michael and Katherine (Manning) Howard, also natives of Ireland, where the mother died May 4, 1864, at the age of fifty-five years. Her husband survived her a number of years and in 1873 came to the United States and made his home with our subject during the remainder of his life, dying in Ashland February 10, 1895, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, six of whom were daughters, our subject being the only son and the fifth in the order of birth.

Mr. Howard was reared in his native place, receiving a common school education in his earlier years and later adding to this a supplementary schooling when he came to the United States and as opportunity offered. During his early years in Ireland he witnessed many hardships and was reared amid scenes of hard work and strife to pay rent. It was a tortuous and tedious road, obstructed by difficulties not dreamed of in the enthusiasm of boyhood, but the difficulties were surmounted by hopeful courage and persistent work. After the death of his mother in 1864 Mr. Howard left Ireland, at the age of sixteen, going to London. There he secured work in a large nursery and soon became foreman,

where he supervised the work of eighty men under him, being one of only eight foremen who had that number of men under them. In 1870, on September 24, he made the great turn of his life which directed his whole future, leaving London on a sailing vessel and landing in New York November 6, 1870. He soon after went west and visited a short time in Cincinnati, where he secured employment in construction work on the Kentucky Central Railway, at which he continued for two years. He then came to Ashland, arriving here on August 7, 1872, and he secured a position with the A. C. & I. Railway Company, with which company he remained eight years, and during that time worked in various positions, becoming a thoroughly practical railway man. At different times he was track foreman, time keeper in the shops and later became road master.

In May, 1880, Mr. Howard engaged in business for himself in Ashland and has been very successful. For many years he has practically controlled the bottling and sale of mineral waters in Ashland and vicinity, and, in fact, all carbonated drinks. In addition to the above he has invested in city property, and owns coal and mineral lands in Kentucky and West Virginia. In politics Mr. Howard was formerly a Democrat, but of late years his sympathies have been with the Republican party. He has been a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians for thirty-seven years at this date. He married on November 14, 1882, Anna Clinton, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States at the age of four years in 1867 with her mother, her father having preceded them in 1865. She is the daughter of Hugh and Bridget (Boyce) Clinton, who have resided in Ashland for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom are living. Their names are as follows: Thomas M. Jr., Emanuel J., John P., Katherine, Anna Mary, Bridget Grace, Edward Michael, Cecelia, Nora Winifred and William H. Those deceased are Julia Margaret, Rose Ellen and an infant unnamed. Mr. Howard and his family are members of the Catholic church.

J. W. CHAMBERS.—No half a dozen agencies have done as much for the development of business life as the telegraph and the telephone. The information which formerly had to be brought through the slow processes of the mails can now be brought immediately to the employes and employers, and thus without delay are solved the problems which arise. There is perhaps no business so systematized as are these two branches in the great power of electricity, and therefore at the head of tel-

egraph and telephone offices are necessarily found men of knowledge to plan and perform, and men who not only recognize the exigencies of the moment but also the possibilities of the future and plan accordingly. To-day occupying the important position of secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Old Kentucky Telephone & Telegraph Company, of Winchester, Kentucky, is J. W. Chambers, an acknowledged force in the business world and thoroughly identified with the development of this industry in the state.

Mr. J. W. Chambers was born in Gallatin county, Kentucky, October 18, 1863, a son of Dr. A. B. and Anna (Turpin) Chambers. The father was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1820, and died near Warsaw, Gallatin county, Kentucky, aged fifty-two years. The mother was born in Gallatin county in 1825 and lived to the age of sixty-eight years. Four children were the issue of this marriage, of whom two are living, Nannie, wife of E. E. Abbett, of Louisville, Kentucky, and J. W., our subject. Dr. Chambers was educated at Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, and then studied medicine at a Louisville medical school, graduated from the institution, located in Gallatin county, Kentucky, married and devoted himself to the practice of his profession until his death. He taught school when young, and educated two brothers in medicine besides educating himself. At the outbreak of the war between the states in 1861 he was elected state representative during the stormy time that prevailed in Kentucky at that period and, on account of the active part he took and the freedom with which he expressed his views, he was arrested and taken to Louisville, but on account of ill health was granted a parole to enter St. Joseph's infirmary for treatment. The Doctor was ordered to be shot by General Burbridge while in the infirmary and a friend informed him of the order and tried to induce him to break his parole and escape, but this he refused to do, saying that under no conditions would he do so. His life was saved by the intervention of the commanding general at Louisville, who advised Burbridge against the execution. He was afterwards put under a heavy bond and in that way kept from joining the Confederate army. Again Dr. Chambers was arrested and was put in prison at Camp Chase. Later he was nominated for state senator, but the polls were surrounded with Union soldiers, who kept people from voting for him, and in this way he was defeated, but by only a few votes. He was an active man who never hesitated to speak out his views if he thought he was right. He

was active in re-organizing the Democratic party after the war and came within a few votes of receiving the Democratic nomination for congressman from the Sixth Kentucky district, where the nomination was equivalent to an election. He and his wife were active members of the Baptist church. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Lemuel Chambers, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1800, and died at Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, in 1885.

The maternal grandfather of our subject was Horatio Turpin, who was born in 1755, in Virginia, and he was an ensign in "Light Horse Harry" Lee's command during the Revolutionary war. He came to Kentucky early, bought four thousand acres of land in Gallatin county and became a farmer on a large scale. He was a cousin of Thomas Jefferson.

J. W. Chambers, our subject, was reared in Gallatin county, Kentucky, and was educated in the common and private schools. He attended the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, graduating from there as a civil engineer in 1885. The following summer found him engaged with the United States Geological survey in New Mexico, after which he was engaged in railroad work in Kansas. In 1889 Mr. Chambers came to Winchester and for six years was engaged in the dry-goods business and then entered the telephone business, which has become his permanent occupation. In 1896 he organized and built the Maysville Telephone Company, which he sold in 1906. He built the Winchester exchange and started with seventy-five 'phones. He was one of the pioneers in the independent telephone industry and went through many a hard fight with the Bell Company. In 1898 the present company was organized and incorporated in Kentucky for one hundred thousand dollars. It has now seventeen hundred and fifty phones in operation in Clark and Montgomery counties, with long distance connections. Mr. Chambers has accomplished much in the business world and his enterprises have been of such a character that they have benefited the community and advanced the general prosperity while contributing to his success. A man of strong force of character, determined purpose and sound judgment he has had not only the ability to plan, but to execute large business interests.

J. W. Chambers married, on October 11, 1904, Orra Browne, a native of Robertson county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Dr. M. S. Browne, of Winchester, Kentucky, a Confederate veteran who was educated for a lawyer but later studied medicine and has lived in Winchester, practicing his profession for

twenty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers have one child, Moreau B.

GEORGE W. MOORE, M. D.—A prominent physician and surgeon of Ashland, Boyd county, Kentucky, is Dr. George William Moore, who has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in this city since 1894. He was born in Bath county, Kentucky, on the 31st of December, 1857, and is a son of Toliver Y. and Mary (Denton) Moore, both of whom were natives of the Blue Grass state, the former having been born in Fleming county and the latter in Bath county. The Moore family is one of the oldest in the state, William Moore, the original progenitor in America, having come to this country from Scotland in the early Colonial days, the date of his immigration being 1730. He was the great-great-grandfather of the Doctor and he settled in Virginia, where he married and located in Halifax county, about twelve miles from the Halifax court house. Some years later, while he was clearing a piece of land, a tree which he was chopping fell upon and killed him. His widow, Sophia Moore, was a native of Germany, whence she had come to America on the same vessel with her future husband. She remained in Virginia for some time after her husband's death, finally removing to what is now West Virginia, at a point opposite Catlettsburg, Kentucky. Later she removed to Little Salt Lick, Kentucky, now Vanceburg, Lewis county, in which place she continued to reside until her death. She reared a large family of children, one of whom was Jeremiah Moore, great-grandfather of the Doctor. Jeremiah wedded Mary Llewellyn Zoens, a daughter of Andrew Zoens, a native of Germany and a Revolutionary war veteran he having served as a gallant soldier throughout that strenuous conflict, holding the position of wagon master. It is recorded that he related to descendants stories of his personal acquaintance with General Washington and Lafayette, having had many a handshake with these noted characters. He married Rebecca Llewellyn, who was born in Wales, a relative of Llewellyn, prince of Wales, third generation removed. Jeremiah Moore was a millwright and wool carder and was identified with these lines of enterprise in various sections of Kentucky. He also owned and operated a small farm in Greenup county, where he passed the closing years of his life. He was a gallant soldier in the war of 1812 and during the Civil war he espoused the cause of the Confederacy, serving throughout that sanguinary struggle. He and his wife became the parents of twelve children—ten sons and

two daughters. Of the sons Hiram Moore became a Methodist minister and was long identified with missionary work in Eastern Kentucky and portions of West Virginia. He carried on that work for many years and became widely known, organizing churches and Sunday schools and performing the arduous formative religious work of those pioneer times. He was summoned to eternal rest at Ashland on the 12th of August, 1896, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years.

George Moore, the sixth child born to Jeremiah Moore and the grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was born in Greenup county, where he was reared and where he maintained his home for a number of years. Like his father he was a millwright by trade and he built many of the pioneer mills in this section of Kentucky. He was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Richie, by whom he became the father of several children, and he died in Fleming county, where he owned and resided upon a small farm in the vicinity of Hillsboro. One of his children was Toliver Y. Moore, father of Doctor Moore, and who was a native of Fleming county. He was engaged in carpenter work and stair building during the major portion of his active business career and he married Mary Denton. They resided in Bath and Montgomery counties and Mr. Moore was summoned to his reward at Mount Sterling in June, 1892, his cherished and devoted wife passing away at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1910. He was a Civil war veteran, having served as a member of Company C, Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, in the Union army. He participated in many important battles marking the progress of the war and his devotion to the Union was of the most insistent order. His wife, a daughter of William Denton, was born in Bath county and was of English extraction. Toliver and Mary (Denton) Moore became the parents of five children, three of whom are living.

Dr. George W. Moore was the eldest child and was reared to the invigorating discipline of the farm in Bath county, where he received a good common-school education. He learned the carpenter's trade and worked at the same for several years with his father. When twenty-five years of age he began the study of medicine under the able preceptorship of Doctors Bright and Jones, of Mount Sterling. Later he was matriculated in the University of Louisville, in the medical department of which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1889, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He initiated the practice of his profession at Frenchburg, Kentucky,

remaining at that place for a period of seven years, at the expiration of which he removed to Olympia, Bath county. In 1894 he located at Ashland, Boyd county, where he has succeeded in building up a large and representative practice, his work being of a general nature. He has gained distinctive prestige as a skilled physician and surgeon and holds precedence as one of the ablest practitioners in this county. In connection with his chosen profession he is a valued and appreciative member of the Boyd County Medical Society, The Kentucky State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, in the first of which he served one term as president. For many years he has served as a member of the United States pension board, in which he has held the office of president. In politics he is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and he is alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures advanced for the general welfare of the community. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. His religious faith is in harmony with the teachings of the Christian church and his wife holds membership in the Protestant Episcopal church.

Dr. Moore has been thrice married, his first union being to Miss Cora B. Greer, a native of Floyd county, by whom he had two children,—Kelly H. and Maud. In 1895 he married Mrs. Ida Hopkins, widow of Charles Hopkins, of Bourbon county, and a daughter of Dr. H. H. Lewis, of Salt Lick, Kentucky. To this union was born one daughter,—Mary Marvin. In 1908 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Moore to Miss Lucy Jones, a native of Ashland and a daughter of Colonel Paul Jones, who is now deceased and who was for many years a well known farmer and citizen of Boyd county.

THOMAS RICHARD BROWN.—The name of Thomas Richard Brown is one which in Catlettsburg stood during his lifetime as the synonym of sterling worth and strict integrity. As such after death it endures as a precious legacy to his family and is held in lasting endurance by the great body of his fellow citizens. It is the lesson of his life which entitles his name to a place in this work and makes the record honorable alike to him and to the community in which he lived.

Thomas Richard Brown was born in Pikeville, Kentucky, on June 2, 1855, the son of George Newman Brown, lawyer and jurist, who was born September 22, 1822, on the banks of the Ohio river in Cabell county, West

Virginian, on the present site of Huntington, and whose father, Richard Brown, was an early pioneer there, being accompanied by his brothers Henry and James from their native place, Prince William county, Virginia. They settled between the rivers Guyandotte and Great Tattaray, now the Big Sandy, the country being then a dense wilderness. There Richard Brown built a log cabin in the forest and later, about 1810, built the first brick residence in Cabell county. It was in this house that Judge George N. Brown was born, also two sisters and where his mother, grandmother and Uncle Benjamin Brown died.

The Browns are one of the old Colonial families of Virginia of English descent. William Brown, one ancestor of Rappahannock county, Virginia, was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1659-60 from Surry county, the son of Colonel Henry Brown, of Surry county, who was a member of the Virginia Council of State and of the Grand Assembly from 1642 to 1651 and who was the son of Sir William Brown, of England, one of the original granters and adventurers in Virginia, the charter granted May 23, 1609, by King James I to Robert, Earl of Salisbury, and several hundred others named therein, of whom Sir William Brown was the fortieth on the list. Thus the Brown family became a fixture in the new world and founded a settlement in Virginia. Richard Brown was a pioneer in the wilds of the western part of Virginia, where he and his brothers settled on lands held by the three in the military survey of 28,527 acres as run by George Washington under Governor Dinwiddie's proclamation of 1754 and granted by Virginia to Captain John Savage and his company of sixty men for military service rendered in Indian and French wars.

George Newman Brown, great-grandfather of our subject, was a Virginia soldier during the war of the Revolution and was at the siege of Yorktown. His wife, Sarah, was the daughter of Henry Hampton, of Prince William county, Virginia, and a near relative of the first General Wade Hampton of South Carolina. His sons, Captains John and Robert of Calvary, William, George Newman, James and the son-in-law, Reno, were in the war of 1812 with Great Britain in the east. John and Robert were cavalry officers and Richard, a lieutenant and major under General Harrison in the northwest and at Fort Meigs, while Benjamin in the same war was United States collector of internal revenue for Western Virginia, appointed by President Harrison.

George Newman Brown, the father of our

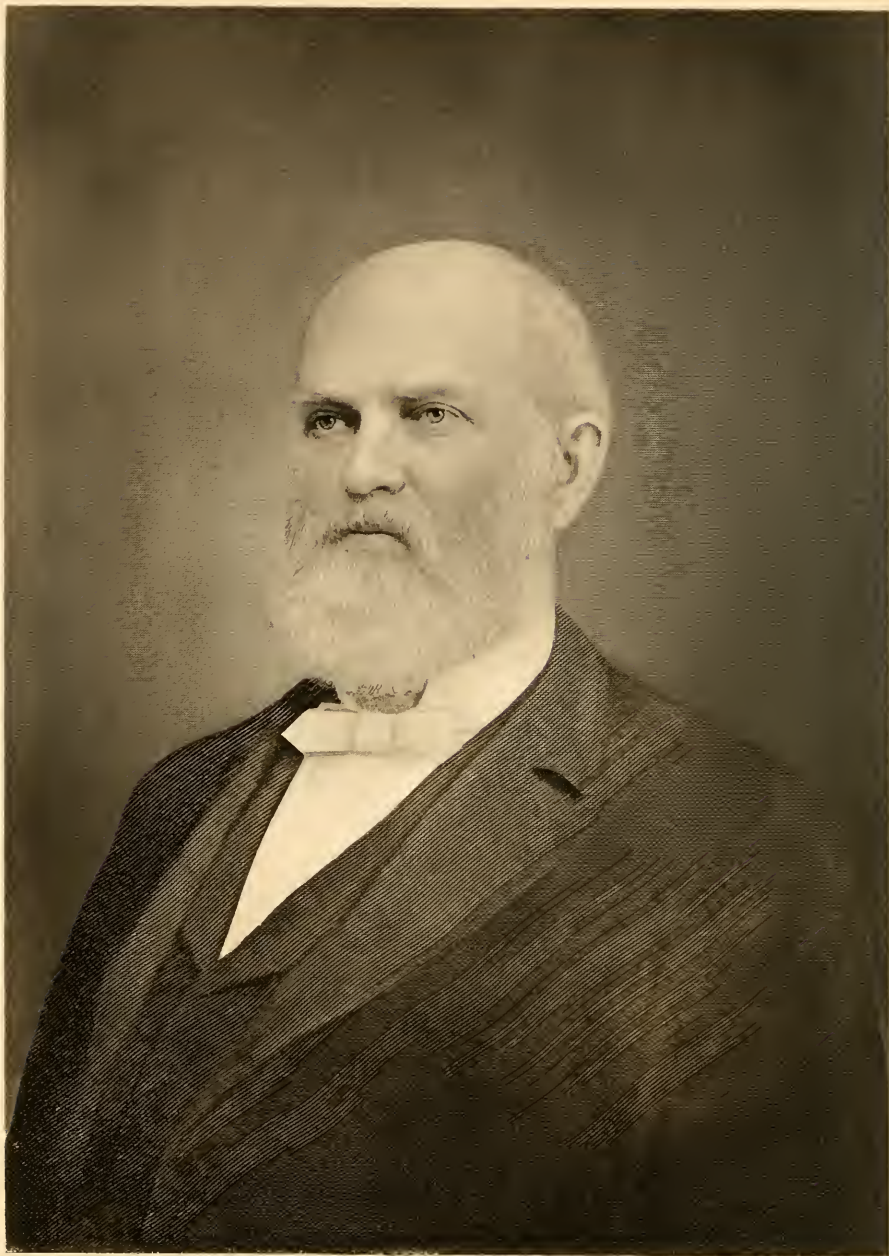
subject, was the oldest son and seventh child of Richard and Frances Brown, and was educated in the schools of the neighborhood, at Marshall Academy, Virginia, and Augusta College, Kentucky. After his return from college in 1840, he soon began to study law in the office of Judge James M. Rice, of Louisa, Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar October 18, 1844. He practiced in Pike and the adjacent counties in Kentucky for sixteen years, during which time he was elected county attorney four times and represented Floyd, Pike and Johnson counties in the state legislature in 1849-50. In 1860 Mr. Brown moved to Catlettsburg and formed a law partnership with Judge Rice, which continued for several years. During the Civil war period he was a non-combatant, although his sympathies were with the South. In 1880, Mr. Brown was elected judge of the circuit court and served for six years, after which he returned to his practice with his son Thomas R., our subject, which was one of the leading firms in northeastern Kentucky. During his residence in Catlettsburg he served repeatedly on the Board of Trustees of the city and took an active interest in every enterprise for the good of the city and county, and in conducting the management of his mercantile, agricultural and professional interests he displayed unusual executive ability. In fact he was recognized as one of the prominent men of business in this section of Kentucky, in which capacity he was unusually successful. As judge on the bench he was courteous, patient and impartial to both sides, firm and fearless in decisions according to mandatus law and on the bench had the reputation of being one of the ablest and purest in Kentucky. In 1874 Judge Brown had a warm and close contest for judgeship, his opponent, W. C. Ireland, being successful. Judge Brown was appointed by the state legislature one of the commissioners to expend seventy-five thousand dollars appropriated to the improvement of Big Sandy river navigation, which proved of great importance in the prosperity of that section of Kentucky.

Judge George Newman Brown was twice married; first in 1847, to Sophia, daughter of Thomas Cecil, of Pike county, Kentucky, by which union five children were born, the wife and mother dying January 6, 1858. The second marriage was to Maria, daughter of William Poage, from the result of which seven children were born.

Thomas Richard Brown, the subject of our sketch, was five years old when he accompanied his parents to Catlettsburg, where he passed the remainder of his life. His prelim-

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J. M. Thomas

inary education was pursued at the public schools of that city, supplemented by a course at the Danville Collegiate Institute. In 1872 he entered and later graduated with honor in the University of Virginia and from the Louisville Law School at Louisville, and soon afterward was admitted to the bar, later becoming associated with his father in practice. Still later Mr. Brown became senior member of the well known law firm of Brown & Martin, which firm conducted a very lucrative practice, and since the death of Mr. Brown it has been continued by the junior partner, Mr. Martin.

During Mr. Brown's very active career he became interested in many business enterprises in the development of his home city and county, and among other things was one of the organizers and original stockholders of Big Sandy National Bank at Catlettsburg, now the Kentucky National Bank, and he served as president of that institution. He was very active in educational affairs and devoted much time and thought to the improvement and upbuilding of schools, being a member of the board for many years and serving for a long period as president. Much of the present efficiency of the Catlettsburg schools is due in a large measure to Mr. Brown's generous and untiring energy in their behalf. In remembrance and honor of his services the handsome new High school building has a brass inscription in the granite bearing the words "Thomas R. Brown." In religious affairs Mr. Brown was a member of the Presbyterian church, an elder for many years and an active worker and contributor. In fact in all matters pertaining to improvement and development of northeastern Kentucky and educational and moral uplift he was always found in the front ranks, ready to do his part. He died June 20, 1909, and was buried with Masonic rites, of which order he had been a member for many years.

On December 11, 1878, Mr. Brown married Mary, the daughter of Greenville Lackey, of Louisa, Kentucky, born December 13, 1859, and educated at Wesleyan College, Cincinnati, Ohio. She is the mother of four children, as follows: Alexander Lackey, Nannie McClintock, Mary Quinn and Florence Houston.

Thomas Richard Brown entered upon his career educationally equipped to fill any public trust within the gift of the people. Being of a modest, retiring disposition, he not only refused to push forward in the political limelight, but declined to accept any nomination for office of high importance where the people would have honored themselves by honoring him. In all acts guided by the stars of faith

and right, thoughtful, conscientious, conservative, just in all things and helpful to all who sought his counsel, his every act was measured by the strict line of duty and right.

ROBERT LEE THOMAS, who occupies a prominent position in connection with the lumber interests of Kentucky, has been engaged in this line of business all his life, and understands this industry in all its details. His life-long training, united with broad business views, makes him a very valuable man for the company of which he is the president.

Robert Lee Thomas, resident of Winchester, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, July 3, 1863. Mr. Thomas came from a fine line of ancestry, industrious, determined, and with the brains to plan and succeed. Space forbids that we make an extended account, but while a fuller sketch is embodied in the history of W. R. Thomas, the deceased brother of our subject, which is included in this work on another page, we will add a few items of the history of his father, not included in that sketch. In 1865, the father of our subject, who was James Mason Thomas, was located in Windsor, Canada, where he was running a lumber yard, but four years later went to Paris, Kentucky, and ran a retail yard. Then the firm of Thomas & Norcross bought a lumber mill at Clay City and operated that a while. Mr. Thomas then went to Clifton, Tennessee, where he bought a two-thirds interest in a lumber mill with Norcross, sold out again and went to Ford, Kentucky, in 1889, and there established the Ford Lumber & Manufacturing Company. He was very successful and made a large fortune, before he died at Ford. He owned 25,000 acres of timber land in Jackson and Rockcastle counties, Kentucky. The plant at Ford is a very large one and he owned a duplicate plant at Livingston on the Rockcastle river. James M. Thomas started at the bottom and was a self-made man, who never had a minute of idle time, and who went to school after his son, our subject was born. In 1870 he was one of the most active workers in the building of the Lexington and Eastern Railroad. He made several trips to New York City to interest eastern capitalists which he succeeded in doing.

Robert Lee Thomas, was reared in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on a farm and also with the advantages of town. He was educated at Bethany College in Virginia, then began his greater education of practical business with his father in the lumber interests, in which he has had an interest all his life. One of his duties, which is a very important one, and which he learned thoroughly, was to buy stock for the mill and in this capacity he acted for years.

Mr. Thomas married the first time, Susan C. Harcourt, in May, 1895, and she died in February, 1905, at the age of twenty-seven years. She was a native of Spencer county, Kentucky, and left no children. In 1908 Mr. Thomas married a second wife, Irma Trent, in Washington, D. C., a native of Atlanta, Georgia, born on December 17, 1883. From this union there are two children: Irma Lee Thomas, born June 10, 1909, and Dorothy Trent Thomas, born June 17, 1910.

Mr. Thomas for several years owned a fine racing stable and lived in New York and the east, but at his brother's death he came to Winchester, Kentucky, in order to take charge of the lumber business at Ford, of which he is president. During the latter half of the season of 1910 Mr. Thomas owned the Winchester Ball team.

GEORGE B. MARTIN.—It is a noticeable fact that the history of the world's progress is greatly due to the young men who are the leaders in business life and who are moulding public policy and shaping the destinies of the country, in which connection George B. Martin deserves more than a passing mention.

George B. Martin was born at Prestonsburg, Boyd county, Kentucky, August 18, 1876, the son of Alexander L. and Nannie (Brown) Martin, the former a native of Floyd county, Kentucky, and the latter born in Pike county, Kentucky. The Martins are an old Kentucky family. John P. Martin, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Virginia and when a young man came to Floyd county, where he settled and where he prospered financially and acquired large landed estates. Martin county, Kentucky, was named in his honor. He engaged in the mercantile business, which he carried on in Prestonsburg for a number of years and became wealthy. In politics he was a Democrat and in 1846 was elected to congress from his district and served one term. He died in Prestonsburg, as did also his wife, Elizabeth, who was the daughter of General Greenville Lackey.

Alexander L. Martin, the father of our subject, was born in Floyd county and became a lawyer. He was a graduate of Emery & Henry College, at Emery, Virginia, and began practice in Prestonsburg, also practicing for some time at Catlettsburg, but maintaining his residence at his old home. His sympathies were with the South in the war between the states, and he made an effort to enlist in the Confederate army, but was captured and held a prisoner for some time. In politics he was a Democrat and under that ticket served in the state senate and house at different times. He died at Prestonsburg in 1878, at about thir-

ty-six years of age, his widow surviving only a short time, in fact dying that same year. She was the daughter of George N. Brown, a pioneer family of Kentucky, and the mother of two children, Elizabeth, the wife of G. H. Hampton, of Catlettsburg, and our subject, George B. Martin.

Mr. Martin, our subject, was reared in Catlettsburg by his grandfather, George N. Brown, having been left an orphan when an infant. He attended the public schools in that place and later the Central University at Richmond, Kentucky, graduating from this institution in 1895, and he then entered the law office of Brown & Brown, his grandfather and uncle, and was admitted to the bar in 1900.

Mr. Martin began the practice of his profession in Catlettsburg and has continued the same ever since. He was a member of the firm of Brown & Martin until the death of the former. The Brown law firm, consisting of father and son, was for many years one of the leaders in Kentucky and Mr. Martin is proving a worthy successor of the same since the death of his uncle and late partner, Judge Thomas R. Brown, of whom a sketch is given elsewhere.

In politics Mr. Martin is a Democrat and during 1904 served as county judge by appointment for an unexpired term. His interest in politics has been active but strictly for the advancement of the party, as he is not an aspirant for office. Mr. Martin was a member of the Board of Elections Committee for ten years. He is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Elks, belongs to the Presbyterian church, is unmarried, and, to sum him up generally, he is a young lawyer of undoubted ability, aggressive and ambitious, with every prospect in life before him. There can be no doubt therefore, that his pathway will lead to the highest points, for which he seems specially fitted by natural predilection and personal inclination.

JOHN H. CHANDLER.—This well known member of the bar of the city of Louisville has shown forth the elements of success in the educational field as well as in the practice of law, to which he is now devoting his attention and in which he stands as one of the representative members of his profession in the Kentucky metropolis. He is a scion of old and honored families of the Blue Grass state and was born at Campbellsville, Taylor county, Kentucky, on the 18th of July, 1873. He is a son of Joseph H. and Araminta E. (Hiestan) Chandler, both of whom were born and reared in this state. The Chandler lineage is traced back to staunch English origin and the original progenitors in America were four broth-

ers, one of whom settled in Virginia, where the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this review was born. He figured as the founder of the family in Kentucky, whither he came at an early day and established his home in Green county. The section in which he thus took up his abode was later included in the new county of Taylor, where Joseph H. Chandler was born and reared. He has been an able and honored representative of the legal profession in that county for many years and still resides in the village of Campbellsville, being eighty-four years of age at the time of this writing, in 1910. He has been one of the influential men in connection with public affairs in his section of the state. He is a man of particularly strong individuality and has attained distinction as an effective campaign orator. He is a staunch Democrat in his political allegiance and at one time served as a member of the state senate. His wife is likewise a representative of a family that was founded in Kentucky in an early day. Of the eight children the subject of this sketch is the youngest.

John H. Chandler was reared to maturity in his native town and after completing the curriculum of the local schools he entered the Central University, at Richmond, this state, in which institution he completed an academic course and was graduated in 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In connection with the pedagogic profession he made an admirable record even before he had completed his university course. He was principal of the public schools and high school of his native town for some time and later was principal of the preparatory department of his alma mater, Central University, retaining this incumbency for three years. For five summers he was traveling representative of the university and in this connection did much to further its growth and popularity. While engaged in teaching in the university he was a student in the law department of the institution, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1899, and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For the following year he was engaged in practice at Richmond and he then removed to Louisville, in September, 1899. Here he has since devoted himself assiduously to the work of his profession, in which he has so directed his energies and abilities as to attain a high degree of success and prestige. His first notable victory in connection with the practice of law was one which gained him no little prominence and which did much to subserve his success in his chosen profession. This was the case in which he vigorously attacked the

Kentucky vagrancy law, which he maintained was unconstitutional and in violation of the eighth and thirteenth articles of the United States constitution. His contention was upheld by the courts and the law was eventually repealed after having been on the statute books of the state for fully forty years. A new and meritorious vagrancy law was then passed by the legislature. From 1901 to 1905 Mr. Chandler held the position of county commissioner of Jefferson county. His executive duties in this position afforded him valuable experience in connection with the settlement of estates and he has found this knowledge of much worth in connection with his private practice. He is a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities, is a member of the Kentucky Bar Association and the Louisville Bar Association, is identified with the Commercial Club of his home city and is a director of the local Young Men's Christian Association. He is a master Mason and is affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, as well as with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity. Both he and his wife are zealous and valued members of the Highland Baptist church.

In December, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Chandler to Miss Agnita Clara Fleming, daughter of Judge William D. Fleming, a prominent lawyer and jurist of Louisville.

JOSEPH D. KENNEDY, who was the able and honored county surveyor of Kenton county at the time of his death, which occurred on the 16th of October, 1910, gained a secure place in the confidence and esteem of those with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life and he was a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of northwestern Kentucky, where his entire life was passed and where his career was marked by earnest and worthy endeavor. He was continuously incumbent of the office of county surveyor for nearly fifteen years prior to his demise, and he was also the owner of valuable farming property in Kenton and Boone counties.

Joseph Davis Kennedy was born on a farm three miles west of Covington, Kenton county, on the 13th of February, 1835, and was a son of Thomas D. and Nancy (Davis) Kennedy, concerning whom more specific mention is made in a sketch of the career of another son, Thomas H. Kennedy, on other pages of this work. The subject of this memoir was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and his early educational training was secured in a private school, and after leaving the institution he continued his studies for a short time in a military school in Kentucky.

Later he became a student in a business college in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, but the outbreak of the Civil war interrupted his educational work and his sympathies were unmistakably with the cause of the South. The old homestead farm upon which he was reared was ravaged by the conflicting armies, and he was compelled to go to Boone county, where he remained until the close of the war. He then returned to Kenton county, where he identified himself actively with agricultural pursuits and where he learned civil engineering under the direction of his able and honored father. Soon after the war he was elected county surveyor of Kenton county, and he retained this office for one term, of two years. Thereafter he continued to be engaged in farming and surveying for several years in Kenton and Boone counties, and in 1896 he was again elected county surveyor of Kenton identified himself actively with agricultural bent, by successive re-elections, until the time of his death, his last election to the office having occurred in November, 1909, when he was chosen as his own successor for a term of four years.

Mr. Kennedy was the owner of two well improved farms, one of which is located in Kenton county and the other in Boone county, and he gave a general supervision to their operation until the close of his long and useful life. He was always a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and was a man of broad information and well fortified opinions. His course in life was marked by inflexible integrity and honor and to him was ever accorded the high regard of all who knew him. His wife still resides in the city of Covington.

In the year 1861 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kennedy to Miss Sallie Moore, who was born and reared in Boone county and who is a daughter of the late John H. Moore, a native of Kentucky. Mr. Moore was a successful farmer and stock-grower and at one time served as sheriff of Boone county. During the Civil war he served as colonel in the state militia and he was an ardent supporter of the cause of the Confederacy. Mr. Kennedy is survived by one daughter, Lalla Moore, who is now the wife of Bernard Wright Southgate, of Covington. Mr. Kennedy left the record of an earnest, honorable and useful life, and he well merits this memorial tribute in a work touching the history of his native state.

JOHN E. SHEPARD, city solicitor of Covington, Kentucky, was born in Mason county, this state, February 24, 1881, a son of Rev. E. L. and Rebecca C. (Jones) Shepard, natives respectively of Ohio and Virginia, but for many years residents of various places in Kentucky where Mr. Shepard's work as a Methodist minister has called him. He is now a presiding elder and is ranked with the most noted divines in the Methodist Episcopal church in Kentucky. In their family were four children, John E. being the second born and one of the three now living, one having died in infancy. John E. spent his boyhood and received his early education in his native county, afterward he attended school at Frankfort, Lexington, and other places, and then he entered the Cincinnati Law School, of which he is a graduate with the class of 1904. He was admitted to the bar at Newport, Kentucky, February 24 of that year, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Covington, where he has since remained. Also for a time he maintained an office in Cincinnati.

Politically Mr. Shepard affiliates with the Republicans, and is active and enthusiastic in work for the party. In 1908 he was appointed city solicitor for a term of four years; as the incumbent of this office he has rendered efficient service, and has now entered upon the last half of his term. Fraternally he is a Mason. He has advanced through the degrees of this ancient and honored order up to and including the York rite. His church is the one in which he was reared—the Methodist Episcopal.

DANIEL REED AMMERMAN.—One of the prominent farmers and stock breeders who have helped to give to this community the enviable reputation that it can raise anything for which there is a market, is the subject of this review.

Mr. Ammerman was born on the farm upon which he now lives, March 2, 1831, the son of Joseph and Rebecca (Reed) Ammerman. The father came from Virginia, and his death occurred on August 29, 1849, at the age of fifty-nine years. The mother also came from Virginia, and she died in 1890, aged eighty years. They were the parents of nine children, of whom only two are living, as follows: The subject and Rebecca, the widow of Edward McAdams, of Harrison county, Kentucky. The grandfather of Mr. Ammerman of this review came from Virginia to Bourbon county, Kentucky, and settled near Cane Ridge, where he bought wild land and followed



ELIZABETH (ENGLISH) AMMERMAN DANIEL R. AMMERMAN
GREAT-GRANDCHILD HARRIET LAWRENCE

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farming until he died. The maternal grandfather of the subject was Jonathan Reed, who came to Bourbon county from Virginia about the time they all came across the mountains in wagons. Mr. Ammerman's father was reared in Bourbon county, where he obtained a limited education. He came to Harrison county, married and started farming where the subject now lives. He prospered and at the time of his death was the possessor of four hundred acres of fine land. He built a large brick house in 1835 and was a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and mules. He was a good man as well as a successful one, and he and his wife were members of the Christian church.

Daniel Reed Ammerman was reared on the farm and received his education in the district school. He was eighteen when his father died and he farmed his mother's share and when he grew older he purchased his mother's part and that of some of the other heirs. He now owns and operates two hundred acres of the best land, on which he raises stock, tobacco and grain, and for years he has handled and bred good mules and jack stock.

On February 28, 1854, Mr. Ammerman married Miss Elizabeth English, who was born October 10, 1836, in Harrison county, Kentucky, and died April 10, 1910. She was a daughter of William and Sallie (Dickson) English, both early settlers in Harrison county. To Mr. and Mrs. Ammerman were born nine children, as follows: Phillip, living in Cynthiana; Gans, whose sketch appears in another part of this work; Frank, of Georgetown, Kentucky; Wesley, of Harrison county; Daniel N., who is at home; and Margaret, also at home. The three other children are deceased. William F. died at the age of fifty years, leaving a widow and five children in Grant county; and Annabelle, who married Henry C. Cortney, died at the age of twenty-six years and left four children in Harrison county.

Mr. Ammermann is a Democrat and he and his wife were both members of the Christian church, in which he is still active in interest. They were married for fifty-six years before they were parted by death. In spite of his years Mr. Ammerman is still active, looking after his farm, and he is one of the best citizens of Harrison county.

JASPER M. WELLS, M. D.—A man who has gained distinctive prominence in the medical world, both through practice and through important contributions to the literature of the profession, is Dr. Jasper M. Wells, who has been an active practitioner in Vanceburg, Lewis county, Kentucky, since 1879. Dr. Wells was born near Mount Olivet, Nicholas county, Kentucky, on the 12th of October,

1846, and he is a son of William Wiggins and Matilda (Collins) Wells, the former of whom was a native of Maryland and the latter of whom claimed Harrison county, Kentucky, as the place of her birth. The father was a child at the time of his parents' removal to Kentucky, and he was reared to maturity in Nicholas county, where he became a carpenter and farmer, with which lines of enterprise he continued to be identified during the greater part of his active business career. He whipsawed lumber for windows, floors, etc., and built many houses in the early days for the settlers. With the exception of about three years spent in Ohio during the Civil war period, he passed practically his entire life in Nicholas county. He was a strong abolitionist and an ardent Union sympathizer during the Civil war. When eighteen years of age he was given two slaves by a relative but refused to retain them as such. He was born in 1800, was the third in order of birth in a family of seven children—five sons and two daughters—and was a small child at the time of his father's death. After attaining to manhood he became a stalwart in the ranks of the Whig party and when that party ceased to exist he became a Democrat, later, however, transferring his allegiance to the Republican party. He was a large man, both physically and mentally; was six feet tall, very energetic and industrious and was a diligent worker throughout his life, only relinquishing his responsibilities a short time prior to his death, which occurred in 1872. He was the contractor and builder of many of the houses in Mount Olivet and during the epidemic of 1832 he and his wife were the only ones who cared for the cholera victims, dressing and burying many of them. They themselves escaped most miraculously from the plague. Mr. Wells was twice married, his first union having been with Miss Maria Collins, who bore him two children and who became suddenly ill and passed away after requesting him to marry her sister, Matilda. This Mr. Wells did three months after the demise of his first wife. To the second marriage were born twelve children—five sons and seven daughters—and of the fourteen children of the two marriages all grew to maturity, none dying under sixty years of age, and several living to be past eighty years of age. Mrs. Wells survived her honored husband by several years and died when eighty years of age.

Dr. Jasper M. Wells, who was the ninth in order of birth of the above-mentioned children, was reared to adult age on the old homestead farm in Nicholas county and he early became associated with his father in the work

and management thereof. The father donated the ground for the Christian church at Mount Olivet and was the contractor and builder of that edifice. The Doctor helped to saw the timbers for the same with the old crosscut saw. As a youth Dr. Wells was afforded but meager educational advantages, most of his studying having been done at home under the able tutorship of an older brother. While the family sojourned in Ohio during the war he attended public school and made splendid progress. His oldest brother was graduated in the medical department of the Eclectic Medical College, as a member of the class of 1857. Another brother, Nathan, graduated in 1858 and some time thereafter the young Jasper M. began to study medicine under his able preceptorship. Subsequently he attended and was graduated in the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1877, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was admitted to practice at Milford, Bracken county, Kentucky, where he was engaged in active practice for two and a half years, at the expiration of which, in 1879, he removed to Vanceburg, where he has maintained his home and professional headquarters during the long intervening years to the present time, in 1911. He rapidly built up a large and representative patronage in this city and here he has gained distinctive prestige as an eminently skilled physician and surgeon.

In connection with his work Dr. Wells is a valued and appreciative member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, the Kentucky State Medical Society, the Eastern Auxiliary, the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society, also of the college alumni, and he is an honorary member in the Wisconsin Eclectic Medical Society and the Lewis County Medical Society. He has made several valuable contributions to the literature of his profession, various of his articles having appeared in the leading medical journals. In his political adherency he is a staunch Republican and he has served, with the utmost proficiency, as a member of the county board of health, of which he is secretary at the present time, and is now county coroner. He is also secretary of the U. S. pension board, a position he has held for many years. In the Masonic order he has passed through the circle of York Rite Masonry, holding membership in the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the same. He is a zealous member of the Christian church, which he joined when a lad of thirteen years of age, and he and his wife have ever been active workers in the different departments of church work. He has served in various official capacities in the local church and has been

choir leader for many years. He is specially talented as a musician, having written many of his own improvisations. Dr. Wells is a splendid type of American manhood, physically, mentally and morally. No good measure projected for the good of the community or of the general welfare ever fails to receive his most ardent support. He is broad-minded and is liberal in thought and action, ever considerate of others' opinions and of their feelings, and it may be said concerning him that the circle of his friends is only limited by that of his acquaintances.

On the 8th of March, 1877, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Wells to Miss Anna Mains, who was born and reared at Augusta, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of the late John W. Mains. Dr. and Mrs. Wells have no children.

FRANK HILLS SOUTHGATE, M. D.—Conspicuous among his professional brethren is Frank Hills Southgate, M. D., a physician already well-known in Kentucky and southern Ohio as an omniverous student and one whose achievements in his specialty, the diseases of children, both in a practical and speculative way bid fair to make of him a benefactor to the race. He was born in Newport, Kentucky, April 12, 1869, and is the son of James M. and Emma (Hills) Southgate, a sketch of the former's career appearing elsewhere in this volume. He was reared in his native place and received the most of his early education in a private school in Cincinnati. He later entered the Chickering Institute, and upon its suspension entered Oxford College, where he spent three years. Upon finishing there he enrolled in the Medical College of Cincinnati and was graduated from that favorably known institution in 1892. He re-entered it as a member of the faculty and for several years his services took the form of clinical lectures on the diseases of children. He became assistant to the chair of physiology and later to the chair of materia medica. In 1894 he went abroad and took a post graduate course in the University of Berlin and later acquired invaluable experience in the hospitals of London and Paris.

After an absence abroad of nearly two years Dr. Southgate returned to Kentucky and for several years practiced in Newport. In 1907 he located in the Highlands district adjoining Newport and carries on a large general practice, making a specialty of the diseases of children and winning great personal distinction.

Dr. Southgate is a loyal Democrat and is a man who takes a real interest in public affairs. During Cleveland's second administration he was appointed pension examiner and served in this capacity for four years. For three

years he has been a member of the county board of health, in whose councils his advice finds great weight. His fraternal relations are several and important, extending to the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati; the American Medical Association; the Campbell-Kenton Medical Society; the Masons; Nu Sigma Nu, a medical fraternity of which he was a charter member; and Phi Delta Theta, a collegiate fraternity.

Dr. Southgate was married in 1907 to Laura Donnaly, a native of Hartford, West Virginia, and two children are growing up beneath their roof-tree—Laura Frances and James M., Jr. Both Dr. and Mrs. Southgate are members of the Episcopal church of Highlands.

ANDERSON FLOYD BYRD.—The biography of the subject is that of a man who in the prime of life has won most honorable distinction for himself, is interested in many important projects and has a large law practice, all of which he has gained by his own exertions.

Anderson Floyd Byrd, an attorney of Winchester, Kentucky, was born in Wolfe county, Kentucky, January 22, 1864, the son of Anderson C. and Lucinda (Stamper) Byrd, the father of a native of Hancock county, Tennessee, born in June, 1841, and the mother a native of Harland county, Kentucky, born in October, 1840, and both still living on a farm in Clark county, Kentucky. They are the parents of eight children, six of whom are still living: Matilda A., wife of G. W. Halsey, a resident of Montgomery county, Kentucky; Lou Ellen, wife of Joseph Chambers, a resident of Wolfe county, Kentucky; Sarah, wife of Ben Sewell, an ex-state senator of the thirty-fourth district, Wolfe county, Kentucky; John G., of Montana; William Letcher, of Clark county, Kentucky; and the subject, who is the eldest of the family. The father of our subject came to Kentucky in 1845 and located in what was then Morgan county. He was a son of John Byrd, a native of Virginia, who removed early to Tennessee, and thence to Kentucky in 1845. Our subject's father received a good education in public and private schools and spent years of his life teaching school. In 1872 he was county superintendent of schools of Wolfe county, serving one term. He removed to Clark county a number of years ago, where he now resides.

Anderson Floyd Byrd was reared on a farm in Wolfe county, attended the public and high schools of Campton, Kentucky, and began teaching when he was fourteen years of age, following that pursuit for eight years. He then entered mercantile business in Morgan county, Kentucky, married and removed to Campton, Kentucky, where he engaged in busi-

ness for a time, during which he read law and began practicing in July, 1887. In 1890 Mr. Byrd attended the University at Louisville, Kentucky, and graduated in 1891 in law and from that time on he has made steady advancement in business. In 1893 he was elected superintendent of schools of Wolfe county and held this position until January, 1898. In November, 1897, he was elected commonwealth attorney of the twenty-third judicial district, comprising the counties of Wolfe, Lee, Estill, Breathitt and Magoffin which position he held for one term of six years. In October, 1893, Mr. Byrd removed to Winchester and formed a law partnership with E. S. Jouett, later became a member of the law firm of Jouett, Byrd and Jouett, but after two years the firm became Byrd and S. T. Davis, and in January, 1910, was changed to Byrd and Jefferies.

In August, 1910, Mr. Byrd received the Democratic nomination for congress from the tenth district. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he and his family are communicants at the Methodist Episcopal church, South. In politics he has always been a Democrat. Mr. Byrd is interested in various other concerns besides his attention to his profession. He owns and operates two hundred and forty acres of farm land in Clarke county, is interested in Virginia coal land, is attorney for the Hartford Coal and Mining Company and for a time was interested in developing oil and gas fields of Wolfe county.

Mr. Byrd, on March 3, 1887, married Emma Elkins, born in March, 1865, in Wolfe county, Kentucky, a daughter of Jeremiah and Estler (Richmond) Elkins, both natives of Lee county, Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Byrd have been born six children: Bessie, Carl, Burnie, Herbert and Daisy J., all of whom are at home and one child, Clifford, who died in infancy. Mr. Byrd is to be congratulated upon his fine family and splendid prospects.

JOHN A. HALL.—One of the well ordered and distinctively successful real estate enterprises in the city of Covington is that conducted by John Arnold Hall, and upon his books are represented at all times most desirable investments, as well as properties for exchange and rental. He is a progressive and energetic business man and his course has been such as to gain to him a strong hold upon popular confidence and regard.

Mr. Hall is a native of the county that is now his home, as he was born in the village of Independence, Kenton county, Kentucky, on the 24th of March, 1858, and he is a son of John A. and Ann (Pickett) Hall, both of whom were likewise born in Kenton county—

honored representatives of sterling pioneer families. John A. Hall, Sr., was one of the able exponents of the great basic industry of agriculture in this section of the state and he served eight years as county assessor, being held in unqualified esteem in the community and being influential in connection with local affairs. The Hall family, of staunch English lineage, was founded in Virginia in the Colonial epoch, and from the historic Old Dominion came the original representatives of the family in Kentucky in the latter part of the eighteenth century, settlement being made in the vicinity of Georgetown, Scott county. In that county was born Thomas Hall, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, and this honored ancestor served as a soldier in the war of 1812, as did also two of his brothers, each of whom sacrificed his life in this second conflict with England. Thomas Hall settled in Kenton county in an early day and he gained high reputation as one of the most able and popular schoolmasters of this section in his day and generation. A buckskin bag which was made by his wife and which was carried by him in the war of 1812 is now in the possession of his grandson, John A. Hall, by whom the quaint old heirloom, containing thread, needles, buttons, etc., is greatly prized.

When John A. Hall, of this sketch, was four days old his mother died and his father later contracted a second marriage. Of the first marriage were born three children, all of whom are living. John A. Hall, Sr., continued to reside in Kenton county until his death, and his second wife also is deceased.

John Arnold Hall, the immediate subject of this review, was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Independence. He continued to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits until he attained to the age of twenty-five years, when, in 1883, he secured a clerkship in a mercantile establishment in the city of Covington. Later he became storekeeper in the United States internal revenue service, with headquarters in Harrison county. At the expiration of two years he resigned this position and returned to Covington, where he has since been engaged in the real estate business, in connection with which he has brought to bear marked discrimination and executive ability, which, as coupled with fair and honorable dealings, have enabled him to build up a large and prosperous business, the while he has contributed thereby to the material upbuilding of Covington and its environs, as he has platted a number of sub-divisions, has erected many houses and handled many

excellent properties. In politics, while never an aspirant for public office, he accords a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party, and he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

In 1886 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hall to Miss Lettie Blewett, who was born at Ghent, Carroll county, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of Major Jefferson Blewett, who was major of the Twenty-fourth Kentucky Cavalry in the Confederate service during the Civil war and who later was engaged for a number of years as a traveling salesman for a leading wholesale house in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have one son, John Arnold, Jr.

BERNHARD BERNHEIM.—In no better way can we gain a conception of the diverse elements which have entered into our social, professional and commercial fabric than to observe in the series of biographical sketches appearing in this volume the varying national origin and early environment of the men who have made their way to positions of prominence and trust in connection with the professional and industrial activities of life. Germany has contributed a valuable element to our best class of men both professionally and commercially, and as a worthy member of this class we are pleased to direct attention to the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a man whose integrity has ever been beyond question and his entire career, business and otherwise, has reflected credit upon him and showed the dominating elements of honor, steadfastness and marked ability.

Bernhard Bernheim was born in Germany on December 13, 1850, the son of Leon S. and Fanny (Dreyfus) Bernheim. His paternal grandfather, Solomon, was a soldier under the first Napoleon, while his maternal grandfather, Rabbi Moses B. Dreyfus, was a prominent Jewish minister. Leon S. Bernheim belonged to one of the old families and was a merchant of Schmieheim, Germany, where the Bernheim family had lived for generations. In 1860 he removed to Freiburg in Breisgan, the capital city of the district of Breisgan, Baden, in which city Bernhard Bernheim received the most of his schooling. At the age of fifteen years he began an apprenticeship in a dry goods store and later studied law, but did not complete his studies sufficiently to apply for admission to the bar. When he was twenty years of age he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, believing that he might have better opportunities in this country, where every avenue is open to diligence and enterprise.



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It was in 1870 that Mr. Bernheim came to the United States and joined his brother Isaac W. at Paducah, Kentucky, where he entered the wholesale whiskey house of Loeb, Bloom & Company, as bookkeeper. In 1872 Bernhard and Isaac W. engaged in the wholesale whiskey business under the firm name of Bernheim Brothers, at Paducah, Kentucky, where they continued until 1888, when they located in Louisville. Here their business increased and as they were progressive, wideawake and discriminating, the firm achieved a notable success through normal channels of industry and soon became among the largest distillers of Kentucky whiskies of the country. Later they completed a distilling plant near Louisville, which is one of the largest and most up-to-date distilling plants in the United States.

Mr. Bernheim holds prestige as one of the essentially representative business men of Louisville, being prominently concerned in enterprises of marked scope and importance and having shown that inflexible integrity and honorable business policy which invariably beget objective confidence and esteem. He is vice-president of the Lincoln Savings Bank, a director of the Board of Trade, trustee of the University of Louisville and vice-president of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and he and his brother Isaac W. presented to the city of Louisville the Jefferson monument."

Mr. Bernheim married Rosa Dreyfus, daughter of Samuel Dreyfus, who before the Civil war lived at Smithland, Kentucky, but about ten years ago returned to Germany, where he died. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bernheim are as follows: Lyman B., ensign in the United States navy, having graduated from the Naval Academy in 1906; Frank D., in the Bernheim Distilling Company; and Gladys R.; Ethel F. and Samuel I.

RUFUS NASH WALTHALL is one of the most prominent real estate dealers in Covington, Kentucky. It has been truly said that the real estate dealer may make or mar a city. If he has a deep interest in the welfare and improvement, not only because of the prosperity which may accrue to him, but also because of a loyal and progressive spirit, he will so conduct his transactions that the beauty of the city will be enhanced and the improvements carried on along those lines which bring substantial upbuilding and material progress. In this respect Mr. Walthall is an ideal citizen and his labors have been of much benefit to Covington. He is both widely and favorably known here and his life history cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers.

Mr. Walthall was born in Richmond, Virginia, on the 22d day of February, 1844, the

son of John Ascher and Amelia (Liverman) Walthall, both natives of Virginia, the Walthalls having been natives of Virginia for generations past, numbered among the old Colonial families. The father was a contractor in Richmond for many years, being in the building business as well, and later was located in Covington, where he was still engaged in the same business and which he continued for many years. In 1847, with his wife and children, he started for Texas, but owing to yellow fever returned as far as Cincinnati, Ohio, and soon afterwards located in Covington, which then became his permanent home.

Mr. Walthall's brothers settled in Mississippi and Texas and a cousin, General Ed. Walthall, was a very prominent man, serving with distinction in the Confederate army during the time of the war between the states and was also a United States senator. Mr. Walthall's father died at the home of a daughter in Paris, Illinois, aged eighty-seven years. During the war time Mr. Walthall's father was a member of the Home Guards and during his residence in Covington built houses and shipped them down the river in flat boats to places in Mississippi and Louisiana, but the war stopped the enterprise, at which time three houses were ready for delivery and final completion, but were confiscated in the South. Mr. Walthall's mother died in Paris, Illinois, aged sixty-eight. They were the parents of three children, all of whom are living, our subject being the youngest of the family.

Rufus N. Walthall was three years of age when he came to Covington with his parents. He was reared in that town and pursued his education in the public schools, the Hon. John G. Carlisle being the schoolmaster at that time. After his school days Mr. Walthall learned the carpenter's trade with his father and made trips down the Ohio river on flat boats to deliver houses to plantations in the South, the houses having been constructed by his father and himself. While on one of these trips the Civil war broke out and he joined the Confederate army at Bowling Green, Kentucky, serving most of the time under Forrest and until he was captured at Sweetwater Farm in 1863. From thence he was taken to Camp Chase and in January, 1864, to Rock Island, where he remained a prisoner until the close of the war and then returned home.

Mr. Walthall served in many engagements and among others those of Chickamauga, Stone River, Corinth and Iuka. He was a cavalryman and experienced much hard fighting. After the war Mr. Walthall located in Covington and engaged in the real estate busi-

ness in which he has continued ever since and with gratifying success, his deals having been quite extensive and yielding him a good financial return. He has also been a most important factor in public affairs in the city and has done much for the public good. He votes the Democratic ticket and is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Walthall was married in 1868 to Mary Getty, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who came to Covington with her parents when very young and was there reared and educated. They have five children, all living: Charley T., Anna F., Mary E., Fred N. and Samuel F. For many years Mr. Walthall has been known for his sterling qualities, his fearless loyalty to his honest convictions, and his clearheadedness, discretion and tact. He ever places the general good before personal aggrandizement, and Covington owes not a little to his efforts in her behalf.

ULYSSES C. THOROUGHMAN.—Examine the life records of self-made men and it will always be found that indefatigable industry forms the basis of their success. While there are other elements that enter in—perseverance of purpose and keen discrimination, which enable one to recognize business opportunities—still the foundation of all achievement is earnest, persistent labor. At the outset of his career Ulysses Cravens Thoroughman recognized this fact and did not seek to gain any short or wondrous method to the goal of prosperity. He began, however, to work earnestly and diligently in the pursuit of an education, with the result that to-day he is one of the most learned lawyers in Vanceburg, Kentucky, being the present incumbent of the position of county attorney of Lewis county.

Ulysses Cravens Thoroughman was born in Lewis county, Kentucky, on the 12th of March, 1865, and he is a son of George W. and Nancy (Bonham) Thoroughman, the former of whom was likewise born in Lewis county and the latter of whom was a native of Fleming county, Kentucky. The Thoroughman family is one of old standing in the Blue Grass state. It is said that three brothers of the name, natives of Virginia, in the latter part of the eighteenth or early nineteenth century followed the tide of westward emigration, two going to Ohio and one to Kentucky. The latter settled in the vicinity of May's Lick, Mason county, this state, and there made a home, was married and reared a family. Of his offspring William Thoroughman, grandfather of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was born near May's Lick about the year 1808. As a young man he came to Lewis

county and established a home on Cabin creek, eventually acquiring a large plantation, which he reclaimed from the wilderness and he gained recognition as a man of prominence and influence in this section of the state. He married a Miss Ginn, a daughter of Isaac Ginn, an early settler in this county, and to them were born four sons and one daughter who grew to maturity, and four children who died in infancy. After the death of his first wife Mr. Thoroughman married Miss Mary Blanton, by whom he had eight children—four boys and four girls. William Thoroughman was summoned to the life eternal in 1892, at the age of eighty-four years, and his widow, who still survives him, now maintains her home at Ribolt, Kentucky.

Of the children by William Thoroughman's first marriage George W. was the third in order of birth and he became the father of Ulysses C., of this review. George W. Thoroughman was reared to adult age on the homestead farm, where his birth occurred on the 1st of April, 1842. He continued as an inmate of the parental home until he had attained to the age of nineteen years, at which time he was married, after which he located on a farm of his own in this county, to the conduct of which he devoted his attention for the remainder of his life. He died in 1905. His wife, who was called to her reward in April, 1885, in her thirty-seventh year, was a daughter of Nehemiah Bonham, who was for a number of years an expert cooper in Fleming county. When the Civil war was precipitated upon a divided nation Mr. Bonham went to Ohio and enlisted in a Union regiment as a bugler. He was lost track of and it is supposed that he lost his life while in service. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Thoroughman became the parents of three children, two of whom died in infancy, Ulysses C. being the only one to attain to years of maturity.

Ulysses Cravens Thoroughman was reared to the invigorating influences of the home farm, in the work and management of which he early began to assist his father. He received but limited educational advantages in his youth, such training as he did receive consisting of attendance in a crude log schoolhouse, which was but meagerly furnished with mere slabs for seats. Later he gained some private instruction, for which he raised potatoes as tuition. Mr. Thoroughman himself states that much of his preliminary education was received under the old apple tree at home, where he used to read all the books which came into his possession. From earliest youth he was ambitious for an education, farming being particularly distasteful to him. Subse-

quently he had occasion to attend school for a short time at Tollesboro and still later he pursued a course of study at the Vanceburg Normal school. In due time he secured a third-class teacher's certificate and armed with that he began to teach, at the age of twenty years. He was most successfully engaged in the pedagogic profession in Lewis county for a period of fifteen years, in the meantime studying law with William Fitch, at Vanceburg. He was admitted to the bar of the state in 1891, but continued to teach school until the spring of 1902, at which time he became a candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket for the office of county attorney of Lewis county. After a closely contested primary he received the nomination by a majority of sixty-seven votes in Lewis county. His opponent was the former county attorney and is at present (1911) judge of the circuit court. Mr. Thoroughman has been twice re-elected to the position of county attorney and he is now serving his third term in that office, his last election having occurred in the fall of 1909, without opposition for nomination or in election. In politics he endorses the cause of the Republican party and he has ever manifested a keen interest in public affairs. He is an active politician and has made many campaign canvasses for himself and friends in this section of the state. He is very popular and influential as a citizen and no business man in Lewis county holds a higher place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men than does Mr. Thoroughman. He is a man of brilliant mental attainments and is well learned in the minutia of the law. He has participated in many important litigations in the state and federal courts and holds distinctive prestige as an able and versatile trial lawyer and as a well fortified counselor.

Mr. Thoroughman has been twice married, his first union having been to Miss Hattie Shaw, in 1892. She was a native of Lewis county, where she was reared and educated and where she was a popular and successful teacher in the public schools prior to her marriage. She was a daughter of the late Richard H. Shaw, a farmer and tanner. No children were born to this union. After the death of his first wife, which occurred in 1903, Mr. Thoroughman was united in marriage, in 1908, to Miss Tacie G. Jones, who was born in Ohio but who was reared in Lewis county, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Thoroughman have one son, Walter Crave.

Fraternally Mr. Thoroughman is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order, in which he holds membership in Blue Lodge, No. 363, Free & Accepted Masons; and Burns Chapter, No. 73, Royal Arch Maons. He is

also connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics. In religious faith his wife is a devout member of the Christian church at Vanceburg, and they are popular and prominent in connection with the best social activities of the community.

ROBERT DYE WILSON is an eminently successful and popular attorney at Vanceburg, Lewis county, Kentucky, where through well applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance in the active affairs of life he has won a high place for himself in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. Mr. Wilson was born on a farm in the western part of Lewis county, the date of his nativity being September 18, 1855. He is a son of George F. and Sallie A. (Wells) Wilson, the former of whom was likewise a native of Lewis county and the latter of whom claimed Mason county, Kentucky, as the place of her birth. Representatives of the Wilson family were numbered among the pioneers of Kentucky and they figured prominently in the history of the American colonies, different ones having served as valiant soldiers in the war of the Revolution and in the war of 1812. John Wilson, great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, and George Wilson, his brother, were born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, whence they came to Kentucky in 1795. They laid the first land warrant in the western part of Lewis county, on Crooked creek, the same being for a tract of twelve square miles of land, extending three miles along the bank of the Ohio river and four miles back from the river. Soon after they had laid this warrant one Samuel Beal laid claim to the tract by right of a grant from King George III of England. The controversy, however, was settled in favor of the Wilson brothers. The two oldest sons of John Wilson, Samuel and George, settled within one mile of each other on this tract, both becoming the fathers of large families and both being very prosperous and influential citizens in this section of the county. Of them, Samuel Wilson was the grandfather of Robert D., of this review. He had ten children, of whom George F. Wilson, father of Robert D., was the fifth in order of birth. George F. Wilson was identified with agricultural pursuits during the major portion of his active business career, was an active and devout member of the Christian church, and he died on his home farm at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, who passed away about 1900, lived to the venerable age of eighty years. She was a daughter of John S. Wells, whose plantation was located four miles distant from Maysville. The Wells family were

early settlers in Kentucky, the original progenitor of the name in this state having been a native of Pennsylvania. To George F. Wilson and wife were born nine children, of whom but two are living in 1911. One son, John Samuel, was a member of the Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Cavalry in the Civil war and he was one of the four or five who made their escape from capture in Georgia, all the rest of the company being taken prisoners.

Robert Dye Wilson was the sixth in order of birth in the above-mentioned family of nine children and he was reared on the home farm, his preliminary educational training consisting of such advantages as were afforded in the public schools of this county. Subsequently he attended Professor Smith's Academy, at Maysville, and he also pursued a course of study at Center College, at Danville, Kentucky. Prior to graduating from his collegiate course he was obliged to give up study on account of trouble with his eyes. In 1882, however, he was elected clerk of Lewis county on the Democratic ticket, he being the first Democratic county clerk to be elected after the war. In 1893 he was appointed master commissioner of the circuit court of Lewis county, remaining incumbent of that position for the ensuing fifteen years. In 1897 he was candidate on the Democratic ticket to represent his district in the state legislature but met defeat by a small vote in a largely Republican county. While county clerk he began the study of law and he was admitted to the bar of the state in 1889, after which he immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession at Vanceburg. For three years he was a law partner of W. C. Halbert, present circuit judge. He has been identified with the work of his chosen vocation for more than a score of years and during that time has won for himself an enviable place as an eminently skilled lawyer and as a business man whose methods have ever been of the most honorable and straightforward order. In addition to his legal work he is deeply interested in various industrial concerns in the vicinity of Vanceburg. He was largely responsible for the establishment of the button factory at Vanceburg, the same employing a force of fully sixty men at the present time, and he also helped to organize and is one-third owner of the spoke factory, which is doing a most prosperous business at Pikeville, Kentucky, employing fifty men.

As already intimated Mr. Wilson is a staunch Democrat in his political convictions and he has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in all matters projected for the

good of the general public. He is an active politician and has done much to advance the interests of his party in this section of the state. Fraternally he has passed through the circle of York Rite Masonry, holding membership in Only Hope Lodge, No. 363, Free & Accepted Masons; Burns Chapter, No. 74, Royal Arch Masons; and Maysville Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar. In his religious faith he is a devout member of the Christian church, while his wife is a zealous Presbyterian.

On the 23d of May, 1892, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Wilson to Miss Margaret M. Ingram, who was born and reared at Vanceburg and who is a daughter of the late John C. Ingram, long a prominent business man in this city. No children have been born to this union.

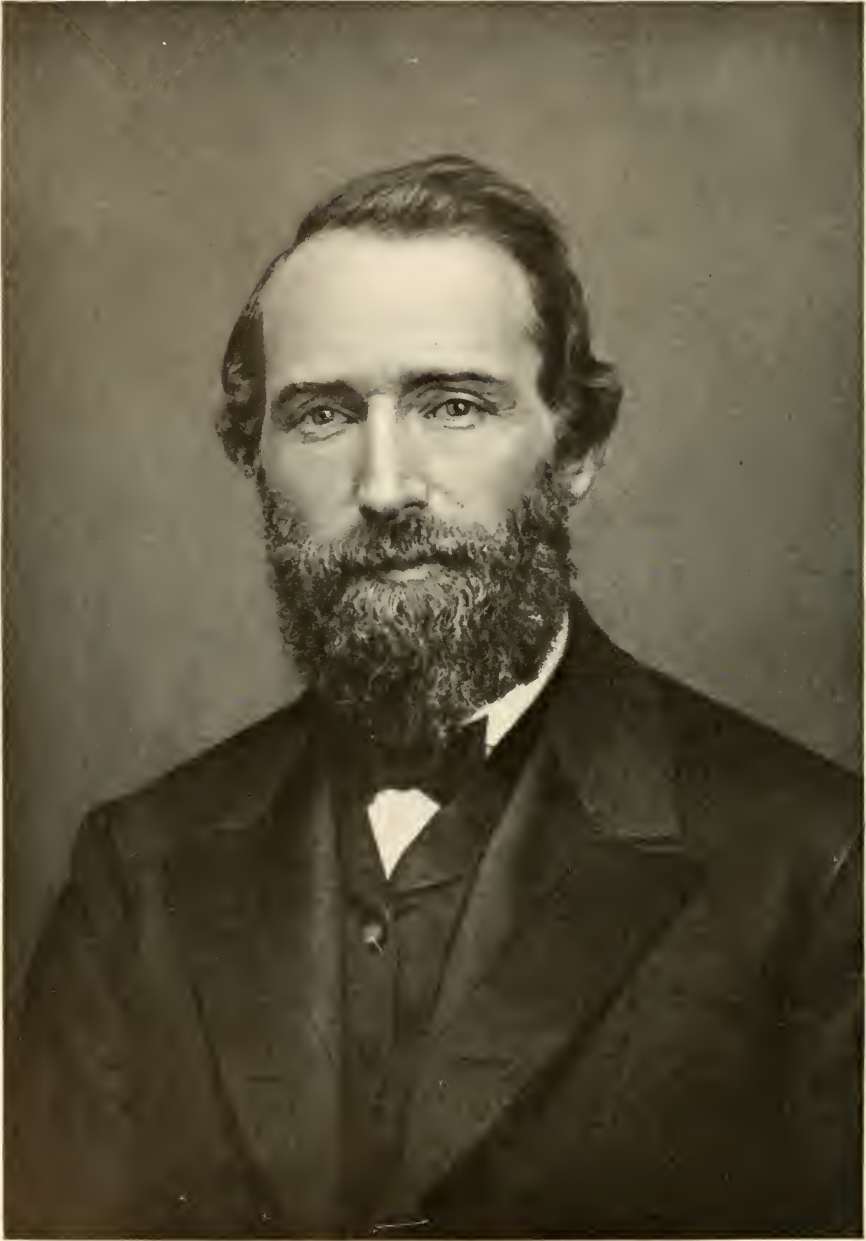
JAMES MOSS SOUTHGATE.—A prominent and one of the leaders in his line of business is James Moss Southgate, a real estate dealer of Highlands, born in Newport, Kentucky, January 11, 1848. He is the son of Edward L. and Ann (Dozier) Southgate, more extended mention of whom will be found in the biographical sketch of W. W. Southgate, to be found on another page of this volume. He was educated in Newport in private and public schools and he early learned to depend upon his own resources, for his father died when he was but four years of age. He first took up agriculture and engaged in this for a number of years, but eventually removed to Newport and there devoted his activities to the lumber business, enjoying an extended success in the latter. In later years he has entered the real estate field and is one of the ablest and best-known representatives. Mr. Southgate was one of the original stockholders of the German National Bank of Newport. He afterward became a director and after the death of Samuel Shaw for some years served as vice-president of the institution.

Mr. Southgate keeps abreast of the times and is an ever interested student of public affairs, giving his support to such measures as he believes will prove conducive to the general good. He was originally Democratic in politics but of late years has manifested independent tendencies. He was a member of the Newport board of aldermen and for several years has been trustee of the Highland district. He is a Mason, holding membership in the Blue Lodge. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist church, South.

Mr. Southgate was married September 13, 1866, to Miss Mary Emma Hills, a native of

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M. P. Martin

Highlands. Her father, Benjamin Hills, was born in Canada, but removed to the Blue Grass state and for many years farmed in Campbell county. Five of the children born to this union are living: Frank Hills is a physician of Highlands; Jesse lives in Cincinnati, where he also engages in the practice of the medical profession; James Taylor is a wholesale tobacco dealer in Birmingham, Alabama; Mildred is the wife of Dr. Greer Baker, of Cincinnati; and Martha is the wife of William Heney, of Danville, Virginia.

MORTIMER DELVILL MARTIN.—For upwards of four score years a resident of Harrison county, Mortimer Delvill Martin, living retired in Cynthiana, is an honored representative of the earlier pioneers of Kentucky, and a true type of the sturdy, energetic and self-reliant men who have actively assisted in the development of this fertile and luxuriant agricultural region. Since the days of his boyhood he has witnessed wonderful transformations in the county, the pathless forests giving way before the pioneer's axe, the log cabins of the forefathers being replaced by substantial frame houses, while the hamlets of early times have grown into thriving and populous villages, towns and cities. Although he was not yet born when the original settlements were made in this vicinity, his parents, William and Catherine Martin, contributed their full share of the pioneer labor. Mr. Martin was born December 5, 1822, at Robinson Station, Harrison county, a grandson of Joseph Martin, the pioneer, who came with his family from Maryland to Harrison county, Kentucky, and located not far from Cynthiana, where he hewed a farm from the wilderness.

William Martin was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1790, and came with the family to Harrison county and here learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until after his marriage. He served in the war of 1812, going to the front in several engagements. Beginning his career as a farmer on a part of the parental homestead near Robinson Station, he conducted his operations with such skill and ability that he was able to buy more land, in due course of time acquiring title to two hundred and fifty acres. On the farm which he cleared and improved he spent his remaining days, passing away in 1833, while yet in manhood's prime, his body being buried on his farm. The maiden name of the wife of William Martin was Catherine Clapton Perrin. She was born at Crab Orchard, Lincoln county, Kentucky, in 1804, and died in 1865. She was of pioneer stock, being a daughter of General Josephus Perrin, Jr., and granddaugh-

ter of Josephus Perrin, Sr. Josephus Perrin, Sr., migrated with his family from Charlotte county, Virginia, to Kentucky, settling near Crab Orchard, Lincoln county, in 1774, long before the organization of the state and during the most perilous times of the "Dark and Bloody Ground," when every male settler was compelled to be both soldier and farmer.

Josephus Perrin, Jr., came with his parents to Kentucky, and though young soon became conspicuous in the new settlement for his activity and bravery in helping to expel the dusky savages who made frequent incursions into the country then being opened up by the courageous pioneers. After the defeat of General Harmar, at Chillicothe, he helped to raise a company of volunteers, of which he was commissioned first lieutenant, and with his command marched to the aid of General St. Clair and was actively engaged in the battle that terminated in the inglorious defeat of that General. Returning to Kentucky, General Perrin subsequently took up land in Harrison county, on the south fork of the Licking river, about eight miles below the town of Cynthiana. On the farm which he redeemed from the wilderness he lived until his death, at the age of seventy-three years. As was natural to one of his mental calibre and characteristics, General Perrin was active in political affairs, and for more than twenty years served in the State Legislature, having been repeatedly elected to both the Lower House and to the Senate. In both branches he was active and influential, serving his constituents with ability and fidelity.

General Perrin married Elizabeth Perrin, a daughter of George Perrin, who moved with his family from Charlotte county, Virginia, to South Carolina, locating near the Edgefield district. Both George Perrin and Josephus Perrin, Sr., the maternal and paternal grandfathers of Mr. Martin's mother, and two of their brothers served throughout the Revolutionary war, taking an active part in many of the more important battles of that great struggle for independence. General and Elizabeth (Perrin) Perrin became the parents of twelve children, of whom one daughter, Catherine Clopton, became the wife of William Martin.

Obtaining his early education in the common schools, Mortimer Delvill Martin acquired while young an intimate knowledge of agriculture in all of its branches. After his marriage he located on land originally settled upon by his Grandfather Martin, near Cynthiana, and engaged in farming. He subsequently bought out the interest of the remaining heirs, and in course of time became

owner of a finely improved farm of three hundred and seventy-eight acres, one of the best in its appointments and improvements of any in the neighborhood. Several years ago Mr. Martin disposed of that estate and he has since lived retired from active business cares in Cynthiana, enjoying the fruits of his former years of toil. Prominent for many years in political affairs, Mr. Martin served for four years as magistrate, and in 1867 and 1868 represented his district in the State Legislature. In 1863 he united with the Christian church, of which he and his wife are valued and trustworthy members. He helped organize the Farmers' National Bank, of which he has since been a director and of which he was president two years and vice-president for a short time.

Mr. Martin married, November 16, 1843, Zerilda Ann Sellers, who was born December 25, 1825, near Robinson Station, Harrison county, a daughter of David and Susan (Ecklar) Sellers, pioneer settlers of that locality. Ten children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Martin, four of whom are now living, namely: Edwin Wilder Martin, M. D., a practicing physician in Fremont, Nebraska; George Perrin, living at home; Emma, wife of Rev. E. W. Elliott, of Tampa, Florida; and Arabelle, wife of James G. Van Deren, of Harrison county.

THOMAS A. KEITH holds prestige not only as a scion of one of the old and honored families of Mason county, with whose history the name has been closely and prominently identified for more than a century, but also as one of the representative business men and landholders of this favored section of the state, where his capitalistic interests are wide and varied. He is well upholding the honors of the name which he bears and is one of the sterling and influential citizens of his native county, where he holds a secure place in popular confidence and esteem.

On the old family homestead in Mason county Thomas A. Keith was born, and the date of his nativity was March 16, 1860. He is a son of John A. and Lucy M. (Cox) Keith, the former of whom was born on the home farm, in this county, August 20, 1810, and the latter of whom was born in Maysville, this county, on the 27th of March, 1831. The father was summoned to the life eternal on the 11th of February, 1881, and his widow still maintains her residence in Maysville. Of this union were born five children concerning whom the following brief data are offered: Alice F., the first-born, became the wife of Dr. H. K. Adamson, of Maysville, and is now deceased; Thomas A., of this sketch is second

in order of birth; George C. is a representative farmer and stock-grower of Mason county; Judith, who was the wife of Edward P. Browning, of Maysville, is deceased; and John A. died when two years of age.

Thomas A. Keith, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review and who bears the full patronymic, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, on the 14th of March, 1770, and in the same county, on the 14th of March, 1779, was born his wife, whose maiden name was Judith Key. Grandfather Thomas A. Keith was a son of John and Mary (Doniphan) Keith and the former was a son of James and Mary Isham (Randolph) Keith. James Keith, who was a staunch Episcopalian in his religious faith, was commonly known as Parson Keith, as he was especially active in church work. He was a native of Scotland and a scion of one of the sterling old families of the land of hills and heather. A member of the House of Keiths, earl marichals of Scotland, he was a lineal descendant of Sir Robert Keith, who commanded the Scottish cavalry at the battle of Bannockburn. At the breaking out of the Rebellion of 1715, with his relatives, George and James Keith, under the banner of the Pretender, he wielded a claymore at the battle of Sheriff-Muir, where he was wounded and subsequently made his escape to the continent. He returned to Scotland in 1719 when there was an abortive attempt to renew the rebellion. After that he came to Virginia and from 1730 to 1733 he was rector of Henrico Parish. He married Mary Isham Randolph, a daughter of Thomas Randolph, and their daughter, Mary Randolph Keith, married Thomas Marshall, whose name is distinguished in the history of the Old Dominion commonwealth. He was afterwards rector of Hamilton Parish and died December 10, 1752.

The grandfather, Thomas A. Keith, came to Kentucky in the latter part of the eighteenth century and secured a tract of wild land in Mason county, where he reclaimed a farm and where both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives, secure in the high regard of all who knew them. They lived up to the full tension of the pioneer epoch and contributed their quota to the material and social development of this now favored and opulent section of the Blue Grass state.

John A. Keith, son of Thomas A. and Judith (Key) Keith, was reared to maturity on the old homestead plantation in Mason county and he early assumed his quota of the labors and responsibilities involved in its improvements and various operations, and the while he made good use of the somewhat meager

advantages afforded in the common schools of his locality and period. He assisted in the work of the farm during the summer seasons and attended school during the winter terms, when there was but little demand for his services on the home place. After attaining maturity he continued to give his allegiance to the great basic industry of agriculture and he eventually became the owner of the major part of the old homestead. He was a man of strong intellectual force and well fortified opinions so that he was well qualified for leadership in thought and action in his community, where his steadfast character gained and retained to him unqualified confidence and good will. In the early '50s he was elected to represent his native county in the state legislature, in which he served and with marked ability, for several terms,—a fact that indicates the appreciative estimate placed upon him and his work by the people of Mason county. He was a man of mature judgment and great business sagacity, and thus he gained a generous measure of success in connection with the productive activities of life. He was reared in the faith of the Democratic party and never wavered in his allegiance to its cause. For several years prior to his demise he lived virtually retired in the city of Maysville. He was an avid and appreciative reader of good literature during his entire adult life and always kept in close touch with current events, particularly such as had reference to the state and nation.

Under the beneficent and invigorating influences of the homestead farm Thomas A. Keith, subject of this sketch, was reared to maturity, and after completing the curriculum of the public schools he continued his studies for three years in the Kentucky Military Institute, at Frankfort, Kentucky. In 1884, when twenty-four years of age, he engaged in the pottery business at Maysville, but the success of this venture was of distinctively negative order. After severing his connection therewith he turned his attention to the retail coal business, with which he was actively identified for the following eight years, in Maysville. Upon retiring from this association he was engaged in the harness business for four years, and he then purchased an interest in the Ohio Valley Pulley Works, bringing about a thorough reorganization and the incorporation of a company, of which he became president. Upon disposing of his interest in this industrial enterprise, which is still continued in Maysville, Mr. Keith turned his attention almost exclusively to the supervision of his fine landed estate, though he still continues to maintain his residence in Maysville. He is

the owner of five hundred acres of as fine land as can be found in this section of the state, and of this three hundred acres are a part of the ancestral homestead secured by his grandfather many years ago. As a farmer and stock-grower Mr. Keith has shown great energy and enterprise, and his progressive policies have enabled him to realize large and definite success in his operations. He is a member of the directorate of the First National Bank of Maysville and also that of the Limestone Building & Loan Association, and he is president of the Limestone Tobacco Warehouse Company, another of the important concerns of Maysville. His political views are indicated by the stalwart support given by him to the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and while he has had no ambition for public office, he was for several years a valued member of the city council of Maysville. He takes a lively interest in all that tends to conserve the progress and prosperity of his home city and county, and is liberal in the support of the enterprises and measures projected with this end in view. Mr. Keith is a most appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, as is evident when it is stated that in 1906 he served as Grand Commander of the Kentucky Grand Commandery of Knights Templars. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Their beautiful home is celebrated for its gracious hospitality and is a favorite rendezvous for their wide circle of friends.

On the 17th of November, 1886, Mr. Keith was united in marriage to Miss Anna Dudley Richardson, who was born in Maysville, on the 20th of December, 1865, and who is the only child of Dudley A. and Angeline N. (Walker) Richardson, the former of whom was born in Virginia on the 7th of May, 1806, and the latter of whom was born in Kentucky, on the 24th of May, 1823. Both passed the closing years of their lives in Maysville, where the father died October 13, 1890, and the mother on the 13th of August, 1907; she was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Mr. and Mrs. Keith have two sons, both of whom still remain at the parental home—John Dudley and Thomas A., Jr.

EDWARD ADISON WEBER.—One of the very eminent citizens of Ft. Thomas is Edward Adison Weber, of the firm of C. C. and E. A. Weber, architects, whose business field extends over Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky and constitutes in itself one of the most extensive

operating firms of its kind in the latter state. His abilities are of a versatile order and when elected to the legislature by the Republican party in 1909 he made an enviable record as a legislator, being identified with many important and beneficent causes destined particularly to assist in the development of that part of the state in which Covington and Newport are situated. A part of his wide-spread prominence and popularity is due to his high Masonic rank, he being one of those who has attained to the Thirty-second degree.

Mr. Weber was born in Dayton, Ohio, October 29, 1876, and thus is a comparatively young man for one of his achievements. His parents were Christian and Elizabeth (Meyer) Weber, the former a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the latter of Campbell county, Kentucky. Christian Weber was reared in Dayton, where he lived for a number of years, and later moved to Newport, Kentucky, of which place he was a resident for a short time previous to his death, which occurred October 5, 1884. He died from wounds accidentally inflicted, being shot while assisting to maintain order at the polls at Newport at election.

Mr. Weber is Teutonic in origin, the Weber ancestry as well as the Meyer being German and the grandparents on both sides coming to the United States in 1841, when young married people. They settled in Baltimore and later in Pittsburg and came down the Ohio river on flat boats to Cincinnati. Mr. Weber's mother survives and resides at Ft. Thomas. There are three children in the family, the subject of this biographical sketch being the eldest.

To the common schools of Newport is Mr. Weber indebted for his earlier education, he having been seven years old when his parents went there to live. He was graduated from the Cincinnati high school and for four years thereafter worked as a clerk in the "Queen City." When he was about twenty-one years of age he became a traveling salesman and sold stoves and ranges for five years. He afterward engaged in architectural work, which proved extremely congenial and in 1906 he became associated with his brother, Christian C. Weber, in this business, Mr. Weber being superintendent of architectural construction and his brother having charge of the practical end. Within the last few years the business has grown extensively, and real estate transactions have been added. There is a large force, seven draughtsmen being employed and five superintendents of the different departments. Their offices are located in the Mercantile Library Building of Cincinnati.

As said before this firm operates in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. They have secured many important contracts, among them the Eastern Kentucky Normal School at Richmond.

Mr. Weber gives his heart and hand to the Republican party, and almost since the attainment of his majority has been active and interested in politics. In 1904 he was appointed United States deputy collector of internal revenue for eastern Kentucky, and served in this capacity for about two years. In the fall of 1909 he was elected to the Kentucky state legislature on the Republican ticket, by a majority of two thousand and thirty-five votes over the Democratic candidate, Rev. R. D. Harding, the wonder of it being that this was a distinctly Democratic district. In the session he took a prominent part and was a member of various important committees, among them the one on revenue and taxation, and classification of cities. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, this including the Shrine, and has membership in the Elks at Newport.

In 1903 Mr. Weber was united in marriage to Miss Hester M. Cargill, a native of New York city, where she was reared and educated. Four children have been born to them: Glenn Elizabeth, Linton Adison, Hester Isabel and Edward A.

A. JOHN CRAIG.—Identified with a line of enterprise that has important bearing upon the material and civic advancement of every community Mr. Craig is recognized as one of the representative contractors and builders of the city of Covington and is a citizen who has a secure place in the popular confidence and esteem. His career has been marked by impregnable integrity and fair and honorable dealings and he has gained success through his well directed efforts.

A. John Craig was born in the north of Ireland, on the 15th of June, 1847, and is a son of William and Ann (Fairbanks) Craig, who likewise were born in that section of the fair Emerald Isle, where they passed their entire lives and where the father followed the trades of carpenter and wheelwright, with each of which he served a thorough apprenticeship. The Craig family lineage is traced back to staunch Scottish origin and representatives of the name early removed from Scotland to the north of Ireland, and the same is true concerning the Fairbanks family, members of which were prominently identified with the military history in generations past. William and Ann (Fairbanks) Craig became the parents of eleven children, all of whom attained to years of maturity except one, and of the

number two sons and two daughters came to the United States, the subject of this review being the third in order of birth. Mr. Craig was reared to the age of sixteen years in his native land, where he was afforded the advantages of the common schools and when but thirteen years of age he began a practical apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade under the direction of his father. As a boy of sixteen he came to the United States in company with an uncle, who had previously established his home here and who had served ten years in the regular army of the United States. The uncle and nephew landed in New York city and thence proceeded directly to Cincinnati, where they arrived on the 1st of January, 1863, one of the coldest days on record, as there had been a drop of sixty-four degrees in temperature within a period of twelve hours. Mr. Craig continued to reside in Cincinnati for a number of years and there followed the carpenter's trade. In 1872 he established his home in Covington, where he has since resided and where he has done a large amount of important work as a contractor and builder, with which independent line of enterprise he has been actively identified since 1884. He has controlled an extensive business and in addition to his work in this section he has had large contracts in various other states in the Union, including those in connection with the erection of the government building at Fort Smith, Arkansas, the Hemingray Glass Works at Muncie, Indiana, and many other contracts. He is a staunch Republican in politics but has never been a seeker of public office, though he has at all times shown a loyal interest in the support of all measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of his home city, where he served two years as a member of the board of aldermen. Mr. Craig was one of the organizers of the Central Savings Bank & Trust Company of Covington, was a member of its first board of directors and is vice-president of this substantial and important institution at the present time. He also was concerned in the organization of the Hignite Coal Company, of which he has been a director from the start. He is president of the Highland Cemetery Association and for nearly a quarter of a century he has been a stockholder of the Citizens' Perpetual Building Association, of which he has served as vice-president for the past several years. He and his wife hold membership in the Shinkle Methodist Episcopal church, are most zealous in various departments of its work and he is at the present time the valued superintendent of its Sunday-school.

In the year 1872 was solemnized the mar-

riage of Mr. Craig to Miss Ann J. Davis, who was born and reared in the city of Cincinnati, and of their eight children three are now living, John J., Elizabeth and Martha. John J. Craig is now the able and popular mayor of Covington and he formerly served four years as city clerk, having been an active and influential factor in public affairs of a local order.

SLADE CARR.—Far from uneventful has been the life history of this honored and representative business man of Covington. A man of great energy, activity and force of character, his perceptions are wonderfully quick and he has a broad grasp of the scope and bearing of the many important business propositions which he is called upon to consider.

Slade Carr was born in Port Washington, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in November, 1867, the son of John H. and Lavinia (Stocker) Carr, also natives of the same county. The father was a merchant who carried on his business successfully in Port Washington for a number of years, dying there on the 25th of December, 1881, at the age of thirty-eight. His widow survived him for some years, until 1889, when she died at the age of forty-four. The father served with marked gallantry as a soldier of the Union in the Civil war, a member of Company "E," Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was taken prisoner, endured the horrors of confinement in the noted Libby prison for several months, and where, from the results of deprivations and suffering, he contracted typhoid fever, from the effect of which he never recovered and never was a well man again. He and his wife were the parents of five children, all of whom are living and of which our subject is the eldest.

In his native place Slade Carr was reared until he was seventeen years of age, attending the public schools. When seventeen years old he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he became employed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company as a fireman, which work he continued for about four years, when, having qualified for the position of engineer, he engaged as one and continued as such for twelve years. Mr. Carr then located at Latonia, now a part of Lexington, and engaged in business on his own account, in which he was successful. He is one of the original stockholders and incorporators of the Latonia Deposit Bank and also one of the organizers of the Model Building & Savings Association and has been a director and the treasurer since the first. The very energy of his will, his far-seeing perception of the public necessities, his capacity for directing large

enterprises and his integrity, makes all associated with him co-operate with unfailing reliance in his good judgment and his honor. Absorbed in his business affairs he has refrained from taking an active part in politics or public movements, but in a quiet way has contributed his share toward securing good government and to promote charitable, reformatory and church work. He is a staunch Republican, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 314, of Covington, Kentucky, and a charter member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 329, at Covington.

Mr. Carr married, on February 19, 1896, Amelia Leucht, a native of Milldale, Kentucky, now a part of Covington, where she was reared and educated, a daughter of Louis Leucht, a native of Germany and a well known citizen and business man of Milldale and Latonia, a part of Covington, for a number of years, and where he died in January, 1898. Mrs. Carr is a member of St. Marks Evangelical Lutheran church.

ROBERT A. LONG.—Kentucky has reason to be proud of many of her native sons who have attained to success and prestige in connection with affairs of broad scope and importance outside of her own gracious borders, and a noteworthy instance of such worthy achievement is afforded in the career of Robert A. Long, who went forth from his native state to become eventually one of the veritable captains of industry in the nation. He maintains his home in Kansas City, Missouri, and there he is a valued and influential citizen. In this history of Kentucky and Kentuckians there is all of consistency in according to him special recognition, and the sketch at hand will offer a resumé of the career of one whose character and achievements have honored the man and also the state of his nativity.

A magnificent residence, the costliest in Kansas City, and probably in the entire middle west, situated on a beautiful eminence in the midst of grounds covering a whole city block; a thoroughly modern office building, the first steel "sky-scraper" built in the state of Missouri outside of the city of St. Louis, with all the conveniences and elegant appointments of the very best structures of its class in any of the largest metropolitan centers; a system of more than ninety retail lumber yards, distributed throughout Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and southern Kansas; seven saw mills of the largest and most modern type, located in the timbered sections of Louisiana and Texas and with a capacity for the output of more than four hundred million feet of lumber annually; six deep-shaft mines in southeastern

Kansas and Arkansas, with an aggregate annual production of fifteen thousand cars of bituminous and semi-anthracite coal; a railway system of one hundred and thirty-eight miles; and a general merchandise business, with stores established at the various mines and mills for the convenience of the employes but also devoted to the general trade of the several communities in which they are established—these stand to-day as the tangible, material monuments to the commercial, financial and industrial energy and success of Robert Alexander Long. Although seized upon by the resistless tide of emigration that ever westward takes its way, and though carried from within the borders of his native state, Mr. Long is a representative Kentuckian and one of the most typical of all the self-made men of the fine old Blue Grass state.

Of course the residence previously mentioned belongs to Mr. Long and his family, and the R. A. Long building likewise is their own private investment. The saw mills, together with two hundred and eighty-one thousand acres of timber land, the retail yards, the mines and coal lands, the mercantile business and other investments, are the holdings of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, of which Mr. Long is president, general manager and principal stockholder, the while he is also president of each of its subsidiary corporations, some twenty-five in number. A considerable portion of the stock of all these corporations is held by the heads of departments and others holding the more responsible positions, each individual usually owning stock in the particular company by which he is employed. Other investments of the parent company consist of a third interest in the Weed Lumber Company, of California, owning an extensive tract of sugar-pine and white-pine timber land and a large, modern mill at the foot of Mount Shasta; a large interest in the Kansas Natural Gas Company; a large number of shares in the National Bank of Commerce, of Kansas City, besides other and smaller investments in lumber companies, banks and cement companies. Mr. Long is a member of the directorates of the Kansas Natural Gas Company, the Weed Lumber Company, the National Bank of Commerce, the Commerce Trust Company, the Kansas City Life Insurance Company and the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Company, and he is also president of the Christian Publishing Company of St. Louis. A large, well established wholesale organization, formed for the purchase and distribution of lumber, shingles and other forest products of the Pacific coast, is another expression of the initiative and tireless energies of Mr. Long



R. C. Long

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and his associates. The business of this corporation is rapidly expanding from year to year as the resources of the far northwest are increasingly drawn upon for lumber supply, owing to the depletion of forests in the older timber sections of the north and east. The general offices of the Long-Bell Lumber Company and its subsidiary corporations are on the eighth and ninth floors of the R. A. Long building, in quarters specially planned and constructed for their accommodation. Mr. Long's private office, with bath and barber shop attached, is a marvel of beauty, and the directors' room, with its superb furnishings, matched mahogany finish and artistic mural decorations, is visited almost daily by sight-seers desirous of inspecting the most beautiful and elegant in modern office appointments. Much of the content of this sketch is substantially an appreciative estimate given by one thoroughly familiar with the career of Mr. Long, and thus its significance and emphasis are especially pronounced.

While so unusually successful in a material way, Mr. Long has not used all his energies and talents in the accumulation of wealth and the upbuilding of great commercial and industrial organizations to the neglect of the spiritual and religious verities of life. While wonderfully successful in temporal affairs, he has not forgotten to give praise and adoration to the Ruler of all human destinies, and he has shown a high appreciation of his stewardship. He is a Christian man, orthodox in faith and consistent in practice. His local church membership is in the Independent Boulevard Christian church, or Disciples of Christ. He is the largest individual contributor to the various missionary, educational and benevolent activities of his denomination, and at the present time probably devotes as much time, thought and energy to the church and the various departments of its work, together with his own charitable and philanthropic work in a personal way, as to his business affairs. He has often said in late years that his church work and the giving of his largess to such institutions and benevolences as he considers worthy have constituted his greatest pleasure and satisfaction.

When a young man without capital and without any special training or any knowledge of the business in which he embarks goes to a small town in a new country, almost on the frontier, and begins the battle of life, the result of which is the creation of probably the largest concern in the whole country actively engaged in the lumber business, with an investment of twenty-eight million dollars; and when the development of personal worth and

ability are such as to make that man commonly acknowledged the most conspicuous representative of the fourth most important industry in the United States,—in such a man's career there must be material for useful and profitable study.

Like so many men who have become celebrated in our national history, Robert A. Long was born in the country and reared on a farm. The place of his nativity was near Shelbyville, in Shelby county, Kentucky, where he was ushered into the world on the 17th of December, 1850. He is a son of Samuel M. and Margaret K. (White) Long, the latter having been a cousin of Senator Blackburn and of former Governor Luke P. Blackburn, whose names have been conspicuous in the annals of Kentucky. As a boy Mr. Long worked on his father's farm and in the meanwhile availed himself of the advantages of the local schools, in which he gained his rudimentary education. He later attended for a period of about fifteen months a well conducted school for boys at Shelbyville. This was the extent of his early schooling. Although receiving no degree from college or university, Mr. Long is an educated man, largely through close observation and the varied experiences of a long and successful business career. In conversation he speaks with the cohesion, clarity and continuity that indicate the well disciplined mind. His addresses reveal a breadth of general knowledge and a wide range of reading and investigation. His command of English is marked by clearness and force. In social intercourse he is polished and gracious. In correspondence his diction is a marvel of brevity, conciseness and succinctness of statement. If he is ever prolix it is when he is giving examples or illustrations in order to make sure that his meaning is made clear. His ability to state his thought briefly, clearly and in words impossible of misinterpretation is a gift which he has developed to an unusual degree.

When about seventeen years of age Mr. Long clerked for several months in a store, after which he returned to the farm. His has been the nature or genius that crystallized dreams into deeds, and ambition of definite order was early manifested in the youth. The farm did not provide adequate scope for his expanding faculties. It did not promise sufficient returns for the labors put forth, nor did it furnish a spur for worthy ambition. At the age of twenty-two years, having accumulated less than seven hundred dollars, Mr. Long's dreams turned to the golden opportunities of the west, which was then rapidly receiving a large emigration from the older states. Leaving the farm, he went first to Kansas City,

where he had a few relatives and acquaintances. Borrowing a few thousand dollars of a bank of which his uncle, Churchill J. White, was cashier, he went to Columbus, Kansas, where, in partnership with two other young men, Victor B. Bell and Robert A. White, he established a lumber yard, under the name of R. A. Long & Company. Within two years Robert White died and his interest was taken by the other two members of the firm. From the beginning Mr. Long was the active manager of the business, which prospered from the first. The west was undergoing rapid development. The broad prairies were being converted into productive and well improved farms. Railroads were pushing their way into the new territory, towns were springing up, growth and development were in evidence on every side. Business was good and lumber was in demand. From the profits of their business the firm of R. A. Long & Company opened new yards as rapidly as possible. The credit of the firm was good, and with the accumulated profits, augmented by funds borrowed from the banks, the first single yard at Columbus soon proved to be the forerunner of a line of fifteen or twenty scattered around in the more promising towns of southern Kansas and southwestern Missouri. In 1884 the business was incorporated under the title of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars. The capitalization has been increased from time to time, in consonance with the expansion of the business, and its operations are now based on a capital stock of ten million dollars, with a present surplus of approximately equal amount.

Only a few months after the opening of the yard at Columbus its manager was watching with eager and somewhat impatient interest the erection of a modest three-room house in proximity thereto. The surmising and prognostications of the knowing ones were correct. The marriage was solemnized on the 16th of December, 1875, and Miss Ella Wilson became Mrs. Robert Alexander Long. She was in every way a worthy helpmeet to her hopeful, energetic husband,—good-looking, as the quaint old expression has it, and also cultured, gracious, economical and industrious. The little home became the abode of love, peace, happiness and Christian serenity and faith. The ambitious husband worked early and late, and the old axiom that "Man's work is from sun to sun" was not exemplified in his daily labors, for his regular hours of application encroached both on the dawn and the eventide darkness. It was during this happy period of the early life of the devoted couple that their

two children were born,—Sallie America, who is now the wife of Lieutenant Hayes Ellis, of the United States navy, and Miss Loula, who is internationally known as the owner, driver and lover of fine horses. Later on a more pretentious residence, at that time the finest in Columbus, succeeded the little cottage, and soon afterward came the removal to Kansas City, but both Mr. and Mrs. Long often refer to the first years of their married life when they lived in their humble home and planned together, worked together, built air castles together and dreamed of the future, as the time of their simplest, truest and fullest happiness, though the later years have also brought their gracious fruitage.

Having acquired a large grasp on the retail trade, it was but a natural step to engage in the wholesale lumber business, in 1889, and another logical step to remove the headquarters of the company, in 1891, to Kansas City, the great market center of the southwest. As business increased and profits accumulated, the company, with Mr. Long as its head and master spirit, saw another opportunity with a wide gateway inviting entrance. Without hesitation Mr. Long effected the ingress and became a manufacturer of yellow pine as well as a dealer in that product. Thus it seems a natural progress up from the little yard at Columbus through the various expanding phases of the lumber industry. At an early date large investments were made in timber lands, which, since about 1900, have advanced in value very rapidly, yielding extraordinary profits. The company, through its subsidiaries, now owns seven essentially modern mills, the last and largest having been constructed at Longville, Louisiana, in 1908. This mill controls timber of sufficient amount to permit active operation for more than fifteen years.

When Oklahoma was opened up for settlement, in 1892, the number of the company's retail yards was about doubled, and again in 1902 a system of about twenty yards was started in what was then the Indian Territory. In 1907 the panhandle country of Texas was being largely divided into small tracts for farms, thus offering an inviting field for both farmers and business men, and the Long-Bell Lumber Company established eight yards in that prosperous section, which had theretofore been looked upon as fit only for grazing purposes. As early as 1889 Mr. Long and his associates bought coal lands in Cherokee and Crawford counties, Kansas, but it was not until 1900 that active mining operations were instituted. Two or three years later mines were opened in the semi-anthracite coal fields in Arkansas. These mines are equipped with the

most improved machinery for the economical mining and handling of coal. The mining operations in the two fields have been developed into an annual capacity of six hundred thousand tons. In 1904 a one-third interest was purchased in the Weed Lumber Company, of California. The Pacific coast sales department, with offices in Seattle and Kansas City, was established in 1897. Soon after the removal to Kansas City Mr. Bell retired from active connection with the company and Mr. Long was elected president. He has been general manager from the beginning.

For a great many years it was the policy of the company to have all the managers of the retail yards meet at Kansas City once a year with Mr. Long and other general officers for the purpose of instruction, consultation and mutual helpfulness. These meetings were eventually discontinued, but in February, 1905, Mr. Long, believing that knowledge is an asset, arranged for a special trip to the mills for all the retail yard managers and a large number of invited guests, many of whom were his competitors. The journey was made in a special train of eight Pullman coaches and two dining cars, and it consumed eight days. All who were so fortunate as to be members of this excursion, so happily combining pleasure with instruction, still refer to it as being one of their happiest experiences. The first trip was so successful that it was followed by a similar one in the succeeding year, but on this occasion the membership of the party did not include outside guests, being limited to the yard managers and officers and employes of the general office, who were accompanied by their wives. At Houston and Lake Charles banquets and receptions were given to Mr. Long and his party by the members of the commercial clubs and their wives. At New Orleans Mr. Long gave a great banquet, marked by toasts, speeches and a general good time. It was on this trip that the now well known expression, "the Long-Bell family," was first used. The phrase most happily expresses the unity, harmony and comradeship that exists among the employes, as well as their loyalty to the company and their undisguised affection for him who, because of his genuine regard for each one personally and his solicitude for their moral as well as their material welfare, is regarded as the head of this great business family.

That there is a feeling of loyalty and a personal attachment of unusual strength and genuineness on the part of its employes to the head of the company has been apparent for many years. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that Mr. Long has never regarded those

under him as so many fingers with which to gather money into his coffers, but as fellow human beings whose welfare he has at heart, whose business abilities he seeks to build up, to whom his sympathies reach out, and in whose progress and prosperity he finds pleasure. His sympathies go out in kindly spoken words, the hand extended in time of need, and in the tactful endeavors made to encourage the upbuilding of the moral character and the development of the better self. When his present magnificent residence was completed the first reception and social entertainment therein was given to the heads of departments and employes of the general office. Not once or twice has he held on to those who have lost their strength and courage to fight against the demon of inebriety, even to the extent of the Keeley cure, and the subsequent provision of an environment of social and religious influences to preclude a relapse to the old habits. It is this practical sort of helpfulness, this most effective kind of charity, this extension of opportunity to those who are willing to help themselves, that has drawn to him those who are so closely and gratefully associated with him in business as to be appropriately termed a "family."

Mr. Long was actively identified with the organization of the Missouri & Kansas Association of Lumber Dealers, was a director for several years, and an active and valued factor in its discussions and work. He has been one of the leading spirits in the Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association from the time of its organization, and was its president in 1904-5. In 1909 he was elected president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and he is at the present time a director in each of these important organizations. His paper on yellow-pine stumpage, read at the New Orleans meeting of the Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in January, 1903, is a classic and is considered the best statistical information extant on the subject treated. At the Chicago meeting of the National Lumber Dealers' Association in the same year, his address on monetary affairs placed him in the front rank of lumber financiers in the entire country. At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in St. Louis, in 1904, Mr. Long made the address on behalf of the lumbermen in response to the address of welcome given by Hon. David R. Francis, president of the exposition. He was one of the five principal speakers at the first Conservation Congress, convened by President Roosevelt at the White House in 1908, the other speakers being James J. Hill, John Mitchell, William J. Bryan and Andrew Carnegie. He has deliv-

ered addresses at many important religious and church gatherings and his services in this way are in constant demand.

Mr. Long is a believer in the gospel of hard work and lives up to his creed. He is a worthy exemplar of the strenuous life. From his first entrance into the lumber business he has literally worked as hard, as long hours and as continuously as his physical powers would permit. It is only during the last two or three years that he has allowed himself any relaxation, except when on the verge of physical break-down, and then his vacations were only of sufficient duration to permit such recuperation as to enable him to continue his work. The typical business man is ordinarily thought of as being hard-headed, cold and calculating, possessing little of the sentimentality of life. Yet Mr. Long avows himself both a visionary and a sentimentalist. This simply implies that he has not so hedged himself in as to lack appreciation of those finer, truer things, those benignant ideals and those kindly actions that represent the best in the scheme of human existence. He has had nothing to lose and much to gain by maintaining such an attitude. Of him the following pertinent and consistent statement has been made: "His family, his church and his business,—in these three his whole life is centered, and for them he lives and loves and labors." The best amenities of social life make due appeal to him, and the beautiful home is a center of gracious and refined hospitality. Mr. Long has made two trips abroad, the last in 1910, when he and his family spent six months in making an automobile tour of England and the continent.

When about fourteen years of age Mr. Long became a member of the Christian church at Antioch, Shelby county, Kentucky, and he has continued a zealous and valued member of this noble religious body, known also as the Disciples of Christ, during the long intervening years. While at all times an earnest worker in the church and a generous contributor to its various activities, it was in 1901 that Mr. Long's first large donation was announced. Near the close of that year he gave a banquet to the men of the congregation in which he held membership, and after reviewing the situation of the church and picturing its needs, he concluded by making an offer of seventy thousand dollars toward the erection of a new church edifice in a more suitable location than that of the old one, whose capacity had become quite inadequate. As the old building and grounds were worth considerably more than ten thousand dollars, there would devolve upon the congregation the raising of only forty thousand dollars. Mr. Long's offer

was joyfully accepted and the beautiful new church edifice was erected at the junction of Gladstone and Independence boulevards, in Kansas City. The dedication was unique in that there was no money-raising on that occasion. Although it was expected that this building would be ample for the needs of the congregation for at least a generation, such was the almost unexampled growth in membership, especially in the Bible school, that within a half decade the new building was too small to accommodate those who thronged to it. Mr. Long then announced to the Bible school that if its members would show their interest and appreciation by maintaining an average attendance of one thousand or more for a certain number of months he would purchase the adjoining grounds and build an annex equal in dimensions to the original building, said annex to be specially designed and constructed for the Bible school, the department for training teachers and for social work. He further promised to build and equip a three-story addition at the rear and extending through to the opposite street, this addition to be devoted to a gymnasium, reading rooms, swimming pool and all other requirements of the modern institutional church. Mr. Long fulfilled his promise, and in addition presented the church with a magnificent pipe organ, costing twenty-eight thousand dollars. With possibly one or two exceptions this is the finest instrument of its kind in the United States. His total contributions to this completed church building amount to a little more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Its total cost is above three hundred thousand dollars and the edifice is the most elegant and costly of all owned by the denomination in the entire country. Indeed it is surpassed by few in any denomination, excepting those in the cathedral class.

Mr. Long's first gift, of seventy thousand dollars, introduced him to his own church in a national way, and since that time he has been known as its largest individual financial benefactor, while for several years past he has been its most prominent and best known lay member. He was president of the American Missionary Society in 1907-8 and has been president of the Brotherhood of Disciples of Christ since its organization, in 1909. He is chairman of the board of directors of the Christian Hospital Association, a director of the National Benevolent Association and president of the Christian Publishing Company. He has recently donated funds for schools and hospitals in the Philippine Islands and in Japan, and for a Young Men's Christian Association work in India. His subscriptions to

the Young Men's Christian Association building, that of the Young Women's Christian Association and to the Boys' Hotel and the Girls' Hotel, all in Kansas City, were in each instance equal to or greater than those of any other individual person with one exception. In the cause of education he has given liberal financial assistance to Bethany College, West Virginia; Transylvania University, Kentucky; Christian University, Oklahoma; Bible College of Missouri; William Woods College, Missouri; and Christian College, in the same state. Mr. Long purchased in 1909 the stock of the Christian Publishing Company for one hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars, and later expenditures, for equipment and other improvements increased this amount by fully sixty thousand dollars, and the entire stock has been transferred by him to the Christian Board of Publication, as a donation to the church at large.

Mr. Long's latest and largest single benefaction has recently been made in the donation of four hundred thousand dollars toward the erection of a modern, non-sectarian hospital in Kansas City, the same to be under the auspices and control of the National Benevolent Association of the Christian church. This donation was made contingent upon the raising of an equal amount by other subscriptions. The preliminary portion of these have been secured, thus assuring the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, one-half of which will be utilized in the purchase of grounds and the erection and equipment of buildings and the remainder as an endowment fund. It is Mr. Long's dream that when this much has been accomplished, the value of the institution and the interest of the public will be such as to justify an additional expenditure of one million, two hundred thousand dollars,—one-half contributed by himself and his family,—thus insuring a great two million dollar institution where modern science and Christian love will unite in the best service to humanity. The foregoing have all been special contributions on the part of Mr. Long. He is also a generous contributor to the regular missionary and benevolent societies of his church. His usefulness as a good citizen has not ceased with his church donations and charitable gifts. He has been actively identified with the important movements for the material advancement and civic and moral betterment of his home city. He is an active member of the Civic Federation and the Anti-Saloon League, and he is a most ardent worker in the cause of temperance and for state-wide prohibition of the liquor traffic in Missouri.

Mr. Long's political affiliation is with the Democratic party, although he refused to fol-

low Mr. Bryan in his campaign for free silver. His name has several times been brought forward prominently in connection with candidacy for the office of mayor of Kansas City, but his ambitions do not seem to extend toward any personal political preferment. He holds membership in the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos, the Kansas City Club and the Mid-day Club. He is not particularly active in these, and aside from that absolutely demanded by his business his time is spent in the serene and tranquil joys of his home and in association with his family. These home associations are of the most ideal order. Mrs. Long is an educated woman of modest, retiring ways and thorough domesticity. She cares little for what is ordinarily termed society, and has no desire for prominence in the same. Conscientiously devoted to everything good, sharing with her husband the joys of an active, well spent Christian life, she is an excellent example of the loveliness and beauty of character of mature American womanhood. Her family were from Oxford, Pennsylvania, but had resided in Kansas for nearly a decade at the time of her marriage to Mr. Long.

Mr. Long does not yet answer to the roll call of the old men. He is barely sixty, with the general appearance, elasticity of movement and vigor of a man at least a decade younger. To a friendly observer it would seem that he should probably live far beyond the psalmist's span of three score years and ten and find much pleasure in his retrospection of a long, successful life, well spent in usefulness and service,—a retrospection marred by few regrets and jeweled by many a joy of pleasant satisfaction.

GIDEON FREDERICK GALLUP.—The subject of this sketch is the proprietor of a jewelry store established more than thirty years ago, but he is concerned in so many business interests that he is essentially a man of affairs. He also has the advantage of being a descendant of a valiant line of ancestors of whom he is a worthy scion, and a sketch of himself, with a few notes of his immediate ancestors, will prove interesting to his many friends.

Gideon Frederick Gallup was born in Lawrence county, Kentucky, May 15, 1857. His ancestors on his father's side came to the American Colonies in the Mayflower in 1620. His grandfather, Gideon Gallup, was a contractor and builder and later a farmer, whose wife was a Miss Wagoner, of Belgian ancestry. The father of our subject, the late Colonel George W. Gallup, a prominent lawyer and soldier, and for many years an active and well known citizen of northeastern Kentucky, was born October 28, 1828, in Albany, New

York, where he received his early education at the public schools and later at Aurora Academy and Central College. After leaving college Colonel Gallup taught school from 1845 to 1849 in the vicinity of South Point, Ohio, studied law at Burlington, Ohio, as well as during the following year, 1850, continuing the same with the late Colonel L. T. Moore at Louisa, Kentucky. He engaged in merchandise for a time and after being admitted to the bar formed a partnership with his former preceptor, continuing in active practice until 1861, when he recruited a company of home guards which became a part of the Fourteenth Kentucky Regular Volunteer Infantry, United States Army, which he assisted in forming in September of that year. On October 10, 1861, he was mustered in as regimental quartermaster, having given his individual receipt for the entire outfit of merchandise before organizing. Later he became lieutenant colonel, then colonel, and before the close of the war was made brevet brigadier general for gallant services on the field. He served with General Garfield in eastern Kentucky and with General George Morgan at Cumberland Gap against Kirby Smith, and under the orders of General Morgan, Colonel Gallup blew up four magazines of powder and fixed ammunition and burned the large warehouse containing twenty thousand stand of arms and other munitions of war. After obstructing the enemy in every possible way he performed the perilous undertaking of joining General Morgan's forces and commanding the rear guard until they crossed the Ohio river at Greenupsburg, Kentucky. In 1863 Colonel Gallup was transferred to General Buell's command in central Kentucky and soon succeeded General Julius White in command of the division in eastern Kentucky and led the expedition into West Virginia, capturing Colonel Ferguson and a portion of his regiment, the Eighth Virginia, also Colonel French and his entire regiment of eight hundred men at Piketon, Kentucky. In 1864 Colonel Gallup was ordered to the Mississippi department and placed in command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, at Kingston, Georgia, and thereafter took part in the Atlanta campaign until the city surrendered, being in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesborough and others. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain the conduct of Colonel Gallup's regiment elicited the following order, which was read to the army from the field notes taken of the Fourteenth regiment, Kentucky Volunteers, while formed on a square on the battle ground of the pre-

vious day, June 22, 1864, on the Marietta road, Georgia:

"Headquarters Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, Army of Ohio, June 23, 1864, Marietta road. The General commanding this division desires to draw attention of divisions, brigades and regiments, officers and men of this command to the conduct, undaunted courage and bravery of this Fourteenth Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers, now assembled, Colonel George W. Gallup, his officers and men, who are now present before you, who held back and checked the advance of the enemy's attack in Marietta road in column of companies front and artillery in sections moving and deployed to left of road, three separated lines of infantry deep, one hundred yards apart. This noble regiment alone and determined met the advance, which had much superior numbers, with such effect, repulsed the head of their column, deliberately firing at less than forty yards into their forward line, before the second deployed line came up the inclined ground to where the front line of attack fell and received from the Fourteenth Regiment a second firing which struck them with terrible effect, creating a panic or confusion. The casualties left on this field today, June 23, 1864, seen by our men burying the enemy's dead; while their resistance and valor held the enemy back until our fortifications and positions were secure and artillery planted on General Hooker's right, while alone and undaunted Colonel Gallup and the Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers retired and brought their casualties with them inside our fortifications. For this noble example set, and worthy to be emulated, for such worthy conduct in the face of and against infantry and artillery of superior numbers, for this great achievement, the General commanding this division returns his thanks with his proud admiration of Colonel G. W. Gallup, his officers and the Fourteenth Regiment of soldiers.

"By order General Haskell, commander Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, Army of Ohio."

After the war Colonel Gallup returned home to Louisa, Kentucky, and resumed the practice of law, and in 1866 was a candidate for state senate on the Conservative ticket, but was defeated. Later he removed to Catlettsburg, where he continued his practice and also engaged in the lumber business. He was prominently connected with building the C. & O. Railway and secured the contract to build the Keys Creek Mining Railway, known as Big Sandy Railway, and met with severe losses in some of the specu-

lations growing out of the business. Upon the retirement of Ben Burk, whose health had failed, Colonel Gallup was appointed by President Hayes to succeed Mr. Burk as postmaster of Catlettsburg, a position he filled with singular faithfulness until the day of his death, December 31, 1880. The late William Ely wrote of him in his history of the Big Sandy Valley as follows:

"George W. Gallup was no ordinary man. Had he cultivated in the lines of literary pursuits, which he had marked out in his youth, he would have risen to literary fame. While he was a good lawyer he never liked its practice. After coming in contact with large bodies of men in the war he was ever after inclined to engage in works that required great numbers of operatives to perform the work. As Colonel in the army, so was he as employer and manager of large forces of workmen, liberal, considerate and just. He wanted his employes to fare well, although he might fail to get his money. He was an impressive speaker and sometimes could be called eloquent. He was brought out by the Democracy soon after the war as candidate for state senator. The district was Republican and Colonel Gallup was defeated, although he made a gallant fight. He never afterward acted with the party but declared himself a Republican and remained one until his death."

In 1851 Colonel Gallup married a sister of his law partner, Rebecca A. Moore, a native of Virginia and daughter of Colonel Frederick Moore, which family became prominently connected with northeast Kentucky. Three children were born to this union: Mary, who died in infancy; Harry, who died at the age of twelve, and Gideon Frederick, our subject, the only survivor. The widow and mother survives and resides in Catlettsburg.

Our subject, Gideon Frederick Gallup, was the youngest child of the family and at the age of twelve years came to Catlettsburg with his parents. He was educated principally in the military institute at Frankfort, Kentucky, became engaged in railway contracting with his father and in 1878 established his present jewelry store in Catlettsburg, which he has conducted for many years with success. He succeeded his father as postmaster of Catlettsburg, serving about two years. Later he secured a contract in the construction of a portion of the Lexington division of the C. & O. Railway and helped to complete that road.

In politics he is an Independent Republican, and has served four years as trustee of the jury fund of Boyd county. Mr. Gallup is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and the Masonic Order. On June 17, 1896, he

was married to Jeannette Thornhill Atkinson, a native of Appomattox county, Virginia, born near the surrender ground of the historical battle, the daughter of the late Robert Atkinson, a native of Buckingham county, Virginia, an extensive planter and slave owner. He served as a private in a Virginia regiment during the Civil war in the Confederate army. Mr. and Mrs. Gallup have two children: George Frederick and Lucille Frances. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in which they are active and interested, he being one of the stewards and trustees.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DAY.—Among those figures which lend dignity and honor to the bench and bar of the state of Kentucky, Benjamin Franklin Day stands conspicuous, Mt. Sterling being proud to claim the residence of this well-known gentleman. Of high attainments, progressive ideas, possessing an extraordinary power of marshalling and presenting significant facts so as to bring conviction, it is manifest that he should enjoy high prestige in the profession. That his practice is large goes without saying and no small part of it is in the Federal court. His judicial career, which was in the capacity of county judge, was of eight years' duration, beginning with 1872.

Benjamin Franklin Day is a native of Kentucky, having been born in Morgan county December 13, 1846, and he has been identified with some of the most stirring scenes of Kentucky history, as a veteran of the Civil war having been present at some of the most decisive battles of that conflict. He is the son of Archibald and Sarah (Cox) Day, the former a native of North Carolina, who died in 1897, and the latter of Montgomery county, Kentucky. This much respected lady, now attained to the age of ninety years, is at present living in Morgan county, Kentucky. She and her husband were the parents of eleven sons and daughters, seven of whom survive. Of these Mr. Day is the eldest; J. C. resides in Menifee county, Kentucky. Jefferson is a resident of Charleston, Illinois; Robert lives in Morgan county, Kentucky; Perlina is the wife of P. E. Lacey, of Charleston, Illinois; Elizabeth, whose husband was John Brown, resides in Louisville, Kentucky; and Molly is the widow of M. S. Scott, of Hartford, Indiana.

The first of the Day family to come to America was Travers Day, a Scotchman, to whose ears, when still living in "the land o' cakes" had come many alluring accounts of American opportunity. Upon crossing the seas he settled at the head of the New river in

North Carolina and there became the founder of a family which was to be well known in the Southland. The next in line to Travers Day was Mr. Day's grandfather, Daniel Day, who married Rhoda Hoskins and became the father of five children, of whom Archibald Day was one. The maternal great-grandfather, John Cox, married Bettie Terrell and they had seven children. Of these John Cox, grandfather of the immediate subject of the review, married Judah Sexton and they also had a family of seven children, of whom the subject's mother was the youngest.

Archibald Day began his independent career in Morgan county, Kentucky, where he entered land. He was in every sense the architect of his own fortunes and he became a successful farmer, departing this life when a man of no inconsiderable property.

Mr. Day spent his early years on the farm and claimed the advantages of the common schools of his native county. He then entered the private school of William Bristo, the father of Senator Bristo of Kansas and the son of Joseph Bristo, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and a Northerner. Mr. Day, who was only about fifteen years of age at the beginning of the Civil war, was a member of this school when the nation went down into the dark valley of decision. Mr. Bristo was in many respects a remarkable man and one of fine education, and he had three sons, one of whom, as above stated, is now Senator Bristo of Kansas. On account of his being from the section north of the Mason and Dixon line and of his suspected convictions, there was a good deal of bitterness directed toward him, and he found it expedient to close his school. He announced his intention of joining the Federal army, but advised his pupils to do as they believed to be right. Although so young, Mr. Day was roused to support the cause of the South and enlisted with the twenty-seventh Virginia Infantry, commanded by Colonel Gordon, with which he served one year. He was subsequently transferred to the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry and did scout and special duty under Wheeler, Morgan and Williams until the close of the war. While with the Virginia regiment he participated in the battles of Harpers Ferry, Antietam and Fredericksburg, and while in cavalry service was at Mt. Sterling, Cyathiana, Richmond, Knoxville, Saltville, Wytheville and Blue Springs.

At the close of the war Mr. Day returned to Morgan county and engaged in farming and teaching for two years, subsequently going into the mercantile business at Maytown, and in 1869 he removed to Frenchburg, Menifee

county, where he was for a time identified with the mercantile business. After the war he had zealously betaken himself to his books and quickly made up the time lost in soldiering, attacking his Blackstone as he would have done a hostile entrenchment and in 1871 he obtained a license to practice law. In 1872 he was elected county Judge of Menifee county and served two terms, or eight years, as the incumbent of this important office. In 1879 he was elected to the legislature and served for one term as a member of the state legislative body. The year 1882 marked his removal to Mt. Sterling and during his residence here he has given a single-hearted devotion to his profession, building up a large practice, much of which is in the Federal court. In 1889 he became the Democratic candidate for Congress, but was defeated. He has devoted a great deal of time and attention to land law and for the last fifteen years has dealt largely in mountain land, among his possessions being a fine farm in Montgomery county. He has always given an unfailing loyalty to the Democratic party, and is one whose allegiance is as much of deeds as of words.

On September 2, 1869, Mr. Day was united in marriage to Mary B. Greenwade. They were divorced in 1881. On the 10th day of June, 1883, he was a second time married, the lady to become his wife being Victoria S. Cassidy, born at Whitenburg, Letcher county, Kentucky, March 24, 1864. Mrs. Day is the daughter of Thomas and Louisa (Richmond) Cassidy, the former a native of Big Stone Gap, Virginia, who removed to Wolf county, Kentucky, and was there summoned to the life eternal in 1880. The mother was a native of Lee county, Virginia, and her demise occurred in Wolf county in the year 1888. Mrs. Day's grandfather, Thomas Cassidy, was a native of Ireland, who cast his fortunes with the new world and located in Maryland, near Washington, D. C., later removing to Virginia. Her maternal grandfather, Isaac Richmond, a native of England, came to the United States at the age of eighteen years and was married in Virginia to Louisa Osborn. Mr. Day has one son, Douglas L., who resides in Montgomery county, Kentucky, where he is engaged in practicing law and farming. Mr. Day and his son each stand high in Masonic circles.

GEORGE W. RIGHTER, M. D.—For the past thirty-five years Dr. George W. Righter has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession and since 1901 he has been a citizen of Cyathiana, Kentucky, where he controls a large and lucrative patronage and where he is highly respected by all who know him. In Harrison county, in the vicinity of Cyathiana,

on the 16th of March, 1844, occurred the birth of him whose name introduces this article. He is a son of John B. and Rebecca (Smith) Righter, the former of whom was born at Fairmont, West Virginia, and the latter in Harrison county, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. John Righter became the parents of five children,—Henry, who maintains his home in Missouri; George W., to whom this sketch is dedicated; Sallie, who is deceased; Molly, who is now Mrs. Fowler and who resides at Lexington, Kentucky; and Miss Jennie, a resident of Harrison county. John Righter came to Kentucky as a young man, locating in Harrison county, where was solemnized his marriage and where he was long identified with trading and farming operations. He was an eminently successful business man and was a man of prominence and influence in public affairs. In politics he accorded a stalwart allegiance to the Democratic party and he attended and gave his support to the Christian church, of which his wife was a member. The father was summoned to the life eternal in 1879, at the age of eighty years, and his cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1880, at the age of seventy-two years.

Dr. George W. Righter was reared to maturity on the home farm, in the work and management of which he early began to assist his father. His education consisted of such training as could be procured in the precinct schools during the winter months. In September, 1863, when the Civil war was at its height, he enlisted as a private in the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, in which he gave valiant service under Colonel Billy Breckinridge and General Joe Wheeler. He was a loyal Confederate and served in the Southern army until the close of the war, surrendering on the 20th of May, 1865, at Washington, Georgia, whence he returned to his home in Kentucky. Thereafter he was engaged in work upon the home farm for the ensuing five years and in 1870 he began reading medicine, under the able preceptorship of a half-brother, John Righter, at Cynthiana. In 1871 he entered the Homeopathic Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1873, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then pursued a course of medical lectures in the Pulte Medical College, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the following year located at Ruddles Mills, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he was identified with the work of his profession until 1901, in which year he removed to Cynthiana, where he has built up a large practice and where he

is recognized as a doctor of distinctive skill and broad humanitarianism.

In connection with the work of his profession, Dr. Righter is affiliated with various organizations of representative character and in a fraternal way he has passed through the circle of York Rite Masonry, holding membership in the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He has ever manifested a deep interest in his old comrades in arms and indicates the same by membership in the Confederate Veterans Association, at Lexington, Kentucky. Politically he is an ardent Democrat and while he has never aspired to public office of any kind whatever, he has nevertheless done much to advance the general welfare of the community in which he resides.

Dr. Righter has been twice married, his first union having been to Miss Mary Miller, a native of Ohio. To this marriage were born two children, one of whom is deceased. The other, Dr. T. M. Righter, is a practicing physician at Cynthiana. In November, 1909, was recorded the marriage of the Doctor to Mrs. Lucy Henry, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Mullen and a native of this county. Dr. and Mrs. Righter are devout members of the Christian church, in the various departments of which they have long been most active and interested workers.

STANLEY TEBBS PREWITT is one of Clark county's representative citizens. He is a member of the agricultural interests of the state and is bound to Clark county by the particular tie of birth within her borders. His parents, whose names were David and Elizabeth M. (Tebbs) Prewitt, were both likewise natives of Clark county, and they were the parents of three children, one other besides Mr. Prewitt of this review surviving at the present day. This sister, Sara Tebbs Prewitt, is now Mrs. D. L. Pendleton, of Winchester, Kentucky. David Prewitt was in the Confederate army during the Civil war, serving under General Morgan.

Stanley Tebbs Prewitt was reared upon the farm which he now owns. He inaugurated a happy life companionship on October 22, 1887, when was solemnized the rites which united his hand and fortunes with those of Henrietta C. Gay, daughter of James D. and Lucy Calloway Gay, and born in Clark county May 3, 1867. Their union has been further cemented by the birth of six children, four of whom are living, as follows: James D. G., David Hickman, William Winston and Henrietta C. Their home is one of the beautiful and interesting of the country homes of Clark county, an old-fashioned brick house erected

by Mr. Prewitt's maternal grandfather and namesake, Stanley F. Tebbs, previous to the Civil war. This home, about which clings a host of delightful recollections of ante-bellum days, as well as later ones, is set amid the most picturesque of surroundings.

CHARLES KERR, circuit judge of Fayette county, is deemed in high circles one of the most able and distinguished men of the state, and his appointment to his present office by Governor Willson to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Watts Parker, in March, 1911, has been a matter of general gratification. This loyal son of the state bears a wide reputation as one of the most eminent members of her legal fraternity and is justly recognized by the public generally as a firm example of clean and upright citizenship and possessing the best ideals of civic virtue.

A representative of the third generation of his family in Kentucky, Judge Kerr traces his lineage in the agnatic line back to staunch Scotch stock and on the distaff side to an old Virginia family. He was born in Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, December 27, 1863. His father, Jesse Kerr, was born in Mason county; his grandfather, Samuel Kerr, born in Pennsylvania, was an early emigrant to the Blue Grass state; and his great-grandfather was the canny Scotchman who came with four brothers to America in the early Colonial days, the five young adventurers establishing their homes in Pennsylvania. The ancestor of Mr. Kerr resided in Westmoreland county for several years and in 1800 came to Kentucky, becoming a pioneer settler in Mason county, where he purchased land and passed the residue of his life. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Younge, was born in Pennsylvania. Their son Samuel was a farmer and a lifelong resident of Mason county. He married Susan Wood, who was a native of Ohio, but came to Kentucky when a young woman. Samuel and Susan Kerr became the parents of four children,—Samuel, Jesse, Thomas and Susan. Jesse Kerr, the subject's father, was reared to the sturdy discipline of his father's farm and he early became associated in the work and management thereof. When he had attained to man's estate he inherited a portion of his father's land and engaged in farming and stock-raising in Mason county until 1880, in which year he removed to Fayette county and in the vicinity of Done-rail purchased a farm and resided upon it for a decade, at the expiration of which time the father removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he now resides. He married Elizabeth Alexander, of Mason county, a daughter of William and Mary (Terhune) Alexander,

both of whom were born and reared in Virginia, coming thence to Mason county. Jesse and Elizabeth Kerr reared five children, namely: William, Samuel, Charles, Bessie and Harry T.

Mr. Kerr received his preliminary training in the city schools and it has been said of him that "he never graduated from a literary institution or from a law college, but was trained in a better institution than either,—the school of necessity." He knew the strenuous life of the farm, to which his father removed when young Charles was in his teens, and he well knew how to "sucker" tobacco and pull a rope over the mule's back in following the corn furrows. When twenty-one years of age he began the study of law in the office of Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge and John T. Shelby, long one of the famous law firms of Lexington and Kentucky. While attacking his Blackstone with vigor, his young energies were still in part devoted to the strenuous duties of the farm. He was admitted to the bar of the state in 1886 and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Lexington, entering the law office of Beck & Thornton, a firm composed of Senator James B. Beck and Colonel R. A. Thornton. He remained in this association until after the death of Senator Beck, which occurred in 1889. Colonel Thornton took him into partnership and they were profitably and agreeably associated for eighteen years. However, since 1908 Mr. Kerr has been in practice for himself, with offices in the Security Trust Company building.

Judge Kerr is highly regarded as a lecturer on legal subjects and for two years has been a member of the faculty of the law college of the Kentucky State University, his lectures relating to the subjects of corporations and contracts. During the two years previous he delivered law lectures at Transylvania University on the same subjects.

In appreciation of Judge Kerr it has been said, "He has never held a political office, his aspirations for the main part being to achieve whatever success he might in his chosen profession. At the urgent request of his friends, he consented to become candidate for representative from Fayette county to the Kentucky legislature, but was defeated by a small vote by W. F. Klair, the present incumbent. He was born and reared a Democrat and so remained until 1896, when he joined the forces of the gold standard policies in opposition to free silver, advocated by W. J. Bryan. Mr. Kerr united himself with the Palmer and Buckner policies in 1896 and has since that time affiliated himself with the Republican



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party and has generally voted for the nominees of that party in the local and national contests. He attended the national Republican convention which nominated Taft in Chicago in June, 1908, and also served as chairman of the campaign committee of Fayette county during that campaign."

Judge Kerr's elevation to his present high office was an honor entirely unlooked for. In March, 1911, Judge Watts Parker, circuit judge of the Twenty-second judicial district, died, and Governor Willson appointed Mr. Kerr to the vacancy thus caused. A delegation composed of Lieutenant Governor Cox, Colonel John R. Allen, Attorneys Henry T. Duncan, Richard Stoll, John T. Shelby and Messrs. Leonard Cox and Ed Bassett called upon the Governor and urged Mr. Kerr's appointment and His Excellency, after careful consideration, declared that he believed him the best man for the place.

The story of the bestowal of this honor as told in the *Lexington Herald* is interesting as the record of an unusual and important event and is herewith given in this connection:

"Governor Willson's appointment of Hon. Charles Kerr to succeed Judge Watts Parker as circuit judge of this, the Twenty-second judicial district, met with the hearty approval of the members of the Fayette bar and leading citizens of the city yesterday. On every hand and on every corner were heard expressions of approval of Governor Willson's action. The committee from the Fayette Bar Association, which went to Frankfort yesterday morning to urge the appointment of Mr. Kerr, were joined by J. Ed. Bassett, president of the Fayette National Bank, and Leonard G. Cox, president of the First National Bank, who urged Governor Willson to make the appointment.

"Richard C. Stoll, whose name had been mentioned as a probable appointee, and who declined to allow Governor Willson to consider his name among the list of applicants, was spokesman for the committee. Mr. Stoll said that the committee representing the Fayette County Bar Association desired the Governor to make the appointment from the standpoint of the qualifications and capabilities of the applicant rather than from a political consideration. Mr. Stoll cited the fact that Mr. Kerr had received practically the unanimous endorsement of the Fayette bar. With the refusal of Mr. Stoll to allow his name to be considered as an applicant there were only two names for discussion. T. L. Edelen, one of the leading attorneys of Frankfort, appeared before Governor Willson in the interest of Hon. Samuel M. Wilson, the

only other applicant. Governor Willson said that he knew of no young lawyer in the state who possessed better qualifications necessary to make an efficient jurist than Mr. Wilson. The Governor said that Congressman-elect Caleb Powers, whom Mr. Wilson defended in his trial at Georgetown for complicity in the murder of Governor William Goebel, had come all the way from his home in the mountains to meet the Governor in Louisville to use his influence to obtain the appointment of Mr. Wilson. The Governor said that notwithstanding the high regard he entertained for Mr. Wilson he thought he ought to make the selection from his own party. In regard to Mr. Kerr, the Governor said that it was an exceptional thing for a man to receive practically the unanimous endorsement of the bar of which he was a member and that so far as was his experience in making appointments he had never known the conditions of yesterday to exist before."

Many enthusiastic comments were made on the appointment, Commonwealth Attorney John R. Allen remarking as follows:

"The appointment of Charles Kerr is very acceptable to the bar of Fayette county and meets with the general approval and commendation of the public. He is recognized in the profession as a sound and safe lawyer, clear in thought and logical in his mental processes, well equipped in point of legal learning, and patient and careful in his study and investigation of questions submitted for his counsel. While his experience in the practice has not been as large as could be desired in a judge, I am satisfied that with his clear conceptions of the fundamental principles of the law, united with his studious habits, he will soon be able to handle with ability and satisfaction the business of the court and establish for himself a reputation as an efficient and capable judge. In addition to these legal attainments, Mr. Kerr has a quiet mental poise and calm, so necessary to a judicial temperament, that will enable him to weigh impartially both sides of every question and to search without prejudice or bias a correct and just conclusion."

Mr. T. T. Forman, when he was asked what he thought of Mr. Kerr's appointment, replied:

"My estimate of Charles Kerr, after more than twenty years of reasonably close acquaintance with him, is that he possesses the needful qualities of head and heart to make a good judge. So far as I know he has never been tied to or allied with any 'special interests,' and if this be true it is fair to assume he will be free from any conscious or unconscious 'leanings' such as not infrequently mar

the record of an upright judge, who by reason of previous professional training in representing such 'interests' is unconsciously influenced and so develops into a 'one-sided' rather than a well-rounded judicial figure. Mr. Kerr is deliberate and weighs things. He is modest and free from pride of opinion and will listen to sound arguments. He is a man of spotless integrity and high sense of honor. He has very considerable legal training and what is better, the disposition and industry to keep on learning the law.

"In the trial of cases, I do not believe he will ever know any man. The cordial, in fact the practically unanimous endorsement of Mr. Kerr by the Lexington bar is the highest possible evidence that they believe his eminent fitness for the place, and I feel confident, if his life and health be spared, his course on the bench will be such as will not only maintain, but increase that respect, confidence and esteem."

In 1886 Judge Kerr was united in marriage to Miss Linda Payne, who was born and reared in Lexington and who is a daughter of John B. and Ellen Douglas (Woolley) Payne, both of whom are now deceased. She is a granddaughter of Judge A. K. Woolley, one of the most distinguished jurists of Kentucky, and a great-granddaughter on her mother's side of Robert Wickliffe, one of the most distinguished land lawyers of Kentucky. She is descended through her maternal and paternal ancestors from the Howards of Virginia, General John Howard, of Revolutionary fame, being a common ancestor. Judge and Mrs. Kerr have a son and a daughter,—Charles and Margaret Howard.

Fraternally Judge Kerr has passed through the circle of York Rite Masonry, holding membership in Lexington Lodge, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, and Webb Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templars. He belongs to the Baptist church and his wife is a member of the Episcopal church. Their home is one of the attractive abodes of the city,—cultured, refined and hospitable.

JAMES D. MIDDELTON.—Among the best known and most highly esteemed of the citizens of Shelbyville is James D. Middleton, cashier of the Farmers' & Traders' Bank. He is an excellent as well as a leading citizen, has been a life-long resident of the county and comes from one of the representative pioneer families of this section of the state. He was born September 10, 1848, at Cross Keys, Shelby county, his parents being Adam and Mary F. (Willis) Middleton. He received his early education in the district schools, and left the home roof at the age of twenty-one,

coming to Shelbyville, where he has ever since made his home and where he has become a leading figure in the financial affairs of the community. His first position after entering upon his independent existence was as bookkeeper and clerk for J. A. Middleton & Swearingen, in their general store, and in such capacity he continued for some years. His identification with the bank dates from 1876, when he accepted the position of bookkeeper and in due time his faithfulness and efficiency were recognized by his elevation to the cashiership in January, 1902. He is also a stockholder in the bank. A Democrat in political conviction, he takes in politics only the interest of the intelligent voter, as he prefers the quieter walks of life and has never been troubled by any latent ambition to dabble in public affairs. He is public-spirited and ever ready to give his hand to the altruistic causes.

Mr. Middleton established a household of his own when, on the 19th day of October, 1893, he was united in marriage to Maud Hastings, a daughter of John T. and Mary (Lancaster) Hastings, the former a Shelbyville merchant, now retired. The Hastings family is well and favorably known in this section. Mr. and Mrs. Middleton have no children, but their home is the center of a gracious hospitality. Both the subject and his wife are interested in the affairs of the Baptist church, to which they give hearty support.

The Middleton family of which the subject is a scion lived in the early days in both Virginia and Pennsylvania, and it was from the latter state that Adam Middleton came to the Blue Grass state more than a century ago. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Fulton and their descendants are numerous. Adam and Mary located in Shelby county and became hosts of the famous hostelry of stage coach days,—the Cross Keys House,—the name coming from the painted sign, which represented a bunch of keys hanging crossed upon a post. A part of that ancient structure is still standing and has been built into the present inn of that name. In addition to providing creature comforts for man and beast Adam engaged in blacksmithing, and being industrious and a good manager, he became the possessor of a comfortable competence. The major part of his holdings consisted in a large farm on the state pike. He was a Democrat and interested in the issues of the hour, but like the subject, his grandson, his ambitions did not lie in the line of office seeking. He died in 1834, the father of ten children, of whom more extended mention is made in the biographical sketch of Mr. John

T. Middleton, on other pages of this work. There were two of his sons, Adam and Robert, by name, the former of whom is Mr. Middleton's father, who were particularly devoted to one another and who remained as closely associated as possible throughout the course of their lives. They married sisters, Robert's wife being Letitia Willis, and she and her sister Mary, previously mentioned, were daughters of Pearson and Elizabeth Willis, agricultural people of this district, whose memories are held in great honor. Children were born to Adam and Robert and their families were reared beneath the same roof; ate at the same table; conned their lessons together; and received their spiritual enlightenment together at the Baptist church, not far away from their home. Those were happy, care-free days, and there was a goodly company of young people, for Adam had eleven children and Robert eight, which by simple arithmetic is found to make nineteen. At the present day five of the children of Adam survive, namely: John T., president of the Peoples Bank & Trust Company; Mary E., wife of C. S. Weakley; James D., our subject; Price W., and Jennie V., who still resides upon the old homestead, which is the home also of several of her Uncle Robert's children. The father of Mr. Middleton survived until 1890 and his mother until 1896.

Throughout the years Mr. Middleton has remained faithful to the Baptist church and both he and his wife play a valuable part in its affairs. They are identified with the best social activities of the place. He is interested in all that tends toward development and progress, and taking him "all in all" is a valuable member of society.

JOHN W. VREELAND, like his brothers, is connected with the newspaper business, having made a great success of it in connection with the "Farm and Home Journal" of Louisville, of which he is president, general manager and publisher. He has for many years been a moving force in every line of business with which he has been connected, the value of his opinions being widely recognized and their adoption followed by gratifying results. When he took charge of the paper he made progress a working force in the conduct of the journal. He familiarized himself with the business in every detail and has been not merely a follower of advancement in the field of newspaper publication, but a pioneer in inaugurating new methods and in meeting the wants of the public in this direction.

Mr. Vreeland was born in Washington county, Kentucky, the son of Charles Elmer and Ida Belle (Quint) Vreeland, natives of

Louisville, Kentucky. The paternal grandfather, George W. Vreeland and the maternal grandfather Alden B. Quint, were both among the best known steamboat captains on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers in early days, each commanding some of the largest and fastest boats on the rivers. Charles Elmer Vreeland was born in 1838, serving during the Civil war as a captain in General John Morgan's command and afterward became engaged in merchandising in Washington county, Kentucky, and operated stores at Maude and at Bloomfield at the same time. In 1876 he removed to Dallas, Texas, where he spent eight years, and then went north to Colorado, where he owned a ranch on which he remained for two years. Mr. Vreeland changed location again by returning to Kentucky and engaging in merchandising at Glasgow for two years, making his final removal at the end of that time and settling in Louisville, where he was engaged in business for many years.

John W. Vreeland received his education in the public schools and came to Louisville in 1887 and became connected with the "Farm and Home Journal" as advertising manager. This was merely a starter, as a man of Mr. Vreeland's energetic and enterprising spirit could never be otherwise than a leader. Thus he passed from one position to another until he became the owner and publisher of the paper, which is one of the leading publications of its kind in the South, with a weekly circulation of fourteen thousand copies. He has seen its circulation increase and its sphere of influence keep pace accordingly and has followed whatever he believed to be to its best interests, making the paper the champion of every plan and measure which works for general improvement and upbuilding.

Mr. Vreeland would be a successful man had his efforts extended no further than his journalistic interests, but this represents but a portion of his business. One of the strongest evidences of public-spirited citizenship is the interest which the individual takes in politics. Mr. Vreeland has kept thoroughly informed upon the issues of the day and also has given earnest support to those which his judgment and careful consideration endorse. He was state central committeeman from the Fifth district from 1907 to 1910, and in 1909 was appointed city gas inspector of Louisville by Mayor Head, a position he still holds. From 1901 to 1905 he was a member of the Board of Public Works of the city of Louisville under Mayor Charles F. Grainger. He was the originator of the movement to place in Cherokee Park a monument to General John B. Castleman, which movement is an

assured success, the popular subscription being almost complete. He is especially well qualified for the duties which devolve upon him, owing to his connection with and comprehensive understanding of the commercial and industrial interests of the country, and through his journalistic interests he has been a close student of the signs of the times, and speaking many a word through the columns of his paper that has been a direct and effective force in molding public thought and action.

Mr. Vreeland married Lottie B. Trigg, the daughter of Colonel H. C. Trigg, a capitalist of Glasgow, Kentucky.

MAJOR WILLIAM C. ASH.—Persistence and energy, as coupled with integrity of purpose, are the factors which conserve success and make it consistent. To the larger and surer vision there is no such thing as luck. Through his own well applied endeavors William C. Ash made the most of opportunity and in addition to other property, has a beautiful and substantial residence a short distance north of Shelbyville, the same being located in the midst of spacious and artistically arranged grounds. He is a director and vice president of the Peoples Bank and Trust Company, at Shelbyville, and has a splendid farm of three hundred and fifteen acres on Mulberry creek in Shelby county, this state.

William Clark Ash was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, near Bloomfield, the date of his nativity being the 18th of August, 1840. He is a son of Rev. Vincent and Mary A. (Downs) Ash, the former of whom was a son of John and Elizabeth (Clark) Ash, all natives of Kentucky. The parents of John Ash and one of his brothers and his wife were killed by Indians in Nelson county in the early pioneer days, as recorded in the old histories. At the same time John's brother George was captured by the savages and he lived with them for several years. As the result of a treaty between the government and the Indians he was finally allowed to go free and thereafter he spent a number of years in tilling a tract of land granted him by the government, the same being located near Carlton at the mouth of the Kentucky river. His demise occurred on that farm and it is still owned by his descendants. John Ash, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, passed his entire life in Nelson county, where he was the owner of extensive tracts of land and a large number of slaves. He was summoned to the life eternal during the Civil war, having attained to the advanced age of seventy-five years, his death having been in large measure due to the war. Jack Ash, another brother of John Ash, was like-

wise a lifelong resident of Nelson county, and two creeks in that vicinity were named in honor of the brothers,—Jack's creek and Ash creek. John Ash was twice married, his second wife being Sarah Sawlsberry, and his wife Elizabeth Clark, was a relative of the wife of President Taylor. Clark Station, in Jefferson county, was named in honor of Elizabeth Clark's nephew, Randall Clark. John Ash had eight children, concerning whom the following brief data are here recorded,—William was a prominent attorney and judge at New Orleans, Louisiana, where he died in 1840; George passed away in 1892 on his farm in Jefferson county; John, Jr., lived and died on the old homestead near Bloomfield, Nelson county, this state; Hall was a skilled physician and surgeon and he served with efficiency as such in the Mexican war. He died at Memphis, Tennessee; Sarah Ann married Wesley Downs and resided near the old homestead; Nancy became the wife of Wilson Downs and lived in Nelson county until called to the life eternal; Arabella married John McGee, who was a descendant of Patrick Henry and who was a prominent farmer in Spencer county; and Rev. Vincent Ash was the father of William C. Ash, of this review.

Rev. Vincent Ash was a minister of the Missionary Baptist church and served as such in various circuits in central Kentucky, Van Buren, Anderson county, having been his home for a number of years. In 1861 he was elected to represent Anderson county in the state legislature, but at the outbreak of the Civil war he entered the Confederate service as a member of General Morgan's command, as did also his sons John R. and Charles H. Rev. Ash was chaplain of his regiment and he was a valiant fighter too. He was finally captured in Kentucky and sent to Johnson's Island, at Sandusky, Ohio, where he succumbed to the rigorous treatment and died in 1865. Lieutenant John R. Ash was killed by the home guards toward the close of the war and Charles H. Ash served throughout the war except for one year, which he spent as a prisoner in Camp Morton at Indianapolis, Indiana. Subsequently he became a prominent farmer in the vicinity of Van Buren, Anderson county, where he passed the residue of his life, his demise having occurred in October, 1908. Mary A. (Downs) Ash, wife of the Rev. Ash, survived her honored husband for nearly a quarter of a century and she was summoned to the great beyond in 1890. To Rev. and Mrs. Ash were born the following children:—Lieutenant John R. and Charles, previously mentioned; Benjamin W. was a farmer by occupation and he was

sheriff of Anderson county for several terms; he died in 1892; Lydia E., who became the wife of John S. Hedden, lived and died, in 1897, in Spencer county, Kentucky; Mary Frances died at the youthful age of eighteen years; William Clark, is the immediate subject of this review; and George V. Mrs. Ash, wife of Rev. Ash, was a daughter of Benjamin Downs, who was reared in the state of Kentucky, in Nelson county, whither he came in an early day. He was a farmer and distiller by occupation and was the owner of considerable valuable property and a great number of slaves at the time of his death, in 1852, at the venerable age of eighty-five years. His wife, whose maiden name was Lydia Willson, was likewise a native of Maryland, and she survived her husband for a number of years, dying at a ripe old age.

On the old homestead farm in Nelson county William Clark Ash passed his boyhood and youth and his preliminary educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the district schools, which he attended during the winter terms. After his father's death, in 1865, as already noted, he removed with his mother to Anderson county, remaining with her during the remainder of her life. He purchased the old homestead and at one time was the owner of some seven hundred acres of most arable land in Anderson county. He was a merchant at Van Buren for a number of years and has been interested, more or less, in mercantile affairs for the past forty-three years. He came to Shelbyville in 1893 and since 1900 he has successfully conducted a clothing store in this place. He also purchased a fine farm on Mulberry creek, the same comprising three hundred and fifteen acres, to which he gave an active supervision while in the store. At the present time, in 1911, he has one store at Clark Station, Jefferson county, and is interested in various financial enterprises of broad scope and importance. He is a director and vice-president of the Peoples Bank and Trust Company at Shelbyville, and in his political convictions he is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies promulgated by Jefferson, although he has never been an active participant in public affairs, preferring to give his undivided attention to his extensive business dealings.

On the 5th of October, 1868, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ash to Miss Sally Green, who was born, reared and educated in Nelson county and who was summoned to eternal rest in 1904, after a period of thirty-six years of blissful married life. There were no children born to this union, but Mrs. Ash's

niece, Henrietta Shields, has lived with the family during practically her entire life. She is now the wife of Edward Gfroerer and they reside with Mr. Ash. Mr. and Mrs. Gfroerer have one son, William Edward, who was born on the 24th of September, 1909. Mrs. Ash was a woman of wondrously sweet personality and she was highly esteemed and deeply beloved by all who came within the sphere of her gracious influence.

Mr. Ash resides in his beautiful home on Snow Hill, a short distance north of Shelbyville. This residence, which is modern and attractive in every detail, is built on a tract of thirty acres of ground and here is dispensed that splendid hospitality for which southern homes are so noted. Mr. Ash has been affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order for the past forty years and he has been honored with many important offices in the organization. He is a thoroughly practical business man, has been successful in his various undertakings and is widely renowned for his honorable and straightforward methods. Because of his affable manners, genial disposition and genuine worth he has won and retains a host of warm personal friends. In religious matters he is an agnostic, and he is a man of broad and effective philanthropic tendencies.

CHARLES W. DURHAM.—Among the representative agriculturists of Nicholas county, Kentucky, is Charles W. Durham, who was born and reared on the fine estate which now represents his home, the date of his birth being September 7, 1841. His parents were John B. and Jane (Wilson) Durham, the former a native of Boyle county, Kentucky, where he was born on the 9th of March, 1818, and the latter of whom was born in Nicholas county in 1817. Mr. and Mrs. Durham became the parents of six children, three of whom are living, namely,—Charles W., of this sketch; William, a resident of Nicholas county; and Emma W., who is the wife of Henry Graves, of Winchester, Kentucky. The paternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this review was Benjamin Durham and he married Margaret Robertson. They were Virginians by birth and came to Boyle county, Kentucky, about the year 1800. John B. Durham was reared to maturity in Boyle county and in 1840 he came to Nicholas county, where his marriage was solemnized in December of that year. He was one of ten children, one of whom survives,—Milton Durham, who was comptroller of currency during Cleveland's first term and who is an ex-congressman, maintaining his home in the city of Lexington, Kentucky. John B. Durham was a Democrat

in his political proclivities and he and his wife held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South. John B. Durham was summoned to the life eternal on the 5th of March, 1904, his wife having passed away in 1886. Mrs. Durham was a daughter of Charles Wilson, who married a Mrs. Boyd, a native of Virginia, whence she came to Nicholas county, Kentucky, about 1800. She was a widow with two children and she settled on a farm some two miles distant from Moorfield, on which estate William Durham, a brother of the subject of this review, now resides. Shortly after his marriage the land speculators took the farm away from Mr. Wilson on account of a faulty title and he was forced to repurchase it, after which he was given a deed to the place.

Charles W. Durham, the immediate subject of this review, was reared to the invigorating discipline of the home farm and he received his educational training in the county schools and in the Kentucky Wesleyan College at Millersburg, attending that institution for a period of two years, at the expiration of which, in September, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army, as a member of Company D, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Breckinridge's regiment, General Morgan's command. He was with Morgan until he started on his Ohio raid, at which time he was sent south to follow Sherman in his march to the sea. He was a most gallant and faithful soldier and continued in service until the close of the war, when he was paroled at Washington, Georgia, in April, 1865. After returning home he engaged in farming on a small estate of fifty-six acres, adjoining his present farm. In 1871 he established his home on the old farmstead on which he was born and reared and here he and his son operate one hundred and sixty-two acres of most arable land, devoted to diversified agriculture. In connection with his farming pursuits he has financial interests of broad scope and importance, being president of the bank of Moorfield and a director of the Hurst Home Insurance Company. Mr. Durham retains a deep and abiding interest in his old comrades in arms and signifies the same by membership in the United Confederate Veterans Association. He is also affiliated with B. F. Reynolds Lodge, No. 443, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, at Moorfield, and in politics he accords a stalwart allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party. He and his wife are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at Moorfield, in which he is a member of the board of trustees, and district and recording steward. He is likewise secretary and treasurer of the Sunday-school. Mr. Durham is a man of fine mental

endowments and broad human sympathy and it may be said of him that the list of his personal friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. He holds a secure vantage ground in popular confidence and esteem and he has done much to advance the general welfare of the community.

Mr. Durham has been twice married, his first union having been with Sallie Wingate, who was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, and who died in 1874, at the age of twenty-eight years. The ceremony was solemnized on the 8th of January, 1868, and to this union were born three children, all of whom are deceased. They were William, Albert and Nannie. The oldest son died leaving no issue; Albert was united in marriage to Anna Laura McCain December 27, 1897, and he died December 14, 1907; Nannie was married to Oscar Evans October 9, 1891, and died in November, 1901. She left two daughters, Mary D. and Wingate C. Evans, who are now living near Bethel, in Bath county, Kentucky.

On the 14th of February, 1877, Mr. Durham was united in marriage to Miss Eva M. Dickey, who was born in Fleming county, this state, in November, 1847, and who is a daughter of William and Malinda (Quinn) Dickey. Mr. and Mrs. Durham became the parents of four children, two of whom are living, namely,—John, who married Miss Susan Gregory, remains at the parental home: He has three children, Louisa L., Charles and Harland B. Charles is engaged in farming at Twin Falls, Idaho. He was united in marriage to Susie Wingate January 16, 1908, at her home near Danville, Kentucky. Charles and Susie Durham are the parents of one son, born October 21, 1910, Jack Garnett.

COLONEL WILLIAM D. PICKETT.—Though born in a more southern state, Colonel William D. Pickett was reared and educated and spent the earlier years of his life in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, and is among those who earned an honorable record both in the arts of peace as well as in war. He was an active participant and established a laudable reputation in the events of two wars. For about twenty-five years as a civil engineer he was actively engaged in the construction of the railway systems of Kentucky and Tennessee; afterward he was for twenty-five years closely identified with the early settlement and development of one of the northwestern states; and now, in the golden twilight of a long, somewhat eventful, but honorable career, though still a citizen of the state of Wyoming, is spending his declining years among the friends and kindred of his youth. Colonel



William D. Pickett

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Pickett was born in the famous Tennessee River Valley of Alabama, near Huntsville, on October 2, 1827, of substantial Virginia stock. His grandfather, Colonel Martin Pickett, of Fauquier county, Virginia, had been long a resident of that county, a prosperous merchant and land owner and had served as a soldier in the Continental army. Two of his brothers, John and Reuben, were at that date distinguished Baptist ministers. His third brother, George Pickett, was a prosperous merchant of Richmond, Virginia, and the grandfather of Major General George E. Pickett, whose division achieved imperishable fame at Gettysburg. Martin Pickett's wife was a Miss Blackwell, several of whose brothers were officers in the Continental army.

Martin Pickett left a large family of sons and daughters, all born in Warrenton, Virginia, among them the father of the subject of this sketch, George Blackwell Pickett. About 1818 he intermarried with Miss Courtney Heron, of Richmond, Virginia, the daughter of James Heron, a native of Scotland, who settled in that city at an early day and afterwards became a prominent merchant. John E. Heron, a brother of Courtney Heron Pickett, was a midshipman of the U. S. navy during the war of 1812, subsequently serving as a captain of the Merchant Marine service for a number of years. After his retirement from that service he purchased a plantation in Hardeman county, Tennessee, near Bolivar, where he became a cotton planter. During a visit to his friend, Walter Dun, living near Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky, he became ill and died in 1832.

About 1825 George B. Pickett and family, in company with a younger brother, Steptoe Pickett and family, migrated to Limestone county, Alabama, locating near Huntsville, making the long journey with their servants over the mountains on the only means of locomotion in those days, mules and "dead axe" wagons. After engaging in cotton planting for several years and after the birth of their youngest child, William Douglas, George B. Pickett and family moved to the vicinity of Nashville, Tennessee, where he engaged in farming until his death, in 1829.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Courtney Pickett, with her servants, joined her brother, John E. Heron, at his plantation in Hardeman county and jointly engaged in cotton planting until five years after his death, or until 1837. She then, for the purpose of a more complete education of her children and on the advice of her friend, Walter Dun, formerly of Virginia, but then of Fayette county,

Kentucky, disposed of her interests in Tennessee and removed to the Blue Grass region of Kentucky. After spending several years near the schools of Richmond, Kentucky, and in Fayette county, she established a residence in Lexington for the advantages of educating her boys at Transylvania University. Here she resided until her death, in 1865. She reared five children—(Martin, the eldest, having died in infancy); Sarah T., who married Isaac W. Scott, died in 1900, aged seventy-nine, without living children; James, who died in 1845, was twenty-three years of age; Anne B. (who never married) died in 1906, aged eighty-two years; George B., of Los Angeles, California, who served with honor throughout the Civil war, attaining the rank of major of engineers of the C. S. Army, is now in his eighty-sixth year; and William Douglas, the subject of this sketch.

In the fall of 1846 William D. Pickett joined a party of land surveyors, of which his friend, I. W. Scott, was a compassman or chief, and during the fall and winter, as fore-chainman, assisted in surveying the lands of Peters Colony, located in Denton and Collin counties, Texas, now the seat of a dense population. In January, 1847, just before the battle of Buena Vista, the tocsin of war sounded for volunteers for the Mexican war. Young Pickett dropped his chain, deserted his friend, Ike Scott, and enlisted for twelve months in Captain William Fitzhugh's company of mounted volunteers or rangers, from February 2, 1847, to February 2, 1848. By the time this company was fully equipped, information came of the routing of Santa Anna's army at Buena Vista by the American army under General Zachary Taylor, and that he needed no help. Fitzhugh's company of one hundred men was then assigned to protect from the depredations of the Comanche and other hostile Indians that part of the frontier lying between Preston, a trading post on the Red River, and a point on the south fork of the Trinity River, where was afterwards established Fort Worth, now a considerable city of that name, a front of about one hundred miles in extent.

The regiment to which Fitzhugh's company was assigned (understood at that time to be commanded by Colonel Jack Hays) never assembled as a regiment, and on the muster rolls at Washington it is known as Bell's regiment, afterward the Governor of Texas. This company served the twelve months of its enlistment in protecting the above described portion of the frontier between Red River and the South Fork of the Trinity against the incursion of the nomad tribe of Comanches and

the several tribes occupying the then Kansas territory. The Comanches of that date were the "bosses" of the southwestern plains, occupying the high plateaus of that part of Texas between the frontier and the Rio Grande and New Mexico. They were a nomad tribe, following the buffalo and other wild animals for a subsistence, and dominated all Indian tribes in their vicinity, as did in after years (1873 to 1876) the great Sioux nation on the northwestern frontier, as will be noted farther along in this sketch. They were unlike the Sioux in one respect; they were splendid horsemen. Neither the Sioux or any of the northwestern tribes were good horsemen. They would not own a "bucking" horse very long. The Comanches being a "plains" Indian, in battle fought from horseback. One of their feats was to "circle" their enemy, drop to the offside of their ponies, hang by their left leg over the horn of their saddle and fire from under their pony's neck. In those days they were the terror of the red man and the dread of the white man. This tribe, however, was not so aggressive as the Kickapoo, Kechies and other tribes then occupying Kansas territory, as they had swept the herds of buffalo from the frontier and kept them far out on the western plains and were not so much in contact with the whites. The Kansas Indians above named were very active and aggressive during the Mexican war. They would spend the summers in large bands near the frontier south of the Red River, kill deer and other game, save the pelts and in the late fall would return with their ponies well packed with these pelts. When within a week's march of Red River the bucks would hide in the brush and by the time their squaws and old men had crossed Red River, they would make a dash into the nearest white settlements on a horse-stealing raid, killing and scalping every one in their path and then would disappear into the trackless plains to the west with their plunder.

It was against such depredations as those described above the rangers were most active in preventing, a systematic line of scouts being, at all times, on the move, involving a great deal of hard riding, many hardships and at times plenty of fighting. The supplies for this company were hauled about five hundred miles from Fort Smith on the Arkansas River. The rations were scant; flour, mess pork ("sour-belly"), coffee and sugar. There, however, was an abundance of white-tail deer and in the fall in the river bottoms an abundance of wild turkeys and the prairies near water courses were alive with wild geese and ducks,

on the annual migration from the north. An abundance of wild honey was to be found in the river bottoms and those "messes" that had expert "bee-hunters" did not suffer for the sweets of life. The buffalo had been driven back from the white frontier, but the prairies were strewn with their bones. In addition to all the game on which the rangers partly subsisted "mustangs" or wild horses were very abundant on the almost illimitable prairies to the west of the range line established. A band of from one hundred to two hundred were to be seen in riding ten miles in any direction under control of a few stallions, which were always on the lookout, so that it was almost impossible to approach near them, in the open. They were small in stature, clean limbed and of great endurance. The rangers soon found out that in order to lasso one it was almost necessary to kill a good horse for the mustang, that were never of any service, as it was impossible to tame them. Even a young colt reared in captivity was of no use for the same reason. The hides made first-class lariats when properly prepared. Their origin is a mere matter of speculation and they have long since disappeared from the southwestern plains.

The composition of this company of one hundred men is worthy of more than a passing notice. Coming mostly from the southern states, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, they drifted generally, first into southern Indiana, from there to the Illinois frontier, thence to the Missouri frontier. There they branched off and graduated in all the mysteries of the Santa Fe trail, which they followed either as employees or as escorts to the "bull trains," which were then the only means of transporting the considerable trade going on, between Independence, Missouri, and New Mexico, and thence into Old Mexico. Then another change brought them to the frontier of Texas.

Clad in buckskin or, for want of it, in ordinary dress, with the trousers decorated with buckskin patches on the seat, knees or other parts exposed to the wear and tear of the dense chapparal thickets, then everywhere in evidence, and with coonskin head-gear, these rangers presented a most extraordinary spectacle to a boy just from the "States," and when put through military evolutions, as they were a few times during the year, they rivaled if they did not surpass in grotesqueness the spectacular exhibition as given on the modern stage of "Falstaff's famous men in buckram."

But beneath that rough exterior there beat brave, manly and kindly hearts that were

exhibited whenever tested; whilst their fearless courage in dealing with savages and outlaws made the name of "Texas Ranger" a terror to the wild Indians of the plains as well as to the no less savage Mexican outlaws of the Rio Grande. They were in fact and par excellence the "rough riders" of that day. What is more extraordinary is the fact that during their twelve months' service young Pickett did not see or hear of a single bottle of whiskey among those one hundred men.

After his discharge from the army, February 2, 1848, young Pickett returned to the home of his mother in Lexington, Kentucky, spending the next winter in a telegraph office and becoming a competent operator. In the spring of 1849 he commenced the profession of civil engineer as rodman and then as assistant engineer to Mr. Sylvester Welch, chief engineer in the reconstruction of the road from Lexington to Frankfort, about twenty-nine miles. This road was the first railroad built west of the Alleghany Mountains, having been in operation since about 1835. The work consisted in re-laying the track with a fifty-six pound T-rail and building a new grade of five and one-quarter miles into Frankfort, Kentucky. On the completion of this work he went with Mr. Welch to assist in the surveys and construction of the railroad from Covington to Lexington via Falmouth, of which road he had been appointed chief engineer. After the surveys and location of the first twenty miles, he superintended its construction for nearly two years, when he was appointed principal assistant engineer of the Lexington & Danville Railroad, under Julius W. Adams, chief engineer. On the partial collapse of the finances of the company, about January 1, 1854, Mr. Pickett's services were transferred to the Cairo & Fulton Railroad of Arkansas, and he spent the year 1854 under Captain J. S. Williams, chief engineer, in making the surveys and approximate location of that road between Little Rock, Arkansas, and a point on the Texas lines, now the site of the present city of Texarkana, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles.

In the winter of 1854-5 he studied analytical chemistry in the laboratory of Dr. Robert Peter, then chemist of the Geological Survey of Kentucky. Early in 1855 he was appointed principal assistant engineer by Julius W. Adams, chief engineer of the Memphis & Ohio Railroad, and made the surveys and location of that line from Brownsville, Tennessee, through Paris, Tennessee, to a point on the Tennessee river near the mouth of Sandy river, a distance of about ninety-five miles.

In 1856, on the resignation of Mr. Adams, he was appointed chief engineer to succeed him. He remained in charge of the construction of that road until its completion to Paris, Tennessee, in 1859, and afterward until the clouds of war gradually overspread the country in 1860.

In 1861, at his home in Memphis, Tennessee, Mr. Pickett raised a company of engineer troops which were mustered into the service of the state of Tennessee. Soon afterward he was commissioned by Governor I. G. Harris a senior captain of engineers of the state army and was transferred to the staff of Major General Pillow. In this capacity it fell to his lot to design and supervise the construction of all water batteries at Fort Harris (six miles above Memphis), Randolph and Columbus, Kentucky, which fully commanded the channel of the Mississippi at those points. After finishing the defenses at Columbus, Kentucky, he accepted a transfer to the staff of Major General Hardee, then in command of "the Army of Central Kentucky" at Bowling Green, Kentucky, reporting for duty on the 4th of January, 1862. He remained on the staff of this distinguished officer from that date to the surrender of the army of General Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina on April 26, 1865, passing through all the grades of rank and was paroled as colonel and inspector-general of Hardee's corps. His intimate association with Lieutenant General Hardee for nearly four years led the Tennessee Historical Society to ask Colonel Pickett to write a sketch of the military career and personal record of this distinguished soldier for publication and preservation in the archives of that society. His reply of date of May 20, 1910, has proved one of the most concise and interesting accounts given of the many important engagements in which that General took part. This sketch gives many details and incidents of those engagements not heretofore published.

During the time of Colonel Pickett's service with General Hardee he was an active participant in all the battles of that corps—Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro and Missionary Ridge; took part in all the movements and engagements with Sherman's army on the Atlanta campaign and all the battles around Atlanta resulting in its evacuation by General Hood on September 1, 1864. He was then transferred with Lieutenant General Hardee to his new department, with headquarters at Charleston, South Carolina. He was also an active participant in the siege of Savannah,

and its subsequent evacuation without the loss of a single light battery. He was then a participant of the movements leading up to the final evacuation of Charleston and Fort Sumter, on February 13, 1865, and the subsequent march of Hardee's small army to a junction with General Johnston's army in North Carolina, the surrender of that army taking place on the 26th of April, 1865.

As soon as the railroads were partially repaired, Colonel Pickett made his way to his old home in Memphis, Tennessee. After spending a few weeks with friends in that vicinity, he made his way to Lexington, Kentucky, and visited his mother and sisters and old friends whom he had not met since the advent of General Bragg's army into central Kentucky in 1862. Tempted by the high price of cotton about that date (30 cents per pound) during the season of 1866 he engaged in cotton planting, renting with a partner a plantation in the famous Yazoo Delta. It was not a lucky venture. A periodic flood came down the Mississippi River, poured through the noted "Yazoo Pass" that had been "cut through" during the Civil war, flooded the entire Delta, which, with the cotton caterpillar soon destroyed all the profits of the venture at planting cotton. He was compelled to return to his profession as a civil engineer.

At this time the Memphis & Ohio Railroad that he had mostly constructed, previous to 1860 (heretofore alluded to) not being in the direction of military operations had laid idle during those four years of strife, so that at the end it was not much more than a mass of ruins; bridges destroyed, cross-ties rotted, cuts filled and embankments washed, so that there was not much left except the iron rails. It so happened that under the operation of the State Aid Law of Tennessee, this road had fallen into the hands of the state and an attempt made to operate it. It was then that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company stepped in and on certain terms leased this road for a term of years and proceeded at once to re-build it. For this work Colonel Pickett, in 1867, was appointed chief engineer of its re-construction and was engaged on this work continuously until the fall of 1873, with headquarters at Memphis, Tennessee, at which date he resigned. From the year 1846 to this date he had led a very strenuous and eventful life, taking no rest or recreation.

On April 27, 1870, Colonel William D. Pickett was united in marriage with Miss Theodosia Curd. She was born in Lexington, Kentucky, a daughter of Richard and Eleanor Hunt Curd and a niece of Charlton Hunt, whose sketch may be found elsewhere in this

volume. Mrs. Pickett lived but one short year, leaving a child, William Douglas, Jr., who survived his mother only about four years. Family and other reasons determined Colonel Pickett to cease from work for awhile and take a rest. For several years he spent his winters in St. Louis and his summers in Minnesota.

In 1876 a voice from the wilds was heard beckoning him to follow to the solitudes and grandeur of the plains and mountains of the northwest, where practically everything was in the state of nature, unchanged by the contaminating touch of civilization. He was unable to resist the call and in consequence, on July 22, 1876, he embarked on the steamer "Western" at Bismarck, the then western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, for a voyage up to the head of the Great Missouri, the only means of transportation at that date into those comparatively unknown regions.

At this point Colonel Pickett desires in his own language to give a brief sketch of the conditions existing at this date in that vast territory. The boundary of this region may be considered on the south by a line passing east and west through the town of Lander in Fremont county; on the north by the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, the Canadian boundary; on the east by the western boundary of the Dakotas and Iowa; on the west by the crest of the Rocky Mountains. This vast territory was practically controlled and dominated by the Red man. A few military posts were scattered throughout this vast territory; to-wit, at Fort Lincoln a Twelve Company post, on the Missouri near Bismarck; Fort Buford, an Eight Company post on the Missouri, 250 or 300 miles above Bismarck. The next post was at Fort Benton on the same stream, about 600 miles to the west; on the north end of the Big Horn Range, Fort Phil Kearney, noted for the massacre of two companies of cavalry by the Sioux a few years before; Fort Shaw, a Twelve Company post on Sun River near the Missouri, 70 miles above Benton; Fort Logan in Smith River Valley; Fort Ellis in the Gallatin Valley; and last, Fort Washakie near Lander, Wyoming, on the waters of Wind River.

The population of Wyoming in 1876 was about 16,000 as per census, nine-tenths of which was south of Lander. The population of Montana was about 30,000, nine-tenths of which was contiguous to and protected by the mining camps near the foot of the Rockies, especially the two camps near Helena, or "Lost Chance" and Virginia City. Otherwise the settlements were in a scattered fashion near the small

forts, as before enumerated; Benton, Shaw, Logan, Phil Kearney, Ellis and Washakie. All the supplies for this region were transported up the Missouri River by steamboats, except for a few localities more accessible to the Union Pacific Railroad. So with the supplies for the Canadian country as far north as Fort McLeod, then the centre of population of that district. These supplies consisted of sugar, coffee and canned goods and flour. The articles of export were the skins of deer, antelope, elk and buffalo. To this must be added the millions of dollars of gold and silver in the form of bullion, generally carried to the Union Pacific Railroad. These supplies were transported to the head of navigation, in high water, to Fort Benton; at low water to Cow Island, 150 miles below. They were then distributed to all parts of Montana and to British Northwest by "outfits" of "bull" teams, and to indicate what hardships had to be encountered and overcome by the early pioneers of the northwest in wresting this empire from the control of the savage it may be of interest to give some details.

These freight outfits consisted of seven teams, each team consisting of seven yoke of oxen (or bulls as they were called). Each team of bulls pulled three wagons linked together (all broad-tread), the leading wagon loaded with about 5,500 pounds, the intermediate wagon with a lesser load and the third or trail wagon still less. For each outfit there was a foreman, one driver to each team and a night herder (to herd the bulls at night), nine men, all armed with the sixteen-shot repeating rifles of that day. These outfits moved ten or twelve miles a day on the average, making camp early enough to allow the bulls plenty of time to graze under the control of the night herder. These outfits could work their way over almost any route over the plains and up the valleys of the foot hills of the mountains. In the case of impassible washouts they had the labor and the tools to rectify them. In case of a tight pull the trail wagons were dropped and each wagon of the team pulled up separately and again assembled on the top of the hill. In case of danger from hostile Indians, the wagons were assembled to form a fortification, bulls inside, and nine expert shots, with a repeater always contrived to give a good account of themselves.

At this time this immense territory was in a state of nature as far as wild animal life was concerned. Every species suitable to that latitude were represented, and almost numberless. The habitat of the buffalo and antelope were the plains east of the foot hill of the mountain ranges. The former animal

followed the advent of the green grass northward until in the fall the mass of them occupied the vast plains between the Missouri River and the British boundary, where, by this time, they had taken on enough fat to do them for the winter. On the advent of snow and the storms of winter they gradually drifted before the cold winds southward, crossed the Missouri River at certain crossings already selected and distributed themselves among the plains of the Yellowstone Valley and its tributaries, and farther south for the winter.

The mountains of the area described above were full of large bands of elk and an abundance of white and black tail deer, besides a fair abundance of grizzly and black bear and other predatory animals. On the advent of the deep snows of the fall, the deer and elk would gradually drift to the foot hills and adjoining plains where they wintered. On the advent of the green grass in spring they gradually returned to their natural habitat in the timber of the mountains and in June had their young. In those days bands numbering from 200 to 300 were not uncommon. The buffalo were the civil engineers of the plains, the elk the civil engineers of the mountains—wherever their trails led were the best fords of the streams and the lowest passes in the mountains.

A few words as to the Indian tribes occupying this territory. The Shoshone Indians occupied a reservation on the head of Wind River with an Indian agency near Fort Washakie. The Crow tribe occupied a reservation on the south side of the Yellowstone River extending from the lower canyon of that stream to a point some distance below the present site of Fort Keogh. The Blackfeet and Pieguns had a small reservation near the western boundary of Montana on the head of the Marias River. The Assinaboine band of the Great Sioux nation had for their reservation all the remainder of the territory north of the Missouri River and west of Fort Buford, with an agency at Fort Peck. These tribes, under treaty provisions, were entitled annually to a certain amount of beef and flour and clothing. The several other bands of the Sioux nation under "Sitting Bull" as chief, claimed and occupied all the remainder of this territory south of the Yellowstone and west of the Missouri. At that time they had not been sufficiently tamed to be assigned to a reservation, but assumed a right to go as far south as the Union Pacific Railroad, or to depredate on the reservation of Indians for years friendly to the whites, whenever they dared.

Since the expedition of a government party

of expert miners the previous year into the Black Hills country under the escort of the Seventh Cavalry, the bands of Sioux, under "Sitting Bull," had been hostile and menacing. Matters were brought to a crisis, however, when in June, 1876, General Terry, with a strong force of infantry and the Seventh Cavalry, under Custer, moved into the valley of the Yellowstone. The first collision occurred when General Custer, with seven companies of cavalry, made an attack on the entire force of Sitting Bull on the Little Horn River, seven companies in front and three companies under Major Reno, detached to make an attack by a detour, in flank. The result being that Sitting Bull with his entire force attacked and massacred, to a man, the seven companies under Custer, before the three companies under Reno got into action. They were saved from a similar fate by the timely arrival of the main force under General Terry.

At the time noted in the above narrative Colonel Pickett started up the Missouri on the steamer "Western," the war with Sitting Bull's bands of the Sioux was in full blast. The Assinaboine band of Fort Peck's agency claimed to be peaceful, but whilst the government were feeding and taking care of the old men and squaws the most of the young bucks were with Sitting Bull fighting the "soldiers." Major Mitchell, the agent, was powerless to act, as he had at the agency only seventeen employes in an undefensible stockade, with four or five hundred old men and squaws and probably fifty of Sitting Bull's warriors within a mile of his office, and considered himself fortunate that he and his outfit were not massacred. Colonel Pickett passed up the Missouri as far as Fort Peck Indian agency without a mishap, where he was detained by illness for several weeks; he then passed up by the next steamer as far as Cow Island, the then head of navigation in this stream, where there was a temporary garrison of two companies of the Seventh Infantry. He then took advantage on the arrival on the next steamboat of a detachment of seventy-five recruits under Lieutenant Slocum, en route to Fort Shaw, to pass on to Fort Benton under their protection, arriving on the 3rd of October, 1876.

His advent into such a region as just described was truly a revelation. Although he had a taste of a "wild" life when in Texas in 1846-7, he had never been free to return to it on account of the necessity of following closely his profession. Now that his circumstances in life justified it, he determined to enjoy his present opportunities to the fullest extent. In carrying out this determination he spent the remainder of the year 1876, six or eight months

of the years 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883 in exploring and incidentally hunting in the mountains immediately south of the Upper Missouri; in the mountains and foot hills, at the head of the Gallatin River, the Madison River, the Stinking River and the Grey Bull River on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and the head of Snake River on the western slope. During those years he rarely saw a white man's cabin from the time of leaving the settlement until his return to his winter quarters in Bozeman, Montana, in December. His means of locomotion, after the first year, was from three to five pack animals (and one and afterward two good mountain men, "old timers"), packed with the necessary bedding and the necessary supplies of sugar, coffee, tea and cereals. With such a pack outfit he could move along any trail in the mountains an elk would travel. In this mode of life he soon learned the indispensable necessity of having the services of reliable, expert, resourceful companions, men experienced in managing packs on the mountain trails.

During those years Colonel Pickett took advantage of his opportunities and spent a good portions of the seasons of 1877, 1879 and 1880 in investigating, in their primitive, native garb, that "Wonderland" of the world, the Yellowstone National Park; its spouting geysers, its numerous and beautiful waterfalls and lakes.

He was on the outskirts (and passed through more or less danger) of two Indian outbreaks, that of the Nez Perce Indians in 1877 and that of a band of the Bannocks during 1878. Each of these tribes had reservations on the Pacific Slope, but in their efforts to reach the Canadian boundary passed through the Yellowstone Park.

Life in those mountains frequently brought him in contact with that king of the beasts of the North American Continent, the grizzly bear. In several instances Colonel Pickett was probably saved from the bear's claws by a faithful and courageous dog. After he had become familiar with the habits and actions of this beast, in the season of 1881, he killed twenty-three of them, packing into winter quarters at Bozeman, Montana, twenty-one of their hides, two not being worth saving.

Of course there were a great many hardships in such a life. As these bears did not "hole up" until the deep snows of November, it was generally the middle or last of December before reaching his winter quarters at Bozeman. During the trip in 1880 the temperature dropped to 32 degrees below zero on November 15th, the cold snap culminating on the route in of 40 degrees below zero on December 1st at the Crow Agency. In 1879 the

temperature depressed to 30 degrees below zero with a blizzard. When not within 200 miles of a surgeon two accidents befell Colonel Pickett, each of which compelled him to resort to a crutch for locomotion for from two to three weeks.

After about two years spent in a similar life on a ranch near the head of Grey Bull in the Big Horn Basin, he secured the lease of about three thousand acres of land from the state of Wyoming, which, with the land he had taken up under the land laws, enabled him to commence the raising of high grade Short Horn and Hereford cattle. His residence on this ranch commenced on May 30, 1883. He lived on this place for twenty-one years, witnessing the growth in population and wealth of the Big Horn Basin until it became one of the most populous and wealthy counties in the state.

Because of the scarcity of population at that early date, Colonel Pickett was almost compelled to enter public life. In 1890 he was a member of the lower house of the Eleventh Legislative Assembly from Fremont county. On the admission of Wyoming as a state he again represented Fremont county in the lower house. On the organization of Big Horn county he was elected as its first senator in the state senate of 1895. He has always been prominent in the councils of the Democratic party of Wyoming.

Colonel Pickett has the distinction of being the oldest living member of the American Society of Civil Engineers (his membership dating from July 6, 1853), which embraces in its membership about 6,000 of the prominent engineers of the country. He has also been for years a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Geographical Society, and last, though not least, the Boone and Crockett club, an association of sportsmen organized for the protection of game, with headquarters in New York City. He has been for years one of its vice-presidents.

He also has the honor of being a pensioner of the Great Republic under the Mexican war pension act of 1887 and amendments, and at this time is receiving a pension of twenty dollars per month.

WILLIAM H. KLEE.—Henderson county would be incomplete without the record of this representative citizen, whose career has ever been one in which business activity has been blended with unbending honor and unflinching integrity, and his course is well worthy of emulation by those who would justly command the respect of their fellow men.

William H. Klee is a native of Evansville, Indiana, born in 1859, the son of Henry Klee, who was born in Germany, where he received his education and learned the trade of a cabinet maker and stair builder. He emigrated to the United States and settled in Evansville, Indiana, where he engaged in the cabinet making business, later adding the stair building and still later the undertaking business. Then he dropped the cabinet making business, turning his entire attention to stair building and undertaking, and in the latter built up a large business and in which he continued until his death, in 1892. He married Miss Clara Kratz, a native of Germany, who was brought to the United States when six years old, a daughter of John and Clara Kratz. Her father was an active and enterprising citizen and for many years was president of the State Bank of Evansville, Indiana. She died in 1898, in her seventy-first year, having been the mother of five children. The three surviving children are John Klee, of Evansville, Indiana, William H., of Henderson; and Louis C., of Henderson. The deceased are Clara, who died at the age of one and one half years, and Harry J., who died at Poseyville, Indiana, at the age of twenty-nine.

William H. Klee was educated in the public and high school at Evansville, Indiana, and upon the conclusion of his schooling learned the undertaking business with his father, becoming thoroughly acquainted with every department. The business that Mr. Klee started in had already been organized in 1848 by Jacobs and Theobald, who were succeeded by Jacob Schaeffer, and after his death the firm was changed to Jacob Schaeffer & Company. Under this name it was continued until 1879, when the business was purchased by William H. Klee, who has made a great success and added many improvements. He built his fine barn in 1895, one of the first in the northern part of Kentucky. He carries a large stock of caskets, has three hearses, a number of fine hacks and fine horses and it is one of the best equipped concerns in the state. His business is conducted in the most unostentatious manner, his men are under the strictest directions in conduct and caring for the dead and in every way the feelings of his patrons are considered.

In 1879 Mr. Klee married Miss Jessie D. Bird, of Evansville, Indiana, the daughter of John Bird, a prominent citizen of that place. Mr. Klee is a prominent Mason, being a member of Lodge No. 9, F. & A. M., and a member of Henderson Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M. He belongs to Henderson Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templars, and to Rizpah Shrine. In 1899 he built his fine residence, a sub-

stantial brick, with all modern improvements. To Mr. and Mrs. Klee the following children have been born: Veronica C., wife of John G. Delker, of Henderson, and they have one child living, Mary Louise; Josie M., wife of Frank Kleiderer, of Evansville, Indiana; Louise F., wife of Frank Keck, of Mt. Vernon, Indiana; Evelyn R., and Katherine, at home.

JOHN EDWARD POLLOCK.—This gentleman is one of the representative men of Greenup, Kentucky, having held the responsible position of cashier of the First National Bank of Greenup ever since its organization into a national bank. It was first organized as a state bank in 1891 by J. M. Sowards and so operated until 1893, when it was converted into the position it now holds, with a capital stock of \$12,000, which was later increased to \$25,000, its present capital. The present officers were responsible for its organization and are as follows: W. T. Hood, president; S. G. Bates, vice president; J. E. Pollock, cashier; and the directors are the above named officers, J. D. Biggs and J. K. Pollock, the latter of Cincinnati. At the close of December 1910, the bank's liabilities were as follows: capital stock, \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$7,551.35; and deposits, \$183,018, thus demonstrating the flourishing condition of its business.

Mr. Pollock was born in Greenup, Kentucky, November 30, 1853, the son of Joseph and Sarah (Kouns) Pollock, the father a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and the mother a native of Greenup county, Kentucky. The Pollocks are of Scotch-Irish descent and came to the United States a short time prior to the Revolution, settling in Washington county, Pennsylvania. John Pollock, grandfather of our subject, was a farmer and passed his life in Pennsylvania. His wife, Ann Donahue, was also of Scotch-Irish parentage and was a native of Pennsylvania. From this marriage there were nine children. Joseph Pollock, the father of our subject, being the eldest. He was born in 1812 and reared in the place of his birth until he was a young man and in about 1843 came to Kentucky and, locating in Greenup, opened a store, which he operated for a number of years. He had the postoffice in his store for many years, including the Civil war period, and was one of the oldest and most successful merchants here. After the war he sold out and engaged in the banking business, which he operated until 1885 and then retired. He was one of the prominent men of affairs of the time and during a number of years was shipping and receiving agent for several charcoal iron furnaces, which in those

days was one of the principal industries of this section of the country and Greenup was one of the principal shipping points for the same on the Ohio river. Mr. Pollock died in Greenup in 1899, at the age of eighty-seven. His politics were originally Whig and later Republican. He was one of the organizers of the Presbyterian church about 1855, a liberal supporter of the same and active in its work, being an elder for many years. His wife, Sarah Kouns, was born in 1827, in Greenup county, a daughter of Major John C. and Elizabeth (Smith) Kouns, both of pioneer families of Greenup county. Her father's will was probated about 1805, being the first of record in the county. Major Kouns was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was brought by his parents to Greenup county when a child about the time Kentucky became a state in 1792. He was reared on the farm and followed the same the most of his life, owning a large amount of land and many slaves. He served in the war of 1812 and was a commissioned officer. A sword he captured from an English officer is still doing duty in the Masonic Lodge in Greenup, to which he presented the same many years ago, about 1826, and also an old family Bible representing one of the first publications of its class. In politics he was a Democrat and in early days served in the state legislature. During the war between the states he was a Union man opposed to secession, but incensed at freeing the slaves. His farm included some of the land upon which Greenup now stands. Major Kouns built the Kouns Hotel, still operated by his granddaughters, about eighty years ago and conducted it for a time, during which it was the scene of the gathering of many prominent people of those days. He was a charter member of Greenup Lodge, No. 89, F. & A. M., and was the first Tyler elected. He used the historical sword captured in the war of 1812 and it has been on duty ever since. He died in 1866, his wife having died the year before. She was born in Greenup county, the daughter of Martin Smith, a native of Virginia, who was one of the earliest pioneers to Greenup county, about the time the state was organized. They were the grandparents of three children: Elizabeth Kouns, wife of Senator Paynter, of Frankfort, Kentucky; John Edward, our subject; and Joseph K., a member of the iron commission firm of Rogers, Brown & Company, Cincinnati.

John Edward Pollock was reared in Greenup county and received his education in the common schools. When a young man he became a clerk for the Eastern Kentucky Railway at Riverton, adjoining Greenup, which

position he occupied for seven years. His next venture was to open a hardware store in Greenup, which he operated for fifteen years, when he sold it and has since been engaged in the banking business. In 1898 he with some others bought a telephone system, organized a stock company and have since operated. With others Mr. Pollock bought the electric light plant of Greenup in 1900 and still own the same. Altogether he is one of the most active and leading business men and citizens in the community. In politics Mr. Pollock is Republican but not an active partisan. He served as county treasurer for six years and at present is a trustee on the jury fund. He is a Mason, a member of the lodge, chapter, commandery and shrine.

In 1882 Mr. Pollock married Laura Van Dyke, a native of Greenup county, a daughter of the late A. C. Van Dyke, one of the pioneers in the iron manufacture, building the Buffalo Furnace prior to the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock have two children: Augustus V., teller of the First National Bank at Cincinnati, and Louise, pursuing a musical education in Boston. Mr. Pollock and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he has been engaged in active work for years.

JOHN T. MIDDLETON.—In Shelby county, Kentucky, the name of Middleton is known as are few other names, and favorably as well as widely, be it said. The family has been established here over a century, its founders having arrived in 1798, and since that date Middletons have played a leading part in its affairs. Of the many descendants of Adam Middleton, who emigrated from Pennsylvania and became the host of the famous Cross Keys public house none are held in greater honor than John T. Middleton, president of the Peoples' Bank & Trust Company, who gives to the affairs of that institution an efficient and intelligent administration which places him among the leading financiers of this section.

As before mentioned the first Middleton to come to Kentucky was Adam, who was accompanied by his wife, Mary Fulton. Adam was born in Virginia and followed the tide of emigration to Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1798. He first located near Shelbyville, but afterward went to the vicinity of Cross Keys, five miles east of Shelbyville. He became the landlord of the Cross Keys House, a part of which is now incorporated in the present famous tavern. He continued to keep public house for the rest of his life, travel being great at that time and trade brisk. He also operated a blacksmith shop, and the horses of the wayfarers received his attention as well as the

comfort of their owners. He owned a large tract of land, five hundred acres or more in extent, and situated on the main road, north and south of the pike which was built in 1833. He was a Democrat in his political convictions, but never played a part in public life or sought office. The demise of this well known man occurred in 1834. His family consisted of seven sons and three daughters. Elizabeth became the wife of John Scearce and lived and died in this county. Hester married Price C. Willis, of Shelby county. Julia Ann married a Mr. Johnson and afterward Alfred Herrington, and they also were life-long residents of the county. David F. became an agriculturist, his land being located near his father's old homestead. He had two sons and two daughters, the latter being alive at the present. He lived to a ripe old age. His brother, James F., also farmed nearby and spent all his life a good citizen of Shelby county. John, a farmer, pursued his agricultural operations two miles from the old homestead and his family consisted of two daughters. Of Anthony it could likewise be said that he was a farmer, prosperous and a life-long resident of Shelby county. He left three children. Of the brothers next in order of birth more will be said anon. Jonathon eventually removed to Mississippi where he died. His son, Adam M. Middleton, resides near Waddy, Shelby county.

The sons Adam and Robert engaged jointly in the operation of the old farm. To further cement the close relations which existed between them they married sisters,—Mary F. and Letitia Willis becoming the wives of Adam and Robert respectively. They were the daughters of Pierson and Elizabeth Willis, who came from Lincoln county, Kentucky, and located on a farm three miles distant from Cross Keys, in later life removing to a farm nearer Shelbyville, where their lives ended at a good old age. The families of Adam and Robert lived as one, occupying the same house and eating at the same table. Their residence they later rebuilt and kept a public house as long as travel made it profitable. The sign was of two keys crossed and hanging on a great post, this familiar object being cut down at the time of the Civil war. They owned between six hundred and seven hundred acres of land jointly. Inseparable so long in life, the two brothers were not parted long by death, Adam dying in June, 1890, and Robert following him in November, 1891. Both wives survived their husbands, Adam's for six years, and Robert's about the same length of time, the latter being about eighty-five years of age at the time of her demise. They had nineteen

children between them,—did Adam and Robert,—the former's numbering eleven and the latter's eight, but it is not recorded that Adam's advantage caused any ill feeling. All were like brothers and sisters. All attended the Baptist church, one mile distant, and the departure for divine service was a sight worth seeing.

Of the nineteen children eleven are living in 1911, Adam's five being John T., our subject; Mary E. Weakley; James D.; Price C.; and Jennie V., who still resides upon the old homestead. Robert's six are as follows: Emma F. Utterbach, a widow; Martha Thomasson, a widow; Julia A. Harris; William W. and Wallace B., residing at the old place; and Miss Edna, who also lives at the old homestead. In fact four of Robert's children remain upon the old homestead, namely William R., Wallace, Edna and Mrs. Utterbach, the first named being a bachelor.

John T. Middleton, born December 23, 1836, received his earlier education in the district school. He left the farm January 1, 1866, and came to Shelbyville, setting out like the proverbial hero of romance to make his fortunes. He secured a position as a clerk in a private bank and later in a state bank, and proving faithful and efficient in small things he was given more and more to do and eventually became cashier of the State Bank, which was established as the Farmers & Traders Bank in 1873. He continued in that capacity for a period of twenty-nine years, or until 1902, and upon the organization of the Peoples Bank & Trust Company he was elected its first president, and holds that high office at the present time. He is the oldest in point of service of any member of the banking fraternity in this county. In politics he is a Democrat, but while giving to public matters the consideration of the intelligent voter he has never sought or desired office.

Mr. Middleton laid the foundation of a household of his own when in the month of December, 1868, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Carrie H. Burkhardt, a young widow, whose maiden name was Carrie H. McKinney. She was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and is the daughter of a former leading attorney of that city, but her father is now deceased. Their three children are herewith enumerated. Mary W. became the wife of Pope Nicholas, and now makes her home with her father. Elizabeth died in young womanhood, the date of her demise being 1906. Anna V. is the wife of Lowrie Bullock, of Louisville, Kentucky, who is engaged in the lumber business.

With all the best activities of Shelbyville Mr. and Mrs. Middleton are identified and they

are leaders in the social life of the place. Mr. Middleton has been a member of the Baptist church since 1858, and for many years he has held the office of deacon in the same. For a long period of time he has been treasurer of the Shelby County Baptist Association and he was exceedingly active and useful in the rebuilding of the church some time ago. Mrs. Middleton is a Baptist in denomination. Their home is an attractive and hospitable abode.

HUGH CALVIN POAGE, who died at his home in Ashland, Kentucky, March 26, 1900, was a representative of pioneer Kentuckians and was descended from an old Colonial family of Revolutionary fame. The Poages were originally natives of Scotland but on account of early religious persecutions members of the family migrated to the north of Ireland, whence Robert Poage emigrated to America with his wife and several children in the year 1740, arriving at Orange Court, in Augusta county, Virginia, on the 22d of May. He was given a large land grant near Staunton, in the Old Dominion commonwealth, and there became the founder of the family in America. The Poages have ever been devout members of the Presbyterian church and in Virginia they founded that which is known to-day as the "Old Stone Church," the oldest church of that denomination west of the Alleghenies. Of the children of Robert Poage, a son, John Poage, who was born in Ireland in 1726, died at the Poage homestead within what are now the corporate limits of Ashland, Kentucky, in March, 1789. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, in which he was promoted to the rank of general, and he had a son, Colonel George Poage, who was likewise a soldier in the war for independence. Father and son were in active service at the siege of Yorktown, at the battle of Point Pleasant and in the battle of the Thames, in the war of 1812. General John Poage was appointed high sheriff of Augusta county, Virginia, on the 17th of March, 1778, and on the following day qualified as county surveyor. A few years later, accompanied by his wife, children and their families, he made the tedious trip to what is now Boyd county, Kentucky, where settlement was made upon a grant of several thousand acres of land, the respective homes being made in the vicinity of what is now known as Ashland. It was here that General John Poage died in March, 1789. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Blair and to whom he was married in 1751, died at the old homestead in 1793. Without a doubt these were the pioneer families of northeastern Kentucky, the Poage settlement becoming known

far and wide as a place of genuine hospitality and welcome to the later pioneers. These families toiled hard in a wilderness infested by Indians and ferocious wild beasts, enduring many hardships and privations in order to reclaim the land to cultivation and establish homes for themselves and their posterity. The civilization of this section and its subsequent religious and educational development are almost entirely due to the foresight and arduous work of these pioneer settlers. They established the first Presbyterian church in Boyd county and donated the land for it.

In an historical sketch of the Presbyterian church of Ashland, which was published in 1871, appeared the following article by the author, Rev. John C. Bayless, for many years pastor of that church.

"The site of Ashland with its immediate vicinity was settled more than fifty years ago, mainly by the Poage family. They came from Augusta and Greenbrier counties, Virginia, and were all brought up in the Presbyterian faith, a number of them being ministers of the church by profession. Finding no organized church in their new home they were not long in establishing a prayer meeting, which they held mostly from house to house. This in a short time prepared the way for a definite organization. On June 11, 1819, the parties interested met at the house of Major James Poage, the log dwelling last occupied by the late Richard Jones and family. The services were conducted by the Rev. Robert Wilson, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Washington, Kentucky. He received into membership twenty persons and at the same meeting five ruling elders were elected and inducted into office, namely: George Poage, Sr., George Poage, Jr., Robert Poage, James Poage and Thomas Poage. The new church took the name of Bethesda and was placed under the care of the Ebenezer Presbytery. The congregation, being without a house of worship, proceeded in a short time to build one of hewn logs, on the ground now known as the old graveyard a mile back of the present town. This was regarded at the time as most central and convenient, the members being scattered widely on hill and bottom. The last vestige of the old log church has disappeared long ago but the spot is hallowed as containing the mortal remains of many, both young and old who have fallen asleep in Jesus."

One of the handsomest pioneer homes in northeastern Kentucky was built by Colonel George Poage on the banks of the Ohio river in 1811. The Poage Lodge of Masons No. 325, at Ashland, was named in honor of General John Poage, and the Poage Chapter of

the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized at Ashland, in August, 1909, by Katherine Poage Townsend, the great-great-granddaughter of General John Poage, with seventeen charter members, fourteen of whom are descendants of General John and Colonel George Poage. Of the six sons and two daughters born to General John Poage and wife, Colonel George Poage, grandfather of the subject of this review, was the second in order of birth, he having been ushered into the world on the 28th of March, 1754. He was a native of Augusta county, Virginia, where he grew to adult age and where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Ann Allen, of that county. They became the parents of eight children. Colonel George Poage emigrated with his parents and members of his own family to what is now Ashland, Kentucky, in the early '80s, following the Revolution, in which he served with his father, as previously noted. He passed the residue of his life in Ashland, where he was summoned to eternal rest in 1821. He was one of the first ruling elders of the Presbyterian church organized in 1819 in the Poage settlement. He was extensively engaged in farming operations for many years, owned a number of slaves, and, with two brothers, operated the old Clinton furnace, which was one of the first in this section of Kentucky.

Of the eight children born to Colonel and Mrs. George Poage, Thomas Hoge Poage, father of him to whom this article is dedicated, was the seventh in order of birth. He was born in 1800 at the old Poage homestead, and when he had reached man's estate he married Miss Nancy Allen Frame of Augusta county, Virginia. He was long identified with agricultural pursuits near Ashland but in 1840 he disposed of his lands and went to Texas, where he intended to establish a home, but being stricken with Yellow fever he died on the 4th of July, 1840. He had preceded his family to the Lone Star state and his wife and children had started to join him, taking the slaves, household effects, stock, etc., by boat down to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. On arrival at Memphis, Tennessee, however, they received news of the husband's and father's death and returned to their home in Kentucky, the mother and eight children, of whom Hugh Calvin, of this sketch, was the third in order of birth.

Hugh Calvin Poage was born June 16, 1829, in what was then Greenup county, on the site of where Ashland is now built, and he was one of the pioneer citizens. He was the son of Thomas Hoge Poage and grandson of Captain George Poage, who was in the Revo-

lution with General Washington's staff. He was a great-grandson of General John Poage, who was prominent in official circles in the days of the Revolution, while another ancestor was Captain James Allen, of the Revolutionary war, and a relative of John Allen, one of the framers of the constitution of the United States. His ancestors were all from Virginia. They founded the Presbyterian church of Ashland, but Mr. Poage himself was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He was also a Mason, belonging to Poage Lodge, No. 325.

On the 27th of April, 1853, Hugh Calvin Poage was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Davenport, who was born and reared in the town named for her grandfather, Jonesville, in Lee county, Virginia. She belonged to a family noted for their brilliancy and is a cultured woman. As Miss Davenport she was a celebrated beauty and is so still, even in her great age, being seventy-eight years the 2d of January, 1911, and she takes an interest in all things about her. At the time of Mr. Poage's death, J. M. Miller, editor of the Ashland *Daily News* and a personal friend of Mr. Poage, had the following to say of him.

"Mr. Poage was the first person the writer became acquainted with in Ashland. We have known him intimately for many years and in all that time found him to be the same kind and true courteous gentleman he was the first day we met him. It was through his son, Judge William Poage, we were induced to cast our lot in Ashland and he seemed to take double interest in our welfare for that reason. His kind and encouraging words at times, when the way seemed dark, will always be fondly remembered. 'Kit,' the name everyone knew him by, was a friend to everyone. He had a kind word and a pleasant smile for the aged and the young. He lived to see his family grow up to be noble men and women and when he gave up this life he laid it down in exchange for a better one in the great beyond."

Mr. and Mrs. Poage became the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living in 1911. Judge William Poage, who died a few years ago, was at the time of his demise serving his second term of judge of the Boyd county courts, having been elected on the Republican ticket by an overwhelming majority in a county then Democratic; Nannie Rebecca died at the age of six months; Minnie is the wife of J. H. Eba and resides at Ashland; Margaret Annie is doing newspaper work, being connected with the leading dailies as advertisement writer for the past ten years; Thomas Hoge is a druggist in the city of Chi-

cago, Illinois; James H. is an attorney in the same city; Virginia is the wife of F. R. Henderson, a wholesale grocer at Ashland; Katherine is the wife of E. H. Townsend, of Clermont county, Ohio; Louise is a popular and successful teacher in the public schools of Boyd county, Kentucky; and Robert H. maintains his home at Los Angeles, California.

SAMUEL J. BOLDRICK.—Nearly twenty years have passed since Samuel James Boldrick became identified with the interests of Louisville, Kentucky, and during all this period he has been recognized as one of its leading law practitioners. Time has but brightened his reputation in professional circles and among the leading men of the city has given him a prestige that is indeed enviable. He stands to-day prominent among the leading members of the bar of the state, a position to which he has attained through marked ability.

Judge Boldrick was born in Marion county, Kentucky, January 9, 1870, the son of George D. and Caroline Elizabeth (Spalding) Boldrick, the former born in Boyle county and the latter a native of Marion county, Kentucky. On the paternal side the Irish ancestry is pre-eminent, the paternal grandfather, who was James Boldrick, being a native of Donegal, Ireland, from whence he came to America in 1817. He first settled in Canada, but only stayed there a short time, coming to Kentucky and settling in Boyle county. Here he married Miss Mary Doneghy, who was a country-woman of his, being also a native of Donegal, Ireland. The maternal grandfather was Samuel Spalding, who was born in Rolling Fork, Marion county (then Washington county), in 1812, of Maryland stock, the son of Joseph Spalding, who came to Kentucky from Maryland in 1790. He was the son of Benedict, of Maryland, the father and son coming to Kentucky together. The progenitor of this family came over to America with Lord Baltimore. Samuel Spalding, the grandfather of our subject, married Isabella Lancaster, of Taylorsville, Kentucky, the daughter of Ralph Lancaster, who was the son of John Lancaster an historical character who was captured by the Indians. Ralph Lancaster was the first county clerk of Spencer county Kentucky, and Samuel Spalding, his son-in-law, was the first county clerk of Marion county, Kentucky. George D. Boldrick, the father of our subject, served in the Union army under General George H. Thomas, being at the head of the commissary department under General Thomas. After the war he engaged in the drug business, first in Louisville and later in Lebanon, where he carried on the drug business and also was interested in the distilling

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Anthony Middleton

business at that place. He died in 1904, aged sixty-three years. The mother died in 1875, at the age of twenty-five years; both she and her husband were members of the Catholic church.

Judge Boldrick was reared in Marion county, Kentucky, and his literary education was acquired at St. Mary's College and supplemented with a course at Georgetown University, D. C. Having determined to study law with the purpose of making it a life business, he matriculated in the law department of Georgetown University, from which he graduated with the class of 1892, and was admitted to the bar in Marion county, Kentucky, in 1893. Having received his professional equipment Judge Boldrick in the winter of 1892-3 located in Louisville and entered the practice of law. In 1904 he formed a partnership with Herman Gocke, under the firm name of Boldrick & Gocke. In November, 1909, he was elected judge of the city court of Louisville for a term of four years.

The Judge is a member of the Louisville Bar Association and a member of the Knights of Columbus. In 1900 he married Miss Mary E. Shelton, of Louisville, the daughter of the late Lucius Shelton. To this union the following children have been born: Mary Philips and Caroline Elizabeth. Judge Boldrick and family are members of St. Louis Bertrand church. His practice is of general character. The zeal with which he has devoted his general energies to his profession, the careful regard evinced for the interest of his clients and an assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases have brought him a large business and made him successful in its conduct. His ability is acknowledged and the generous commendation he has received from his contemporaries unite in bearing testimony as to his high character.

MRS. BETTIE (MIDDLETON) RICE.—A life-long resident of Shelby county and one of its most estimable and highly respected women. Mrs. Bettie Rice was born on the farm where she now lives November 7, 1847, it being the homestead where her father, the late Anthony Middleton, spent his entire life, his birth occurring March 27, 1808, and his death August 16, 1879. Her paternal grandfather, Adam Middleton, was born August 2, 1770, in Virginia, and died July 20, 1834, in Shelby county, Kentucky. Brought up and educated in his native state, he there married, July 27, 1794, Mary Fulton, who was born February 20, 1775. In 1800 he came with his family to Shelby county, Kentucky, and located five miles west of Shelbyville, on the state pike, which was then a rough dirt road. He was a

blacksmith by trade, and followed that occupation principally through his active career. He erected a tavern, which in those early days became famous for its hospitality and very popular with the travelers through the country. He made the two keys, which are crossed, and by which the hostelry was subsequently known, and the farm, now owned chiefly by his grandsons, William R. Middleton and Wallace B. Middleton, is called the "Cross Keys Stock Farm."

Anthony Middleton was born and raised on the Cross Keys farm, but owned and lived on his farm, which joins the Cross Keys. He carried on general farming during his entire life. He married Madeline Mason, who was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, August 6, 1816, and died August 22, 1870. Her father, Peter Mason, a Virginian by birth and breeding, came to Shelby county at an early day, and was here engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1848, at an advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Middleton reared four children, namely: Adam M., born December 21, 1836, served under General John H. Morgan in the Confederate army, was taken prisoner, and died at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois, August 28, 1864; Georgia, born September 2, 1838, married Robert Tribble, and died June 22, 1866; William P., born January 16, 1842, died October 5, 1849; and Bettie, now Mrs. Rice.

Mrs. Bettie (Middleton) Rice, the sole surviving member of her father's family, was brought up on the farm which she now occupies, and is the owner of three hundred and twenty-five acres of rich farming land. She married, in Louisville, Kentucky, November 9, 1866, Captain James H. Rice. Mr. Rice was born May 23, 1838, in Tennessee. Enlisting as a soldier at the breaking out of the Civil war, he was made captain of a company and served in the Confederate army until the close of the conflict. Five children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Rice, namely: Madeline S., born August 6, 1871, is the wife of Edmund A. Neff; Georgia B., born November 12, 1873, married J. B. Wakefield; Masson, born November 21, 1876, is the wife of B. B. Cozine; Pearl M., born November 1, 1878, died May 26, 1899; and Jimmie L., born March 26, 1880, is the wife of Louis C. Smith. Mrs. Rice is held in high esteem throughout the community, and is a valued member of the Christian church.

B. B. COZINE.—The editor of a good, clean-cut, local newspaper if he be earnest and sincere in his efforts to advance the general welfare can wield a marvelous influence in public affairs and through the medium of his paper

can accomplish wondrous and far-reaching results. As editor and publisher of the *Shelby News* B. B. Cozine is just such a man of prominence and influence in Shelby county, Kentucky. He maintains his home and business headquarters at Shelbyville and there commands the high regard of his fellow men.

The *News* was established in the year 1886 by John P. Cozine, who conducted it until his death, which occurred in January, 1897. John P. Cozine, father of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, on the 3d of May, 1843, and he was a son of Harry and Mary (Snyder) Cozine, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, whence he came to Kentucky about 1820. Settlement was first made in Shelby county and later he removed to Mercer county. In the Civil war John P. Cozine was a valiant and faithful soldier as a member of Company 1, First Indiana Heavy Artillery. After the close of the war he established a paper at Salem, Indiana, and subsequently he was similarly engaged in Leavenworth, Indiana. He also resided for a time at Cloverport, Kentucky, whence he went to Louisville and later to Shelbyville, locating in the latter place in the year 1873. As previously noted, he founded the *News* in 1886 and continued its able and popular editor and publisher until the time of his demise, in 1897, at which time his son, B. B., took up the reins and has since managed the publication. John P. Cozine was married, on the 25th of December, 1869, to Nannie C. Bell, of Leavenworth, Indiana. She survives her honored husband and now maintains her home in the city of Louisville, Kentucky. John P. Cozine was prominent in public affairs in Shelby county and was affiliated with various representative social and fraternal organizations.

Mr. Cozine of this review was born in Shelbyville, Shelby county, Kentucky, on the 21st of June, 1877, and he was educated in the public schools of this place. He early became associated with his father in the newspaper business and thus familiarized himself with the details connected with the publication of an up-to-date paper. In 1909 he erected a new building, in which is located his modern, well-equipped printing plant. To quote others: "The *Shelby News* is a clean-cut, eight-page, six-column, home-made newspaper." Politically Mr. Cozine endorses the cause of the Democratic party and he is an active worker in the local councils of the same. He is a man of broad mind, splendid business ability and public-spirited loyalty, all of which qualities go far in making up a typical American man.

He is a member of the Masonic, Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows lodges.

On the 23d of May, 1901, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Cozine to Miss Mason Rice, who was born and reared in Shelby county and who is a daughter of Captain James H. Rice. She is a granddaughter of Anthony Middletown, a pioneer of Shelby county, whither he came with six brothers in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Cozine have no children. They are prominent and popular factors in the best social activities of Shelbyville and their spacious and attractive home is the center of most gracious hospitality.

JOHN T. BALLARD.—The name of Ballard has for years been one well and favorably known in Kentucky and it is borne with great honor at the present time by John T. Ballard, a lawyer by training, but since 1870, engaged in the real estate business. He is a life-long Republican, active in party affairs and identified with public life almost since boyhood, when he served as deputy county clerk in Oldham county. Both the Ballards and his mother's family, the Raileys, have resided in Kentucky since the early days of its statehood and their loyalty to its interests and its traditions is unimpeachable.

John T. Ballard, of Shelbyville, was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, January 6, 1834, a son of Camden M. and Lavina H. (Railey) Ballard. The father was a Virginian, born near Fredericksburg of the Old Dominion, the son of one James Ballard, a Revolutionary soldier and also a participant in the war of 1812. The mother was born in Oldham county and was the daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Mayo) Railey, her stock being one which provided to the state numerous good citizens. Her cousin, Joseph Mayo, was mayor of Richmond, Virginia, and built the bridge over the James river at Manchester, Virginia. He did this independently when disappointed and disgusted with a legislature which wouldn't appropriate funds for what he considered a crying need. Joseph Railey came to Kentucky about 1796 and lived the rest of his life in Oldham county, where his days ended. Camden M. Ballard, father of our subject, came to Kentucky about 1800. He was a leader among the men of his day; invested largely in real estate; and was active in politics in Oldham county where he located. He was state senator from Oldham, Henry and Trimble counties for eighteen or twenty years. He died February 3, 1853, when in the prime of his activities, his age being fifty-three. He left behind him a good record as a statesman and a citizen, and he left to his sons

a legacy of inherited energy and public-spirit. His widow survived him until 1878, the demise of this worthy lady occurring in Oldham county. They had four children to reach maturity, all of them sons. The eldest son, Joseph J., went west to Texas, where he was killed shortly before the breaking out of the Civil war. He was Union in sentiment and it was as a result of his too-freely uttered convictions that he met his death. J. T. was the second in order of birth. A. C. resides in La-Grange, Kentucky, where he is retired. Quite well-to-do, he has been a gentleman of leisure and has been interested actively in politics. William J., the youngest son, makes his home at Decatur, Illinois. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having served throughout the struggle as a member of the Fifteenth Kentucky Regiment, the youngest man in his company.

John T. Ballard passed his boyhood and early youth in Oldham county and at a very early age assumed the office of deputy county clerk, subsequently serving in the same capacity in Trimble county, until 1850. In September of that year he came to Shelbyville to practice law, for which profession he had prepared under Mr. John Rodman, of La-Grange, who afterward moved to Frankfort, Kentucky and became attorney general of this state. In 1857 Mr. Ballard was made deputy sheriff under John Robinson, sheriff, and in the following year was elected to the county clerkship,—unmistakable commentary upon the high standing the young fellow enjoyed in the community. In the latter office he served faithfully and well for twelve years, or for three terms of four years, which included the troublous Civil war period. From the beginning Mr. Ballard strongly advocated the Union cause and he was a member of the Home Guards, whom he assisted to form into companies. The principal function of the guards was to watch over the town at night. In 1870 Mr. Ballard embarked in the real estate business, in which he has a general agency. He has contributed in no small measure to the growth and upbuilding of the town and he laid out the Ballard addition to Shelbyville in 1882. In addition to his other interests he has also managed farms at various times. Nationally Mr. Ballard has always been a Republican and all his life he has been an important factor in the political affairs of the communities in which he has resided. In local matters he can always be depended upon to give his support to any measure which in his opinion will be for the general good. In 1888 he attended as an alternate the national convention in Chicago which nominated Harrison for the presidency. He is very promi-

nent and popular in lodge circles, being past worshipful master, representative of the Blue Lodge, and for six years high priest of the Shelbyville Royal Arch Chapter, No. 5. It is his distinction to have been a member of the time-honored order for fifty years or more.

Mr. Ballard was married September 7, 1854, to Miss Effie Winlock, daughter of Judge Fielding Winlock and niece of Dr. Robert B. Winlock. The family is one of no small note in Kentucky. Judge Fielding Winlock was a son of General Joseph and Effie Winlock, the former a major general in the Revolutionary war and aide-de-camp to Washington. He came from his native state, Virginia, to Kentucky about the year 1790 and was one of the committee to lay out Shelbyville. His old home on Bullsken Creek is about six miles southwest of Shelbyville and there he died in old age. His son, Mrs. Ballard's father, combined the callings of a lawyer and merchant and was assistant secretary of state under Governor Clark. He was also police judge for years and passed an active and useful life. He died about 1874, at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife, Nancy Peyton, was a sister of Hon. Samuel Peyton, member of Congress from the district including Ohio county. She preceded him to the other life by a great many years, her demise occurring in July, 1850. Mrs. Ballard's uncle, Dr. Robert Beall Winlock, was a well-known physician, but later in life devoted his energies to agriculture, locating on the old P. S. Loughboro estate, where he died subsequent to the death of the Judge. He married a Miss Adams.

The children of Mr. John T. Ballard are five in number. Camden Winlock resides at Shelbyville, where he is engaged in the real estate and insurance business; Nancy Peyton is unmarried; Lavinia H. married George Robert Blakemore and resides in Oldham county; Fielding Montague is identified with the First National Bank, of Cincinnati, making his residence at Covington, Kentucky; Florence E. is unmarried and resides at home.

Mr. Ballard is a great lover of outdoor sports and is a particularly fine wing shot. The Ballard home is widely known for its hospitality and attractiveness.

SAMUEL HOLMES.—Noteworthy among the influential members of the Kentucky bar is Samuel Holmes, of Carlisle, who has gained high distinction in his profession, his versatility of talent, exactness, and thoroughness commanding success. A son of the late Luther C. Holmes, he was born in Robertson county, Kentucky, May 21, 1861, and there spent his early life.

A native of Allegany county, New York, Luther C. Holmes grew to manhood in the Empire state, acquiring his rudimentary education in the common schools. Attaining his majority, he began the study of medicine in Cincinnati, Ohio, obtaining the money to defray his expenses by teaching school a part of each year in Harrison county, Kentucky. After receiving his degree of M. D., in 1854, he began the practice of his profession in that county, his initial experience in the field of medicine proving successful. Locating then at Mount Olivet, Robertson county, Kentucky, he was there numbered among the leading physicians of the city until his death in July, 1894, at the age of sixty-four years, his birth year having been 1830. A man of distinctive energy and ability, he was identified with other lines of business, having for a number of years operated a farm, dealt in tobacco, and likewise in general merchandise, being active and prominent in both professional and industrial circles. During the Civil war the doctor, on account of his Northern birth, was looked upon by the Kentuckians as a Union man, and at times had quite a little trouble. At his former home in New York state, however, which he visited during the war, he was thought to be a Southern sympathizer, and would have been arrested as a spy had not a friend vouched for his loyalty to the Union. After the war was well over one of his good Kentucky friends told Dr. Holmes how very near he came to losing his life during that conflict. Starting out from Mount Olivet one day to make some professional calls, he was seen to pass the home of this friend, who immediately took his rifle in his hand and awaited in a fence corner his return. Dr. Holmes returned by another route, and this friend in telling of the occurrence said that he had nothing personal against the Doctor, but he suspected him of being in sympathy with the North.

Dr. Holmes married Mary M. Throckmorton, who was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1840, came to Kentucky with her parents at the age of twelve years, and is now residing at Mount Olivet, Kentucky. Three children were born of their union, John W., of Mount Olivet; Samuel, the subject of this sketch; and a child that died in infancy. The Doctor was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Having completed the course of study in the Mount Olivet public schools, Samuel Holmes attended the Lebanon, Ohio, Normal School, after which he was for two years a student at the State University in Lexington, Kentucky.

In 1887 he was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, and the ensuing three years was engaged in the practice of law at Mount Olivet. Locating in Maysville, Kentucky, in 1890, he remained there a year, and then resumed his practice at Mount Olivet, remaining there a resident ten years. Coming to Carlisle, Nicholas county, in 1901, Mr. Holmes was here engaged in law practice alone for four years, when, in 1905, he formed a partnership with Mr. Ross and became senior member of the present well-known and prosperous law firm of Holmes & Ross. He is largely interested in the Carlisle Electric Light and Power Company, of which he is vice president and one of the directorate. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and while living at Mount Olivet was for two terms superintendent of the Robertson county schools. Since coming to Carlisle he has served for two and one-half years as special judge, a position to which he was appointed by the Governor, his jurisdiction while in the office extending all over the state.

On February 25, 1884, Mr. Holmes was united in marriage with Sudie E. Pollitt, who was born May 15, 1865, in Mason county, Kentucky, which was likewise the birthplace of her parents, R. H. and Annie (Howard) Pollitt. Her mother passed to the higher life in July, 1892, and her father resides in Maysville, Kentucky. They reared seven children, of whom six are living, namely: Clarence C., of Erie, Pennsylvania; James H., of Maysville; R. C., of Pikesville, Tennessee; Mrs. Holmes; Margaret, wife of E. L. White, of Maysville; and Beatrice, wife of T. M. Russell, also of Maysville, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have no children of their own, but have brought up since she was two years of age the daughter of Mrs. Holmes' brother, Elizabeth Johnson Pollitt.

Affiliated during his entire life with the Republican party, Mr. Holmes invariably supports its principles at the polls. Fraternally he is a member of Daugherty Lodge, No. 65, A. F. & A. M.; of Nicholas Chapter, No. 41, R. A. M.; and of Carlisle Commandery, No. 18, K. T.

ROBERT WALTER SWITZER is engaged in the great basic industry of agriculture in Harrison county, Kentucky, where he operates a fine farm of one hundred and seventy acres, eligibly located on Leesburg pike, two and one-half miles distant from the village of Leesburg. Mr. Switzer was born in Scott county, Kentucky, in the vicinity of Georgetown, on the 12th of December, 1856. He is a son of Nathaniel and Susan (Shropshire) Switzer, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom is

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Milton Young

now residing with her son, the subject of this review. Nathaniel Switzer was a native of Ireland, where his birth occurred on the 16th of August, 1814, and whence he came to America, alone, when a youth of sixteen years of age. He proceeded immediately to Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he entered upon an apprenticeship at the saddlery trade. He was married on the 18th of September, 1838, to Miss Susan Shropshire, who was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 21st of October, 1816. Nathaniel Switzer removed to Scott county, Kentucky, where he purchased a farm and where he passed the residue of his life, his death having occurred on the 14th of July, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Switzer became the parents of eight children, and of the number but two are now living,—Howard, of Norfolk, Virginia, and Robert W., of this sketch. Mrs. Switzer is a daughter of Abner and Susan (Foster) Shropshire, both of whom were born and reared in Bath county, Virginia. Abner Shropshire, whose birth occurred on the 13th of May, 1761, enlisted as a soldier in the war of the Revolution when a youth of but seventeen years of age and after the close of the war, in 1790, he came to Kentucky, where he met and married his wife. They reared a family of eight children, all of whom are deceased except Mrs. Switzer, who is the youngest child. Mrs. Switzer is a most remarkable woman for her advanced years. She is in her ninety-fifth year and still retains in much of their former vigor the mental and physical faculties of her youth. His vision is good, as is her hearing, and her memory is as bright as ever. She is a true "Daughter of the American Revolution."

Mr. Switzer, the immediate subject of this review, was reared to years of discretion on the home farm in Scott county and after completing the curriculum of the common schools of that county he was matriculated in Versailles College, at Versailles, Kentucky, which he attended for one year, at the expiration of which he returned home and worked upon his father's farm until he had attained to his legal majority. In 1899 he purchased his present fine farm on Leesburg pike, the same being an estate of one hundred and seventy acres of most arable land. He devotes his time to diversified agriculture and the raising of high-grade stock and is one of the most successful farmers in this section of the fine old Blue Grass state. In politics he accords a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and in his religious faith he is a member of the Silas Baptist church, his wife being connected with the Presbyterian church at Broadwell.

On the 15th of January, 1889, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Switzer to Miss Lydia

Urmston, whose birth occurred in Harrison county, Kentucky, on the 28th of August, 1865. She is a daughter of John W. and Nancy (Gray) Urmston, the former of whom was born in Bourbon county, this state, on the 28th of November, 1837, and the latter on Grays Run, Harrison county, on the 8th of June, 1840. The father is deceased, his death having occurred on the 22d of June, 1909, and the mother now maintains her home in Harrison county. Mr. and Mrs. Urmston were the parents of four children, namely,—Mrs. Switzer; Thomas D., of Harrison county, Kentucky; Nellie, who is the wife of Robert L. Shropshire, of Bourbon county, Kentucky; and Stewart R., of Bourbon county. Mrs. Switzer's paternal grandfather was Thomas Duff Urmston, who was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, and who was the first white child to be born in that vicinity, the date of his nativity having been February 12, 1806. He died on the 23d of January, 1883. He was the youngest in a family of eight children, his parents being Benjamin and Ann (McGee) Urmston, natives of New Jersey, who removed to Maysville, Kentucky, and who later removed to the state of Ohio. Thomas D. Urmston, when fifteen years of age, journeyed on foot to a point some four miles below Cynthiana, where he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of tanning and currying. There was no church in Cynthiana at that early day but later he joined the Claysville church, November 17, 1817. He married Miss Elizabeth Harcourt, by whom he became the father of thirteen children. She was called to her reward in 1852. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Switzer were James and Mary (Kiser) Gray, the former a native of Harrison county and the latter of Bourbon county. To Mr. and Mrs. Switzer have been born two children,—Harcourt and John Walter, both of whom remain at the parental home.

COLONEL MILTON YOUNG.—Clear-headed, energetic, sound in his judgment and earnest in purpose, Milton Young, of Lexington, Fayette county, has been actively identified with numerous enterprises, in each of which he has manifested a definite knowledge of the resources and possibilities of his undertakings, and in the management of his affairs has met with signal success, his position among the solid men and larger capitalists of the city being worthy of note. A son of Hon. Milton Young, he was born January 10, 1851, in Union county, Kentucky, of Virginian ancestry. His paternal grandfather, John Young, a native of the Old Dominion, migrated from Virginia to Kentucky in pioneer days, becoming one of the earlier settlers of Nelson county. Buying land that was in its pristine wildness,

he redeemed a farm from the forest and with the help of slaves managed his plantation successfully, residing on his estate until his death.

Hon. Milton Young was born on the parental homestead in Nelson county, Kentucky, and was there brought up and educated. Choosing the occupation of a farmer as the one most desirable, he made his first purchase of land when a young man, buying a farm in Union county, where he was prosperously engaged in tilling the soil a number of years. Moving then with his family to Henderson, Kentucky, he purchased an estate lying at the edge of the city and embarked in the tobacco business, there also operating a stemery until his death, at the early age of forty-seven years. He was a man of great intelligence and much strength of character, and, as natural to one of his characteristics, occupied a position of influence in whatever community he formed a part. Active in public matters, he served as county judge in Union county, and at the time of his death was representing Henderson county in the State Legislature. He was twice married, his first wife, Maria Thompson, having been born in Washington county, Kentucky. The maiden name of his second wife was Catherine Berry. By his first union he had nine children, namely: Bettie, who married George B. Payne; John, a resident of Texas; Addison, now county judge of Henderson county; Thomas B., of Morganfield, Kentucky; Stanley, living in Texas; Milton, the special subject of this sketch; Alice, wife of Robert Dixon; Belle, wife of Henry Harell; and Emma, deceased, was the wife of John W. Buckman. By his second marriage two children were born: Peter, who is a resident of Morgansfield, Kentucky, and Maggie, deceased.

But nine years of age when his parents moved to Henderson, Milton Young there acquired a practical education in the public schools, and on arriving at man's estate embarked in the cigar and tobacco business, which he carried on for five years. Then, after spending five years as a hardware merchant, he turned his attention to the race course, ere long becoming owner of some of the fastest horses on the turf. He raced on all of the more prominent tracks to be found within the length and breadth of the United States during the ensuing five years, many of his horses being record winners. Investing his money then in land, Mr. Young purchased in Fayette county, the stock farm known as McGrathiana, formerly owned by H. P. McGrath, and in its management, as in his other ventures, he was eminently successful. He has continued his agricultural labors since, although much of his

time is now devoted to enterprises of an entirely different nature.

Mr. Young is president of the Hendricks-Moore-Young Company; of the Skyo Manufacturing Company; of the Lexington Tobacco Hogshead Company; a member of the Moore-Young Electric Company; and is one of the most extensive real estate owners in the city. He is likewise proprietor of Hampton Court, and owner of three of the largest apartment houses in Lexington. In the supervising of his many interests, he is kept busily employed. He is a Republican, and soon after Governor Willson was elected he appointed Mr. Young on the Governor's staff. When the Kentucky Racing Commission was first formed, Mr. Young was appointed one of the five commissioners on the same by Governor Beckham, and reappointed by Governor Wilson, and he has served as vice chairman of that commission since its formation. He is six feet one inch in height, and weighs 275 pounds, a jolly, big fellow, and has hosts of friends.

Mr. Young married, in 1882, Lucy Spalding, who was born in Union county, Kentucky, a daughter of Hon. Ignatius and Sue (Johnson) Spalding. To Mr. and Mrs. Young seven children have been born, namely: Spalding, Alice, Maria, Milton, Jack, Lucy and Tom Brown. Mr. Young does not belong to any fraternal organization, but is a member of the Kentucky State Racing Commission. He is liberal in his religious views, and his wife and children are members of the Roman Catholic church.

CHARLES W. MATHERS.—A physician and surgeon and an agriculturist of prominence in Nicholas county, Kentucky, is Charles W. Mathers, who, in addition to his personal business matters is the present incumbent of the office of state senator, besides which he is also a director of the Exchange Bank of Millersburg. He was born at Carlisle, this county, on the 5th of February, 1858, and is a son of Walker and Mary (Baskett) Mathers, the former of whom was born in Nicholas county in 1834 and the latter of whom was a native also of Nicholas county, the date of her birth having been November 18, 1837. The paternal grandfather of Charles W. was Barton Mathers and he, like his father and grandfather, was a native of Nicholas county. The Mathers are of Irish descent and the early representatives of the family in Kentucky came hither from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, locating in Nicholas county, where they became prominent and well-to-do farmers. Walker Mathers was reared to the invigorating discipline of farm life and for a time after attaining to his legal majority he operated a farm, after which he removed to

Carlisle, where he entered into the mercantile business. He was summoned to the life eternal in 1866, at the age of thirty-two years, his widow continuing to reside in Carlisle until her demise, which occurred on the 25th of December, 1908, at the venerable age of seventy-one years.

Charles W. Mathers was but a child of eight years at the time of his father's death. He was educated in the public schools of Carlisle, after completing the curriculum of which he entered the Presbyterian College, at Hanover, Indiana, pursuing a literary course. He left that institution in 1874, in his senior year, at which time he returned to Carlisle, where he put his scholastic attainments to good use by engaging in the pedagogic profession in order to obtain money with which to pursue a medical course. He studied medicine under the able preceptorship of Dr. Lindsey, at Carlisle, and was graduated in medicine as a member of the class of 1879, receiving his diploma with the rest of the class, but before he had attained to his twenty-first birthday, for which reason the diploma was taken away from him and held until he had attained to his majority. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Cincinnati, Ohio, and for one and a half years he demonstrated anatomy at Miami College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, giving this work up on account of impaired health. In 1881 he returned to Carlisle, where he continued to be engaged in medical practice for the ensuing four years, at the expiration of which he removed to his present farm, four miles distant from Carlisle, on the Lexington and Maysville pike. This farm consisted of two hundred and eighty-five acres of land owned by his wife and he added to it a tract of one hundred and sixty-five acres. Some time later he purchased an additional tract of three hundred and ten acres and he now owns and operates a splendid estate of eight hundred acres, in Nicholas and Bourbon counties. He is engaged in diversified agriculture and stock-growing, making a specialty of exporting cattle.

In politics Dr. Mathers is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and in 1888 he was given proof of the high regard of his fellow citizens in that he was then elected to represent his district in the state legislature and was re-elected in 1890. In November, 1908, he was again honored with public office, being then elected state senator. He is strictly a self-made man. He has ever contributed in generous measure to all movements projected for the general welfare of the community. He is affiliated with various professional and fraternal organizations of representative character.

On the 8th of October, 1878, was solemnized

the marriage of Dr. Mathers to Miss Annie E. Orr, who was born and reared in Nicholas county, Kentucky, a daughter of Granville B. and Mary (Conway) Orr, both of whom were likewise born and reared in this county. Mr. Orr was a wealthy and prominent farmer and served for one term as deputy sheriff of Nicholas county. He was summoned to eternal rest in 1878, at the age of sixty-two years and his cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1859, at the age of thirty-two years. They were the parents of three children, namely,—Margaret, who became the wife of William Layson, of Bourbon county; John, who is deceased; and Mrs. Mather. Dr. and Mrs. Mather have no children.

WILLIAM MORGAN BECKNER, of Winchester, Kentucky, was born June 19, 1841, at Moorefield, Nicholas county, Kentucky. His father, Jacob Locke Beckner, was senior member of the merchandizing firm of Beckner and Blair, and a farmer. He came of Scotch-Irish stock and his father's mother, Mary Locke, was a kinswoman of Commodore Perry. W. M. Beckner's mother, Nancy West Lancaster, was the granddaughter of John Lancaster, killed at Brandywine, the niece of General Thomas Fletcher and the great-niece of Benjamin West, the great artist.

Jacob Locke Beckner was a good business man, but lost his money by reason of a trustful disposition, and died leaving his wife almost penniless when our subject was six years old. She was an extraordinary woman and tackled the problem of rearing her son with such courage and intelligence that success was assured. Her ancestors had been Quakers and she inherited a strong dislike for slavery, so one of her first acts was to take the few remaining negroes left, after debts had been paid to Ohio. One or two voluntarily followed her back and worked for her until her death. Besides the subject of this sketch the Beckner children were: Martha, who married Samuel McKee, of Cincinnati; Mary, who married General Thomas W. H. Moseley, of Ohio, and Samuel and Joseph, who died in infancy.

W. M. Beckner attended the neighborhood schools of Bath and Fleming counties, where his mother moved after her husband's death, read books and learned to love them in the private library of his godfather and neighbor, William Morgan, father of the accomplished Boston editor; and spent the year 1855 in the store of his cousin, Joe McAllister, at Bethel in Bath county. His ambition getting stirred about this time, he put in two years at the famous old Rand & Richeson Academy in Maysville, which was the most important edu-

educational work of his career, although he spent five months at Centre College, Danville and did well, yet was not able financially to finish his course. While there he was the warm friend and roommate of his cousin, Claude Matthews, afterward to be the governor of Indiana. For two years he was tutor to two young men at the residence of Mr. Seth B. Shackelford, near Maysville, one of the boys being John R. Proctor, afterward state geologist and president of the Civil Service Commission. The three chief elements in his education were his mother's training, Mr. Morgan's library and the Rand & Richeson Academy, where he acquired an ambition for literary skill and polemic ability that marked his whole lifework. He taught school at Orangeburg, near Maysville, reading law meanwhile under Judge E. C. Phister, of the Maysville bar, one of the most accomplished lawyers of his day and section.

In January, 1865, he located in Winchester, where he remained a devoted citizen until his death. Three months after his arrival he was elected police judge, which was no sinecure in the years succeeding the war when the soldiers were returning demoralized with camp life. The following September he was put in charge of the local academy. In February, 1866, he reorganized the Democratic party and conducted its campaign for local offices with success. In the next winter he was appointed county attorney to fill a vacancy and then elected without opposition. In 1870 he was nominated without opposition for county judge and elected by a large majority.

In 1867 he established the Clark County Democrat which he owned for years, and edited with vigor, and always on the side of improvement and progress. He recognized the press as the most potent factor in our social organization and loved newspaper work best of his many endeavors. During his last illness he was dreaming of how he could get back to it, and if he had recovered with his accustomed vigor he would have spent his last days in the editor's chair.

He hung out his shingle as soon as he came to Winchester and soon built up a lucrative practice that finally extended beyond the confines of his county and state. At one time he was attorney for every lumber mill on the upper waters of the Kentucky and Licking rivers. He was an authority on the much tangled subject of eastern Kentucky land titles, was throughout his career employed in every important suit in his local courts and took leading service in such cases as the Woodford Will case in Bourbon, the Hargis-Green Libel suit, and many others in every

part of the state. He was an ardent pleader and while not a flowery orator was a power in debate, preferring to put the energy and thought which some men put into acting and the flowers of speech into driving home points in the most persuasive, forcible and logical language. In his practice he amassed a large fortune but spent it with a lavish hand, caring nothing for the love of acquiring and increasing property which animates many. He gave liberally to his family and his life history could almost be gleaned from the lists of benefactions to the institutions and worthy causes of his native state. The result of this was that he left little to his children save his name and a warm place in the hearts of those who understood him and appreciated his work.

In 1868 he married Miss Hettie Smith, of Boyle county, Kentucky, who died the following year, without children. In February, 1872, he married Miss Elizabeth Anne Taliaferro, daughter of Major John Taliaferro, of Winchester, and his wife, who was Lucy Hickman. Major Taliaferro was the son of Hay Taliaferro, who came from Caroline county, Virginia, in 1809, and his wife, Elizabeth Tutt, the daughter of John Tutt of Culpeper county, Virginia, and his wife Mary Tutt, his cousin. Hay Taliaferro was the son of William Taliaferro, of Caroline county, Virginia, and his wife, Margaret Aylett, two families that have had much to do in shaping the character of the Old Dominion. On her mother's side Mrs. Beckner was descended from the Hickmans, Pearsons, Bacons, Parkes, Easthams, Lawsons, Lewises and other names prominent in Virginia and Kentucky. To this union have been born six children: Lucien Pearson, a lawyer at Winchester, Kentucky, married to Marie D. Warren, of Boyle county, and has two children, Elizabeth and Marie; Seth Shackelford, a clerk in the War Department, Seattle, Washington, unmarried; Nancy West, the wife of Ed. Clark, of Lexington, Kentucky; John Taliaferro, a retired naval officer living in Winchester, married to Juliette Trietz, of New York City; Phoebe, Mrs. John G. Worth, of New York and Colorado, who has two children, Betsy and Phoebe; and William Hickman, unmarried, in the lumber business in Cincinnati, Ohio.

In 1880 Judge Beckner was appointed on the Prison Commission by Governor Luke Blackburn, and after visiting various prisons throughout the country he wrote the report which opposed leasing the prisoners, urged the abolishment of the lash, the dressing of female prisoners in feminine garb, and the

general reformation of the entire convict system then in vogue. In 1882 he was appointed a member of the Railroad Commission and served for two years, again writing the report, but resigning finally because he could not spare the time from his private affairs. In 1889 he was elected without opposition to the convention to frame a new constitution. He had opposition at first of a very vigorous kind; but his opponents finally withdrew and Judge Beckner was nominated by the Democrats, endorsed by the Republicans, the Farmer's Alliance, then active in politics, the local labor organizations and the negroes. He moved to Frankfort and gave the duties of his position all his time. He was a member of more committees than any other colleague, which argues the versatility of his talents, the breadth of his learning, the ripeness of his preparation, the esteem of his fellows and his capacity for work. His service as county and state official and his training as lawyer and editor peculiarly fitted him for such work and the catholicity of his spirit gave him influence, poise and effectiveness surpassed by none in that body. His chief interests were education—always first with him—the State College and mountain land titles.

On his return home he found his business affairs in sad confusion from long neglect, and on this account refused a nomination that would have been equivalent to election to a judgeship on the bench of the Court of Appeals, but had the satisfaction of seeing his kinsman, James H. Hazelrigg, elected. The next year, however, his people insisting, he again put aside his private affairs and was elected to the legislature, upon which devolved many extraordinary and important duties because it was the first under the new constitution. Here he did much to shape legislation and was the author and champion of the married woman's property rights law, known as the Weissinger Bill, because the late Senator R. Weissinger had charge of it in the senate, where the hardest fight was made on it, and was so efficient in its defense.

In 1894 Hon. M. C. Lisle, congressman from the Tenth district dying, Judge Beckner was elected to succeed him and served from December 3, 1894, to March 4, 1895. He entered upon his duties with a fund of experience and special training that gave him an influence rarely enjoyed by a first session member. He introduced the first resolution of sympathy with the suffering Armenians that won him favorable comment all over the world; made a speech on the Carlisle currency bill which was complimented by his leading colleagues and noticed by the press; wrote a minority com-

mittee report against the bill of Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, which proposed to confer jurisdiction upon Federal courts to say who shall sit pending a contest for a seat in the House of Representatives, which would have taken from the states the right to certify the returns from elections of their own officers; and—education ever uppermost in his mind—introduced a bill to equalize the states in the matter of land grants for education. From the entry of Ohio in 1803, to California in 1853, each state had been given one section and from then on two sections out of every township for school purposes.

The states prior to Ohio have never received anything, and the bill proposed to equalize them. The national domain was ample and had he been retained in Congress such equity would have been done. However, before he could be again nominated the free silver question swept the country, capturing his party; and, he, refusing to bow down to it, was defeated in the convention by one thirty-fourth of a vote by T. Y. Fitzpatrick.

In 1888 when the remains of Joel T. Hart, Kentucky's sculptor, were brought from Italy and reinterred in the Frankfort Cemetery, Judge Beckner delivered an oration on the life and work of the illustrious dead at the request of the governor, which showed a profound acquaintance with matters of art and a rare appreciation of Hart's work. In 1890 he delivered an address at the unveiling of the monument of Governor Luke P. Blackburn, his friend of former days, and one whom he looked up to as a noble humanitarian and philanthropist. In 1885 he addressed the Social Science Association of the United States at its annual meeting at Saratoga, New York, on "The Educational Situation in the South." His address before the State Teacher's Association at Hopkinsville in 1882 was published throughout the state and brought about the convention in Frankfort in April, 1883, and the inter-state convention in Louisville in September of the same year, attended by delegates from twenty-seven states, and of which Judge Beckner was chairman, all of which led to the new school laws of 1883-4 and the doubling of the school fund.

In his county and town he has been the leading spirit of reform and progress for nearly half a century. He worked for macadamizing the roads, for every railroad that tried to enter, improvement of the common schools, waterworks, electric lights, the placing of the Kentucky Wesleyan College in Winchester, and for the location of factories, the improvement of farming, and every move-

ment that looked toward better things. He was a strenuous opponent of the theory that the "good old times" were the best, and could amuse a crowd by recounting sarcastically the "good old things" and the "good old ways." It was his boast that years did not age him and that he kept up with the times as well as any other "boy." He was the founder of Winchester's hustling Commercial Club and trained in public service many of the young men who have made it such a success.

In the negro race he saw a duty for the white man which it would be cowardly to shirk. He believed in educating them as the only means of preparing them for that citizenship which they possessed; and his sympathy for the weak and oppressed made him ever their friend. He never failed to speak for them or to them, even when so doing cost him friends and social prestige. In 1884 he assisted in preparing and distributing fifty thousand copies of an address advocating Federal aid to education.

The last few years of his life were somewhat embittered by the effect of his political views. He opposed free silver and later Senator Goebel; and as his custom was, sought no middle ground but called himself a Republican and doubtless voted as such ever after the Music Hall Convention. This was bitterly resented by his erstwhile Democratic colleagues, and for a while greatly weakened his influence and alienated friends of a lifetime. Such things are not done lightly nor are they soon forgotten. But such things he considered merely personal and personal affairs were always accorded but secondary consideration by him when public affairs were at stake. All his life he had claimed the privilege of speaking his mind, and never hesitated to practice it. In times of high political excitement this was a dangerous habit.

His new party welcomed him, making him its nominee for attorney-general on the ticket headed by Morris Belknap. He made a vigorous campaign, but was cut down in its midst by a spell of pneumonia contracted by open air speaking, which came near killing him and from which he never entirely recovered. During the Roosevelt campaign he stumped the state with the President, and his powerful voice and terse logic never failed to hold and impress the crowd no matter how large. At the time of his death he was chairman of his County Executive Committee and deeply interested in affairs local, state, national and throughout the world.

The disbarment proceedings instituted against him in 1906 resulted not only in his acquittal but in establishing the right of an

attorney to testify in certain conditions, a right which he had asserted but which his accusers would have denied him. However, the trial was a great strain on him, from which he never entirely recovered. He was ably defended by Senator William Lindsay, of Frankfort, Judge Lewis Apperson of Mt. Sterling, and Byrd & Jouett and S. T. Davis of Winchester, all of whom volunteered their services. The question of his right to practice before the Circuit Court of his home was raised during the pendency of his trial, but Judge J. M. Benton, presiding at that time, quickly decided that he had the right to practice and took occasion to say, "that motions to disbar attorneys are usually made on the ground that they have been faithless to their clients, but in this case the charge is that Judge Beckner had been too faithful to his clients and in doing so has treated the court with contempt." Until his death he maintained a law office with his son as partner.

He never ceased to interest himself in the social movements around him, taking an active part in Professor J. G. Crabbe's whirlwind campaign for educational reform in 1909, in local school affairs, politics, local option campaigns of which he was an ardent champion, and was a frequent contributor to the daily papers on subjects of state and national interest. He was an admirer of President Roosevelt, whom he knew personally for many years.

His mother, who was the strongest influence he knew as a young man, was a loyal woman in the Civil war, but the influences thrown around him in Maysville were all Southern and his sympathies were always with the South, but tinged with a hatred of slavery. Jefferson was his political teacher and states rights appealed to him, so that he made an attempt to get South and join the Confederate army; but his mother hearing of it made such an appeal to him, in a letter still extant, that he gave the matter up and came to Winchester to escape the Federal draft in Maysville. Such were his political beginnings and although he wound up a Republican he could never be said to be a Hamiltonian. He merely submitted to the nationalizing as inevitable, the result of the war and modern progress in transportation and invention.

He followed the breeding of Scotch-Irish ancestors into the Presbyterian church, where he was an elder and a loyal and devout member. He represented the Kentucky synod at the General Assembly at Montgomery, Alabama, and took a leading part in its debates and work.

He died at the home of his son, Lucien

Beckner, in Winchester, Kentucky, on the 14th day of March, 1910, of edema of the lungs, brought on by a general run down condition resulting from a stroke of paralysis, and immediately caused by a spell of grippe, caught enroute to Florida, where he had hoped to escape the rigors of a Kentucky spring. He hastened home, lingered a few weeks and died. The last few weeks he sat by the fire and read or was read to by his children or grandchildren. Plato's account of the death of Socrates he read several times and seemed to realize that he was approaching the great mystery, of which approach Socrates gives such a noble demonstration and Plato such a sublime description. He is buried in Winchester cemetery beside his wife, who preceded him in 1899.

CHARLES FULLER GRAINGER.—The city of Louisville has been signally favored in the class of men who have occupied its offices, for they have usually been found true to the trust reposed in them and have brought to bear in the discharge of their duties good business ability and patriotic zeal. Such is the case with the Hon. Charles Fuller Grainger, ex-mayor and a man of affairs of Louisville, whose official service and business career are alike commendable and worthy of record. In matters of citizenship he is always progressive, ready to lend his aid and co-operation to movements which have for their object the upbuilding of the community. Although a great deal of his time is necessarily given to his business affairs he has manifested a spirit that has made him a potent factor in the furtherance of all public enterprises.

Mr. Grainger was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on January 23, 1854, the son of the late William H. Grainger, who was a pioneer iron manufacturer of Louisville, he having established what is now the Phoenix Foundry and Machine Company in 1833. Mr. C. F. Grainger received his education in the public and private schools of Louisville and after acquiring a substantial degree of learning to equip him for the requirements of life, he went to Chicago, where he remained four years. Returning to Louisville, he began his business career in 1874, first by entering his father's foundry, in which he learned the business in all its details and fitting himself for the responsibilities that might come to him. In 1879 he became his father's partner, continuing as a partner until 1889, when he bought out his father's interest, thus becoming sole owner. In 1891 Mr. Grainger organized and incorporated the firm of Grainger & Company, owners of the Phoenix Foundry and Machine Works, with himself as president. Mr. Grainger figures as

one of the most prominent representatives of industrial interests in the city. The real up-builders and promoters of a city are the men who control its trade relations, furnishing employment to many workmen and putting in operation the wheels of the machinery of commerce. With keen recognition of opportunity and the resolute purpose that enables one to win success Mr. Grainger has made his way to a leading place in commercial and industrial life, having the respect of all and the entire confidence of his business associates.

It is not alone in commercial circles that Mr. Grainger has won honor, for political recognition has been fully awarded him. In 1889 he was elected to the City Board of Aldermen and by successive elections continued a member of that body until 1895, serving as president of the board during the latter year. In November, 1901, he was elected mayor of Louisville and was re-elected in November, 1903, serving two full terms with honor and credit alike to himself and the city. In 1910 he was chosen president of the Louisville Water Company. In analyzing the life work of Mr. Grainger it is noted that his public service has been marked by steady progression and by most unflinching fidelity to the trusts reposed in him. When public business is placed in the hands of the class of citizens to which he belongs there is every assurance that the best interests of the public will be attended to. Enterprising and public-spirited, his capable official service, reliability in commercial circles and many excellent personal traits have made him popular with his fellow townsmen.

In 1894 Mr. Grainger married Mrs. H. L. Cooke, daughter of Captain Silas F. Miller, of Louisville.

CALVIN STEVENSON, who is successfully engaged in the great basic industry of agriculture in the vicinity of Carrs, Lewis county, Kentucky, was born in this county on the 11th of February, 1861. He is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Lockhart) Stevenson, both of whom were natives of Adams county, Ohio. The father was born in 1805 and after availing himself of the educational advantages afforded in the public schools of his native place he turned his attention to the pedagogic profession. While still a young man he engaged in the general merchandise business at Concord, Kentucky, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Stephenson, a daughter of John Stephenson, a farmer and pioneer who owned a large tract of land, including the town site of Concord, Kentucky. To this union were born four children—two boys and two girls—Edward, John, Elizabeth and Ann. The mother of these children was

summoned to the life eternal at Concord in 1847, and subsequently the father married again. He continued to be identified with the merchandise business at Concord, and in that line of enterprise developed a large business, Concord being one of the central trading points in those days. His health failing, however, he was forced to retire from active participation in strenuous business affairs and he removed to his farm at Carrs, Lewis county, in 1860, there residing until his death, which occurred in 1865. He left a large estate and many slaves who were freed at the close of the war. His second wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Lockhart, bore him six children, one of whom, a daughter, died in infancy. The sons were: Robert, George, Samuel, Luther and Calvin, all of whom are deceased except Calvin, to whom this sketch is dedicated, and his next older brother, Luther, who now resides at Carr's, Kentucky. Elizabeth (Lockhart) Stevenson was born on the 18th of September, 1827, and her death occurred on the 10th of December, 1889. She was a daughter of Robert Lockhart, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, his parents having been natives of North Carolina, whence they emigrated to Kentucky in the early pioneer days. Of their children but two, Robert and one brother, survived, and after the death of the parents they were reared to maturity by their father's slaves. As a young man Robert went to Adams county, Ohio, where he cleared a farm and became a successful and wealthy agriculturist. There he married and raised a family and in the war of 1812 he was a gallant soldier in an Ohio regiment. He was present at Hull's surrender, at Chicago, and after being paroled from further service he walked home.

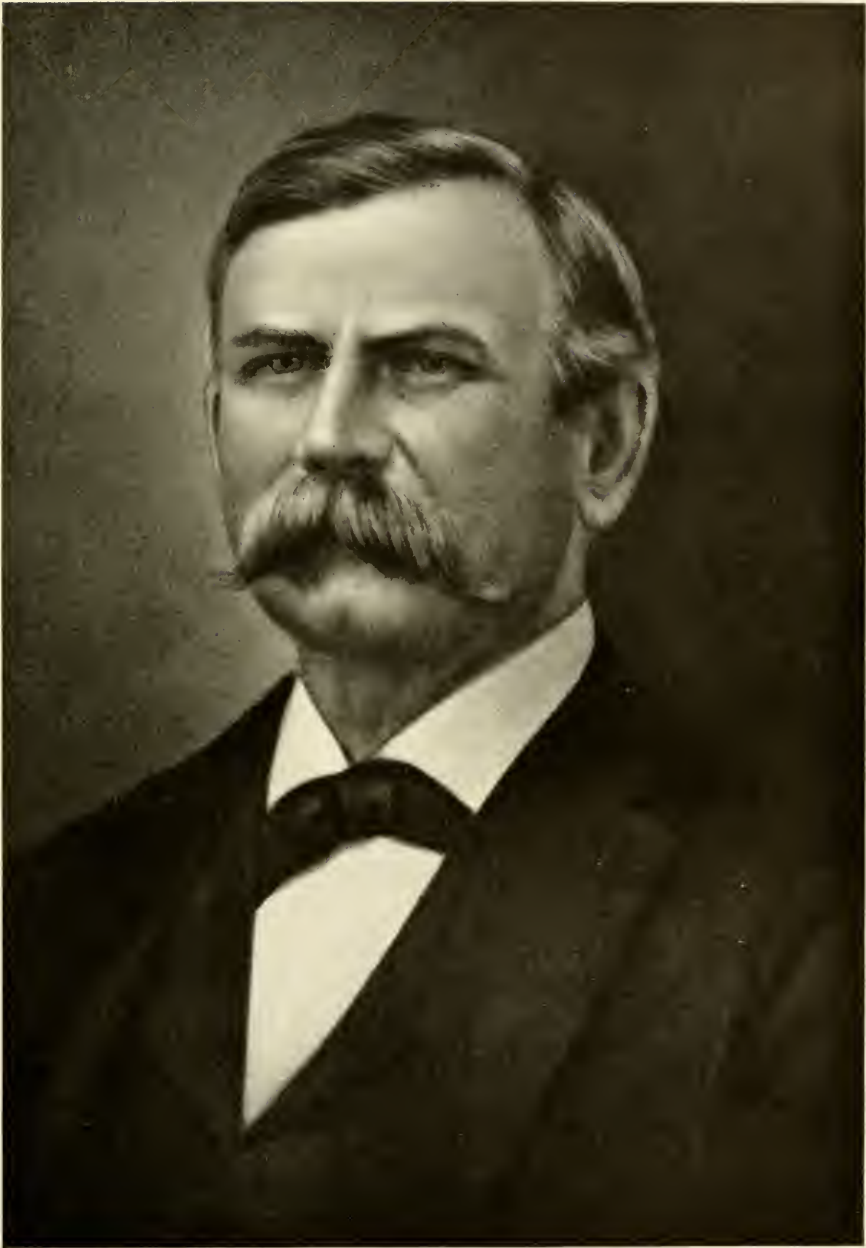
Of the children born to Samuel and Elizabeth (Lockhart) Stevenson, Calvin was the youngest in order of birth, and he was reared to the invigorating influences of the old homestead farm, on which he resides at the present time. After completing the curriculum of the common schools of Lewis county he pursued a course of study in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He returned to his old home in 1881, and he has been actively identified with farming and stock-raising to the present day. His splendid estate of two hundred acres, eligibly located one mile distant from Carrs, is one of the most modern and highly cultivated farms in Lewis county. Everything about the place is indicative of thrift and industry and all shows the good management of its practical owner. In politics Mr. Stevenson accords a stalwart allegiance to the cause of

the Democratic party and while he has never manifested aught of ambition or desire for the honors or emoluments of political office of any description he is ever on the alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures and enterprises projected for the advancement of the general welfare. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Masonic order and he and his wife are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In the year 1888 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stevenson to Miss Mary Willim, a native of Lewis county and a daughter of William Willim, who was long engaged in farming in this section of the old Blue Grass state and who was a representative of an old Kentucky family. William Willim was called to eternal rest in 1898. To Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have been born three children,—Elizabeth Lee, William Forest and Margaret Helen, all of whom remain at the parental home.

WILLIAM WARREN VANNATTA.—One of the progressive and popular representatives of that most wholesome and independent of vocations—agriculture—is William Warren Vannatta, whose fine farm of four hundred and eighty acres is one of the well-conducted estates of Shelby county. In addition to his agricultural interests he is a director in the Peoples' Bank of Shelbyville and success has been the logical result of his well-directed activities. He has given his aid to many movements and measures which have tended toward the betterment of his town and community, and by strict adherence to high and manly principles he has won a wide circle of friends both through business and social relations.

Mr. Vannatta was born April 1, 1876, near Clay Village, Shelby county, and in the same vicinity occurred the birth of his father, Thomas Vannatta, January 6, 1844. The grandfather, William Vannatta, died in Shelby county when seventy-nine years of age. Thomas Vannatta was removed from the scene of a useful life June 20, 1908, but his memory will long remain green in the hearts of the many who knew and respected him. He was a farmer during the earlier part of his career and he subsequently engaged in the mercantile business in Clay Village. He then removed to Christianburg, Shelby county, where for some fourteen years he was occupied as a merchant, but the attractions and advantages of country life had remained strong with him and in the year 1886, he returned to his farm and there resided during the remainder of his life. He was married in Shelby county, September 30, 1873, to Sallie



Thomas Vannatta

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E. Newton, born in Shelby county July 8, 1853. She was a daughter of Thomas S. and Martha (McWilliams) Newton. Thomas Newton was born November 27, 1823, in Shelby county, and the birth of his worthy wife occurred in the same county on July 23 of the preceding year. Thomas Vannatta and his wife were zealous Baptists and they were the parents of two children who lived to maturity, the subject's sister, Verna O., being the wife of Rev. William W. Horner, a clergyman of the Baptist church.

Mr. Vannatta passed his boyhood days in Clay Village and for his education he is indebted to the schools of Shelbyville and to Georgetown College. From the first he planned to devote his energies to the great basic industry of agriculture and he has proved very successful in his vocation. His farm of four hundred and eighty acres is well situated and well improved and the scene of advanced methods of agricultural procedure. He gives his heart and hand to the principles of the Democrat party, takes decided interest in public affairs, and is a valued member of the Baptist church.

REV. WILLIAM FLETCHER McMURRY, D. D.—There is not a finer sight in the world than the spectacle of a good and unselfish life, rich in the harvest of merited reward from kind deeds on behalf of humanity, while it is equally true that it is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and busy life and who has attained to a position of high relative distinction in the more important and exacting spheres of human endeavor, and yet it is true that the biographical history of a state would lack completion if it did not mention the names and deeds of those true Christians whose endeavors and examples have done so much to make this earth beautiful and life worth living. It is with a feeling of satisfaction that the writer essays the task of stating briefly some of the details of the record of the character of the subject of this sketch.

Dr. McMurry, corresponding secretary of the board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, with headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky, was born in Shelby county, Missouri, June 29, 1864, but is descended from an old Kentucky family. He is the son of Rev. William Wesley McMurry, a native of Missouri, born in Marion county March 24, 1837, the son of William McMurry, who was born in Marion county, Kentucky, December 10, 1795. The McMurrays trace their ancestry back to the Scotch Earl Murry. The original Kentucky settler was John McMurry, who came from Virginia and settled in

Marion county before Kentucky was made a state, he having secured a Virginia land grant of six hundred acres of land. In about 1835 William McMurry, the grandfather, moved to Marion county, Missouri. He married Elizabeth Wilson, who was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, July 12, 1802. The mother of our subject was Mary Elizabeth Williams, who was born in Marion county, Missouri, in 1840. She is still living. Her husband died in Shelby county, Missouri, in 1902, and there she now makes her home. Rev. William Wesley McMurry attended the Shelby (Missouri) high school,—a church institution—of which he became president in after years. He entered the ministry in 1858, his work being almost exclusively devoted to mission territory. A number of times he represented his church in the general conference and was long a presiding elder and a leader in Missouri Methodism. He was a church builder, and his son, our subject, has in his possession a cane made from a rafter of an old church, the first one his father built in the woods in pioneer days in Missouri, the timber used in its construction, in which he helped, having been cut from the standing trees in the woods.

William F. McMurry was reared in Shelby county, Missouri, his early education being secured in the old Shelby high school while his father was president of the school and also afterward. He then spent two years, from 1880 to 1882, at St. Charles College, Missouri, and was finally graduated from Central College, Fayette, Missouri, in 1886. During this last year he entered the Missouri conference and was at St. Joseph, Missouri, for three years; Macon, Missouri, four years; Richmond, Missouri, four years; St. Joseph District, four years; St. Louis District one year; and Centenary Church, city of St. Louis, four years. He was a member of the General Conference, the law making body of the church, in 1902, 1906 and 1910. He received his honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Emory and Henry College, Virginia, in 1901. In May, 1906, Dr. McMurry was elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, corresponding secretary of its board of Church Extension for a term of four years, and in May, 1910, he was re-elected for another term of four years.

As a mark of the great esteem in which Dr. McMurry is held he was chosen to represent the Methodist church in the mission fields of Brazil, of which a short account follows, taken from the daily paper:

"Dr. W. F. McMurry, who was re-elected secretary of the board of Church Extension of the Methodist church at the recent General

Conference, held at Asheville, North Carolina, returned to the city last night and expressed great satisfaction over the results accomplished by the meeting and the outlook for church work during the coming year. Dr. McMurry was given another term as the head of this important body in the church despite the fact that there was a decided movement on the part of certain factions in the conference to defeat him, and it was through his efforts that the headquarters of the board were kept in Louisville and its field of operation vastly increased. Not only was the board's membership increased from twenty-six to forty members, but a sum of \$1,000,000 or more will be placed in Dr. McMurry's hands for distribution and the board will either erect a handsome office building for its accommodation or take up quarters in one of the large buildings of the city.

"Besides his re-election, an additional compliment was paid Dr. McMurry by his being chosen by the conference to make a tour of the mission field in Brazil, with a view of learning the needs of the church there. The motion to appoint Dr. McMurry as the church's envoy to South America was made by the board of missions whose headquarters are at Nashville, Tennessee, and which has the care of all the missionary propaganda in America's sister republics. The purpose of Dr. McMurry's visit will be to learn just what building operations are needed to equip the missions there so that they may best carry on their work. Dr. McMurry will travel over the entire field in Brazil, visiting each mission and taking notes where it will pay most to erect schools and churches. Many of these missions have only frame buildings, while many rent halls for their services. It is now the intention of the Board of Missions, in connection with the Board of Church Extension, to erect suitable edifices for the accommodation of the workers. Dr. McMurry is being sent as an expert, and upon his recommendations at least \$50,000 will be expended in building churches, the finest of which will probably be located in Rio de Janeiro.

"Dr. McMurry is the first secretary of the Board of Church Extension ever asked to make this trip and his expenses will be borne by the two boards, the Missions Board having appropriated one-half of the amount necessary. Dr. McMurry probably will leave on June 1, going direct to New York, where he will sail for London. From London he will sail for Rio de Janeiro and at that point the tour of inspection will begin. While in Brazil Dr. McMurry will attend the two conferences of the church located in Brazil.

"The Brazil missionary conference will be held at San Paolo on July 28, while the South-

ern Brazil Conference will begin on June 7. Dr. McMurry will address these bodies and make suggestions as to the proper course to be pursued in building churches so that the greatest number of converts may be accommodated. In this way Dr. McMurry will be acting purely as an expert, and it will be on his suggestions that the money will be apportioned for erecting the churches. He expects to be away almost three months, and on his return will immediately begin securing specifications and bids for the work."

At St. Joseph, Missouri, October 9, 1888, Dr. McMurry married Frances Byrd Davis, a native of Missouri, the daughter of the late Rev. J. J. C. Davis, member of the Missouri conference. Her mother was a Clay of the Kentucky family of that name. From this union three children have been born: Mary Claudia; William Fletcher Jr.; and Frances.

Dr. McMurry is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar and an honorary member of the Louisville Commercial Club. He is an earnest and devoted adherent to his faith and has labored all his life in the Master's vineyard. His life has been an exemplification of his doctrines. In his city there was no worthy charity or society to assist the poor or the unfortunate which did not find in him its most liberal friend; his religion need not be sought with a lantern and doubted when found, for the man of iron judgment and unbending will, of powerful perceptions and resolute purposes, uncovered his head and went obedient to every mandate. He planted here and planted there, and rejoiced in the time of harvest. He believed in the inscription on the high priest's miter and sought to send the light of holiness and peace into all the corners of the earth.

CHARLES BRYAN.—Many of the ablest men in America are ardent devotees of the great basic industry of agriculture, and it is well that this is so because the various professions are rapidly becoming so crowded with inefficient practitioners that in a few years it will be practically impossible for any but the exceptionally talented man to make good or even to gain a competent living therein. The independent farmer who, in addition to tilling the soil, cultivates his mind and retains his health is a man much to be envied in these days of strenuous bustle and nervous energy. He lives his life as he chooses and is always safe from financial ravages and other troubles of the so-called "cliff dweller." An able and representative agriculturist who has done much to advance progress and conserve prosperity in Jefferson county, Kentucky, is Charles Bryan, who owns a splendid estate

of eighty acres, eligibly located two miles distant from Jeffersontown.

Charles Bryan was born in Jefferson county, this state, on the 28th of August, 1849, and he is a son of William Bryan, born in Halifax county, Virginia, on the 30th of November, 1791. William Bryan was a child of but four years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Kentucky, his father having been a farmer in Adair county during the remainder of his life. After attaining to years of maturity William Bryan became interested in the medical profession and in due time began to read the same under the able preceptorship of Dr. Merrifield, at Bloomfield. After being admitted to practice he opened an office at Bloomfield, Nelson county, and subsequently removed to Jefferson county, where the death of his first wife occurred. In 1835 he married Miss Anna Eliza Hikes, a daughter of Jacob and Julia Hikes, both of whom were born and reared in York county, Pennsylvania. Four Hikes brothers,—Jacob, John, Andrew and George, came to the old Blue Grass commonwealth about the year 1805, and they are the ancestors of all the representatives of that name in Jefferson county to-day. Anna Eliza was twenty-five years of age at the time of her marriage and she became the mother of five children. Dr. Bryan continued to devote considerable time to the practice of medicine during the remainder of his life, but in 1849 he removed to the farm where the subject of this review now maintains his home. He was summoned to the life eternal in September, 1871, at which time he was eighty years of age. His medical practice covered a wide range of territory and he was identified therewith for a period of fifty-two years. He was possessed of a wonderfully vigorous constitution and even on the day of his death had been out horse-back riding. He was an eminently successful doctor and controlled a large and lucrative patronage, thereby gaining a competency. In 1849 he purchased a tract of some five hundred acres of land and in that year built the fine brick mansion which stands majestically amidst tall, fragrant pine trees. He was a typical southerner of the old school, ardently devoted to the cause of the Confederacy and to all matters affecting the welfare of the old Blue Grass commonwealth. During the war he was arrested and spent one night in prison as the result of a joke played on a young Union soldier, whom he found drunk and persuaded to take an oath of allegiance to the cause of the south. He was a genial, jovial man, fond of a practical joke, popular amongst all classes of people, and a man who was instilled with that kindly human

sympathy so much in demand by the successful physician. At one time he made the race for the state legislature but in the ensuing election was defeated. He was a devout member of the Christian church and was an ardent worker in its behalf. Mrs. William Bryan was called to her reward in 1888, at which time she was seventy-eight years of age. Concerning the five children born to Dr. and Mrs. Bryan the following brief record is here inserted,—John E. was a Jefferson county farmer during his life time and he died at Louisville in 1906; William F. passed his life on a part of the old homestead farm; Julia H., who married Rev. O. P. Miller, a minister of the Christian church, died at Louisville in 1907; Etta R. died, unmarried, at the age of fifty years, in 1900; and Charles is the immediate subject of this review.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools of his native place Charles Bryan was matriculated in Jefferson College, at Jeffersontown, in which excellent institution he was a student for four years, at the expiration of which he entered Washington College, at Lexington, Virginia, now known as Washington & Lee University. He attended the latter institution for one year, when he returned home and assumed charge of the home farm. He had expected to study for the medical profession but as his mother was very much opposed to this idea he gave it up. At the settlement of the estate after his father's death Mr. Bryan received the old homestead, including one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, and he has continued to give his undivided attention to agricultural pursuits during the long intervening years to the present time. This estate is located two miles west of Jeffersontown on the Southern Railroad, but seven miles from the city limits by wagon road.

In the year 1872 was recorded the marriage of Mr. Bryan to Miss Lizzie McKay, who was born at Bardstown, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of Ludwell McKay. She was summoned to the life eternal in 1900, after a happy married life of twenty-eight years. To this union were born seven children,—William, who is a public accountant at Louisville, Kentucky; Ludwell M., who is engaged in the rural free delivery mail service in Jefferson county; Charles G., who is a civil engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad at Louisville; Anna E., who remains at home and keeps house for her father; Florence M., who is the wife of John K. Higgins, of Chicago; Elizabeth M., who remains at home; Aileen L., who is a trained nurse in the city of Chicago, Illinois.

In his political adherency Mr. Bryan is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies advanced by the Democratic party and while he has never manifested aught of desire for the honors or emoluments of public office of any description he is loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude and contributes in generous measure to all matters projected for the good of the community. In his religious faith he is a devout member of the Christian church, and during her life time his wife attended the Baptist church, in whose faith she was reared. Mr. Bryan has led a most exemplary life and he has ever been honorable and straightforward in all his business dealings. He is a man of unusual mental capacity and his many kind deeds are actuated by that broad sympathy which is characteristic of the large-hearted Southerner. His deep and sincere interest in public affairs has been prolific of much good for the county and state and in all the relations of life he has so conducted himself as to command the high regard of his fellow citizens.

WILL D. JESSE.—Engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Versailles, Mr. Jesse is numbered among the representative members of the bar of Woodford county and is a member of a family whose name has been identified with the history of this county for many years. Mr. Jesse was born on the old homestead farm near Versailles on the 11th of September, 1879, and is a son of Hon. John H. and Sallie E. (Stevenson) Jesse. Hon. John H. Jesse was born on a farm near Versailles, Woodford county, in the year 1842, and was a son of Reuben and Jane (Steele) Jesse, who settled in this county in the early days and who here continued to reside until their death. John H. Jesse was reared to manhood on the old homestead farm and was afforded the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period and of Henry Academy. He never severed his allegiance to the great basic industry of agriculture and eventually became the owner of the old homestead on which he was born, a few miles east of Versailles, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1885. In 1883 he was elected to represent his native county in the lower house of the state legislature and he was renominated in 1885 but died prior to taking his seat after election. His widow still resides on the old homestead. He was a man of fine mental equipment and maintained high ideals in all the relations of life, so that he ever commanded and merited the unqualified esteem so uniformly accorded him. He was

a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party.

In the year 1866 was solemnized the marriage of Hon. John H. Jesse to Miss Sallie E. Stevenson, a daughter of James R. and Caroline (Elliot) Stevenson, both of whom passed their entire lives in Kentucky. The Stevenson family were numbered among the early settlers in Pisgah, Woodford county, where they established their home as soon as the Indians were driven from the settlement and it had become safe to live outside of the primitive fort. John H. and Sallie E. Jesse became the parents of four children, who survive their honored father, namely,—Caroline, Henry, Joseph and Will D.

Will D. Jesse is indebted to the public schools of his native county for his early educational discipline, which included a course in Henry Academy at Versailles, and later he continued his studies for three years in the University of Kentucky, at Lexington. After leaving this institution he entered the law department of the University of Louisville, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1902, and from which he received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately after his graduation Mr. Jesse opened an office at Versailles, where he has since been successfully established in the general practice of his profession and where his success has been co-ordinate with his well recognized professional ability. In 1905 he was elected county attorney and his administration as prosecutor has been characterized by marked discrimination and resourcefulness. The popular estimate placed upon his services in this capacity was shown when he was elected as his own successor in 1909. His present term will expire January 1, 1915. Mr. Jesse is well fortified in his political opinions and has been an active and effective worker in behalf of the Democratic party. His devotion to his profession and his sterling attributes of character augur well for his continuous advancement in his chosen field of endeavor.

WALLACE RUTHERFORD HARRIS, President of the Harris Engineering Company, headquarters in the Paul Jones Building, Louisville, a prominent man among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of this city, is the subject of this review. His life history most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out a defined purpose. His activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success, and his establishment and control of an important industrial in-

terest has been of decided advantage to the city and section in which he lives, promoting its material welfare in no uncertain manner through the employment of a large force of workmen.

Mr. Harris was born in Louisville, June 8, 1876, the son of Charles H. and Mary J. Bailey Harris. The father was born in Louisville, in 1839, the son of Alfred Wallace Rutherford Harris, who was also born in Louisville, while the great-grandfather, Edward Harris was a native of Mason county, Kentucky, where his parents were pioneers. The Harris family is of English origin and came to America in Colonial days, settling in Massachusetts, thence going to Virginia and from there coming into Kentucky. Alfred Wallace Rutherford Harris served as City Assessor of Louisville for several years and was a well known early citizen. Charles H. Harris, the father of our subject, was for many years engaged in the drug business in Louisville, but is now retired. Mary J. Bailey Harris, the mother, was a native of Virginia and died in Decatur, Alabama, in 1887, aged forty years.

Mr. Harris received his education in the Ward Schools and Louisville Manual Training High School, Louisville, Kentucky. In June, 1895, he left the Manual Training High School, two weeks before graduation, to stand competitive examination for West Point Military Academy. There were seven entries. Mr. Harris came third in line but did not receive the appointment. After leaving school he entered the machine shop of B. F. Avery & Sons, Louisville, and left there June, 1896. He then accepted a position as draftsman for Snead, Van Alstine, Meldrum's Architectural Iron Works, the work consisting of detailing, estimating and some designing. He left this position in May, 1897, to accept a position with the Ohio Valley Telephone Company, which was succeeded by one with the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company. He remained with them as inspector, stock keeper, draftsman and civil engineer until March 19, 1902. As stockkeeper Mr. Harris had general charge of all construction materials. As draftsman he had charge of all map work, etc. On the 1st of January, 1898, he was made engineer in charge of conduit and cable construction and had charge of all map work, records, etc., as well as design and construction of underground conduit and cable system. The value of the work done under Mr. Harris' charge by the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company was about \$300,000. This work was principally done in Louis-

ville, Kentucky, New Albany, Indiana, and Jeffersonville, Indiana. He also had charge of the preliminary design and supervision of construction of the New Albany Exchange Bldg.

From March 20, 1902, to January 31, 1904, Mr. Harris was engineer and division superintendent for G. M. Gest, contractor, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Had charge as engineer and as division superintendent of Division 1 of work for Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co., embraced the construction of their underground conduit system for arc lights, work approximating over one million feet and about forty-five miles of trench, the value being about \$322,000. While in Cincinnati he designed a reinforced concrete retaining wall and fence 32 feet high.

From February 2, 1904, to June 30, 1904, Mr. Harris was with the Wheeler Construction Company in the Cumberland Mountains on railroad construction. From July 5, 1904, to May 4, 1908, he was with E. H. Abadie & Co., and the E. H. Abadie Co., as office manager and engineer. He had charge of the engineering and construction work embraced in construction of central heating system for state of Missouri at Jefferson City, Missouri. He had charge as chief engineer and general superintendent of engineering work and construction work for above company in connection with contracts with the Louisville Lighting Company, Kentucky Electric Company, George G. Fetter Lighting & Heating Company, and the Louisville Railway Company, for construction of underground conduit systems in Louisville. (All the above new and original work was done in obedience to the first underground ordinance.) The value of this work was about \$300,000. On the 5th of May, 1908, was organized the partnership firm of Harris, Craven & von Borries, Harris Engineering Company, Incorporated, successors, doing a general engineering and construction business.

He is a member of the American Society of Engineers and Contractors (having been elected president of this society for the year 1911), the Architect Club, the Commercial Club and a director in the Builder's Exchange. Mr. Harris is a member of the Masonic Order and belongs to Occidental Lodge, No. 163, A. F. & A. M. St. Louis, Missouri, Hiram Chapter No. 129, R. A. M., Hiram Council No. 10, S. & S. E. M., Grand Consistory of Kentucky, A. A. S. R., Kosiar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Kosair Patrol.

Mr. Harris married Phoebe L. Pierce, who was born in Maysville, Mason county, Ken-

tucky, the daughter of James Pierce, that family coming from Massachusetts to Kentucky at an early date settling in Mason county.

Mr. Harris was a member of the Louisville Legion from 1892 to 1895, and was Captain and Regimental Adjutant of the First Regiment Kentucky National Guards in 1910, until regimental organization was discontinued. He has pleasant social and club relations, but his time and energies are practically absorbed in business and his life demonstrates the possibilities that lie before a young man, energetic, industrious and clear headed. His record shows that one of the necessities for an important place in the business world is not necessarily age and years of methodical preparation, but rather a genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, joined to every day common sense. He is energetic, prompt and notably reliable and his course excites the respect of his business associates and the admiration of all who know aught of his history.

MAJOR OTIS SETH TENNEY.—For upwards of three-score years actively engaged in the practice of law in the state of Kentucky, Major Otis Seth Tenney is now living retired from professional duties in the city of Lexington, an honored and respected citizen. The descendant of a New England family of note, he was born December 4, 1822, in the town of Hanover, New Hampshire. He is a lineal descendant in the eighth generation from the emigrant ancestor, John (1) Tenney, and his wife Ann.

The line was continued through Deacon John (2) Tenney and his wife Mary (Parrott) Tenney; Deacon Samuel (3) Tenney and his wife Sarah (Boynton) Tenney; Joseph (4) Tenney, who married Abigail Wood; John (5) Tenney, who married Olive Armstrong; David (6) Tenney, Captain Seth (7) Tenney, and Major Otis Seth (8) Tenney. A more extended account of the earlier ancestors of Major Tenney may be found in the History of the Tenney Family, the first two generations of which was completed by Rev. Caleb Jewett Tenney, who was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1801, with the class of which Daniel Webster was a member. This history was later added to by Professor Jonathan Tenney, who, it is said, worked upon it untiringly for forty years, and it has since been revised by Miss M. J. Tenney, of Haverill, Massachusetts.

David (6) Tenney was born in Norwich, Connecticut, May 15, 1759. In 1770 he accompanied his parents to their new home in Hanover, New Hampshire, making the re-

moval with teams, the only means of transportation in those days. He was there brought up on the farm which his father purchased, on an elevation that became known as "Tenney's Hill." Inspired by the patriotism characteristic of the New Englanders, he served as a private in the Revolutionary war, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Jonathan Chase, marching to Ticonderoga in response to the alarm of June 27, 1777, and of July 4, 1777. Afterward, with the same regiment, he joined the army at Saratoga, and served under General Gates. Returning to the parental roof-tree, he subsequently inherited a part of the home farm, and continued as a farmer on Tenney's Hill until his death, at a good old age. He was twice married, his second wife, whose maiden name was Anna Jacobs, having been the mother of his son Seth.

The birth of Captain Seth (7) Tenney occurred on the home farm in Hanover, New Hampshire, October 8, 1792. Following the occupation of his ancestors, he became successful an agriculturist and spent his entire life in his native town, passing away October 16, 1869. He inherited the military spirit of his father and during the War of 1812 served as captain of a company of brave New Hampshire soldier boys. He married Esther Miller, who was born in Lyme, Grafton county, New Hampshire, November 17, 1794, a daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Tyler) Miller. Of their union seven children were born, as follows: Benjamin M., Otis Seth, Samuel Claffin, Esther Angeline, Mary Marinda, Charles Carroll and David Culver.

Preparing for college at the Norwich Institute, in Norwich, Vermont, Otis Seth (8) Tenney was graduated from the Norwich University, in Northfield, Vermont, with the class of 1845. He has twice been honored by his alma mater, which in 1847 conferred upon him the degree of A. M., and in 1881 the degree of LL. D. After his graduation Mr. Tenney taught for a short time in a military school at Wilmington, Delaware. Coming from there to Kentucky in 1847, he established a military school at Fort Mason, in Mount Sterling, and there, in 1847, he began the study of law with Colonel Walter Chiles. Being admitted to the bar in 1849, he continued in the practice of law in Mount Sterling until 1862, when he entered the Confederate service as a private. He was soon promoted to major of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, under General Morgan, with whom he was in consultation the very night before the General was killed. Returning to Mount Sterling at the close of the war, Mr. Tenney resumed his professional labors.



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remaining there until 1882. Locating in that year in Lexington, Kentucky, he continued in active practice here until 1909, when, after a successful legal career of three-score and more years, he retired from the bar and is now spending his closing years in a pleasant leisure, free from active cares.

On May 18, 1848, Mr. Tenney was united in married with Junia M. Warner. She was born in Wilmington, Delaware, September 29, 1820, a daughter of Dr. James and Maria (Hillyard) Warner. She died December 28, 1906, after a happy wedded life of sixty years. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tenney, namely: Lillian and Anna M. Anna M., the younger daughter, who married W. W. Hamilton, of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, died December 6, 1907. Lillian Tenney married Joseph B. Russell, of Cambridge, Massachusetts a well-known banker of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Russell are the parents of five children, namely: Charles Theodore, Sarah E., Joseph B., Junia and Otis Tenney. Charles Theodore Russell married and has two children, Charles T. and Henry Drummond. Sarah E. Russell married Robert H. Nelson and has one child, Lillian Hillyard. Joseph B. Russell, who married Jacquelyn Kelley, daughter of Admiral Kelley, of the U. S. Navy, now retired, has one daughter, Frances. Junia married Harold F. Mason, of Boston.

Religiously, Mr. Tenney is a member and for sixty years has been an elder in the Presbyterian church, with which he and his wife united when young. He is commander of the J. C. Breckinridge Camp, United Veterans of Kentucky, and is president of the Kentucky Association Sons of the Revolution, Commonwealth of Kentucky.

GEORGE P. CLANCY.—It is decidedly a matter of gratification to the publisher of this work to here accord recognition to the memory of one who was long and prominently connected with the agricultural and industrial affairs of Greenup county, Kentucky, and who during his life time was one of the most loyal and public-spirited citizens in this section of the state. George Pearre Clancy was summoned to the life eternal in November, 1898, and his death was uniformly mourned throughout the county by hosts of loving friends and admiring acquaintances.

In Fleming county, Kentucky, on the 25th of October, 1831, occurred the birth of George P. Clancy, and he was a son of George and Nancy (Arnold) Clancy, the former of whom was born and reared in the state of Virginia, and the latter of whom claimed Maryland as the place of her nativity. George Clancy, Sr., came to Kentucky as a young man, locating

originally in Lewis county, whence removal was later made to Fleming county, where he purchased a farm and established a home. In 1837, however, he severed all connections in Fleming county and settled on the Ohio river in Greenup county, near what is now Russell, where he became again identified with agricultural pursuits. He passed the residue of his life in Greenup county and was called to eternal rest in 1845. His widow, whose maiden name was Nancy Arnold, survived him for a number of years and she died in 1886, at the patriarchal age of ninety years. To Mr. and Mrs. Clancy were born two children,—George P., of this review; and Elizabeth Ellen, who became the wife of E. C. Powell, formerly a merchant at Ironton, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Powell are both deceased.

George P. Clancy was a child of but six years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Greenup county, where he grew to years of maturity on the old home farm. His preliminary educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the private schools of the day and subsequently he pursued a commercial course at Cincinnati, Ohio. As a young man he became interested in the general merchandise business at Hanging Rock, Ohio, and for a period of four years he was general manager of the Bellefont Furnace. He made Greenup county his home during practically his entire life time and he resided on the old homestead farm to which he was sole heir. For a short time, on account of the impaired condition of his health, he maintained his home in Florida, where he lived a quiet, retired life.

In the year 1858 occurred the marriage of Mr. Clancy to Miss Emma Mead, who was born on the old Mead estate, near Russell, Greenup county, in 1838. She is a daughter of Henry Armistead and Elizabeth (Powell) Mead, the former a native of Bedford county, Virginia, and the latter of Greenup county, Kentucky. Henry Mead was born on the 3d of October, 1805, and he was five years old at the time of his parents' immigration from the old Dominion commonwealth to Kentucky. His parents were Benjamin and Elizabeth (Brown) Mead, early pioneers in Kentucky, where they passed the balance of their lives. Henry A. Mead waxed strong under the invigorating influences of the home farm in Greenup county and after he had attained to his legal majority he became an extensive farmer, one of the wealthiest and most successful in the county. He owned a number of slaves and in due time acquired a competency. He was a man of unusual integrity and worth, was remarkably strong, both mentally and

physically, lived a temperate, industrious life, and in all matters touching upon the general welfare he was extremely public spirited. In his political allegiance he was a staunch Democrat but he avoided political office. The only office he ever held was that of magistrate under the old constitution, prior to 1852, and subsequently it was often said that Squire Mead settled more cases out of court than on the bench. He was an arbitrator between neighbors, as well as an interested counselor and he was a firm advocate of strict justice. He and his family were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, to the various departments of whose work he contributed liberally of his time and means. For years he was a member of the old Pond Run church, near his home, and was one of its trustees as early as 1858. In later years he gave liberal assistance to the establishment of the Methodist Episcopal church at Russell, when the village was in its infancy, and that edifice is now known as the "Mead Memorial." Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Mead became the parents of eight children, of whom Mrs. Clancy was the second in order of birth. Mrs. Mead preceded her husband to the life eternal, her death having occurred in 1884, at the age of seventy-one years. He passed into the great beyond on the 7th of June, 1897, at the age of ninety-two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Clancy had one daughter. She is now the wife of Thomas O. de Maro, a native of Lawrence county, Ohio. Mr. de Maro has maintained his home in Greenup county, Kentucky, for the past twenty-three years, in fact, since the time of his marriage. He has the active management of the old Mead estate for Mrs. Clancy, who is passing the evening of her life in her handsome, modern home, known as "Meadow Brook." To the union of Mr. and Mrs. de Maro, were born four children two boys and two girls: Georgia May, born May 21, 1892, James Doyle, November 12, 1893, Margaret Fahey, September 27, 1895, Clancy Mead, October 6, 1900. In his political convictions Mr. Clancy was aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democrat party stands sponsor and while he had no aspirations for the honors or emoluments of public office he was ever on the qui vive to do all in his power to advance the material and civic prosperity of this section of the old Bluegrass commonwealth. He was a good Christian man and his religious faith was in harmony with the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal church South, of which his widow is now a member. He was a man of high principle and fine moral character and in all the

relations of life he was honest, sincere and straightforward.

CALVIN H. CARNER.—An able and representative citizen of Greenup county, Kentucky, and one who has done much for progress and prosperity in this section of the fine old Bluegrass commonwealth is Calvin H. Carner, the greater part of whose active career has been devoted to real estate business and agricultural pursuits, of which industry he is an able exponent in Greenup county.

At Ironton, Ohio, on the 21st of June, 1863, occurred the birth of Calvin H. Carner, who is a son of Anthony W. and Henrietta R. (Kittle) Carner, the former of whom was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, and the latter in Scioto county, Ohio. When nineteen years of age, in 1846, Anthony W. Carner accompanied his parents to the state of Ohio, the journey having been made on a raft down the Ohio river from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Location was made in Scioto county, Ohio, near Pine creek. In 1852 Anthony W. Carner became interested in the subject of gold mining and made the thrilling trip to the gold fields of California and worked a short time in the mines. He did not remain in the west for a very long period of time, however, but returned to his home in Ohio, where he engaged in flat-boating on the Ohio river, his principal freight being pig iron from the furnaces in the Ohio valley to the city of Cincinnati. With the passage of time his business developed and eventually he became the owner of a number of steamboats. During the strenuous period of the Civil war he was captain of a boat which transported Union soldiers down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Captain Carner became extensively known and was very popular on account of his liberality and kindness. He contributed in generous measure to every public project and the list of his personal friends was practically coincident with that of his acquaintances. In 1865 he purchased a steam ferry boat which he operated between Ironton and the Kentucky side of the Ohio river, and established the family home in Kentucky, near the present site of Russell, buying a large tract of land, most of which is now within the corporate limits of Russell. After being identified with the ferry business for some twelve years he disposed of it and engaged in the tow boat business, operating the same for a number of years with most gratifying success. In the year 1886 he entered into a partnership alliance with Captain J. M. Kirker and they purchased the same ferry franchise that he had formerly owned, with a larger boat to ply between Ironton and

Russell, conducting the same for some three years, at the expiration of which it was purchased by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company. In 1889 Captain Carner retired from active participation in the river navigation business and he then turned his attention to his farming operations. He was summoned to the life eternal at his home in Russell, in 1893, at which time he was a man of sixty-six years of age. His widow, who survived him for a number of years, passed away in 1898, aged sixty-six years. She was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church. To Captain and Mrs. Carner were born six children, all of whom are living, in 1911, namely,—Alice M.; Alonzo W., who was married to Nellie Gray of Ironton, Ohio.; Eleanor C., who was married to Thornton Barrett of Scioto county, Ohio; Calvin H., the immediate subject of this review; Elizabeth B., who was married to Rev. W. J. Cain, of Madison county, Kentucky; and Eveline, who with her sister Alice and brother Calvin, resides on the old home farm, the residence now situated in the town of Russell.

Calvin H. Carner received excellent educational advantages in his youth, as did also his brothers and sisters. Alice M. has made a specialty of music and is now one of the most talented music teachers at Russell. For a number of years she was interested in the teaching of music at Ironton, Ohio. Mr. Carner, of this review, was a small boy at the time of his parents' location in Kentucky and he was reared to maturity in Greenup county. After completing the curriculum of the public schools he pursued a commercial course in a business college at Lexington, Kentucky. Thereafter he was associated with his father in the work and management of the old homestead farm, on which place he has continued to reside to the present time. He is engaged in real estate business and in the same has been decidedly successful. He is unmarried and with him reside his two sisters, Alice and Eveline. The home which is known as "The Beeches" is beautifully located on the banks of the Ohio river, just opposite the city of Ironton, Ohio, and here is dispensed most gracious and generous hospitality. The sisters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Russell, and they are very active in connection with church and charitable work. In his political adherency Mr. Carner is a stalwart in the ranks of the Republican party and while he has not taken an active part in political affairs he has done much in the way of furthering progress and development in this part of Kentucky. He holds a high place in popular confidence and esteem.

LARKIN GARNETT.—A native son of Kentucky Mr. Larkin Garnett has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in public and industrial affairs in this state. At the present time, in 1911, he is a prominent and influential member of the city council of Cynthiana and is president of the Crown Jewel Milling Company. He was born near Poindexter, Harrison county, Kentucky, on the 14th of March, 1845, and is a son of Larkin and Jane (Ashbrook) Garnett, both of whom were likewise born in Harrison county, the former in 1810 and the latter in 1820. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Garnett five are now living, namely,—Larkin, the immediate subject of this review; Sarah, who is the widow of James T. Nichols, of Lexington, Kentucky; Mrs. Elizabeth Cuson, who is a widow and lives in Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Fannie, who also maintains her home in Cincinnati; and Mollie, who is the wife of Harry Johns and who resides at Lexington, this state. Grandfather Larkin, was a Virginian by birth and he was one of the early pioneers in the Bluegrass state. He married Miss Bell and located near Garnett, Harrison county, where he was a slave-owner, a prominent stockman and a farmer. The maternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this review was Aaron Ashbrook, a native Virginian and an early settler in this state. Larkin Garnett, Sr., was reared to maturity on the old home plantation, where he early became associated with his father in the work and management thereof. After completing a common-school education he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and though he had but little with which to begin life, at the time of his death he left an estate of some nine hundred acres of land. He never aspired to any public office but was a loyal Democrat in his political proclivities. During the Civil war he with two of his sons, one the subject of this review, were arrested by the Federals and taken to Camp Chase, where they were held in duress for four months, after which they were released. The father was summoned to the life eternal in 1874, at the age of sixty-four years, and his wife, who long survived him, died in 1904, at the age of eighty-four years.

Larkin Garnett, of this notice, passed his boyhood and youth on the same farm on which his father had grown up. He attended the district schools of Harrison county and those at Eminence, Kentucky, until he had attained to the age of eighteen years, at which time he began life as a farmer on a small scale. In 1879 he was elected county assessor and he was the efficient incumbent of that office for four years. In August, 1882, he was honored

by his fellow citizens with election to the office of sheriff of Harrison county, to which he was re-elected at the expiration of the first term of two years. In 1880 he was again chosen sheriff, serving in all three terms and being elected each time without opposition from either party. At the present time, in 1911, he is a member of the city council of Cynthiana. In the business world he is interested in a large grocery, which is conducted under the firm name of Rees, Garnett & Rees and which is managed by a son of Mr. Garnett. He is also president of the Crown Jewel Milling Company, concerning the history of which the following brief record is here offered. The present plant includes a large grain elevator, coal yard and public scales. In 1809 the mill building was erected by a company for a woolen factory and it was operated as such until 1818, when General Josephus Perrin moved his cotton mill into it, that continuing until 1825. During all these years one story was frequently rented for public entertainments, it having the largest floor space of any building in Cynthiana. After 1825 it was used for storage purposes for a number of years and in 1845 John Harmon Frazer purchased it for use as a whiskey warehouse. Gray and Cox next became the owners of the property, then Cook and Woodford and in 1865 C. B. Cook was sole owner. In 1866 Peck & Van Hook bought it and subsequently it was owned by J. W. Peck & Company. After the flouring mill had been established, Messrs. Riggs & Mussleman became interested in the concern and purchased it in 1883. In 1888, after the death of Mr. Mussleman the firm became Riggs, Garnett & Company. In 1905 the property was purchased by a stock company and was incorporated under the laws of the state as the Crown Jewel Milling Company, with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Garnett is president of the company; Captain B. T. Riggs, treasurer and manager; and J. F. McDaniel, secretary.

Larkin Garnett or "Lark" Garnett, as he is generally known owns and operates a splendid estate of four hundred acres in the vicinity of Poindexter. His attention is devoted to diversified agriculture and for a time he was interested in the breeding of race horses. Although he now maintains his home at Cynthiana, where he has resided since 1882, the time of his election as sheriff of the county, he is still an active farmer. He has been dealing quite extensively in mules and has other financial interests of prominent order in this section of the state. In politics he accords a stanch allegiance to the principles and

policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and he has ever done all in his power to advance the general progress and development of his county and state. He has figured prominently in public affairs as a local politician, is a man of brilliant intellect and keen humor—a good story-teller and an interesting joker.

On the 29th of October, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Garnett to Miss Allie Martin, who was born at Cynthiana in 1855 and who was summoned to eternal rest in March, 1904. She was a daughter of Isaac Martin, who was born in Pennsylvania, on the 13th of September, 1822, and who died at Cynthiana on the 29th of June, 1870. The mother of Mrs. Garnett was Martha Washington Woodyard, whose birth occurred at Cynthiana, on the 22d of February, 1832, and who passed away April 6, 1900. Mr. Isaac Martin grew to maturity in Pennsylvania and he came to Cynthiana in 1849. In the most significant sense of the word he was a self-made man. He was also self-educated, buying and reading books and possessing a fine library. In his youth he learned the harness maker's trade, to which he was early apprenticed. After coming to Kentucky, however, he engaged in the hardware business, in which he was eminently successful. He was influential in public affairs in Harrison county and was state senator from this district at the time of his death. Through his efforts Battle Grove Cemetery was established and today it stands as a monument to his memory, it being the most beautiful cemetery in Kentucky for a town of the size of Cynthiana. He was a prominent Mason, having attained to the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite. At the time of his death he was making preparations to go to England to take the thirty-third degree. He was past most excellent grand master of the Kentucky lodge. Shortly after the close of the war he personally raised the sum of five thousand dollars for the Mason widows and orphans in the south. The Martin family consists of six daughters and one son, namely, Lizzie M., who is the widow of A. S. Carter, of Cynthiana; Mrs. Garnett; Miss Lula, of Cynthiana; John T., a resident of Colorado Springs, Colorado; Bird M., who is the wife of Orrie Lebus, of Cynthiana; Mattie, who married J. R. Rigg, of Cynthiana; and Miss I. T., of Cynthiana. Mrs. Isaac Martin was a daughter of Thomas B. and Susanna (Wetzel) Woodyard, both of Virginia. Mr. Woodyard was county clerk of Harrison county for a period of 30 years and his death occurred while he was incumbent of that office. To Mr. and Mrs. Garnett were born three chil-

dren.—Isaac T., who remains at home; and M. Alleen E., who resides in Cynthiana. Aaron died in 1900.

Lark Garnett is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Cynthiana and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. As a business man he is widely renowned for his fair and honorable methods and in the daily walks of life he is kindly, genial and charitable.

HON. HERBERT B. KINSOLVING, of Mount Sterling, is one of the ablest men of Montgomery county and Kentucky, whose experience has been broad and varied and embraced marked successes in the law, politics, statesmanship and business. Of late his activities have been concentrated on his land and investment business, which includes large dealings in Oklahoma and Texas properties. Physically, as well as mentally, Mr. Kinsolving is the type of man whom Kentuckians particularly admire, as he is a present-day representative of their old-time vigor, vim and stature, standing six feet, four inches and developed otherwise in proportion. As an orator, a public man and a business factor he has always exhibited those virile, aggressive, magnetic qualities which seem the natural attributes of such a physique. As a Democratic campaigner and an eloquent public speaker, Mr. Kinsolving has had no superior in this part of the State, and no one is more widely known or more highly honored as a citizen. He has made his mark in the law and in the State Legislature and his legal training together with his wide acquaintanceship and attractive personality, guarantee a broad and continuous success for any undertaking in which he may engage.

Mr. Kinsolving is a native of Hartford, Ohio county, Kentucky, born October 19, 1860, and was the only child born to Rev. George W. and Tula (Benton) Kinsolving. The paternal grandparents were Jefferson and Mary (Abney) Kinsolving, natives of Albemarle county, Virginia, who came to Caldwell county, Kentucky, about the year 1849, accompanied by their son, George W. The latter was a graduate of Princeton College, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B., soon afterward being appointed to the chair of languages at the University of Decatur, Illinois. He had already been ordained to the work of the ministry in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and at the outbreak of the Civil war was appointed chaplain of the Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry. He went with his regiment to the seat of war and from extreme exposure contracted typhoid fever; after a linger-

ing illness of six weeks, he died at Ceralvo, Kentucky, while en route for home, being but thirty-two years of age at the time of his death. His devoted widow, who survived him only until August, 1866, was the daughter of Joseph T. and Matilda J. (Woodward) Benton, of Ohio county, Kentucky, and a faithful and zealous member of the Presbyterian church.

Herbert B. Kinsolving was still in his sixth year when his widowed mother died at the home of her parents in Ohio county, and the young orphan was faithfully and tenderly reared by his grandparents. He attended the local schools until his thirteenth year; served a printer's apprenticeship in the office of the *Hartford Journal* and subsequently pursued a course in Greek and Latin in the Academy of that place, completing his literary education at the Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he graduated in 1878. Mr. Kinsolving then taught a school in Daviess county, Kentucky, until September, 1879, when he was admitted to the Bar of the State, being then within a month of nineteen years of age. Notwithstanding his youth, he began the practice of his profession, and made such rapid progress in the good graces of both the profession and the public that he was elected county attorney in 1882. Even then he was a Democratic leader and showed how strong was his personal influence by being elected to his official position in the face of a defeat suffered by part of the county ticket.

In 1887, at the expiration of his term as county attorney, Mr. Kinsolving was unanimously nominated by the Democrats of Ohio county for Representative in the Kentucky Legislature, and after a very active and somewhat bitter contest was elected to his seat, although all his associates on the State ticket lost his county to the Republicans by majorities of more than one hundred and fifty. Entering the legislature as one of the youngest members of the House, he entered into the work of the session like a veteran. Among the important bills of which he was the author and which he passed through the house, was that which is now a part of the Kentucky constitution and statutes, making it unlawful for any company, corporation or individual in the State to pay the wages of its employees in anything but the legal tender money of the United States, thereby making unlawful the issue of script or brass checks issued by various concerns which forced laborers to buy their goods at the stores operated by their employers. Mr. Kinsolving also aided in the passage of numerous other laws for the benefit of the people and in opposition to all class legislation.

In 1884 and 1888 Mr. Kinsolving served as an Elector in the Presidential campaigns of his State. In 1896, he aroused the Tenth Congressional district to a high pitch of enthusiasm in favor of William J. Bryan for President; he supported Bryan in 1900; and in 1903 he made a strong canvass of the state of Kentucky for Governor Beckham and the Democratic State Ticket. Such splendid "field service" as this, in connection with his career as a lawyer and a legislator, has marked him for years as one of the strongest and best qualified men for a seat in congress who could be put forward by his party; and in 1898, being a candidate for the Democratic nomination for congress in the Tenth Kentucky District he stood second among the six candidates who aspired to that honor. Of late years, however, he has partially withdrawn from active politics, and, as stated, virtually devotes his entire time to his business in real estate and investments.

Mr. Kinsolving was married March 24, 1888, while a member of the Kentucky Legislature, his wife having been formerly Miss Bessie Benton, of Montgomery county, Kentucky, a daughter of John H. and Willie (Ragan) Benton, also natives of that county and state. The father of Mrs. Kinsolving died in 1906 and the mother in 1901. In the September after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Kinsolving made their home at Mount Sterling, to which the former thereafter transferred his law practice. There they have since resided with their children, three of whom have been given to them—Herbert B. Jr., who is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute; and William R. and Elizabeth Vitula, both at home.

ROBERT J. SHIPMAN.—Among the leading agriculturists of Shelby county is Robert J. Shipman, who is profitably engaged in general farming on the homestead where his birth occurred, January 9, 1861, and on which he has since lived. A son of the late Wesley A. Shipman, he comes of pioneer stock, his grandfather, John Shipman, having migrated from Virginia to Arkansas in the earlier part of the last century, locating in Shelby county, which he subsequently made his permanent home.

Wesley A. Shipman was born in 1823, in Shelby county, and succeeded to the occupation in which he was reared. During his agricultural labors he cleared a fine farm, on which he spent his remaining years, a respected, honored and prosperous citizen. He married Mary N. Moxley, a life-long resident of Shelby county, and after a happy wedded life of many years they passed to the life beyond at about the same time and were buried in the same grave, in Grove Hill Cemetery, Shelbyville, her death occurring April 13,

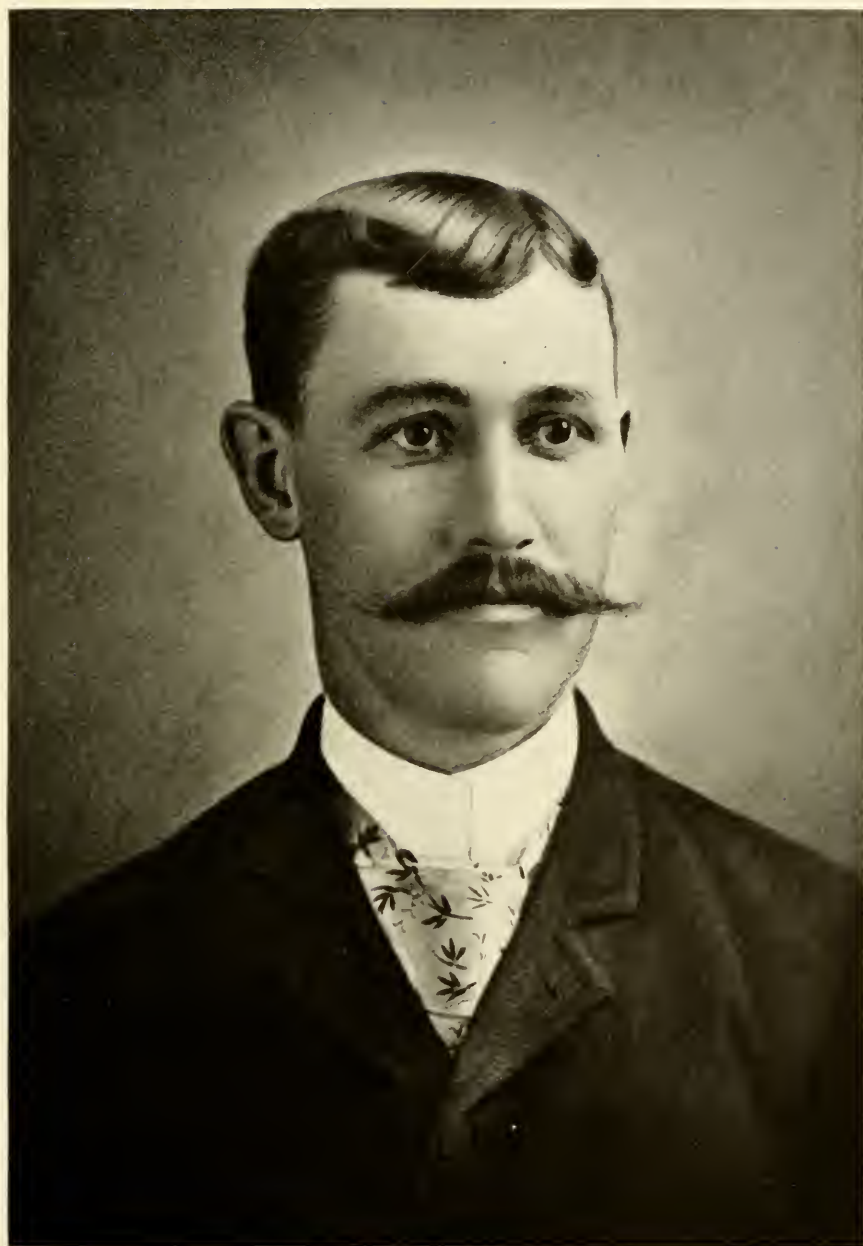
1890, and his April 14, 1890. Children were born of their union as follows: Frances E., who became the wife of C. E. Fullenwieder, died in July, 1910; Edmonia C. married Alexander T. Hagin and died in Shelby county; George D.; David I.; Samson I.; Florence S., wife of R. T. Brown; Charles W., who died in Shelby county; Mattie F., wife of James D. Cooper; and Robert J.

Brought up on the parental homestead, Robert J. Shipman gleaned his early education in the common schools, in the meantime obtaining a practical knowledge of agriculture under his father's tuition. Succeeding to the ownership of the old homestead, Mr. Shipman has met with eminent success as a general farmer and stock raiser, and in the improvement of his valuable farm of four hundred and thirty acres spares neither time nor expense, his estate being one of the most attractive and desirable in the vicinity.

Mr. Shipman married, in Shelby county, May 25, 1891, Ella J. Wise, who was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, July 17, 1863, a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Wise, of whom a brief personal history may be found elsewhere in this volume, in connection with the sketch of H. T. Wise. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shipman, namely: Charles Wise, born July 9, 1897; Anna F., born March 28, 1899, and Robert D., born November 4, 1901. Politically Mr. Shipman has always supported the principles of the Democratic party, and religiously he is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church.

DR. NEHEMIAH CLIFFORD DILLE, who was summoned to the life eternal on the evening of Thursday the 30th day of December, 1880, was a physician and surgeon of note in Harrison county, Kentucky, and he was also a man of broad human sympathy and sterling integrity of character. He was born in Euclid, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, near the City of Cleveland, on the 21st of May, 1819, and was a son of Calvin Dille, whose birth occurred in Virginia, on the 11th day of April, 1785, and who was summoned to eternal rest on the 31st of May, 1875. Calvin Dille was twice married, his first union being to Naomi Hendershot, who was likewise a Virginian by birth; she was born August 15, 1784, and died September 16, 1830. This marriage was prolific of eight children, all of whom are now deceased, the subject of this review having been the fourth born.

For his second wife Calvin Dille wedded Sarah S. Avery, who was born October 30, 1831, and who passed away October 21, 1861, to the latter union were born two children, one



R. J. Shipman

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of whom is now living, Avery B., a prominent farmer and a man who was largely influential in having the Agricultural Industrial Colony established at Starksville, Mississippi, where he has long maintained his home. David, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Dille, was born in Virginia, in 1773, and in 1803 he removed with his family of six children, of whom Calvin and his twin brother Luther, were the third in order of birth, to what is now Euclid township, from Belmont county, Ohio, that section being known then, as now, as Dille's Bottoms. Calvin Dille removed to near Cleveland, Ohio, when that city was a mere village. The name Dille is French, and the original progenitor of the family in America came from France to the Colony of Virginia, about the year 17—.

When a small boy Dr. Nehemiah C. Dille went to West Virginia, where he resided in the home of an uncle for a number of years. He returned to the paternal homestead on the beach of Lake Erie, which is remembered as "The Dille Road," a popular and beautiful drive, and from this place in the year 1842, he came to Kentucky and entered the high school at Bardstown, where he received his literary education.

He decided upon the profession of medicine, as his life work, and accordingly entered the medical department of the University of Louisville in which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Indian Creek, January 27, 1849, where he took up his abode in a house, one-half of which was in Harrison county, and the other half in Bourbon county. Subsequently he removed to the vicinity of Sylvan Dell, Harrison county, where he was engaged in the active practice of medicine, and at the same time he followed the occupation of farming, carried on a distilling business, and running a sawmill in connection with a grist mill; the latter was cleverly called "Jennie Lind" by the Swiss weaver, John B. Legler, who was a weaver of some note and who sold his goods in Bourbon and adjoining counties, and there are still in many families of the Bluegrass region substantial relics of his faithful toil. He was identified with the Varnon and Dille families from the time of his arrival in the U. S. A. from Canton Glarus, Switzerland, in the year 1816, till his death on March 5, 1887. He lived and died a Lutheran. His remains were laid to rest in the family lot of his benefactors at Battle Grove Cemetery.

In 1865, Dr. Dille purchased a small farm at the junction of Leesburg and Connorsville pikes, near Cynthiana, naming the same Mount Ida, this estate he improved and enlarged un-

til he finally owned a tract of two hundred and seventy-four acres of fine Bluegrass land.

He rapidly gained recognition as a skilled physician and surgeon in the territory normally tributary to his home, and in addition to his professional work he was a prominent and successful farmer. In politics he accorded a stalwart allegiance to the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and in 1869-1871 he represented Harrison county in the general assembly of the Kentucky Legislature. He believed in and was a liberal patron of education, and he was ever on the alert to do all in his power to advance the general welfare of the community in which he resided. He was a man of many friends, and was widely renowned for his many acts of kindness and his charity.

In a fraternal way he was affiliated with the Masonic Order, in which he had completed the circle of York Rite Masonry, holding membership in the lodge, chapter and commandery; at the time of his death the funeral services were conducted under the auspices of the Knights Templars. He was summoned to eternal rest on the 30th of December, 1880, and his loss was felt and mourned throughout the county.

On the 14th of July, 1849, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Dille to Miss Mildred Frances Varnon, who was born August 14, 1826, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and who was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Williams) Varnon. The father, John Varnon, or Vernon, as they were named in their native country, Normandy, France, was born April 1, 1778, in Delaware, and in 1794, he emigrated with his parents, John and Mary Varnon and family, Mary his twin sister, Elizabeth and Benjamin, to Kentucky, and settled in Bourbon county midway between Millersburg and Cynthiana.

On Sunday, January 1, 1804, he married Elizabeth Williams, who was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, December 22, 1784, and removed with her parents, Hubbard and Nancy (Jones) Williams, and family to Bourbon county, Kentucky, in the year 1798. Thirteen children were born to them, of whom they raised twelve, with the advantages of education at Millersburg and Georgetown. Ten married: Paulina W., born October 23, 1804, married Tarlton W. Roland, November 22, 1823, died September 16, 1834; Maria W., born January 22, 1806, married Isaac Wright, December 28, 1826, died June 27, 1854; Laura L., born March 2, 1808, married James Batterson, January 2, 1827, died March 25, 1843; Nancy J., born January 14, 1810, married Orris

Miller and moved to Boone county, Missouri; Jane A., born December 24, 1811, married Elijah Christman and moved to Boone county, Missouri; Hubbard W., born February 15, 1814, married Elizabeth Kerfoot Griffith, nee Spears, November 24, 1836, died September 26, 1873; Elizabeth D., born November 26, 1816, married Alvin West Miller, April 17, 1834, and moved to Millersburg, Missouri; Mary Griffith, born February 25, 1818, married Henry E. Shawhan, September 16, 1836, died December 17, 1842; John Samuel, born April 24, 1820, died April 10, 1839; Thomas Fletcher, born May 10, 1822, died February 11, 1845; Jarrotte Williams, born July 10, 1824, married Emma Ryan H. Jump, August 22, 1844, died March 24, 1904; Sarah Jane, born January 4, 1829, died October 24, 1829.

For fifty-four years they lived in sight of her father's old homestead, where he settled when he came from Virginia. The residence of John Varnon, "The Stone House," near Endicott's, the old log meeting-house at Indian Creek, was the home of hospitality, and its mistress knew well how to dispense its generous hospitality. In 1858, they removed to Georgetown, Scott county, where in their old age church privileges were more accessible to them, and some of their children were near them; here they were taken from the scenes of time, Mrs. Varnon, March 20, 1862, and Mr. Varnon, January 27, 1865. In the beautiful cemetery, at Georgetown, sleep the remains of these good people. They with some of their children were charter members of the Indian Creek Christian church, one of the oldest congregations in the country.

John Varnon was a successful business man, a good financier and left a large estate. "The Stone House," was a typical Southern home, before the war, young misses and youthful masters with colored waiting maids and errand boys, each having his or her favorite, and at the time of her marriage Mrs. Dille was presented with two little choice darkies, bright and comely, as a bridal present, Rhoda and her brother Isom. He a soldier as Isom Dille died in the Civil war, and his pension supported his old mother till 1909. "Mammy Rhoda" is now living at Lexington, Kentucky, having attained to the age of seventy-five years, and is faithfully looked after by the oldest daughter of "Mrs. Frances."

To Dr. and Mrs. Dille were born four children, namely: Lycurgus who died in infancy; Adelaide Moody, who is now the wife of F. J. Brinker a farmer of a goodly number of good acres in Harrison county; Elizabeth Williams, who resides on the old home farm; and Eugenie M., who married J. M. Douglas, pro-

prietor and owner of the oldest grocery in Cynthiana, Kentucky, and he is also engaged in farming.

On the evening of Thursday the twenty-fourth day of November, 1910, Mrs. Frances Dille passed to her reward, and joined the welcoming assembly of kindred spirits in the promised home. Mrs. Dille was a lady of exemplary character, and having superior judgment was a good counselor, with a charming modesty and sweet dignity always. She was a life long member of the Christian church and her three daughters follow their mother.

After the death of Dr. Dille, until her marriage, the oldest daughter Adelaide, conducted the affairs of the home farm, then it was run by Miss Elizabeth, with the aid of John Floyd Lair, who has been a member of the Dille family since 1895. He is a young self-made man, whose ancestors are the pioneer Lair family of Harrison county. After receiving his education at Smith's Classical School, he assumed charge of the Dille estate, in which connection he has been employed during the long intervening years to the present time, in 1911. By industry and clever management he now owns a fine farm of more than two hundred acres.

LLEWELLYN JONES.—The superintendency of the admirably conducted poorhouse and farm of Jefferson county is entrusted to Lewellyn Jones, and his administration has been marked by utmost efficiency as well as by kindly solicitude for the unfortunate wards of the county. Mr. Jones is a native of Kentucky and is a representative of a family whose name has been identified with the history of this favored commonwealth for virtually an entire century.

Llewellyn Jones was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, on the 25th of June, 1852, and is a son of George R. and Emerine (Collins) Jones, both likewise natives of Spencer county, where the former was born on the 8th of May, 1827, and the latter on the 19th of November, 1829. The lineage of the Jones family is traced back to Welsh origin and that of the Collins family to stanch Irish stock. George R. Jones passed his entire life in Spencer county, where he became a prosperous agriculturist and stock-grower and a citizen of prominence and influence in his community. He died on the 13th of May, 1902, secure in the high regard of all who knew him, and his widow, now venerable in years, still resides on the old homestead. Concerning the five children, the following brief data are given: Sarah A. is the wife of Edmund T. Carlin, of Spencer county; Miranda F. is still living at the old homestead; Llewellyn, of this sketch,

was the next in order of birth; Angeline C. died in infancy; and John C. B. is a resident of Jefferson county, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The initial experiences gained by Llewellyn Jones were those incidental to the work of the old homestead farm, and he early learned the lessons of practical industry, the while he duly availed himself of the advantages of the local schools. He continued to reside in his native county until 1881, when he removed to Jefferson county, where he continued to be identified with the great basic industry of agriculture until 1905, when he established his home in the village of Jeffersontown, where he was engaged in the hotel business for a period of about two years. In January, 1910, he was appointed superintendent of the county farm and poorhouse and he assumed the duties of the office on the 1st of February. He has shown much energy and discrimination in handling the industrial department of the poor farm and has instituted many improvements in the general affairs of the institution, in which cleanliness and good order are maintained in all departments and the service conducted with economy. His administration has met with marked approval and he is proving one of the best executives in this office that the county has had. The institution has a capacity for the accommodation of about fifty inmates. In addition to his official duties Mr. Jones also gives a general supervision to his well improved farm of one hundred and seventy acres, located near Jeffersontown and about twenty miles distant from the city of Louisville.

In politics Mr. Jones has ever given an unqualified allegiance to the Democratic party and he has been an active worker in behalf of its cause. He is a member of the Baptist church and his wife held membership in the Christian church. He is a man of sterling integrity and of generous nature, so that he has never been denied the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem.

In Bullitt county, Kentucky, on the 12th of June, 1879, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Sarah C. Baird, who was born in Spencer county, this state, on the 24th of May, 1859, and who was a daughter of Jacob W. and Catherine (Wells) Baird. Mrs. Jones was summoned to the life eternal on the 29th of July, 1910.

WILLIAM P. SHANKLIN.—It is most interesting at this point to accord recognition to a native son of the fine old Blue Grass state, William P. Shanklin having been born and reared in Mason county, the date of his nativity being September 20, 1847. He is a son of James Hopkins and Agnes (Pogue) Shanklin,

the former of whom was born on the old homestead of the Shanklin family situated in East May's Lick precinct and the latter on the present site of Ashland, in Boyd county. The father was born in 1820 and he was identified with agricultural pursuits during the major portion of his active business career, his death having occurred in 1886. He was a man of broad general information and one who kept in close touch with the progress of the times. His religious faith was in harmony with the tenets of the Presbyterian church which has represented the faith of the family for many generations. For a number of years he was a deacon in the church and as he was exceptionally gifted in a musical way he had charge of that branch of the church work. His father, John Hopkins Shanklin, was born in 1796 on the same old estate as was the son and there he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1874, at the venerable age of seventy-eight years. His father, James Shanklin, great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was the first of the family to locate in Kentucky, he having possessed himself of the homestead of the Shanklins in Mason county, in 1794. One hundred acres of the original Shanklin estate is still retained by direct descendants of James Shanklin, in fact for one hundred and sixteen years this tract of land has passed from father to son with unbroken title and it is the only farmstead in this locality to be thus handed down.

This James Shanklin was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1766. He married Hannah Hopkins and with her, a plucky pioneer helpmeet, emigrated to Kentucky, in 1794. The original progenitors of the Shanklin family in America were three brothers, one of whom was John Shanklin, from whom this branch is directly descended. These brothers came to America from the north of Ireland many years prior to the Revolutionary war. They first located in Albany, New York, but afterward went to Baltimore, Maryland, and thence to the valley of Virginia, taking up homes in Greenbriar county, now incorporated in the state of West Virginia. The Indians were extremely troublesome and dangerous in those days and in 1734 the brothers, whose names were John, Richard and Archibald, removed to the western part of Rockingham county, Virginia, Rockingham being at that early day a part of Augusta county, Virginia, and it was from that district that the family of Mr. Shanklin's mother came. Thomas, the father of James Shanklin, the founder of the family in Kentucky and the great-great-grandfather of William P. Shanklin, was one of the founders of the Cook's Creek (Virginia)

church, this having been established in 1759 and the edifice in which worship was held in those far-away days is still standing.

The mother of James Shanklin was a Miss Gordon, a sister of the wife of John Hopkins, whose sister in turn married Archibald Hopkins and whose brothers, John and William, located in the Shenandoah Valley prior to 1749, setting up their homes in Rockingham county, Virginia, of which section they and the Gordons, also Mr. Shanklin's forbears, were the pioneer settlers. The Gordons, the Hopkins and the Shanklins intermarried and the blood of these three families courses through the veins of William P. Shanklin. John Hopkins and Thomas Shanklin married sisters, the daughters of Thomas M. Gordon. On the maternal side Mr. Shanklin possesses many ancestors of distinction. His mother, Agnes V. (Pogue) Shanklin, is a cousin of the father of James S. Pogue, a history of whose career appears elsewhere in this work. She was born on the present site of Ashland, in Boyd county, as previously noted. The date of her birth was 1824 and she has now attained to the venerable age of eighty-six years. She resides on the old place in East May's Lick precinct and is a most gracious old lady, much beloved by all who have come within the sphere of her gentle influence. Her parents were Thomas Pogue and Nancy Allen (France) Pogue, the former a son of George and Ann (Allen) Pogue, natives of Augusta county, Virginia, and the latter a daughter of Captain James Allen, a Revolutionary soldier. The great-grandfather of William P., of this sketch, was George Poage and he came with his wife to Greenup county, Kentucky, at an early date in its history and there lived and died. James Pogue, a brother of George, was a member of the First Kentucky legislature, representing Clark county, then his home. Robert Breckinridge, of Louisville, married a Miss Pogue, daughter of John Pogue, Mr. Breckinridge having been speaker of the first house of representatives in the state. Former Governor Trimble, of Ohio, and former Governor Wilson, of West Virginia, were cousins of William P. Shanklin's maternal grandparents. His gubernatorial lineage does not end here for his paternal grandmother, Sally Metcalf, was a niece of Governor Metcalf, of Kentucky. War Governor Jackson, of Missouri, who was born in Fleming county, about a mile from the Shanklin homestead, was also her cousin.

James Hopkins and Agnes (Pogue) Shanklin became the parents of five children, of whom William P. was the second in order of birth. John T. Shanklin is a farmer in Flem-

ing county, this state; S. Albert is a prominent politician in Mason county, representing his district in the state legislature at the present time, in 1910; Nannie became the wife of William L. Piper and she was summoned to the life eternal in August, 1907, at Carlisle; and Miss Sallie remains at home with the aged mother.

William P. Shanklin was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and his education consisted of the advantages afforded in the district schools of Mason county. In 1876, when twenty-eight years of age, he left home and went to Dallas county, Texas, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of wild prairie land, which he gradually improved and operated with success until 1887, in which year he disposed of his property and returned home, his father having died in the meantime. After his return to Kentucky he and his elder brother, John T., operated the old family homestead for a period of two years, at the expiration of which William P. sold his interest in the same and removed to Shelby county, Kentucky, where he bought two hundred acres of land, operating that estate until 1900, when he sold out and purchased his present fine farm of two hundred and fifty-five acres, eligibly located two miles distant from Millersburg, Nicholas county, on the Lexington and Maysville pike. He is engaged in diversified agriculture. In addition to his other interests Mr. Shanklin is vice-president of the Exchange Bank of Millersburg, to whose substantial status he has contributed in generous measure. He holds a secure place in the confidence and high regard of his fellow men and has gained a reputation for good judgment, for fair dealing, for truth and for rectitude. In politics he has ever been aligned as a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party and though he is not a seeker of the honors and emoluments of public office he accords a hearty allegiance to all projects advanced for the general welfare of the community. He and his family are devout members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder.

While a resident of the Lone Star state, Mr. Shanklin met and married Miss Clara Ann McAllister, the date of the ceremony being March 4, 1885. Mrs. Shanklin was born in Dallas county, Texas, on the 22d of February, 1864, and is a daughter of J. J. and Mary (Marsh) McAllister, the former of whom was born in the Isle of Wight county, Virginia, and the latter is a native of Jackson county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. McAllister now reside at Dallas, Texas, the father having attained to the age of seventy-five years and

the mother being seventy years old. Mr. McAllister was reared in Virginia and he was graduated in the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, as a member of the class of 1859. After leaving school he removed to Texas, where he married and became a prominent and influential farmer. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Shanklin was Harrison Marsh, who is said to have been the first white child born in Harrison county, Kentucky; he married Polly Raymond, of Harrison county, and they removed to Missouri about 1843, whence they later removed to Dallas county, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Shanklin have three children,—Glenn P., born in Dallas county, Texas, on the 4th of January, 1886; Mary McAllister, born in Shelby county, Kentucky, on the 2d of August, 1890; and Agnes Virginia, born in Shelby county, on the 17th of May, 1896. All the children remain at the parental home and they are most popular factors in connection with the best social activities in this community.

EDWARD R. FITCH, M. D.—There is particular interest attaching to the career of Dr. Edward Rufus Fitch for he is a representative of the type of American manhood of whom the country has every reason to be proud. He occupies a notable position among the professional men of Greenup county, Kentucky, and to this rank he has risen through the utilization of possibilities that lie before all. His native talent has led him out of comparatively humble surroundings to large worldly success through the opportunity that is the pride of our American life, and he holds prestige to-day as one of the leading physicians and surgeons in this section of the fine old Blue Grass commonwealth.

Dr. Fitch is a native son of Greenup county, where his birth occurred on the 18th of January, 1873. He is a son of George and Mary (Martin) Fitch, the former of whom was born in Greenup county and the latter of whom claimed Boyd county, this state, as the place of her nativity. The father was a farmer by vocation and occupation and he was summoned to the life eternal in 1883, at the comparatively young age of forty-two years. His widow, who survived him for a number of years, passed away on the 1st of January, 1911, in her sixty-ninth year. The Fitch family is of English extraction, the original progenitor of the name in America having settled in Massachusetts, whence James Fitch, grandfather of the Doctor, came to Greenup county, Kentucky, in the early pioneer days. He was the founder of this branch of the Fitch family and after his arrival in Kentucky he became identified with agricultural pursuits, passing the residue of his life in this state. John Martin,

the maternal grandfather of him of whom this sketch is dedicated, was a native son of Pennsylvania and he was a child at the time of his parents' emigration from the old Keystone state of the Union to Kentucky. He was a tanner by trade and his public-spirited interest in all matters touching the general welfare was of the most insistent order. George and Mary Fitch became the parents of nine children, six of whom are living at the present time, in 1911, the doctor having been the fourth in order of birth.

To the public schools of Greenup county Dr. Fitch is indebted for his early educational training. He remained at home assisting in the work and management of the home farm until 1898, in which year he was matriculated in the Kentucky School of Medicine, in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1901, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after graduation he located at Russell, where he has since been engaged in a general practice. In connection with his life work he is a member of the Greenup County Medical Society, of which he was formerly secretary and of which he is now president. He is also a valued and appreciative member of the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, in the work of which he has taken an active and interested part. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Russell, and in his political allegiance he is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. He has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in public improvements and is at the present time a member of the town council, in connection with which he has taken an active part in the street-paving system.

On the 1st of October, 1901, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Fitch to Miss Bertha McCarty, who was born and reared at Grayson, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of L. R. McCarty, a prominent and influential citizen at Greenup, this county. Dr. and Mrs. Fitch have no children. They are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a member of the official board. Dr. and Mrs. Fitch are popular factors in connection with the best social activities of Russell, where they are held in high esteem by their fellow citizens.

Dr. Fitch was one of the organizers of the First National Bank at Russell and he has been a stockholder and a member of the board of directors of the same since the time of its incorporation. He is a man of remarkable

executive ability and among the salient characteristics which have contributed so much to his success as a doctor is that broad human sympathy that goes so far to inspire hope and cheerfulness in the heart of a patient. Liberal minded and tolerant in all his views Dr. Fitch has a large circle of friends and commands the unalloyed regard of his fellow men.

ALFRED COMBS.—A man of veritable talent, enterprising and far-sighted, Alfred Combs has achieved marked success in his business undertakings, and as a member of the Combs Lumber Company is identified with one of the foremost industries of Lexington. He was born November 22, 1844, in Breathitt county, Kentucky, which was likewise the place of birth of his father, Henry Combs.

Matthew Combs, his grandfather, was born, of Scotch ancestors, in Virginia, where he grew to manhood. Coming to Kentucky in the early part of the nineteenth century, he lived for nearly twenty years in Perry county, and then moved to that part of the same county that is now included within the boundaries of Breathitt county. Securing a large tract of land, he became one of the most extensive farmers and stock raisers of his community, carrying on a large business for a number of years. After his retirement from active pursuits he made his home with his children, dying in Wolfe county, Kentucky, at the age of seventy-four years, while visiting a son. He married Fanny Brown, a native of Asheville, North Carolina, but both her parents were born in England. Her father served as a soldier throughout the entire period of the Revolutionary war. She survived her husband, attaining the advanced age of ninety-three years. To her and her husband nine children were born and reared, as follows: Matthew, Alfred, Aaron, Richard, Rachel, Isaac, William, Nathan and Henry. Henry and Alfred inherited the parental acres, and on the old home place each erected a substantial set of farm buildings.

Born in 1818, in Breathitt county, Henry Combs became owner, by inheritance, of a part of the old homestead, as previously stated, and was there actively engaged in agricultural pursuits the remainder of his sixty-eight years of earthly life. He was three times married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Tampa Davis, was born in 1815, in that part of Perry county, Kentucky, now known as Breathitt county, where her parents, John and Elizabeth (Prophet) Davis, settled as pioneers and afterwards spent their lives. She died at the early age of thirty-three years, leaving eight children, namely: James, Dulsina, Sewell S., Larkin, Jane, Alfred, Asbury

A. and William. He married, second, Polly Grigsby, also a native of Perry county. She died at the age of forty-three years, leaving seven children: Isaac, Minnie, Matthew, Edward, Angeline and Eveline, twins, and Polly. He married for his third wife Mrs. Mary (Swango) Johnson, who survived him a few years. He was a man of strong religious convictions and a member of the Baptist church.

Receiving his education in the common schools of Wolfe county, Alfred Combs began his active career as a school teacher, in the meanwhile spending his leisure studying civil engineering. Becoming proficient in his studies, he made many important surveys in Breathitt county, and in 1872 he made the largest survey ever performed in the state, the same consisting of 154,800 acres in Breathitt county, in a rough country. At the age of thirty-one years Mr. Combs located at Frenchburg, Menifee county, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for two years. Going from there to Cornwall, a railroad town in the same county, he conducted a general store there for eighteen years, and while there also engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber. In 1895, his sons having become associated with him, Mr. Combs came to Lexington, and here established the Combs Lumber Company, which does the largest retail lumber and construction business in the state.

Mr. Combs married first, in 1867, Esther Horton, who was born in Lee county, Virginia, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Her father, William Horton, a native of the same county, migrated with his family to Wolfe county, Kentucky, where he bought land and was engaged in general farming and stock raising until his death. His wife, who was, before marriage, a Miss Richmond, was born in Alabama, but was brought up and educated in Virginia. Mrs. Esther Combs died at the age of forty-five years. Mr. Combs married for his second wife Alice McClelland, who was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, as was her father, Robert McClelland, who was of Scotch descent. Robert McClelland was employed as a tiller of the soil in Bourbon county for many years, but spent the later days of his life in Lexington, living retired from active business. The maiden name of his wife was Frances Taylor, and her father was an extensive agriculturist, owning and operating a large farm lying six miles north of Lexington. Mr. Combs has reared six children, namely: Thomas, William, John, who died at the age of twenty-eight years; Isaac N., Sewell S. and James. Thomas married Viola Downs, and they have one daughter, May. Isaac N., who married Mattie Smith, has two children, Newton and William



Alfred Lombardi

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Alfred. James married Edna Ruble, and they have one daughter, Nancy. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Combs are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Politically, Mr. Combs is an earnest adherent of the Democratic party. Fraternally, he belongs to Beaver Lodge, No. 505, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master.

WILLIAM HENRY EDINGER.—In reviewing the biographies of different men in various occupations of life, the conclusion is reached that in the vast majority of cases men have sought employment where circumstances have placed them and in some cases it seems that men with a peculiar fitness for a certain line have taken it up and marked success has followed. Such is the fact in the case of the subject of this sketch. Although he followed several different lines of industry he succeeded in each one and when he found the line he was particularly suited for he recognized the fact and stayed with it to its ultimate success.

The late William Henry Edinger was one of Louisville's prominent citizens and bankers. He was born at Marietta, Ohio, October 18, 1843, but was brought by his parents to Louisville when he was an infant. His father, George Edinger, now deceased, was born on the river Rhine, Bavaria, in 1807 and as a boy saw the first Napoleon. He came to the United States when a young man and located at Reading, Pennsylvania, in the early thirties, where he married Rosina Schneider, who was born in the county of Muelacher, Wurtemberg, Germany in 1815, and who died in 1876. From Pennsylvania George Edinger removed to Ohio and thence to Louisville in 1844, and in this city he was for many years engaged in the manufacture of wagons. To him and his wife, children were born as follows: Jacob Edinger, a wagon manufacturer located in Louisville; Sophia, married to Frederick Barringer, living on his place at Cherokee Park, Louisville; John, died in childhood in Louisville; William H., the subject of this sketch, died July 12, 1910, at Louisville, Kentucky; Andrew, president of Edinger & Co., of Louisville; Rosina, who died in infancy. Frederick, died January 23, 1903, in his fifty-second year.

William Henry Edinger, when but a boy, went to work on the farm of his brother-in-law, Frederick Barringer, whose farm formed what is now a part of Cherokee Park, Louisville, Kentucky. Here he was engaged in the usual avocations of farm life and remained for eight years, in addition to his customary duties, being also market boy for his brother-in-law at the old market house which was built in the street, and ran from Third to Fourth on

Market street, Louisville. For these duties and his work on the farm receiving as pay from three to twenty dollars per month.

On January 1, 1864, Mr. Edinger became a "route boy" for the *Louisville Anzeiger* newspaper and while thus engaged prepared himself for higher endeavors by attending Boyd's Commercial School and he finished the course in bookkeeping in three months. He continued at this work of carrying papers for the *Anzeiger* for fifteen months and in March, 1865, he began bookkeeping for the wholesale grocery firm of Billing & Dreisbach. On the first of January, 1870, Mr. Billing retired from the business and Mr. Edinger became a partner and two years later on January 1, 1872, Mr. Dreisbach retired on account of old age. Afterwards W. H. Bohmer and still later E. Gripp became members of the firm under the name of Edinger, Gripp & Bohmer. Later on Mr. Edinger bought out his two partners and conducted the store alone until 1880 when he admitted his brother Andrew as a partner and the firm became W. H. Edinger & Brother. Up to about that time the store had been a wholesale grocery house carrying a heavy line of flour, but from then on the business of W. H. Edinger & Bro., became that of a flour house.

Mr. Edinger did not confine his attention alone to this one line of business. While he was still in the grocery business, he became a member of the board of directors of the German Insurance Bank and in 1896, following the death of the President, Mr. J. J. Fisher, he was chosen as the head of the bank. Mr. Edinger brought to the presidency so great a prestige as a well known and successful business man, and an unusual personal popularity that the volume of business of the bank increased from the very start. In 1890 he was compelled to give up his private business and sold out his interest in W. H. Edinger & Bro. to his partner and from that time on gave his full time and attention to the German Insurance Bank. Mr. Edinger was identified with various interests in addition to his banking business, some of them being very important industries, and at the time of his death was president of the Peter & Melcher Steam Stone Works, vice president and director of the Louisville Lighting Company, a director in the Louisville Gas Company, president of the J. P. Gray Sanitary Milk Company, director in the Central Consumers Company and director of the Cave Hill Cemetery Association. He was also president of the German Insurance Company, an allied institution of the German Insurance Bank.

In 1877, Mr. Edinger married Barbara, the

daughter of Joseph and Barbara Peter, of Louisville, Kentucky, the pioneer steam stone contractor who constructed several prominent buildings, among which were the Galt House and the City Hall. To them the following children were born, John Rozel, born December 14, 1875, deceased; Ida Ruth Ritcher, born October 11, 1880, Walter Scott, born October 9, 1882, Edwin Robert, born September 1, 1884, Clarence Henry, born May 7, 1887, deceased, and two grandchildren, Clarence Rozel, the son of Walter Scott and William Victor Jr., son of Ida Ruth Ritcher.

Mr. Edinger was a perfect man, simple and childlike in his manner, loved his home and his friends. He was a man who won the respect and admiration of all with whom he came in contact, as a citizen he lent of his time and effort to promote the very best interests of his community.

ANDREW EDINGER is a well known merchant and popular German citizen of Louisville, Kentucky, his extraction being among the vigorous, intellectual and energetic natures which have made Germany what it is today and is taking such a prominent and active part in helping to form this country, all to its good. Among the various foreigners who all help to make this great republic none are more welcome than the fine class of Germans and among them none have a more honorable position or have a higher standing than Andrew Edinger.

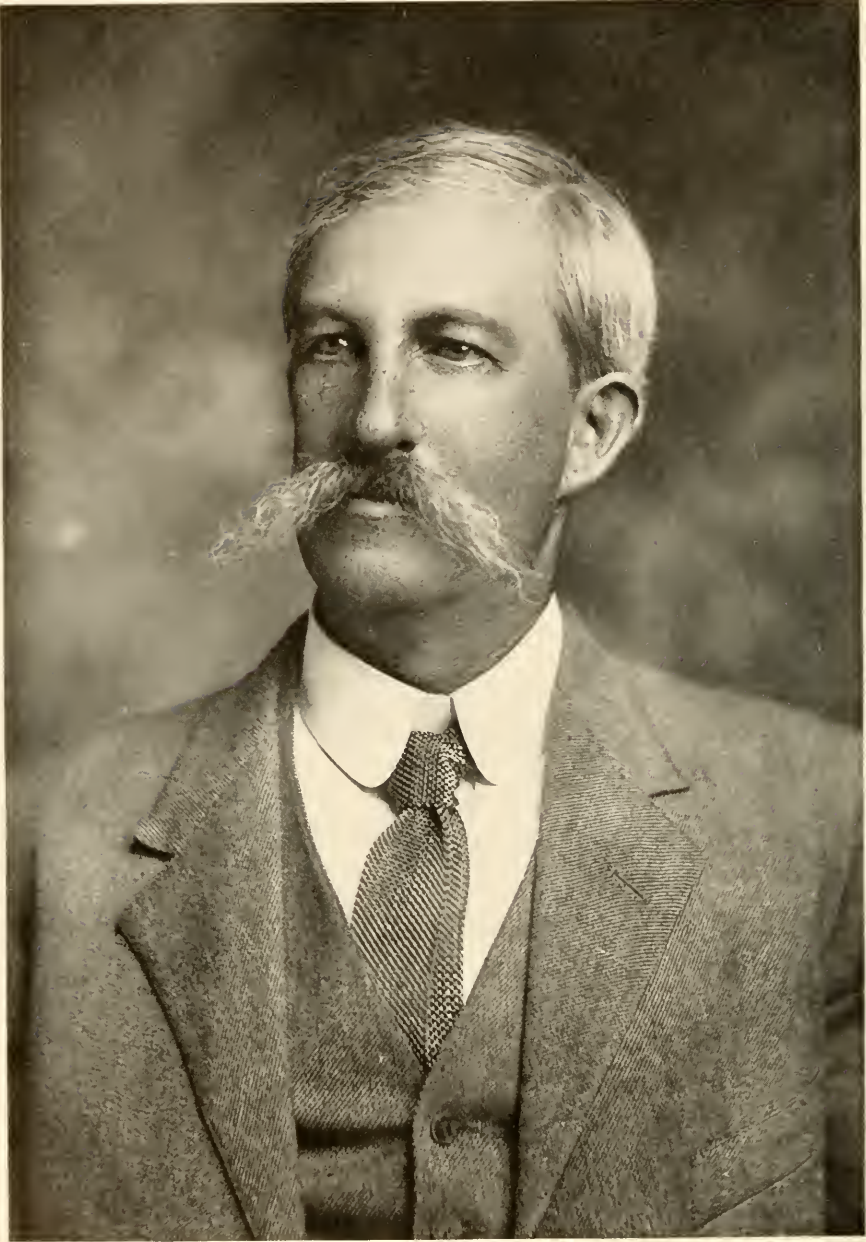
Andrew Edinger was born in Louisville on January 8, 1846, the son of the late George Edinger and brother of the late William H. Edinger of whom a full biography is given in another part of this work. His father was born on the Rhine river in Bavaria and came to the United States when a young man locating at Reading, Pennsylvania, where he married Rosina Schneider who was born in the county of Muelacher, Wurtemberg, Germany. Andrew Edinger attended the public schools and took a business course at the Bryant and Stratton Commercial College. His first introduction to business was his becoming a carrier-boy for the *Anzeiger* for a number of months. In 1868 he became bookkeeper for the John P. Cronise Lake Ice Company and when that firm became the Northern Lake Ice Company, Mr. Edinger became the cashier which position he held for eight years. In 1880 he became a member of the firm of W. H. Edinger & Bro. and upon the retirement of his brother William H. from the firm he carried that business on for a time by himself, adding hay and grain to that of flour and then incorporated it into the Edinger Flour & Feed Company, of which company he is president.

His success has been of pronounced type and he is known as one of the representative men of the city in whose future and greater precedence he has the utmost confidence, while a more loyal and enthusiastic citizen of the commonwealth cannot be found.

Mr. Edinger is a member of the Commercial Club, and of the board of trade. His religious convictions are evidenced by his membership with the First German Methodist church and he is a director of the Deaconess' Hospital. Mr. Edinger married Emma Elizabeth, daughter of the late Joseph Peter and sister to Mrs. W. H. Edinger and Mrs. Charles H. Bohmer. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Edinger are as follows: Emma Henrietta; William Edward, a salesman for the Ahrens & Ott Company of Louisville; Joseph P., a salesman for the Henry Vogt Machine Company of Louisville; Oscar W., salesman for the Edinger Flour & Feed Company, Louisville; C. Albert, secretary of the Edinger Flour & Feed Company, Louisville. William E., Oscar W. and C. Albert were all married during the year 1909.

HERMAN HENRY SCHMIDT.—After a useful and beneficent career Mr. Schmidt is living retired from an active business life. He is a prominent citizen of Covington, and he built up one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in the city. He was born in Prussia, Germany, February 10, 1842, a son of Herman Harry and Anna Mary (Kruer) Schmidt, who were also born in Prussia, and there they lived and died, the father a farmer. They were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters, and three are living in the United States, one in Germany and one is deceased. At the age of nineteen Herman H. Schmidt, the son, left home and native land to come to America and soon after his arrival in this country he located in Covington, where he resumed work at carpentering, he having also followed that vocation in Germany. Beginning with January of 1862 he was a government teamster throughout the war, for six months hauling supplies from Lexington to Cumberland Gap. In 1870 he entered upon his long and successful connection with the grocery trade in Covington, and after about eighteen years he enlarged his interests to the wholesale trade and built up one of the largest houses of its kind in Covington. Although he gave up its active management some years ago the business is still carried on by his sons under the name of H. Schmidt & Sons. During several years he was one of the directors of the Citizens National Bank, and in politics he is allied with the Democratic party, but not a partisan in local affairs.

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Stutley P. Hinkson

In 1863, Mr. Schmidt was united in marriage with Mary Helena Gruger, who was brought from her native country, Germany, to the United States when three years of age by her mother, her father having died in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt have thirteen children living, namely: Elizabeth, Bernard, Carrie, Henry, George, John, Mayme, Margaret, Helena, Flora, Lenora, Amelia, Freda, and two children died in infancy. The family are members of the Catholic church.

HARRY J. MEYERS.—Though a resident of the city of Covington Mr. Meyers has his headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, just across the Ohio river, where he is executive head of the Meyers Lumber Company, one of the substantial concerns engaged in the wholesale and retail lumber business in the Queen City. He is deeply interested in all matters touching the welfare of his home city and state and has had the distinction of being chosen to represent his county in the state legislature.

Harry J. Meyers was born in Covington, on the 17th of September, 1877, and is a son of Frank B. and Louisa (Mesker) Meyers, both of whom were born in Cincinnati, Ohio, of German lineage. For nearly two score years Frank D. Meyers has been a traveling salesman for tailor's trimmings. He was reared in and was for many years a resident of Covington, but he has recently established his home in Clifton, a beautiful suburb of Covington. His wife was but four months old at the time of her parents' removal to Clifton. Of the three children, all of whom are living, the subject of this review is the oldest. Harry J. Meyers is indebted to the parochial schools of Covington for his rudimentary education and he later continued his studies in the St. Francis Xavier Academy, in Cincinnati, after leaving which institution he was a student for two years in a military institute at Dayton, Ohio. He then entered the New York State Normal School, in the city of Buffalo, in which he was graduated when nineteen years of age. Shortly afterward he became traveling freight agent for the Chicago, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, a position which he retained for four years, at the expiration of which, in 1904, he effected the organization of the Meyers Lumber Company, of Cincinnati, in which he has ever since been one of the interested principals and of whose business he has had the active management.

In politics Mr. Meyers has ever accorded a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party and he has given effective service in behalf of its cause. In November, 1909, he was elected to represent the eighty-seventh district in the state legislature, receiving a majority of nine

hundred and eighty-two votes,—the largest majority ever accorded a legislative candidate in the district. He proved a most conservative and able legislative officer and took an active part in the deliberations on the floor and in the committee room, having been assigned as a member of a number of important committees. He introduced and ably championed the bill which made of Harlan and Bell counties a new judicial district and was also author of the bill raising Millsboro to the status of a city of the third class. He is a member of the Covington Lodge, No. 109, Free & Accepted Masons, and he and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian church.

On the 4th of September, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Meyers to Miss Margaret Vos, who was born and reared in Covington and who is a daughter of August and Elizabeth (Cook) Vos, the former of whom was born in Covington and the latter in Cincinnati. Mr. Vos is a prominent banker and stock broker of Cincinnati and is president of the Cincinnati Stock Exchange, at the time of this writing. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers have one son, Harry J. Jr.

STERLING P. HINKSON.—A prosperous and progressive agriculturist of Harrison county, Sterling P. Hinkson is the descendant of one of its earliest pioneers, Colonel John Hinkson, who with several companions dauntlessly pushed his way into a wild, uncultivated country, coming to Kentucky while yet
 "The forests in their grandeur all proud and noble stood.

Ere the woodman's blows rang echoing in the deep and darksome wood."

He is a native and to the "manner" born, his birth having occurred December 25, 1870, on his present home farm, one and one-half miles south of Lair. His father, Thomas Hinkson, and his grandfather, Samuel Hinkson, were natives and life-long residents of Kentucky.

Colonel John Hinkson was born in Ireland, in or near Belfast, but as a young man came to America, the poor man's paradise, and located in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1775, in March or April, "Hinkson's Company" started from Pennsylvania for Kentucky, the little band consisting of fifteen brave and true men, as follows: John Hinkson, John Haggin, John Martin, John Townsend, James Cooper, Daniel Callahan, Patrick Callahan, Matthew Fenton, George Gray, William Haskins, William Shields, Thomas Shares, Silas Train, Samuel Wilson and John Wood. Coming down the Ohio and up the Licking river in canoes, they landed at the mouth of Willow creek, on the east side of the main Licking river, four miles above the forks, at

the present site of Falmouth. On account of rainy weather and extremely high water, they remained there but one day and two nights before proceeding up the Licking river to a point near the Lower Blue Licks. A few days later, in the spring of 1775, another band, the "Miller Company," consisting of fourteen persons, joined the Hinkson company, having come over the very same route in canoes. Each party sent out explorers who examined the country and reported to the two companies at Blue Licks. They all traveled together, following the main buffalo trace towards what is now Lexington until they reached a trace turning towards the west. That trace, since known as the "Hinkson" trace, the Hinkson party followed, while the Miller band camped on a small stream, Miller's run. At the crossing of the lower Limestone road the Hinkson contingent continued on the buffalo trace to the south fork of the Licking river, a mile and a half south of what is now Lair. Here making their camp, they erected a log cabin in an opening which they made and began to explore the surrounding country, naming the small streams of water after different members of the company, as Townsend creek in honor of John Townsend, Cooper run, after James Cooper, Gray's run for George Gray, and Hinkston creek for John Hinkson, putting in the letter "t."

Having cleared a piece of ground, John Hinkson in 1775 built a log cabin on Townsend creek, while John Cooper, on Hinkston's creek, made a clearing, built a small cabin, and that same summer raised a crop of corn, from which he furnished neighboring settlers with seed corn in 1776. The Cooper cabin was about two miles from Hinkson's settlement, which soon became a station. In the fall of 1775 both the Hinkson and the Miller companies returned by way of the Ohio river to Pennsylvania, the Hinkson band returning by the buffalo trace to the mouth of Willow creek, where Samuel Wilson cut his "journey cake" board from a hackberry tree the preceding spring. Here they barbecued enough meat to last them until they reached their native state. In the spring of 1776 nearly every one of the Hinkson party and of the Miller party, also, returned to Kentucky. On May 3, 1776, a party of ten, called the Lyons Company, arrived at Hinkson's clearing, and William Haskins, at the suggestion of Colonel Hinkson, conducted the party to some rich lands which had not been taken up, land lying several miles to the east, probably on Hinkson creek, in Bourbon county. In June and July of 1776 a large number of Indians came from Ohio to their former happy hunting grounds, and find-

ing them occupied by the settlers began many depredations, and on July 7, 1776, killed John Cooper, who had raised the first crop of corn in Harrison county. Colonel Hinkson and the other settlers, nineteen all told, being unable to resist the large band of savages, fled to McClelland's fort at Georgetown, but subsequently returned to their cabins. Colonel John Hinkson was a good fighter and served in the Indian wars of his day. The maiden name of his wife was Margaret McCracken.

Samuel Hinkson, grandfather of Sterling P. Hinkson, was born at Bullitts Lick, Kentucky, and as a young man located in what is now Harrison county. He was at one time captured by the Indians, but being released by a white girl made his escape. He was twice married. After his marriage to Nancy Wilson he moved to Clinton county, Ohio, where she died, leaving him with five children. Returning then to Harrison county, Kentucky, he subsequently married Susan Lyons, and to them eight children were born, one being Thomas, father of Sterling P. Samuel Hinkson, was at one time quite well-to-do, but was unfortunate in his business transactions, losing all of his property.

Thomas Hinkson, born in Harrison county, Kentucky, March 12, 1819, spent nearly all of his life within its limits, his death occurring in Cynthiana May 28, 1894. Receiving but limited educational advantages, he began life with no capital save strong hands, a willing heart and good health, and for a time worked as a farm laborer. He afterwards rented land west of Cynthiana, and in its care was quite successful, making some money. He then purchased a small farm south of Lair, and was prosperously employed in cultivating the soil until 1879. Moving then to Cynthiana, he embarked in the wholesale liquor and distilling business, becoming associated with the Redmond Distilling Company, with which he was connected until his death. A man of indomitable energy and enterprise, and possessing rare business tact and judgment, he acquired a large property, at his death having been owner of twelve hundred acres of land lying south of Lair; five hundred acres north of Cynthiana; a large tract of land in Kansas; a beautiful residence in Cynthiana; and in addition to his wholesale liquor and distilling interests was a stockholder in the Cynthiana National Bank. He was a Whig in politics until after the Civil war, when he joined the Democratic party.

On August 16, 1860, Thomas Hinkson was united in marriage with Susan Ritcheson, who was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, August 4, 1838, a daughter of John and Julia A.

(Ecklar) Ritcheson and now living in Cynthiana. Five children were born of their union, namely: John William, of Harrison county; William, deceased; Sterling P., the special subject of this sketch; Wyatt, deceased; and Otera, wife of Howard Jett, of Cynthiana. Thomas Hinkson was a valued member of the Presbyterian church, while his wife, true to the religious faith in which she was reared, belonged to the Christian church.

Sterling P. Hinkson, taken at the age of nine years to Cynthiana, was there brought up and educated, attending the public schools until sixteen years of age. Having the natural instincts and qualifications of a born trader, he then began the business of buying and selling cattle, an industry which he conducted successfully for six years. In the fall of 1892 he assumed the management of his father's farm of twelve hundred acres, which he operated satisfactorily until the death of his father, when he inherited by will five hundred and thirty-four acres of the original property. This estate Mr. Hinkson has since managed most profitably, having converted it into an up-to-date, modern stock farm, which he is managing in a systematic and scientific manner, getting the best possible results from his labors. He makes a specialty of stock raising, breeding Percheron horses, Dorset sheep and Red Polled cattle. In his agricultural work he displays much ability and skill, his land being under an excellent state of culture and his improvements of the best, including among others the erection of commodious and conveniently arranged farm buildings for carrying on his work according to most approved modern methods.

Mr. Hinkson married, August 29, 1900, Nettie Lee Dawson, who was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, September 14, 1871. Her father, Thomas Dawson, of Harrison county, Kentucky, was born in Brown County, Ohio, August 27, 1841, and married Martha Darnard, who was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, June 8, 1846. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, eight of whom are now living. Mr. Dawson came from Ohio to Kentucky in early manhood, and for a number of years was employed as a tiller of the soil in Bracken county. In 1893 he settled near Shawhan, Bourbon county, where he continued as a farmer until 1904, when he removed to the farm which he now occupies in Harrison county, just across the line from his former home. Mr. and Mrs. Hinkson are the parents of four children namely: Sterling Alfred, born June 21, 1902; Thomas Dawson, born August 21, 1905; Harold, born August 9, 1907; and Russell T., born November 17, 1909. Politically

Mr. Hinkson supports the principles of the Democratic party, but has never been an aspirant for official honors. Mrs. Hinkson is a member of the Presbyterian church.

JOSEPH W. DALZELL.—Another of the native sons of Nicholas county who has here passed his entire life and by his energy, integrity and progressive methods attained a comfortable degree of prosperity is Joseph W. Dalzell, who now resides in Carlisle, and whose homestead farm lies a few miles from the town. He is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the state, his father having been born in Nicholas county before the beginning of the nineteenth century. To have passed one's entire life in a community and to enjoy the respect of those neighbors who are so well acquainted with one's history is the recommendation afforded by the career of the gentleman whose name initiates this article.

Mr. Dalzell's birthdate was January 11, 1841, and the names of his parents were Robert and Catherine (Roberts) Dalzell. As previously mentioned, the father was a native of the same county, his birth having occurred in the year 1798, and at the time of his demise his years numbered eighty-four. The mother was also long-lived, her birth occurring in 1810 and her death in 1892. They knew Kentucky in the early days and they shared in the warm loyalty of the most of Blue Grass State's native children. Of the eight children who were born to them four survive at the present day, Mr. Dalzell being next to the youngest of these. James resides in Kansas; Samuel H. is a citizen of Carlisle; and Frank makes his home in Lexington.

As is the case with a great number of Kentucky families, the Dalzells, a few generations back, are found in Maryland. The paternal grandparents, in fact, were born in that state. They were by name Thomas and Lucretia (De Pue) Dalzell, and they came to Nicholas county among the earliest of its settlers. They located near East Union church, where they secured land from the government, and cleared and subdued to tillable condition the untamed, virgin acres. The maternal grandfather, William Roberts, and his wife, Providence Young, were pioneer settlers in Montgomery county, in whose development they were useful factors.

The subject's father was born, reared and lived all his life upon the farm his father had secured. He was an honest, useful citizen; a Whig until the war and Democrat after it; a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, while his wife was of the faith of the Christian church.

Joseph W. Dalzell, like his forebears, spent his youth upon the farm and obtained only a limited education, his attendance at school being limited to the three winter months, and plenty of work of the strenuous sort filling in the rest of the time. In 1863 he began life for himself, by cultivation of a part of his father's land which he rented from him. Two years later, in 1865, he purchased a small farm of sixty-four acres on Miller's Station pike and removed to it in 1868. There he remained for many years and proved himself to be a successful farmer, being of the progressive sort which takes cognizance of new ideas. In 1890 Mr. Dalzell removed to another farm which he had purchased and operated that until 1902, in which year he removed to Carlisle, where he now makes his home. Although he still looks after his farm, he gives himself greater leisure for the cultivation of the pleasant things of life. He is a popular and well-esteemed man.

Mr. Dalzell is a life-long Democrat and interested in public matters, but he has never sought office. He is a member of the Christian church, as was his wife during her lifetime. His identification with Masonry dates from the year 1866, and he finds recreation in his pleasant relations with that important order.

On November 12, 1863, Mr. Dalzell was married, the young woman to become his wife being Mary A. Burroughs, a native of Nicholas county. Mrs. Dalzell was called to her heavenly rest in 1875 at the early age of thirty-three years. Three children were born to their union, two of whom are living. Forrest resides on a farm in Nicholas county, and Clarence lives in Carlisle. The third son, Rollo, is deceased. He married Miss Bertha Curran, and their little daughter, Rolla, is named in honor of her father. Mrs. Rollo Dalzell resides with Joseph W. Dalzell and keeps house for him.

JOHN T. COLLINS.—It cannot be other than pleasing to note in the various personal sketches appearing in this work that there remain identified with the agricultural industry in Bourbon county many worthy and prominent citizens whose entire lives have been passed here. None of these are better and more favorably known than John T. Collins, who is engaged in farming, stock-raising and the breeding of registered saddle horses. He is one of the most enterprising and public spirited of men, and besides his immediate concerns holds a number of offices of high trust. For the nine years preceding the present one he was cashier of the North Middletown Deposit Bank of which he is still di-

rector; he is secretary of the Bourbon county branch of the Burley Tobacco Company and is curator of the Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky.

John T. Collins was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, August 16, 1867, and is the son of William and Sarah M. (Trimble) Collins. Both of these worthy citizens were born in Bourbon county, the father in the year 1830 and the mother in 1833, and both on the ninth day of September. William Collins was the son of William Collins, the elder, who was also a native Kentuckian, his parents having emigrated from Virginia to the Blue Grass state at a day when conditions were still primitive. He (the elder) was a prominent man in his time and for a number of years served as justice of the peace and also as deputy sheriff.

Soon after the marriage of John T. Collins' father and mother in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on December 14, 1855, they settled on a farm about three miles east of North Middletown and resided there until the year 1873 when they established their home on another estate, the same country property in fact, upon which John T. Collins now makes his home. This is situated one mile east of North Middletown on the North Middletown and Levy Pike. Here the father lived until a short time previous to his death, but removed to the town of North Middletown where after a short residence he was summoned to the life eternal on January 1, 1897. His widow survives and makes her home in North Middletown. William Collins was a prominent man in his day and generation and he labored effectively for the good of his state and county, being one of those ardently loyal citizens which Bourbon county possesses in large number. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and he and his wife were both members of the Christian church in which for many years he was a deacon. He and his wife were the parents of six children, the three elder, Lizzie, Della and Robert L., being deceased; Emma is the wife of William S. Jones and resides in Bourbon county, as does her sister Lou Belle, wife of John J. Redmon. John T., the immediate subject of this review, is the youngest member of the family.

John T. Collins was reared upon the farm, and received his education in the Kentucky Classical and Business College at North Middletown, in which school he is now educating his own children, and of which he has been trustee for twenty years. Learning the manifold secrets of the great basic industry under the enlightened tutelage of his father, he early resolved to follow it as a life work. On September 11, 1889, he formed a congenial life

companionship, being married in Bourbon county to Miss Mary E. Collins, who although she bore the same name was not related to him. She was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, January 4, 1869, and is the daughter of J. Thomas and Mary L. (Talbot) Collins, representatives of early and prominent families of the Blue Grass state. After his marriage Mr. Collins settled on the farm on which he now lives and which has ever since been his home and the scene of his successful enterprises. In the month of January, 1901, he was elected cashier of the North Middletown Deposit Bank and served in that capacity until April, 1910, when he resigned on account of having so much personal business to look after that he could no longer give his attention to the bank. He is still, however, one of its directors. For the past ten years he has been one of the commissioners of the Garth Fund of Bourbon county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Collins are valued members of the Christian church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Collins have been born five children, namely: William, born September 17, 1890, now a student at Kentucky State University; Thomas, born November 27, 1893, died November 12, 1898; Marie, born March 8, 1897; Sarah Mildred, July 4, 1899; and Emily Louise, September 22, 1903.

JOHN FRANCIS HOUSTON, M. D.—A great writer and wise philosopher has said, "We are born with faculties and powers capable of almost anything, but it is only the exercise of these powers which gives us ability and leads us toward perfection." In nowise could the truth of this be made more apparent than the instance of our subject, who made up his mind that medicine was to be the profession for him when he was twenty-five years old, and to such purpose did he turn his resolution that he succeeded with entire satisfaction and accomplished in a comparatively short space of time what many students only can do after many preparatory years. A short sketch of his life will explain this more fully.

John Francis Houston, of Alexandria, Kentucky, was born in Foster, Bracken county, Kentucky, on May 16, 1858, a son of William Pepper and Sarah W. (Maxwell) Houston, natives of Bracken county. The father was reared and made his home in Bracken county the most of his life, being in the commission business for more than forty years in Cincinnati. About the close of the Civil war he became a local preacher in the Christian church and continued as such in connection with his business interests all the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1892 at California, Campbell county, Kentucky, at the age of

seventy-eight. His wife died in 1870, aged forty-four. They were the parents of seven daughters and two sons, and seven of these children are living, our subject being the fourth in order of birth. James Houston, the grandfather of John Francis Houston, was a native of Maine, of German descent and when seventeen years old, in 1796, moved to Culpeper county Virginia and later, in 1822, to Bracken county, Kentucky, where he passed the remainder of his life. His wife, Amanda Pepper, was a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, born in 1871, and came to Bracken county, Kentucky, when nine years old with her parents. Her father, William Pepper, was a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, a farmer, and died on a farm in Bracken county, as also did his wife.

John Francis Houston was reared in Bracken county and received his literary education at the public schools, supplementing this with a course at the normal school at North Middletown, Kentucky. From that time on until he was twenty-five years old his time was occupied in working on the farm, clerking in a store and teaching school, when he determined to study for a regular profession and engage in that line for a life business. Accordingly he studied medicine and entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1888. Having attained his professional education, Mr. Houston located at Alexandria, Kentucky, making this his permanent home and where he has ever since been engaged in general practice. Here also he has happily been very successful and gained a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. Houston has always taken an active interest in politics, his sympathies being on the Republican side, and in 1908 he was elected county treasurer for the term of two years, with offices located at the court house in Alexandria. He is a member of the Masonic order at Alexandria, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and takes an active part in all, having passed the chairs in all of them.

In 1892 Dr. Houston was married to Mattie W. Wheeler, a native of Cincinnati, but reared in Alexandria, a daughter of Richard Wheeler, deceased, who was a farmer and tobacco merchant. Dr. Houston and wife have three daughters, Irene, Bessie and Frances, and are connected with the Baptist church.

JOSEPH F. WRIGHT.—The Wright family for over a century has been intimately connected with the growth and prosperity of Kentucky and especially of the counties in which the various members have lived, many of them having filled positions of importance and of

benefit to the community, not only bringing credit to themselves but reflecting honor upon their friends and supporters. If ancestry counts for anything in the success of men our subject has been singularly favored, as he is the descendant of an old English family originating in Lancashire.

The oldest members of the family who are connected with the history of this state are three brothers, Joseph, John and Robert, who came to Kentucky about the close of the eighteenth century and located in Bracken county, at that time a part of Madison county. John afterward moved to Owen county and from there to Missouri, locating near Independence, where his descendants still live. For a few years Robert lived in Bracken county and then removed to Louisville, where he lived the rest of his life and where his descendants are still living. In 1818 Joseph Wright, who was the grandfather of our subject, left Bracken county and went to Campbell county, where he invested in land to the extent of four hundred acres on Brush Creek, in the neighborhood of Alexandria, and died here in 1848. He was married twice in Bracken county: first to Mary King, to whom three children were born, John, Robert and Mary, all of whom are deceased. His second wife was Esther Potts (originally spelled Putts), a native of Pennsylvania, who bore him twelve children, all now deceased. Joseph went to Missouri and, although sixty years old, enlisted in the Confederate army under Price and died of disease in the hospital at Cape Girardeau; Elizabeth married Jacob Manning; Patience married Pollard Gosney; William and Andrew Jackson both lived and died in Campbell county; Emily married Jonathan White; David went to Independence, Missouri, where he died; Jane married William Harris; Elston died in youth.

Samuel Wright, the father of our subject, was born in Bracken county in 1807, and came with his parents to Campbell county when he was eleven years old and where he was educated, attending a primitive school and following the business of farming, in which he continued all his life. His career and usefulness were not confined alone to the farm, for he was a man well known and highly thought of among the residents of the community, holding local offices, and very active in all affairs relating to the welfare and benefit of the country and people. He helped to organize the Campbell County Agricultural Society in early days, which has been in successful operation ever since, and to inaugurate the annual fairs at Alexandria, which have been held every year except during the Civil war. He was president

of the same for many years and much of its early success was due to his enthusiasm, which is the element of success in everything. He was a man of strong religious views all his life and was actively connected with the Methodist church. As in everything he undertook he was thorough, so in politics, at first a Democrat and after the Civil war a Republican, a member of the latter party from its organization and a strong abolitionist.

Samuel Wright married Elizabeth Baker, daughter of Nicholas Baker, a pioneer. They had the following children: William J., Joseph F., Sarah, Nicholas E., Susan H., Emma, John W., Thomas J., Samuel F. and James F. The father died in 1885 and the mother in 1890.

Joseph F. Wright, our subject, was born in Campbell county, Kentucky, September 17, 1836, and received the advantages of an academic education and engaged in farming until 1863. In October of that year he located in Alexandria and engaged in the general merchandise business in partnership with John Todd, a brother of Mr. Wright's first wife, which partnership continued for fourteen years. At the end of this time Mr. Wright sold out and returned to his first pursuit, that of farming and fruit growing, and in this industry he has continued ever since. His farm adjoins Alexandria and much of it is within the corporate limits, a very valuable holding and under the best improvement.

Mr. Wright in 1862 married Mary A., a daughter of Solomon Todd, a native of England. She died in 1879, leaving no children. In 1881 Mr. Wright married Emma J. Ripley, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and they were the parents of the following children: Ethel B., Elsie R., Grace R. and J. Donald. Mr. Wright greatly resembles his father in that extraordinary strength and tenacity of will, courage, perseverance and work-power that spring from it, as well as in the tact and judgment which make men skilful in seizing opportunities, and which of all intellectual qualities are most closely allied with character. He is a staunch Democrat, and has served as president for five years of The Campbell County Agricultural Society. He helped organize the bank of Alexandria and has been a member of its board of directors since its organization and at the present time is vice president of the same.

CAPTAIN THOMAS J. BUSH.—A man of broad culture and staunch character, Captain Bush, of Lexington, holds high rank among its citizens of prominence and worth, and is remembered as a brave soldier by his veteran comrades whether in Civil war times they wore



J. M. Bush.

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the blue or the gray. It happened, in those far-away days, that Captain Bush was a staunch Union man and for three years served as captain in the Twenty-fourth Kentucky Infantry. He entered the service in 1861, was commissioned captain, was aide-de-camp on General Buell's staff, and is mentioned in the reports of his superior officer for "efficient service," especially at the battles of Shiloh and Perryville. With the exception of that stirring period of his life, which so proved his staunch fidelity to his beliefs, his career has been rather one of peaceful industry, unswerving loyalty to his friends and relatives, and earnest desire to maintain high ideals of living and citizenship. His experience and his education have made him a cultured southern gentleman who has succeeded in his undertakings without resorting to the inconsiderate and pugnacious methods which so many men of to-day feel that they must adopt to "push their way through the world."

Captain Bush was born in Lexington, which he has always called his home, and is a son of the late Dr. James M. Bush, one of the best beloved and highly esteemed physicians of his day, whose life and services to his profession and to his fellows are recorded in other pages of this work. His grandfather, Philip Bush, Jr., came from Virginia to Kentucky in pioneer times, and was one of the earlier settlers of Frankfort. He married Miss Eliza Palmer, who was a sister of the wife of General John Adair, and belonged to a family of distinction, her mother having been before marriage a Miss Benoist, of South Carolina. They reared a number of children, two of whom became famous—Joseph H., the celebrated artist, and Dr. James M. Bush. Again reverting to the family tree and tracing its roots to the soil of the old world, it is learned that the immediate Bush ancestry had its origin in Mannheim, Germany, where the great-grandfather of the Captain, Colonel Philip Bush, Sr., was born. In 1750 Colonel Bush emigrated to the western world and located at Winchester, Virginia, where he spent his remaining days. He married Catherine Slough, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and her father was also an officer in the Revolutionary war. Colonel Philip Bush, Sr., the emigrant, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war.

Thomas J. Bush, in whose veins flows this good blood from Germany, Virginia and Kentucky, is a product of the Blue Grass state—by birth, by education, by preference and deep-rooted affection. He was educated at Transylvania University, but never entered upon a professional career, his time being devoted to his private affairs, which reflect prosperity,

good cheer, generosity and happiness. He and his sister occupy the family homestead in Lexington during the winter season, but spend the warmer months of the year at Bar Harbor, under the picturesque and invigorating spell of the coast of Maine. The strong mutual love of brother and sister has prevented either from forming that conjugal attachment which is the common lot of humanity.

JAMES M. BUSH, M. D.—To be a master both of the theory and the practice of medicine is the laudable ambition of the able members of the profession; a profession whose mastery is worthy the best efforts of the profound scholar and of the helpful, brave and warm-hearted man who yearns to lighten the ills of his suffering fellows. In these closely related domains of medicine—science and practice—the late Dr. James M. Bush, of Lexington, was a leader, and therefore a benefactor; he was a most scholarly man and one of the prominent figures in the progress of medical education in the South, as well as a skilful physician and surgeon who faithfully and cheerfully underwent the ordinary hardships of his profession and bravely volunteered his services in seasons of epidemic or disaster. He drew to him men, women and children by the confidence which they had in his wisdom, in his absolute trustworthiness and his great warm heart. That is the definition of the ideal physician of yesterday, to-day and to-morrow.

James M. Bush was a native of Frankfort, Kentucky, born in May, 1808, and obtained his education preliminary to his professional studies in Danville. Subsequently he began the study of medicine with Dr. Goldsmith, a noted Louisville physician, and about 1830 came to Lexington to still further pursue his studies in the medical department of the Transylvania University, where he had the advantage of the tutorship of Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, one of the leading surgeons in the state. After his graduation from that institution, in 1833, Dr. Bush became demonstrator of anatomy under Dr. Dudley, and in 1837 he succeeded his former tutor to the full professorship. In 1839 Dr. Bush assumed the combined chair of anatomy and surgery at Transylvania University, and for ten years he continued to honor that position and add to the high standing of the faculty and the medical school. The brilliant promise of his student days was fully realized in the extended reputation which he made as an educator of other minds and hands. Always taking the lead in scholarship, the thesis which he wrote prior to his graduation is still preserved among the archives of the Kentucky

University (then Transylvania University) as a remarkable production for one of his years.

In 1849, with some of his associate professors, Dr. Bush moved to Louisville and assisted in the organization of the Kentucky School of Medicine; they adopted the plan of lecturing in the new school during the winter seasons and at the Transylvania University in the summer months. These labors, in connection with a considerable practice in medicine and surgery, fully occupied Dr. Bush's time and absorbed his energies until shortly before the outbreak of the Civil war. Now a man of middle age, he had fairly earned a broad professional name as an educator and an earnest and able practitioner. From the period of the early thirties, when he so bravely and untiringly applied every faculty of his untried professional talents to the alleviation of the sufferings of the cholera victims in Louisville and Lexington, until the coming of the rebellion, he had never lowered either his moral or his medical ethics. Wherever there was suffering that he could ease he was on the ground, if his services were desired, and he was also eager to spread abroad the intelligence of any improvement in medical or surgical practice which he believed of special benefit to humanity. In the rendition of this latter service to his profession and the public he is specially to be remembered for his successful efforts in making the world better acquainted with the special investigations and advances made by Dr. Dudley in the practice of lithotomy, for which the latter had become famous and which Dr. Bush had largely adopted in his own work.

During the period of the Civil war and from that time until his death, February 8, 1875, Dr. Bush was actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Lexington. One of the most skillful surgeons of the state in actual operations, he also won distinction for his thoroughness and accuracy in the diagnosis of difficult cases brought to him as a consulting member of the profession. At his funeral in the Episcopal church were evinced those touching evidences, too sacred to be detailed, of the unspeakable grief which his death occasioned to those nearest to him, and the general feeling of loss among those whose lives had come into less intimate contact. A memorial of the deceased was afterward published in book form, containing a beautiful poem by Rosa Vertner Jeffrey; resolutions of respect adopted by the physicians of Fayette county, by the city council of Lexington, by the officers of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and by the Pharmaceutical Association, as well as

tributes of praise and love from many of the leading newspapers and publications of Kentucky.

Dr. James M. Bush married Miss Charlotte James, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Thomas and Charlotte (Massie) James. Mrs. Charlotte Massie, her maternal grandmother, was a sister of General Nathaniel Massie, Ohio's first governor, who, however, declined to serve after he had been declared elected to the office over his contestant to the position. Three children were born to James Bush and wife, as follows: Dudley, who died in 1873, and, young as he was, who had attained a position of prominence in medical science; Nannie Massie, and Captain Thomas James, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. The death of the oldest son, Dudley Bush, was a great sorrow to the parents and perceptibly saddened the last days of the Doctor, as it had been one of his fondest ambitions to be succeeded in his professional work by the able, promising and affectionate physician of still youthful age.

EDWARD GIBSON ISAACS, eldest son of Richard H. and Julia E. (Taylor) Isaacs was born at the family homestead in Jefferson county, December 26, 1868. His father was a gallant Confederate soldier, serving the first year of the war in the First Kentucky Cavalry and later in Gen. John H. Morgan's division as a member of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry.

On his mother's side, E. G. Isaacs comes also of soldier stock, being the great-great-grandson of Jonathan Taylor who was one of ten Virginian brothers who served in the Revolutionary war. Jonathan Taylor was a lieutenant in the Virginia Convention Guards, and each of his nine brothers was also an officer in the army or naval forces of the colonies. On the maternal side, Mr. Isaacs is the great-great-grandson of William Taylor, another of the ten brothers who was major of the Ninth Virginia regiment in the Revolution. The paternal great-grandfather, Dr. Francis Taylor, son of Jonathan Taylor, married his first cousin, Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Major William Taylor. Gen. Zachary Taylor, hero of the Mexican war and later president of the United States, was the son of another of these ten gallant patriot sons of Virginia.

Mr. Isaacs received his education in the schools of Jefferson county, and at an early age, engaged in the drug business after serving an apprenticeship with his uncle, T. P. Taylor, and graduating from the Louisville College of Pharmacy. Subsequently, he engaged in business with his uncle and is now the active manager of the Taylor-Isaacs Drug company and vice president of the T. P. Taylor Drug

Company one of the largest wholesale and retail drug establishments in Louisville, the corporation conducting four large and complete establishments in the central and busiest districts of the city.

Mr. Isaacs married Miss Lula Monks and has two children, Edith and Edward Gibson, Jr.

JAMES T. SLADE.—Among the many prosperous, active and progressive business men of Lexington, James T. Slade, a leading real estate dealer, holds a place of prominence. During his long and varied career he has been identified with several enterprises, and in the development and advancement of each industry has met with satisfactory results. He was born August 7, 1838, in Harrison county, Kentucky, near Cynthiana, in the very same house in which his father, James Slade, first drew the breath of life.

William Slade, his grandfather, was born in Virginia, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. During the closing years of the eighteenth century he with three of his brothers followed the emigrant's trail westward, two of the brothers stopping in Ohio, while he and the other brother came to Kentucky. Locating near Cynthiana, William Slade purchased upwards of one thousand acres of land in that vicinity, and on the farm which he redeemed from its original wildness he carried on general farming and stock raising during the remainder of his years. His wife, whose name before marriage was Melvina Bromfield, attained the good old age of ninety-two years.

As a young man James Slade embarked in mercantile pursuits and, that having been before the days of railroads, was also engaged in freighting, in the transportation of produce from the interior towns to Augusta, Maysville, Cincinnati and other points on the Ohio river, operating six teams of six horses each, bringing back on the return trip heavy loads of merchandise. A staunch Union man at the time of the Civil war, he was a member of the Home Guards, and lost an arm while in the service. He spent his entire life of seventy-four years in his native county, passing away in 1874. He married Eleanor Orr, who was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, a daughter of James Orr, and she died in the same county in 1886, aged eighty-eight years. Nine children were born of their union, namely: William, Sarah, Daniel, James T., Mollie, Zerilda, Julia, Maria and Fanny.

Availing himself of every opportunity given him for obtaining an education when young, James T. Slade attended schools in Woodford county taught by his cousin, George W. Wil-

liams, and was later under the instruction of B. W. D. Seeley and J. T. Ferguson. Acquiring a substantial knowledge of the common branches of study, he taught school one term while yet a boy in his teens, and subsequently took his first lessons in surveying from his cousin, Mr. Williams, who was a civil engineer. In 1859 Mr. Slade entered Georgetown College, and during his first year in that institution partly defrayed his expenses by tutoring three children three hours each day. In the winter of 1861 and 1862 he studied medicine at the Saint Louis Medical College, from which he and one of his chums, George W. Johnson, were expelled in the spring of 1862 for making a rebel flag and hanging it in the college. Subsequently taking charge of a school five miles from Lexington, Mr. Slade boarded with Mrs. John R. Viley, with whom Mrs. Breckinridge, wife of General John C. Breckinridge, was then boarding. After spending two years as a teacher in that district, he taught two years in the Withers' neighborhood, and for four months thereafter was engaged in the cattle trade, buying in the mountain counties and selling in Lexington.

Directing his attention then to an entirely new occupation, Mr. Slade spent a few weeks in Herkimer county, New York, where he acquired proficiency in the art of cheese-making. Coming back to Kentucky, he erected, near Clintonville, the first cheese factory ever put up south of Mason and Dixon's line, and there built up an extensive business, using the milk from six hundred cows in his subsequent operations. In 1870 he retired from cheese making, and the following eight years served as county surveyor. In March, 1871, while filling that office, Mr. Slade, with a partner, established the real estate business of which he is now the sole proprietor, and which has since that time, a continuous period of forty years, been conducted in the same office. From 1880 until 1904 he was largely interested in coal mining in southern Kentucky and northern Tennessee, along the line of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad. When that road was first proposed Mr. Slade, with others of like enterprise, raised the money to buy the right-of-way, and was then appointed by the county, with Dr. George O. Graves and P. Burgess Hunt, to buy said right-of-way.

In addition to his extensive real estate dealings Mr. Slade is actively interested in various western mining companies, including the "Old Town," at Idaho Springs, Colorado; the "United States Gold Corporation," at Boulder, Colorado; and the "Dives," the "Pelican" and the "7.30," at Silver Plume, Colorado, in the latter of which he is a director. Active and

successful throughout his career. Mr. Slade's various interests have taken him into many parts of the Union and brought him in close tact with men prominent in both business circles and in public life.

Mr. Slade married, September 5, 1873, Bettie H. Newberry, who was born and educated in Lexington. Her father, William H. Newberry, came from thrifty German stock, and married Amanda Van Pelt, who was of pure Holland ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Slade are the parents of four children, namely: Ada Bell, wife of John B. Dame; James T.; D. D.; and Theodore. Both Mr. and Mrs. Slade are worthy members of the Baptist church, with which he united in 1856, and which he has for thirty-two years represented as a delegate at the Southern Baptist Convention.

JAMES H. THOMPSON.—Among the representative agriculturists of the younger generation in Bourbon county, Kentucky, James H. Thompson is widely known as a public-spirited citizen who has achieved eminent success in his chosen vocation. He is a native son of the fine old Blue Grass state and was born in Montgomery county on the 2d of July, 1872. His parents are George C. and Rebecca (Scott) Thompson, concerning whom further mention is made on other pages of this work, in the sketch dedicated to Albert S. Thompson. Mr. Thompson was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and he availed himself of the advantages afforded in the public schools of his native county. He matriculated in Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, and in this well ordered institution he was later graduated. After his marriage, in 1894, Mr. Thompson took up his abode on a farm on the Greenwich Pike and in 1902 he purchased the old Bedford farm on the Maysville and Lexington pike, about five miles south of Paris. This fine estate consists of nine hundred acres of most arable land and the improvements on the place are of the most modern type.

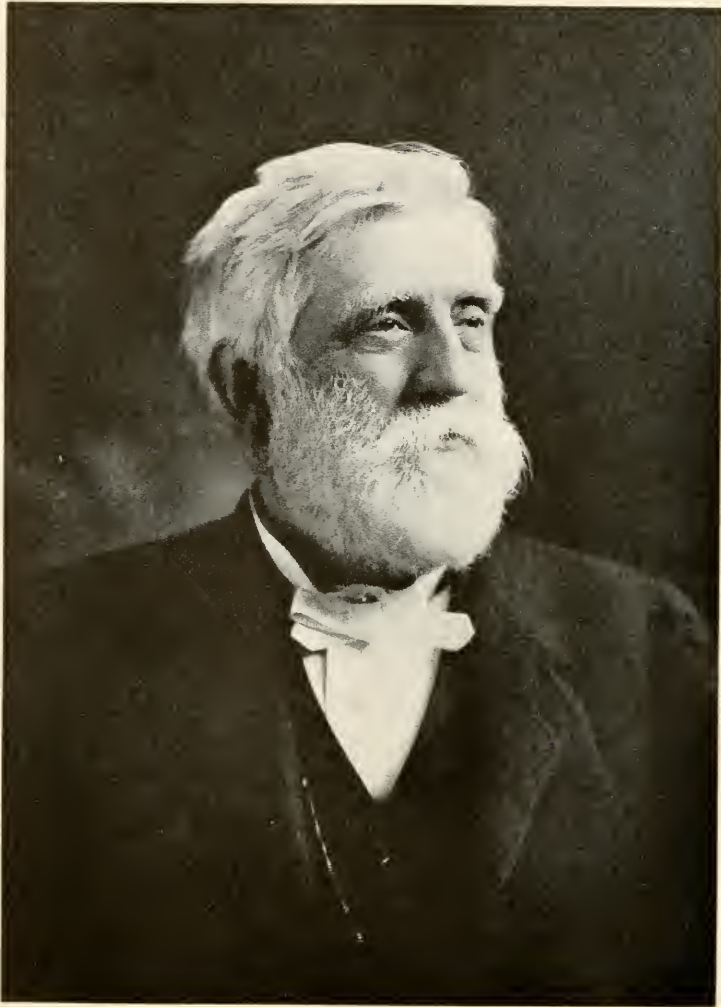
In politics Mr. Thompson has ever been a staunch adherent of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and he has been an active factor in the local councils of the party. He has been a member of the Democratic county committee for a period of twelve years, during four of which he has served as chairman of this body. Externally he is affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are earnest members of the Christian church at Paris and they are held in high esteem by their fellow citizens.

On the 8th of August, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Thompson to Miss Tillie

R. Ferguson, who was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, the date of her birth being November 9, 1874. She is a daughter of James W. and Martha (Hume) Ferguson, who were among the early pioneers and highly respected families of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been born two children,—Lucile F., who was born on the 20th of September, 1895, was summoned to the life eternal on the 5th of September, 1896; and James W., who was born on the 16th of October, 1897, is now attending school in the county.

VOLNEY W. FERGUSON.—An honored and respected citizen and a force in the life of the state as one of its most extensive agriculturists and stock raisers is Volney W. Ferguson, whose splendid tract of one thousand fertile and highly improved acres lies in Bourbon county. It is an indication of the opportunities and advantages which Bourbon county affords to her citizens that so many of her native sons still reside within her borders, having no inclination to seek homes elsewhere. And it was here the nativity of the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph occurred on May 23, 1867. He is a scion of some of Kentucky's best pioneer stock. His parents, James W. and Martha (Hume) Ferguson, were both natives of the state and both were born in the year 1830. After uniting their hands and fortunes in marriage they settled near Paris, on the Hume and Bedford Pike, where they made their home for a number of years. Several years before their demise they removed to Paris, where they both died in the year 1895. James W. Ferguson was a man distinguished for industry and energy, a man who made ideas realities, and he was held in general affection as one of the most liberal and public-spirited citizens of his community. His influence was assured for every worthy enterprise and he was a beneficent factor in the development of county and state. He succeeded, becoming a farmer and stock dealer of extensive operations, and at his death he owned about five thousand acres of land in Bourbon, Fayette and Scott counties. He and his wife were members of the Christian church and enjoyed the respect of all who knew them. They were the parents of nine children and those who survive are to be numbered among Kentucky's fine representative citizenship. The ensuing is an enumeration of their offspring: Matilda died in infancy; William H. is deceased; Margaret is the wife of Dr. W. C. Usery, of Paris; A. Lunsford resides in Scott county, Kentucky; Robert H. is deceased; Lucy E. married Joseph Hall and resides in Paris, Kentucky; Volney W., the subject, is the next in order of birth; James W.

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Wm. V. Brewster

is a citizen of Bourbon county; and Matilda R., the youngest member of the family, is the wife of J. H. Thompson.

Volney W. Ferguson, the immediate subject of this review, was reared upon the farm and has always followed the vocation. He received his education in the public schools of Paris and about the time of his attaining his majority he laid the foundations of a household of his own by marriage. The young lady to become his wife was Miss Elizabeth Payne, a native of Scott county, where her birth occurred October 18, 1869. She is the daughter of George L. and Mariah (Gay) Payne. Following their marriage, which was celebrated June 28, 1888, Mr. Ferguson and his bride settled near Hutchinson, on the Lexington & Maysville Pike, and on this property they made their home until 1895. In that year Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson removed their goods and chattels to their present attractive property, situated about eight miles west of Paris. As before mentioned his holdings are of an important character, consisting of about one thousand acres in Bourbon county, and he pays much attention to the raising of stock in addition to his operations in general farming.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson has been cemented by the birth of seven children, as follows: Mariah G., Robert H., Martha H., June P. (deceased), Lucy H., Matilda R., and Volney W., Jr. Both Mr. Ferguson and his wife are active and consistent members of the Christian church. The former is one in whom the social proclivities are not undeveloped and he finds profit and pleasure in his fraternal relations, which extend to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. In short, in the community in which he is best known and where his interests are centered he enjoys "golden opinions of all sorts of people."

WILLIAM CAMPBELL PRESTON BRECKINRIDGE was born August 28, 1837, near Baltimore, Maryland, and died in Lexington, Kentucky, November 19, 1904. He was the second son of Robert J. and Ann Sophonisba Preston Breckinridge. He was for a time a student at Jefferson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, then at Center College, Danville, Kentucky, where he graduated in 1855. In 1857 he graduated from the Louisville Law School and entered upon the practice of his profession in Lexington. Upon the outbreak of the war between the states he entered the Confederate army. In 1863 he became colonel of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, which he commanded with remarkable skill and unsurpassed courage until the close of the war. At the very end of that struggle he commanded the

guard for President Davis and his cabinet until they separated. Colonel Breckinridge surrendered with his command in Georgia in May, 1865, returned to Lexington, Kentucky, assumed editorial charge of the *Observer and Reporter*, and made a fresh start upon his professional career. He rapidly built up a large practice, attained a wide reputation as a practitioner and pleader and in 1875 formed a partnership with John T. Shelby, which continued until his death.

Colonel Breckinridge was three times married. His first wife was Lucretia Hart Clay, granddaughter of Henry Clay and daughter of Thomas Hart Clay. His second marriage was to Issa Desha, daughter of Dr. John R. and Mary Curry Desha and granddaughter of Joseph Desha, governor of Kentucky, 1824-1828. His third wife was Mrs. Louise (Scott) Wing, daughter of Robert W. Scott and widow of Rumsey Wing. The children who survive him are Eleanor Breckinridge Chalkley, Sophonisba Preston, Desha and Curry Desha Breckinridge.

In 1884 he became the representative of the Seventh Congressional District of Kentucky, known as the Ashland District, in the House of Representatives, to which he was re-elected four times. In 1896 he was a conspicuous figure among those who directed the secession from the Regular Democratic party and was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress on the so-called "sound money" platform. At this time, with his son, Desha Breckinridge, he assumed the editorial direction of the *Lexington Herald*, now the leading Kentucky Daily outside of Louisville. During his congressional career he was conspicuously identified with the effort to revise the tariff on a revenue rather than on a protective basis and was identified with Morrison, Mills, Wilson and C. R. Breckinridge in this effort. He was a distinguished member of the leading committees of the House of Representatives, those on Ways and Means and on Appropriation.

In politics he was a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stood sponsor and gave freely of his aid and influence to all measures projected for the general welfare. In addition to the public positions in which he acquitted himself with honor and distinction he held at different times the chair of law in the University of Kentucky. To his convincing, persuasive and charming gifts as an orator no adequate tribute can be paid. The following appreciative words have been written concerning him and are considered worthy of reproduction in this article: "He was recognized as one of the most gifted orators in the House of Represen-

tatives, and his eloquence and masterful understanding of the issues discussed won him a national reputation. In the trial of criminal charges involving the penalty of death, Colonel Breckinridge's voice was often raised in behalf of mercy, and in defense of men so charged he was exceptionally successful in securing acquittals, his addresses to a jury in such cases being models of oratory calculated to awaken every human instinct of the heart and appeal not only to the sense of right, but also to those higher and nobler traits of the mind that find expression in the conviction that it is more divine to forgive than to punish." His mind was of giant strength; he was liberal in thought and action, charitable toward others' opinions and ever mindful of their rights and sensibilities. The list of his friends might be said to include the list of his acquaintances, and they were legion, bound in no sense by party lines, religious creeds or social status. People of every condition, position, or relative importance knew him, and, knowing him, respected and loved him.

Colonel Breckinridge was a member of Lexington Lodge, No. 1, F and A. M.; of Lexington Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; and of Webb Commandery, No. 2, K. T.

The nobility which marked the person and character of Colonel Breckinridge came from high authority, since it was based upon exalted purpose and distinguished ability. His career indicated the possession of courage, determination, self-confidence and integrity. Many men have achieved marked distinction along one line of endeavor, but to few has it been given to attain such prominence in so many and in such varied directions as in the case of Colonel Breckinridge. As soldier, lawyer, educator, orator, statesman and philanthropist, he stood out in the public affairs of the state and nation and his contribution to history is of no mean order.

He came of a distinguished family, many of whose members have rendered conspicuous service to their community. As his excellence can be more fully understood in the light of their prominence, extended reference is made to a few of those bearing the name.

The first immigrant (to America) of the name was Alexander Breckinridge, a man of education and good standing, born in Ulster province, Ireland, descended from a Scotch family whose headquarters were in Ayrshire. He came to America about 1739, accompanied by his wife, Laetitia Preston, and by her brother, John Preston. Shortly after this time Colonel James Patton of the British army came from England, the grantee of a tract of land of 150,000 acres in Virginia, and

on a portion of this land, which was near the present site of Staunton, Virginia, Alexander Breckinridge and John Preston settled. Several of the grandsons of Alexander Breckinridge came at a comparatively early date to Kentucky. First came Robert and Alexander Breckinridge, sons of Robert Breckinridge and his first wife (Miss Pogue) and grandsons of the first Alexander. These brothers served in the Indian wars, were officers in the Revolutionary war, became charter members of the Order of Cincinnati, and were men of influence. They settled, in 1783, near the present site of Louisville. They were later followed, in 1792, by their younger half brother, John Breckinridge, the son of Robert by his second wife and cousin, Lettice Preston. John Breckinridge was born in 1760. At the age of nineteen he entered William and Mary College. While a student he was twice elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses, though still disqualified by his youth. He was later admitted to the bar and in 1785 he married Mary Hopkins Cabell, a daughter of a Revolutionary officer. In 1792 he moved to Kentucky and established his family on a tract of land in Fayette county, to which he gave the name Cabell's Dale. In 1793 he was appointed by Governor Isaac Shelby to the office of attorney general, which he held until 1797, when he resigned in order to enter the State Legislature. He drafted the famous "Kentucky Resolutions" of 1798, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1799, where he made an unsuccessful effort to retain the right of the ballot for the free negro. He served in the Lower House until 1801, and was speaker during the last two years of this period. In 1801 he was elected to the United States Senate, and sat in that body until 1805, when he resigned to become attorney general in Jefferson's second cabinet. The following year he died at his home in Kentucky, at the early age of forty-six.

John Breckinridge was survived by four sons, Joseph Cabell, John, Robert Jefferson and William Lewis. Two of these have been influential in determining the development of Kentucky. The older, Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, was born July 14, 1788. He graduated from Princeton College. He served in the war of 1812, was a member of the State Legislature and speaker in the Lower House, 1817-18, and secretary of state 1820. He died in 1823. His wife, Mary Clay Smith, was a granddaughter of John Witherspoon and a descendant of John Knox. Their only son, John Cabell Breckinridge, born January 21, 1821, graduated from Center College, Danville, in 1839, attended the Transylvania Law

School in Lexington, and became a member of the bar. He was a major in the Mexican war and a member of the State Legislature. He served in the United States House of Representatives from 1851 to 1857, was vice-president, 1856-60, was elected to the United States Senate in 1860, and retained his seat in the latter body until 1861, when he resigned to become an officer in the Confederate army and later a member of the Confederate government. He was a candidate for the presidency, representing the conservative slave-holding portion of the Democratic party, which rejected the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas. The other son of John Breckinridge of whom mention will be made here is Robert Jefferson Breckinridge, who was born March 8, 1800, in Kentucky, studied at Princeton, Yale and Union College, where he was graduated at the age of nineteen. He was first a member of the bar and later a minister of the gospel of the Presbyterian faith. He was a member of the Legislature (1823-1827), superintendent of public instruction (184.), candidate for the State Constitutional Convention in 1848 and defeated on the issue of gradual emancipation of the blacks, temporary chairman of the second Republican Convention in 1864, which nominated Lincoln for his second term, and largely influential in preventing the secession of Kentucky. He died in 1873, survived by three sons, Robert Jefferson, Joseph Cabell and the subject of this sketch.

WILLIAM C. FERGUSON.—As one of the progressive agriculturists and stock-growers of the younger generation in Bourbon county Mr. Ferguson is well entitled to representation in this work, and he is recognized as a liberal and public-spirited citizen well worthy of the uniform esteem in which he is held in the community. His well improved homestead is eligibly located on the Paris and Georgetown turnpike, six miles west of Paris, the judicial center of the county.

William Clyde Ferguson was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, on the 24th of November, 1883, and is a son of William H. and Mollie (Shackelford) Ferguson, the former of whom was born in Bourbon county, this state, in 1858, and the latter of whom was born in Hardin county in 1860. William H. Ferguson was a son of James W. Ferguson, and concerning the family history adequate record may be found in the sketch of the career of Volney W. Ferguson on other pages of this work, under which conditions it is not necessary to repeat the data in the present article. William H. Ferguson was reared to maturity in Bourbon county, to whose common schools he was indebted for his early educational dis-

cipline, and here he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until the time of his marriage, in 1879. Soon afterward he removed to Fayette county, where he became a successful farmer and stock-grower and a citizen of prominence and influence in his community. He continued to reside on his homestead in that county until his death, which occurred in 1887. His wife survived him by nearly a decade, as she was summoned to the life eternal in 1896. Of this union were born four children,—Earl H., who is a prosperous farmer of Bourbon county; Karl S., deceased; William Clyde, whose name initiates this sketch; and Floyd, who is also deceased. The father was a man of sterling character and much business acumen, but he was called from the scene of life's activities before he had attained to the age of thirty years. He gave his support to the Democratic party and both he and his wife were zealous members of the Christian church.

William Clyde Ferguson was but four years of age at the time of his father's death, and after receiving his rudimentary education in the public schools he attended the Louisville Manual Training School. After leaving that institution he was matriculated in the historic old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, where he continued his studies for some time. After leaving the university Mr. Ferguson located in Scott county, Kentucky, where he continued to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits for a period of about five years, at the expiration of which he engaged in the hardware business at Georgetown, that county. One year later he disposed of his interests in this line and removed to his present fine farm, where he has since carried forward his successful operations as a farmer and stock grower, bringing to bear much discrimination and most progressive ideas, so that his advancement along the course of definite prosperity has not been an accident but a logical result. His homestead comprises many acres of excellent land and the improvements on the same are of the best order, including a spacious and attractive residence.

Though never a seeker of political preference, Mr. Ferguson is found arrayed as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and his intrinsic civic loyalty is shown in the ready co-operation given by him in connection with all measures and enterprises tending to advance the social and material welfare of the community. He enjoys unalloyed popularity and both he and his wife are valued factors in the social activities of the locality in which they reside, both being members of the Christian church.

Mr. Ferguson is affiliated with the Paris lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and also with the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity. He is a young man of pleasing address, genial and kindly in his association with others and his early educational training, of excellent order, has been effectively supplemented by his experiences in connection with the practical affairs of life.

In Scott county, Kentucky, on the 22d of June, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ferguson to Miss Edmonia Virginia Smith, who was born in that county on the 3d of October, 1885, and who is a daughter of Edmund D. and Hattie F. (Harris) Smith, both natives of Kentucky, where the respective families were founded in the pioneer days, the original representatives of each having come to this state from Virginia. Edmund D. Smith was born on the 2d of October, 1859, and his wife was born June 20, 1864. Of their two children Mrs. Ferguson is the elder, and the son, Major Barak, is engaged in farming in Scott county, where the parents also still maintain their home. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have one child, Virginia Harris, who was born in Scott county on the 25th of December, 1906, thus becoming a right welcome Christmas guest in the home of her maternal grandparents, where her birth occurred.

EDWARD LEE PEARCE, M. D.—A feeling of the deepest regret and consternation spread throughout the city when the news of the death of Dr. Edward Lee Pearce was circulated, not only on account of the part which he took in business life, but also because of the sterling traits of his character which had endeared him to those with whom he was associated and because his benevolent spirit and generosity were so often and yet so unostentatiously manifested. He had been in poor health for more than a year but there was no cause for any great anxiety until a few days before his death, which occurred on the 24th day of August, 1910.

Dr. Pearce was still a young man, having been born in Jefferson county, near Louisville, Kentucky, on the 27th day of February, 1864. He was the son of Dr. Robert Walter and Susan M. (Johnson) Pearce. The grandfather was Robert Walter Pearce, a native of Maryland, who was a pioneer of Kentucky. He died when his son Robert Walter was a boy of seven years. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Barnett Johnson, of Shelby county, Kentucky. Dr. R. W. Pearce was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, and was a graduate of the medical department of the University of Louisville and from a Philadelphia medical college. He practiced

his profession near Boston, Shelby county, for about eighteen years, then removed to Louisville and practiced until his death, on July 29, 1905. The mother of our subject was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1836, and died in Louisville in 1899.

Dr. Edward Lee Pearce was educated in the public schools and the Rugby School of Louisville and later was graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville, in 1886. He supplemented this with a post-graduate course in New York city in 1887-88, and in the latter year returned to Louisville, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, which he continued until his death. Dr. Pearce was a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society and of the Kentucky State Medical Society. He formerly was surgeon for the Illinois Central Railroad Company and for a period of twelve years was surgeon for Louisville Legion, Kentucky State Guards. He was also a member of the Tavern and Audobon Country Clubs. For more than twenty years he was a prominent member of the profession and held high rank in the medical fraternity of Louisville.

On March 21, 1888, Dr. Pearce was married to Miss Lelia Miller, who was his loved and trusted companion for a period of twenty-two years, who contributed to the happiness and completeness of a delightful home and who, surviving, cherishes the memory of his irreproachable life. Mrs. Pearce was born in Virginia but reared in Louisville, is the daughter of J. C. Miller, a prominent citizen of Louisville. Besides his wife Dr. Pearce is survived by two children: Robert Walter, twenty-one years of age, who is connected with the United States internal revenue department in Louisville, and a daughter, Miss Susan Pearce, sixteen years of age. He also leaves a brother and two sisters, all residents of Louisville. He lived in the community long enough to become identified with its welfare and proved the value of his citizenship by advocating and supporting every measure for the improvement of conditions and the good of society. Dr. Pearce was a true example of one who achieves success without paying the price at which it is so often bought; for his prosperity did not remove him farther from his fellow men, but, on the contrary, brought him into nearer and more intimate relations with them, and his name will long be remembered amongst them with respect, admiration and love.

WILLIAM H. SLAUGHTER, JR.—The state of Kentucky has been the birthplace of men of marked ability and high character in the various lines of business and the gentleman

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GORDON LOGAN

whose name initiates this review has gained recognition as one of the able and successful business men of Louisville, and by his labors, his capability and his sterling characteristics has justified the respect and confidence in which he is held by the public in general as well as by his friends and associates.

Mr. Slaughter, the president of the W. N. Slaughter, Jr. Coal Company and a well-known citizen of Louisville, was born in that city August 27, 1862, the son of Austin Hubbard and Sarah Jane (Boone) Slaughter. The paternal grandfather was James B. Slaughter, a Virginian who settled in Bardstown at an early date in the history of Kentucky and became a merchant of that place. The mother, Sarah J. Boone, was the daughter of Hiram C. Boone, who was a great-nephew of Daniel Boone. Hiram C. was a pioneer "flat boat merchant," who built flat boats and traded on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in early days. He also owned the "Sandy" farm in Meade county, Kentucky, where he spent his last days. Austin H., father of our subject, was largely interested in "flat boat" merchandising on the Ohio and Mississippi and built many boats for that trade. He traded as far south as New Orleans and in 1848 met with severe financial loss when eight of his boats, all laden, were destroyed by a tornado on the Mississippi river. He and the Boones bought a large tract of land extending from what was old Portland (now the city of Louisville) to what is now Shawnee Park, paying one hundred dollars per acre for it. Part of this land is now in the family. He died in 1890, his widow surviving him until 1891. They left the following surviving children: William H., Jr., Samuel J., Sallie J. (married John Huggins), and Victoria.

William H. Slaughter, Jr., attended the public schools of Louisville and began his career as clerk in a coal office in Louisville when eighteen years of age. In 1888 he became a member of the firm of Smith & Slaughter, retail coal merchants, which partnership lasted until 1896, he then assuming the entire business. In 1905 Mr. Slaughter incorporated the W. H. Slaughter, Jr. Coal Company, miners, shippers and wholesale dealers in coal, of which he is the president. He also owns and operates a farm near the city, where he grows alfalfa extensively.

Mr. Slaughter is a member of the Board of Trade, the Louisville Commercial Club and of the Kentucky Historical Society. He married Elvira Sydney Miller, the poetess. Mr. Slaughter is an enterprising man, taking a deep interest in the progress and upbuilding of the community. Prominent and reliable in

business and popular among his friends, he well deserves mention in this volume.

GORDON LOGAN.—Among the life-long residents of Shelby county and the men who for many years were conspicuously associated with the development and advancement of its material and industrial prosperity, special mention should be made of the late Gordon Logan. He was an extensive landholder, a representative agriculturist, and throughout the latter part of his career was officially connected with the Bank of Shelbyville, serving as one of the directors and as its president. He was born on Bull Skin creek, five miles west of Shelbyville, Shelby county, January 7, 1814, and died in Shelbyville on the seventy-fourth anniversary of his birth, January 7, 1888.

James Logan, his father, bought land in Shelby county in pioneer days, on Bull Skin creek, and by dint of hard and persevering labor cleared and improved a homestead, a portion of which fell into the possession of his son Gordon and is now owned and occupied by his grandson, Walter Logan. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years, passing away January 19, 1846. He married November 15, 1792, and his wife died February 20, 1844, two years before he did.

Succeeding to the ownership of a portion of the parental farm, Gordon Logan was actively and prosperously engaged in farming during his earlier life, and as his means increased invested in adjoining land. He bought the farm of his brother, Benjamin Harrison Logan, and operated that as well as his own, having five hundred acres in all to care for. Retiring from agricultural pursuits, he rented his farm, and moved to Shelbyville to school his children, and was there a resident the remainder of his life. One of the directors of the Bank of Shelbyville, he was afterwards made its president, and from that time devoted himself to the financial interests of that institution. In addition to owning his home farm, he had also another valuable estate of two hundred acres, and was a man of considerable means, his wealth having been acquired mainly through his own efforts.

Mr. Logan married, February 14, 1854, Mary Elizabeth Ballou, who was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, near Eminence, November 30, 1832, and is now living at her pleasant home in Shelbyville. Her father, William Ballou, a native of Henry county, Kentucky, married Nancy Howard, while her grandfather, James William Ballou, who came from Virginia to Kentucky, married a Miss Marshall. Mr. and Mrs. Logan became the parents of nine children, one of whom, Benjamin, died at the age of sixteen years, and four

are now living, namely: Walter; William G., living with his mother in Shelbyville; Mary G., wife of Scott McCarthy, of Owensboro; and Nicholas H., of Shelbyville.

Walter Logan was born November 11, 1864, in Shelbyville, and was educated in the common schools. His natural tastes leading him to choose a rural life, he began farming before his father's death, but subsequently spent one year in Louisville. Resuming his agricultural labors after his marriage, he now owns one hundred and forty acres of the original Logan homestead, west of Shelbyville, and as a general farmer and dairyman is meeting with uniform success, shipping the products of his dairy to Louisville. He is a man of sterling character, and a prominent member of the Democratic party, at the present time belonging to the County Committee.

On December 3, 1890, Mr. Walter Logan married Anna Smith, a daughter of Bird and Nancy Smith, former residents of Simpsonville. Her father, for many years a successful tiller of the soil, is now living in Lexington, making his home with a daughter, Mrs. Ed Byars. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Logan three children have been born, namely: Gordon, William Lindsay and James Franklin.

JOSEPH TEMPLE BRYAN, M. D.—To feel that he has followed nature's inward laws, that he has not lived for self alone, that he has helped and uplifted many of his fellow-men, and that he has won a high and honored position in society, all these things and many more are the rewards of the splendid career of Joseph Temple Bryan, a well known and leading Homeopathic physician and surgeon of Louisville. No estimate can be set upon the works of such a man, and it is hoped that the brief record of the main events of his career, which is all that can be attempted in a work of this kind, will give him some slight tribute of what is more than due to him.

Dr. Bryan was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, in March, 1859, the son of Elijah C. and Lucy K. Bryan. This branch of the Bryan family came originally from the north of Scotland to Virginia at an early date, and from Virginia into Kentucky in pioneer days. The original Kentucky settler was William Bryan, of Bryan's Station, Kentucky, who was born in Virginia on March 7, 1733, who was the great-great-grandfather of the Doctor and a brother-in-law and co-patriot of Daniel Boone, who was born in Virginia November 10, 1736. William Bryan married Mary, Daniel Boone's sister, while Boone married Rebecca Bryan, William's sister. Daniel Bryan, Sr., son of William and great-grandfather of the Doctor, born Febru-

ary 10, 1758, was a powder maker and furnished powder to the American Army during the Revolutionary war, while his son Joseph was a gunmaker and his other son, Thomas, was a powder maker. Joseph Bryan, grandfather of the Doctor, married Margaret Cartwell, the daughter of Elijah Cartwell, who was born February 25, 1763, and died in 1831. The Doctor's parents—his father, Elijah Cartwell Bryan, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, December 6, 1823, and died in 1890; his mother, Lucy Kay, daughter of William and Mary (Bryan) Kay, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky—were cousins. The home of the Doctor's parents was at South Elkhorn, five miles from Lexington, on the Harrodsburg pike, where they lived all their lives.

Dr. Joseph Temple Bryan was born on the Bryan homestead at Elkhorn, Kentucky, where he was reared. He attended school at Henry Academy, Versailles, Kentucky, taught by Captain William Henry, where he was prepared for college. He then took a commercial course at Lexington. He began the study of medicine with Dr. J. A. Lucy, at Midway, Kentucky, one of the pioneers of homeopathy in Kentucky, continuing under Dr. Lucy in summers and taking courses at the Pulte Homeopathic Medical College at Cincinnati in winters. At that time the American Institute of Homeopathy was demanding of the homeopathic colleges a two years' lecture course with one year's preliminary study under a preceptor as a qualification for graduation of students, a requirement not then exacted by the allopathic schools. Dr. Bryan had not taken that preliminary year of study, so he took the three years' course, entering Pulte in September, 1880, and receiving his M. D. degree March 6, 1883. He took post-graduate work at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in 1890-91, and a course in Orificial Surgery with Dr. Pratt of Chicago in 1892.

Dr. Bryan, having splendidly equipped himself for the profession of medicine, began the practice of the same at Frankfort, Kentucky, in partnership with Dr. T. H. Hudson, in March, 1883. During the following winter, however, Dr. Lucy, his preceptor, fell ill and Dr. Bryan returned to Midway and assumed charge of the old Doctor's practice. In 1884 he located at Shelbyville, Kentucky, where he was in practice until the fall of 1896, when he came to Louisville. While the Doctor was at Shelbyville the South Western Homeopathic Medical College was organized at Louisville, 1892, of which he was one of the organizers, and he became lecturer on obstetrics and diseases of children in that institution, a position

he was holding when the South Western merged in the fall of 1910 with the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in which institution the Doctor delivered a special course of lectures on medical gynecology, the past session of 1910-11.

He has been an active member of the Kentucky State Homeopathic Medical Society, since the first year of its organization, and has filled the offices of secretary, treasurer and president of that Society. Dr. Bryan is a pioneer of organized homeopathic medicine in Kentucky and a recognized leader in that school of the medical profession.

The Doctor is a staff physician to the Louisville City Hospital, to the Deaconess' Hospital, a member of the Falls City Homeopathic Medical Society, of the American Institute of Homeopathy, of the American Association of Official Surgeons, and of the Southern Homeopathic Association. He does a general practice in medicine and surgery. The Doctor's religious inclinations are denoted by his connection with the Christian church.

Dr. Bryan's first wife was Enola Glen Moore, who was born in Scott county, Kentucky, the daughter of Samuel and Sarah Moore. She died on January 12, 1900, aged thirty-nine years, leaving two children: Marcus Kay, who was graduated from DuPont Manual Training School, Louisville, winning a scholarship to the University of Pennsylvania, and in June, 1910, was graduated from the mechanical engineering course at that institution and was engaged as a tutor at that university for 1910-11. Elizabeth Armstrong was graduated from the Girls High School, 1909, and is taking a course in the Kindergarten branch. Dr. Bryan's second marriage was to Mrs. Fannie Murphy Trabue, of Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1903.

Dr. Bryan has gained distinction in his profession in more than one way. He is recognized as a pioneer physician in his school of medicine, a difficult thing in itself, as any kind of pioneering is attended with drawbacks to progress which can only be accomplished with the perseverance that such men as Dr. Bryan possess.

A close student of heredity—convinced of its influence as a factor in the destiny of the individual and the nation; believing that whatsoever is sown shall be reaped; the Doctor has for years advocated the sterilization of criminals, and others, markedly delinquent and defective children; of the former as a prophylactic measure against crime; of the latter for its beneficent effect upon their physical, moral and intellectual natures, and that the reproduction of their kind may be prevented. And

with all his might does he contend that not until such sterilization is practiced can training, discipline and moral suasion lift the human race to its rightful plane in life.

WILLIAM J. KENTON.—Nicholas county, Kentucky, is a rich agricultural center, and among the enterprising and self-reliant men who conduct its farming interests William J. Kenton occupies a place of no little importance. A native of this county, he was born five miles west of his present home, on Licking river, November 9, 1841, a son of Simon Kenton, and grandson of William Kenton, both of whom were lifelong residents of the Blue Grass state. His great-grandfather, Mark Kenton, was either a son or a nephew of Simon Kenton, the famous Indian fighter and the companion of Daniel Boone.

William Kenton, for many years a prominent farmer of Nicholas county, married Jane Burden, also a native of Kentucky. She died in 1855, and he survived her two years, passing away in 1857. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom three survive, as follows: Mrs. Hulda Whalley, a widow, born May 22, 1809, is living in Robertson county, Kentucky, aged one hundred and one years; Mrs. Margaret Barlow, of Illinois; and Thomas, of California.

Simon Kenton was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, September 16, 1817, and died October 20, 1891. He was reared on the banks of Licking river, and in the pioneer schools of his day received a very limited education. Soon after his marriage, in 1841, he bought fifty acres of land, paying one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, and embarked in agricultural pursuits. He was a man of great energy and capability, and in addition to farming bought and sold tobacco. He met with more than average success in his operations, at the time of his death owning five hundred acres of rich land on the Licking river. He was a Democrat in politics until after the war, which he opposed, as he did slavery, but was afterward an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He belonged to the Ancient and Accepted Order of Free Masons, being a member of the Blue Lodge at Blue Lick Springs. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church of that place. On January 25, 1841, Simon Kenton married Hannah Bishop, who was born near Scotts Station, Kentucky, September 5, 1821, and died in Nicholas county, September 5, 1905. They became the parents of eight children, seven of whom are now living, namely: William J., the special subject of this personal record; Nancy C., wife of Thomas Moffett,

of Nicholas county; Eldridge, of the same county; Elizabeth, wife of E. B. Wells, of Robertson county; Hulda, wife of William I. Dennis, of Nicholas county; and Dennis, Thomas B. and Simon B., all of Nicholas county.

Brought up on the parental homestead, William J. Kenton was educated in the district schools, and under the wise instructions of his father was well trained in the science of agriculture. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, and joined the Union forces. On August 30, 1862, at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, he was captured by the enemy and parolled. Being exchanged in December, 1862, he subsequently served until the close of the war, being mustered out of service July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged ten days later, July 15. For nearly three years thereafter Mr. Kenton remained with his parents, assisting in the care of the farm. Marrying then, he began life as an independent farmer on rented land adjoining his father's, and in its management made money. In 1880 he invested his surplus funds in land, buying two hundred and fifty acres lying just west of his present home place, which he purchased in 1892. It contains three hundred and thirty-five acres of good land, on which he has made improvements of an excellent character. Mr. Kenton now owns and operates six hundred acres of land, and having an ample supply of machinery and equipments is here carrying on general farming with most satisfactory pecuniary results.

A staunch Republican in his political relations, Mr. Kenton has filled various offices of importance; for six years he served as constable; was justice of the peace twelve years; and during the three years that he served as county commissioner the Nicholas county court house was erected. In 1865 he joined the Masonic Order, and is now a member of Lower Blue Lick Lodge, No. 495, A. F. & A. M.; of Nicholas Chapter, No. 41, R. A. M.; and of Carlisle Commandery, No. 18, K. T.

Mr. Kenton married, February 16, 1868, Margaret McClanahan, who was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, May 18, 1839, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Martin) McClanahan. Her father was born at Blue Lick Springs in 1797, and died in 1864, while her mother, who was born in 1811, lived until 1889. The five children born to them are all living, as follows: Mrs. Kenton; John, a resident of Nicholas county; William, living with Mr. and Mrs. Kenton; Malinda, wife of Robert Barr, of Oklahoma; and Butler, of

Hattiesburg, Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. Kenton have three children, namely: Mark, of Nicholas county; and Charles and J. W., living at home. Mrs. Kenton is a most estimable woman, and a consistent member of the Christian church.

ABRAM RENICK.—Since the early days of the country's history the members of the Renick family have occupied a distinctive place and have ever borne their part in the up-building and development in the regions in which they have resided. They have been among the world's workers, assisting materially in laying the foundation for the stability, progress and substantial growth of the commonwealth, and the subject of this sketch is a worthy representative of the family and deservedly is his name enrolled on the scroll of honored and respected men of his native state.

Abram Renick, farmer and stock-breeder of Clark county, Kentucky, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, November 10, 1863, the son of W. H. and Mattie A. (Morris) Renick, the father born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and now living retired at Paris, this state, aged seventy-three years, and the mother a native of Scott county, Kentucky, still living at the age of seventy years. The progenitor of the Renick family in the state was the great-grandfather of our subject, George, a native of Virginia, who came to Kentucky in 1793. The grandfather of our subject, James Renick, was born on the Allegheny mountains while his parents were on their way to Kentucky. James Renick was one of the pioneers in the cattle business in Kentucky and was the first man to drive a herd of cattle from Kentucky to the New York market,—this leading to or developing into one of the chief industries of the early settlers. Abram Renick, (a younger brother of James and a great-uncle of the subject) was the man who became famous as a breeder and improver of Shorthorn cattle and lived to see representatives from his herd exported to every country on the globe where improved cattle are appreciated. James Renick was a man of great enterprise and energy and drove the first herd of cattle over the mountains to the east to market, was a soldier in the war of 1812-13 and died at the age of ninety-one years. The subject's father was an only child and chose the occupation of farming for a life business. He did not care for stock breeding, but confined all his energies to regular and general farming, making a great success and becoming one of the best and most respected men of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Renick were the parents of six children: M. W., of Middletown, Ohio; J. S., of Clark county, Kentucky; Abram, the subject of the

sketch: Anna E., wife of Curtis P. Smith, of Dallas, Texas; B. M., of Paris, Kentucky; and Gertrude, wife of James Duncan Bell, of Paris, Kentucky.

Abram Renick was reared on a farm in his native county, attending the common schools until he was sixteen years of age, and at that time he came to the conclusion he could do for himself, as he had plenty of confidence and many ideas. The monotony of a regular farm life did not appeal to him, so he went to work for himself and at twenty years of age began farming in Clark county and breeding cattle. His success in this enterprise is a matter of record. He owns and operates a farm of seven hundred acres and possesses one of the finest herds of Short-horn cattle in Kentucky, numbering from seventy-five to a hundred head. Of the breeding of fine Short-horns Mr. Renick has made a specialty, sparing no time, study, trouble nor expense, with the result that his cattle are unsurpassed in all the fine points requisite to value and he has exhibited cattle in all the important stock shows of America and has won the championship prize at the International Stock Show in Chicago.

Mr. Renick has occupied many important positions that are connected with this great industry or have some relative bearing towards it, he having been so actively identified with the promotion of its best interests. He is president of the American Short-horn Breeders' Association of America, which is the largest and wealthiest association of its kind in the world. For fourteen years he was on the board of directors and at a time when it was five thousand dollars in debt. Mr. Renick, vitally interested in everything connected with or concerning his work, of which he has made a profession, introduced a plan in the board which was adopted and put it on a solid financial basis, and which resulted in placing one hundred thousand dollars in the treasury. From 1889 to 1902 Mr. Renick was a state representative, that being during the Goebel-Taylor trouble, and was chairman of committee on rules. He was elected twice as representative, the second time by the largest vote and the greatest majority ever given any candidate for a county, district or state office. His abilities made him a figure of note and when he introduced a bill for an appropriation for a state fair, he was successful and the bill passed. He also defeated a bill the purpose of which was taxing insurance policies, which he contended was unjust to those who could lay by a competency and furnish protection to those dependent upon them only in this way.

As a member of social orders Mr. Renick is exalted ruler of the Elk lodge of Winchester and in the Masonic order he is a member of Winchester lodge, A. F. & A. M.; also of the chapter, the commandery, the Knights Templar, and Oleka Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he has always been a Democrat and he and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Renick, on February 19, 1889, married Julia V. Fry, born in Plattsburg, Missouri. From this union there are three children: Virginia, Caroline and Felix, all at home. Mr. Renick is a prominent as well as successful man, his prosperity being the reward of his ability to quickly recognize and improve an opportunity and keen judgment, which is never misplaced.

JOHN McCLANAHAN has through practical, profitable and scientific farming become well equipped with the material goods of this world and is one of the foremost representatives of practical and successful agriculture in the country. He has made a close and discriminating study of agriculture in all of its various departments and the products of his farm are unsurpassed in excellence.

Mr. McClanahan was born in the house in which he now lives, at Ellisville, Nicholas county, Kentucky, on March 2, 1839, the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Martin) McClanahan. The father was born in Kentucky, on May 11, 1797, and died January 22, 1865. The mother was born in Nicholas county (now Robertson county) July 20, 1811, and died October 7, 1889. They were the parents of five children, all of whom are living, as follows: Margaret, wife of W. J. Kenton, residence in Nicholas county, Kentucky; John, our subject; William, of Nicholas county, Kentucky; Malinda and Butler, living in Oklahoma and Mississippi respectively. Our subject's father was first married to a Miss Fite, and they had three children, James, Mary and Ellen, all of whom are dead.

John McClanahan's grandfather, James McClanahan, was a native of Ireland, and coming to the United States located temporarily in Pennsylvania, married there and came to Kentucky about 1795. About the year 1805 he removed to Nicholas county and purchased two hundred acres of timber land and in 1807 erected the stone house that our subject now lives in on the old state pike between Lexington and Maysville. This house was built and used as a tavern or hotel and the old bar room is the same today as it was when used for that purpose, our subject having kept it as it was.

The first court in Nicholas county was held at the house of Martin Baker near Bedingers

Mills on Licking river in 1800 and two or three courts were held there. Blue Lick Springs was purchased by a Mr. Bartlett, who changed the name to Bartlettsburg, laid out the town lots and the county seat was moved there in 1802. Bartlettsburg was purchased by a Mr. Holliday, who petitioned the Legislature to change the name back to Blue Lick Springs, and it has remained so ever since. In 1805 the county seat was removed from Bartlettsburg to Ellisville, where it remained until 1816, and then was removed to Carlisle. John McClanahan's uncle, William McClanahan, built the court house at Ellisville and the jail was twelve by twelve, made of two log houses set one inside the other and the space between filled with rock. All lumber used was either hewn or whipsawed and all nails were hand made. Mr. McClanahan's father helped build the stone house, and although he was only ten years old, drove a horse to a stone boat dragging rock that went into the house. He cleared a small tract of land but never did a great deal of farming. Our subject's maternal grandfather was Meyer Martin, a native of Kentucky.

John McClanahan, our subject, was born and reared on the farm where he still lives and received his education attended with difficulties, as he only attended three months in the winter time and in all received a very meagre amount of schooling. On September 5, 1860, Mr. McClanahan enlisted and on September 12, 1860, was sworn in and sent to Company B, First Kentucky Battalion, J. B. Holliday, Captain, and served under Humphrey Marshall and John Morgan. Mr. McClanahan served his first enlistment of twelve months, returned home for a short time and started back to re-enlist, but was captured on May 7, 1863, at the edge of Rowan county. He was held a prisoner at Camp Clare and Johnson's Island, then sent to the Federal prison at Pt. Lookout, Maryland, where he was held for fifteen months. He tells the story that during his imprisonment at Pt. Lookout, the prison was often visited by a minister who tried to persuade them to take the oath of allegiance and get their release, and Mr. McClanahan was finally persuaded to do so. He went before the prison commander, who asked him a number of questions and among them that, supposing he was released and if Kirby Smith came through his country would he shoulder a musket and help drive him out. Mr. McClanahan could not agree to this and voiced his refusal, accompanied with an emphatic expletive, with the result that the commander came to the conclusion that Mr. McClanahan was not quite ready for release and

sent him back, but in a short time he went before him again and he was released.

Mr. McClanahan returned home and went to work at the more peaceful employment of tilling the soil on the farm and cleared up a great deal of it. His has more stone fences than any other farm in Nicholas county and he has been a successful farmer and a representative man of the county.

On March 23, 1865, Mr. McClanahan married Susan M. Perry, born in Mason county, Kentucky, on October 14, 1842, and she died August 16, 1909. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: Charles, born August 14, 1866, at home; Perry, born March 11, 1868, at Carlisle, Kentucky; David P., born May 21, 1870, in Madison county, Kentucky; Hargis, born January 1, 1872, in Nicholas county, Kentucky; Ida, born December 1, 1873, wife of Charles Galbreith, at home; Butler, born March 31, 1876, in Nicholas county, Kentucky; Willie K., born February 26, 1878, wife of Walter L. Hunter; James T., born April 18, 1880, died in 1881; Elizabeth, born March 16, 1882, wife of Daniel Wells, in Nicholas county, Kentucky. Mr. McClanahan has always been a Democrat, and in 1866 joined the Masonic fraternity and is a member of Daugherty Lodge, No. 65, at Carlisle.

ROY EVANS WILHOYTE, M. D., is one of the prominent and successful physicians of the younger set who has demonstrated that in these progressive times science is more easily and swiftly acquired and methods are known for the application of knowledge that enable a man to make practical use of his learning while yet in his strength and prime. Dr. Wilhoite was born on the farm in Oldham county, Kentucky, on June 2, 1878, the son of Lorenzo Trip and Paulina Ella (Allan) Wilhoite. The father was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, on August 6, 1843, the son of Zachary Wilhoite, a native of Kentucky. The mother was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, on July 4, 1849, and was the daughter of William Allan. She died when our subject was six years of age. Her grandfather was Benjamin Allan, the pioneer preacher who built the first Baptist church in Louisville, then became a minister in a Christian church, and built the first church of that denomination in Louisville. The father of our subject has always followed farming and stock-raising and is now a director of the Bank of Prospect, Jefferson county, Kentucky.

Dr. Roy Evans Wilhoite was reared on the farm in Oldham county and his early education was acquired in the country schools, but he was fortunate in as much as the school in that particular district had teachers for the

higher branches and the Doctor was instructed in higher mathematics, latin, languages and bookkeeping. After leaving school he took a position as railroad agent at Prospect for about one year, after which he spent a year on the farm. In 1900 he entered the Louisville Medical College and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1904, with the degree of M. D. That same year he located in Louisville, in what was known as Clifton, and has since been in general practice with gratifying success. He is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

On October 5, 1904, Dr. Wilhoite married Marie A. Gregory, who was born in Boyle County, Kentucky, the daughter of Allen Kendrick Gregory, of Louisville. To the Doctor and wife has been born one son, Roy Evans Wilhoite, Jr., born in Louisville, Kentucky, on September 23, 1905. Dr. Wilhoite and his wife are members of the Clifton Christian church.

BURTON VANCE.—A representative member of the bar of his native state, Mr. Vance has been engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Louisville for more than twenty years and here he commands a secure place in popular confidence and regard as well as definite precedence in his vocation. In both the paternal and maternal lines he is a scion of families long worthily identified with American history, and the statement that he is, through several strains, eligible for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, bears its own significance.

Burton Vance was born April 27, 1856, at Sweet Waters, his father's home in Mercer county, Kentucky, and is a son of Morgan and Susan Preston (Thompson) Vance.

Morgan Vance was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Brown) Vance, and was born at Union Mills in Jessamine county, Kentucky, the location of one of his father's many enterprises. Samuel Vance was a son of Samuel and Margaret (Laughlin) Vance, and grandson of Samuel Vance, whose wife's maiden name was Colville.

Mrs. Susan Preston Vance is a daughter of George Claiborne and Sarah Simpson (Hart) Thompson. George C. Thompson's ancestors of the name were George and Rebecca (Burton) Thompson, Joseph and Sally (Claiborne) Thompson, Sir Roger and Lucy (Foster) Thompson, John and Rebecca (Claiborne) Thompson, John being a son of Col. William Thompson who was sent to Virginia, at the instance of Governor Berkeley, to suppress the "Bacon Rebellion" in 1678, but, after his arrival, formed his own opinion of the issue,

resigned his commission in the British Army and joined the Colonists, among whom eventually he took up his permanent abode.

The blood derived by Mr. Vance from his ancestors of the Revolutionary era was enhanced, in most cases, by very distinguished services: His great-grandfather Samuel Vance was a lieutenant at Point Pleasant and a colonel at King's Mountain. His father's maternal grandfather, Morgan Brown, then of Anson, North Carolina, was an officer in the army of the south and took part in the Battle of the Brandywine and in the defense of Charleston. His mother's grandfather, George Thompson, though a British officer at the beginning of the revolution joined the Americans at once, and was of intense and multifarious activity throughout the war, serving as lieutenant of Fluvanna county, Virginia, commandant at Williamsburg, member of the assembly, aide de camp of General Lafayette, etc., etc. One of his maternal great-great-grandfathers, Nathaniel Hart, was one of the co-partners with Richard Henderson in the company which bought, from the Cherokees, lands constituting the territory subsequently known as Kentucky, and was killed by Indians at Boonesborough in 1782. And another maternal great-great-grandfather, Col. William Preston, after notable exploits in the Colonial Wars, served as lieutenant of Fincastle, subsequently Montgomery county, and fought with distinction at Whitsitt Mills and Guilford Court House. It may be put to Col. Preston's credit as a patriot, also, perhaps, that he was the father of two generals, one captain—in Wayne's army—and a colonel, afterwards a governor of Virginia.

Mr. Vance's ancestors were likewise of continual prominence in colonial affairs. Col. Preston had commanded a company of rangers in the French-Indian war, 1754-1763; was one of the first trustees of Staunton and a member of the House of Burgesses for several terms; and upon the formation of Botetourt county, he was appointed colonel of militia, coroner, escheator, and county surveyor. He was sheriff, surveyor, and lieutenant of Fincastle county from the time of its creation, and he was engaged with Cols. Campbell and Christian in their expeditions against the Cherokees in 1776.

Elizabeth Little, paternal-maternal great-grandmother of Mr. Vance, was a daughter of William and Catherine (Stuart) Little, and her father was a son of William and Penelope (Gale) Little. This elder William Little "was born in Boston of Quaker parents," was educated there, so far as the local schools afforded opportunity, and he finally went to Ireland. Thence he pro-

ceeded to England, where he secured a university education and where he formed a friendship with Christopher and Edward Gale, two deputies of the lord proprietor of the province of Carolina. They secured him appointment to the office of attorney general and comptroller of that province. He eventually married the daughter of Christopher Gale, whom he subsequently succeeded as chief justice of the province. He died 1734.

The parts taken by Mr. Vance's Thompson and Hart ancestors in the development of the colonies have been indicated already. Of the many others, whose lines were merged in his Thompson lineage, few if any, were less prominently engaged in making colonial history.

Through his great-great-grandmother, Sally Claiborne and her mother, Anne West Fox, he is descended from John West, who following his brother, the 3rd Lord De La Warr, and first governor of Virginia, to that colony, early in the 17th century, himself became governor in 1637. His son John West, Jr.—father of Anne West Fox—succeeded to his eminence in colonial affairs. And, not only through this Sally Claiborne but through her great aunt, her husband's grandmother, Mr. Vance is a descendant of Col. Wm. Claiborne, who was emphatically a man of affairs. He came from England to Virginia in 1621, as surveyor of the colony. In 1628 he was made secretary of state and member of the council of which dual office he continued incumbent until 1637. In 1642 the king conferred upon him a life appointment as treasurer of the colony. He subsequently acquired several additional and important titles and made a great fortune, principally through the medium of extensive tracts of land granted to him by his British sovereign. He died 1676.

The mettle of the breeds is readily traceable, too, to transatlantic origins: Rebecca Burton, maternal-paternal great-grandmother of Mr. Vance, was a daughter of William and Rebecca (Cobb) Burton. William Burton was a son of Robert and Katherine (Cotten) Burton, and Robert Burton was a son of William Burton, born in Shropshire, England, who came to America in 1635. He settled in Virginia and his will, probated in 1695 bequeathed ten thousand acres of land. Rebecca (Cobb) Burton was a daughter of Col. John Cobb, and her mother was a daughter of John Addison, admiral in the English navy and a brother of Joseph Addison, the poet and essayist.

Mr. Vance, through his father's mother, is of the tenth generation in descent from Anthony Brown, whose second wife was Geraldine, daughter of the Earl of Kildare and his countess Elizabeth Grey who was a first cousin of Henry VIII of England.

Likewise through his paternal-maternal great-great-grandmother, Katherine Little, Mr. Vance is a scion of the House of Stuart of Scotland: Her father was Patrick Stuart, Baron Ledriche, who came to America in 1739, landing at Wilmington and settling in Bladen county, N. C., and he was of the eleventh generation in descent from Murdoch, Duke of Albany, Earl of Fife, and Monteith and Governor of Scotland, whose father was Robert, Duke of Albany, third son of Robert II of Scotland (first of the Stuart Kings) and his Queen Elizabeth Muir.

Not only because he was a consummate embodiment of the spirit predominantly characteristic of Mr. Vance's ancestry, but because he was one of the greatest individual contributors of those energies and efficiencies, from which, in their true development, under the principles of liberty and patriotism which he likewise represented, has come the distinctive fame of Kentucky manhood, the following account of the life of George Thompson, by himself, will be especially interesting in this connection: It was written when he was about eighty years old and the writing was merely incidental to a vindication of the patriotism of pioneer Methodists, but it expresses the typical soldier, freeman and pioneer with an aptness—has an idiomatic savor of the man and his times, that it would be hard to impart to other words than his own:

"The writer of this piece was well acquainted with Mr. Asbury in '76. So far as I know or believe, there were not more than 10 or 12 Methodist preachers in America. Mr. Asbury stayed many nights at my house. In '76 there was a report in circulation that the parsons of the Episcopal Church, and the Methodist preachers were Tories. The Methodist preachers had a conference or general meeting and Hanover County in Virginia and at Brown's Tavern, was the place of meeting. Mr. Henry Fry, a very wealthy man, and much respected, was a Methodist. I was also a Methodist, and was an officer in the Army. Mr. Fry and myself lived about 40 miles apart. As an officer I was stationed near to Williamsburg, 60 or 70 miles from the place where the Methodist preachers met. I went to the place of meeting by permit. I there met Mr. Fry and I was present and saw every Methodist preacher take what was called the 'test oath,' swearing allegiance to the United States.

"In 1777 I was the commanding officer at Williamsburg, commanding about 4,000 men. One regiment, 500 in number, were all Methodists, and I believe as good Whigs as ever lived. In fact the Methodist doctrine leads to equality and freedom.

"In April 1779 I was elected a member to

the Virginia Assembly and served two sessions in that year. We sat in Williamsburg in the Fall session. In '79 we passed a law and removed the seat of government to Richmond. I was elected again in April 1780 a member of the Virginia Assembly. In 1781 I was called on by the then Marquis Lafayette, now General Lafayette, to live in his family as one of his aides. I accepted the offer, and in the fall of this year Lord Cornwallis was taken and all his Army as prisoners in the month of October.

"I failed to tell, when the Revolutionary War commenced I was one of George 3d's captains. I joined the Americans at the very time that Mr. Henry drove Lord Dunmore from Williamsburg. I was appointed an officer by the Committee of Safety before we had an American Governor.

"In the winter of '79-80 I fixed to go to Kentucky and got to Kentucky while the commissioners were sitting and holding their court at Logan's Station, and I stayed with them until 28th April, 1780. This day about one hour by sun they adjourned without day. On Monday, first day of May 1780 the land office opened for state warrants at Wilson's Station. I was there and continued there until 7th May 1780; then set off for home.

"While I was in Kentucky the people of Fluvanna elected me a member of the Virginia Assembly. I served as a member, and in the Fall of the year 1780 I went to Kentucky and returned home in February 1781. In this year I became an Aide to General Lafayette. In 1783 I was in Watauga, Noley Chucky, Saluda, and 96, and went into Georgia and to Savannah and went to the Oconey and Oakmulgey, and returned home in the Fall. This trip was 2,002 miles long. In 1785 I was appointed by the governor (Patrick Henry) a commissioner to survey James River and on to the Western Waters. I was at the great Kanawha Falls. On Sunday 12 o'clock 20th May 1790 the Indians made an attack on three boats on the Ohio River, 4 or 5 miles above the mouth of Scioto. One boat was mine and she was not taken; the other two were taken— all the people saved by getting in my boat, which was the smallest in the company but was bullet proof. Sunday 20th May 1792, the middle of the day I got home, being the Shawnee Springs Mercer County. I was in a few months made judge of the Quarter session court, and continued for 10 or 12 years. In the year 1799 I was elected a member of the Assembly for Mercer County, was then judge of the court. An attempt was made to turn me out of the Assembly as being a judge, but failed.

"I was born in Va., Albermarle County, on

the Rivanna River, about 60 miles above the town of Richmond, on the 12th of Feb. 1748 old style, now, Feb. 7, 1749."

Col. Thompson "fails to tell," too, that while still in his teens—only sixteen, indeed,—his father's death and the law of primogeniture, then operative in Virginia, threw him into the world penniless, and that he commenced at once, in a blacksmith shop, the support of himself and youngest brother and the making of the fortune, through which, in his later years, his great homestead in Kentucky, became a veritable colony of Thompsens, where, when he wrote the foregoing "piece," the only progeny of his inheriting eldest brother, were among his dependents. He omits likewise, mention of several other important offices he held, as is shown by commissions, signed by Benj. Harrison and P. Henry, successive governors of Virginia, and still in the possession of his descendants.

Samuel Vance, paternal grandfather of Burton Vance was a native of Virginia, where he was reared and educated and whence he finally removed to Tennessee. In that state he first settled at Clarksville and later at Memphis. He was a merchant and a man of large affairs. In addition to conducting a chain of stores along the Cumberland and Ohio rivers, he also owned and operated a line of small steamboats, which he utilized principally for the transportation of supplies for his various mercantile establishments. He was the pioneer in this line of amplified mercantile business in the south and west and was a citizen of prominence and influence.

Morgan Vance, father of the subject of this article, inherited in full the energy of his father and before the Civil war not only had developed and sold an immense plantation known as Nonconna, in the southwestern corner of Tennessee, but had established a beautiful home at the headwaters of Shawnee Run in Mercer county, Ky., which was destroyed in '62. He was an intense Unionist, raised several companies of soldiers and was especially active in capturing those numerous rebels, who individually or in small bands, attempted to return to Kentucky during nominal occupation by the Federals. He was one of the highest officers of the Union League, was personally known and signally relied upon by Mr. Lincoln, and, in consequence of the activities on his part thus rendered especially effective, suffered not only the loss of all his property but a continual persecution by those in sympathy, overt or covert, with the objects of rebellion. This was worst perhaps, after the formal "cessation of hostilities," and at one time he was set upon by one of those bands of assassins that afterwards were known as Ku-

Klux-Klansmen. The injuries he received in this attack were the cause of his death, which occurred in June, 1871, in New Albany, Indiana, where he had resided since 1868.

His wife was born at Shawnee Springs, the home of her father, in Mercer county, Kentucky and she is living in Louisville now, in her eighty-ninth year. She is held in affectionate esteem and distinct admiration by all who come within range of her gracious influence and still brilliant intelligence.

Burton Vance got his earlier education in the schools of New Albany, Indiana, and it was very appreciably supplemented by his studies, under excellent preceptorship, at home. In the spring of 1877, shortly after attaining his legal majority, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. John M. Harlan, now a member of the supreme court of the United States, who was at that time engaged in the practice of his profession in Louisville, Mr. Vance made rapid progress and was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1879. During the intervening years he has been engaged in active general practice in the Kentucky metropolis, and has gained prominence as a representative member and success as an able practitioner of his profession. He commands a large and important business.

In 1886 he was candidate for the office of county attorney, on the first regular republican ticket ever presented in Jefferson county. He is a valued member of the Louisville Bar Association, is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and continues an uncompromising supporter of Republican principles and policies.

JOHN P. HEIDEL.—Senator Depew at one time made use of the following amusing paraphrase of a familiar quotation: "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some are born in Ohio." Mr. Heidel has the distinction of being able to classify himself under the last clause of this epigrammatic statement, as he is a native of the fine old Buckeye state, though he has passed the major part of his life in the city of Covington, where he is now numbered among the representative business men and highly esteemed citizens. Here he is the owner of a large and prosperous cigar-manufacturing business, besides which he has other important local interests in his home city.

John Peter Heidel was born in Scioto county, Ohio, on the 12th of June, 1860, and is a son of John and Anna (Koepler) Heidel, the former of whom was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, and the latter in Tyrol, Austro-Hungary. Both came to America when young and their marriage was solemnized at Newport, Kentucky.

After their marriage they located in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio and the father followed the vocation of a miner for a number of years, at various places. He passed the closing years of his life in Covington, where he died in 1883, at the age of fifty-nine years, having succumbed to an attack of smallpox, which was then epidemic. His widow survived him by many years and continued her residence in Covington until she was summoned to eternal rest, on the 21st of June, 1901, at the venerable age of seventy-four years. Of the six children the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth and of the number three are now living.

John P. Heidel, the immediate subject of this review, passed the first eight years of his life in his native county, where he received his rudimentary education. He then, in 1868, accompanied his parents on their removal to Covington, where he was afforded the advantages of the parochial and public schools. At the age of sixteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of cigar-making, in which he became a skilled workman and at which he worked as a journeyman for several years after completing his apprenticeship. In 1884 he was engaged in the manufacturing of cigars in partnership with Frank Gosephol but one year later the partnership was dissolved and since that time the enterprise has been continued individually by Mr. Heidel, through whose energy and well directed endeavors a large and prosperous business has been built up, the products of his factory being principally sold in Kenton and adjoining counties. For nearly five years he served as vice-president of the Central Savings Bank & Trust Company of Covington, in the organization of which institution he was associated, in 1905. He is still a stockholder in this institution, in which he recently resigned his office of vice-president, owing to the demands and exactions of his private business affairs.

Mr. Heidel has at all times maintained the attitude of a progressive and public-spirited citizen and has shown a deep interest in all that has touched the welfare of his home city. He is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and has been an enthusiastic worker in its cause. Prior to the consolidation of Central Covington with the city of Covington, he served many years in official capacity in Central Covington, of whose council he was a member about eight years, during two of which he was president of that body. He also served as city treasurer of Central Covington for several years. At the present time he is a member of the board of police and fire commissioners of

Covington. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the United Commercial Travelers and both he and his wife hold membership in the German Lutheran church.

In the year 1881 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Heidel to Miss Margaret K. Eifert, who was born and reared in Kenton county and who is a daughter of William Eifert, a native of Hessen, Germany, whence he came to America in 1851, soon afterward establishing his home in Kenton county, where he became a successful farmer and where he continued to reside until his death, in 1900. His first wife, mother of Mrs. Heidel, died in 1868 and he subsequently contracted a second marriage.

JAMES B. CLAY.—A publication of the province assigned to the one at hand would stultify its own consistency were there failure to accord definite recognition to Hon. James B. Clay, whose character and exalted services lent added dignity and honor to a name distinguished in the annals of the state of Kentucky and the history of the nation. He was a man of splendid talents, of sublimated personal integrity and of most brilliant intellectuality, the while he stood as a courtly, dignified and affable gentleman of the fine old-school regime, now unfortunately fallen into decadence to a large extent. He honored and was honored by Kentucky and as a man of national reputation it may well be said that he showed the true elements of greatness. It is impossible to offer within the circumscribed compass of a publication of this nature an adequate review of his career, but sufficient data may and should be incorporated to indicate the man as he was and to thus pay due tribute to the memory of one who stood "four square to every wind that blows," and who left a record of large and benignant accomplishment.

James Brown Clay, the fourth son of Henry and Lucretia (Hart) Clay, was born in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 9th of November, 1817. An epitomized record concerning the families from which he was descended may consistently be given in this brief memoir. For an account of the Clay family we are indebted in part to the Rev. Porter Clay, an uncle of him whose name introduces this article. In a letter written to a friend in Franklin county, Maine, under date of March 30, 1848, and published in the *New York Tribune*

To Bishop Cheshire, of North Carolina, is acknowledged indebtedness for some information concerning the Gray family, from which he was descended. Governor William Blount, who was famous in the early history of the nation, was likewise descended from John Gray, the immigrant.

in May, 1859, he says: "Your wishes to know something about the history of our family could not be gratified within the limits of a letter. The following concise account must suffice. Among those who came over to the Virginia plantations were three brothers, sons of Sir John Clay, of Wales, England, who gave them ten thousand pounds each. Their names were Charles, Thomas and Henry. They settled on James river, near Jamestown. Two of them, Charles and Thomas, had large families. Henry had no children. The name Henry has been handed down in both branches of the family with great tenacity ever since. Cassius M. Clay (of whom you have doubtless heard, for he made considerable stir in the east during the last presidential canvass,) is a descendant of Charles Clay; Henry and myself from Thomas Clay. Thus the two brothers alluded to are the progenitors of all the Clays in the United States. My father, as you have heard, was a clergyman of the Baptist denomination. He died in early life, leaving seven children,—four sons and three daughters,—all of whom died without children with the exception of Henry and myself. * * * Our father had one brother, Edward Clay, who married at an early period of life and moved to South Carolina, where he raised a large family. Judge Clay, of whom you speak, was one of them. He studied law, became eminent in his profession, was appointed a judge, etc., etc."

It may be noted that Rev. Porter Clay, from whose letter the foregoing excerpt was made, was in early life a lawyer, and that he practiced his profession in the town of Versailles, Kentucky. About the year 1816 Governor Gabriel Slaughter appointed him auditor of public accounts for the state, with a salary of three thousand dollars. This office he held for fourteen years. Later in life he became a Baptist clergyman and an evangelist of some note, preaching the gospel of Christ "with his old-time tenderness and power." He died in 1850, as his great brother wrote, "in the full enjoyment of the Christian's hope."

The Rev. John Clay, the grandfather of James B. Clay, was a man of strong character and great ability. From him Henry Clay inherited his great eloquence. He married Elizabeth Hudson, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Jennings) Hudson, of Hanover county, Virginia. George Hudson was at one time inspector of tobacco. He accumulated a large fortune, part of which he unfortunately lost by security debts.

Lucretia (Hart) Clay, the mother of James B. Clay, was a daughter of Colonel Thomas and Susanna (Gray) Hart, of North Caro-

lina. Colonel Hart was a member of the provincial congress that met at Newbern, North Carolina, August 25, 1774; represented Orange county in the convention at Newbern, April 4, 1775; was a delegate to the assembly summoned by Samuel Johnston, at Hillsboro, in August, 1775; and later was an officer in the Revolutionary army. He was also a member of the famous Transylvania Company, concerning which special mention is made in Wheeler's History of North Carolina. His wife, Susanna (Gray) Hart, was a daughter of Colonel John Gray, whose father, John Gray, Sr., a native of North Britain, came to America as a member of the suite of Governor Gabriel Johnston, in 1734, and settled in Bertie county, North Carolina. Colonel Gray was in the royal army and refused, at first, to sanction the marriage of his daughter to Colonel Hart, whom he regarded as a rebel.

James Brown Clay received his education at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, and historic old Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio. In 1841 he was graduated from the law school of Transylvania University and after securing his license he immediately entered into a law partnership with his father. He continued in the active work of his profession until 1849, when he accepted the post of chargé d'affaires to Portugal, under appointment by President Taylor. He accepted this mission not so much from his own wish for public life as from the desire of his father, who regarded the tender of the position to his son as a delicate compliment, if not an olive branch extended to himself.

That Mr. Clay displayed both sagacity and ability in this his first public service, is manifest from the fact that he was commended by President Fillmore in his message of 1851, and also from the private testimony of Mr. Clayton, secretary of state, who pronounced his first diplomatic note in the Armstrong case unanswerable. And, furthermore, Mr. Webster spoke of his whole conduct in the negotiation with Portugal in terms which the Hon. Henry Clay characterized as "bordering on extravagance."

In 1853 Mr. Clay bought "Ashland," his beautiful estate near Lexington, Kentucky, where he continued to reside until 1863, when he went south, and thence to Canada, where he died in exile.

Early in 1856 Mr. Clay, in conjunction with other leading Whigs, attempted to resuscitate the old Whig party. A preliminary meeting was held at Lexington, on the 12th of April, Henry Clay's birthday; a platform was suggested and a convention was called to meet

at Louisville on the 4th of the following July. At that convention "it was, alas! demonstrated beyond a doubt that the movement was hopeless, and James B. Clay, like every other old-line Whig, was compelled to look around him for a new field of duty and the formation of new party associations." The majority of the Whigs of Kentucky joined the American or Know-Nothing party, with Mr. Fillmore as its candidate for president, but Mr. Clay, foreseeing the troubles that were coming upon the country, refused the solicitations of many friends to become a member of it. Alluring as was this rendezvous of many old-line Whigs,—the devoted friends and followers of his father,—he saw the inherent weakness of the party and that, with its "grips and signs" and puerilities, it was wholly inadequate to cope with the momentous issues of the day. Therefore, with a moral courage worthy of his illustrious father, in the face of calumny and detraction, he allied himself with the Democratic party,—in his opinion the only national party in the country; the only party that could oppose with any measure of success that purely sectional party which had begun to loom up ominously in the east and in the north. Sectional animosity and exasperation were beginning to make the nation mad, and Mr. Clay, "overcoming all personal feeling in the matter, gave to the candidates of the Democratic party a hearty and effective support. To him, to his position and efforts, as much as to those of any single man in the nation, were the Democratic party and Mr. Buchanan indebted for that turning tide in public sentiment in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which resulted in the election of Mr. Buchanan for the presidency."

On the 7th of March, 1857, three days after his inauguration, Mr. Buchanan, "appreciative and grateful for the eminent services Mr. Clay had rendered himself and the country, tendered him the appointment of minister plenipotentiary to the kingdom of Prussia." With a full appreciation of the high and distinguished honor, Mr. Clay, for reasons to himself sufficient, declined the proffered appointment.

Mr. Clay's speeches throughout the canvass were eloquent, able and earnest. "It was when goaded by the vilifications of the partisan press, charging him with insult to the memory of his father in supporting Mr. Buchanan, that he made the celebrated retort, in a speech at Philadelphia: 'The Know-Nothings set themselves up as the special avengers of Henry Clay for wrongs done him, as they assert and I deny, in 1825, by James Buchan-

an. But if vengeance is to be taken we should begin with the last injuries first. If Henry Clay was stabbed by James Buchanan in 1825, he was hanged, drawn and quartered here in 1848, within sound of Independence bell.' Someone on the platform, unable to contain himself, rose and electrified the crowd by shouting, 'A slaughter-house convention!' The sobriquet clung to the convention of 1848 ever afterwards."

Soon after Mr. Clay declined the mission to Berlin he was nominated unanimously by the district Democratic convention to make the canvass for congress in the Ashland district. At the previous election the Democratic candidate had been defeated by the large majority of sixteen hundred votes, but Mr. Clay still being assailed by the partisan press, but nothing daunted, decided to make the canvass. It was, indeed, a bold and hazardous venture, not only as against the fearful odds of sixteen hundred majority but also in opposition to Roger Hanson, the Know-Nothing nominee, one of the most accomplished and effective speakers in the state. After one of the most exciting, arduous and bitter campaigns ever made in the Ashland district, during which, however, the personal friendship of the rival candidates was not in the least impaired, Mr. Clay was elected by a majority of one hundred and sixteen. This he regarded as the greatest triumph of his life and the proudest vindication against the charges of his enemies. He received congratulatory letters from all over the country. Having attained to that end, he declined the nomination for the canvass of 1859. Nor did he appear again in public life, except occasionally as a speaker in the presidential campaign of 1860, until he was appointed a delegate to the peace conference in 1861, with a view to staying, if possible, the terrible civil war. This was a service in entire accordance with his own and his father's principles, for both had struggled earnestly to stay the progress of that fanaticism which they foresaw could result in nothing else than civil war. Trusting that wisdom and brotherly love might assert themselves, Mr. Clay went to this conference, but he returned to Kentucky hopeless of any peaceable solution of the national difficulties. The Hon. Salmon P. Chase, at one time his tutor, a representative man of his party, said to him in a private conversation: "Mr. Clay, the south can never come back with her slaves." This being predetermined, a peaceable solution of the great problem was of course impossible, and in the great struggle that followed Mr. Clay cast in his fortunes with the south. His inheritance was a love

of the Union, but the contest was not a national contest. It was section arrayed against section; north against south; free states against slave states. There was union, but it was sectional union; the old Union was gone, and forever.

"On the inauguration of the reign of terror in Kentucky, by the lawless attack on ex-Governor Morehead, Mr. Clay very naturally concluded that there was no longer protection in the state for any prominent man of his views. He therefore determined—although the insidious disease, consumption, which brought him at last to the grave, had already fastened upon him,—to go to the south. Betrayed by a guide, he was arrested by a party of 'home guards' in one of the mountain counties of Kentucky, and conveyed to Camp Dick Robinson; where he was brutally treated by the soldiers and his life imperiled. Being sent forward on his way to Fort Warren, as he passed through Louisville a warrant from the civil court took him out of the hands of the military. He gave bail for his appearance to answer the charge of treason and returned home. At the sitting of the court no evidence was found to sustain the charge, and the grand jury refused to find an indictment.

"When General Bragg invaded Kentucky Mr. Clay's disease had made such progress as to confine him for a time to his bed. He was worn and emaciated, but, being urged by Bragg to give his support to the government, then likely to be permanent in Kentucky, he finally consented to raise a regiment, and advertised for recruits:

"(Special Orders, No. 9.)

"Headquarters Department, No. 2,

Lexington, October 3, 1862.

"Hon. James B. Clay, of Kentucky, is authorized to raise one or more regiments of infantry for service in the Confederate States army, and is nominated as colonel of the first regiment. He will report to Major General Buckner for duty.

"By command of General Bragg,

"George Wm. Brent,

"Chief of Staff & Adt. Genl.

"Within a day or two Bragg retreated, and Mr. Clay, feeble in health and fearing the confinement of a prison should he remain at home, took the opportunity to go southward. During the following winter his health continued to decline; he ran the blockade to Havana and from thence went to Halifax. After a long detention there, by reason of his inability to travel except by water or railroad, he reached Canada, early in the summer of 1863. His disease continued to make rapid progress

and shortly after settling with his family in Montreal, at the beginning of autumn, he took to his bed, never to rise again. It was a sad illustration of the 'epidemic lying' that had seized upon the self-styled 'loyal' press of the country, and in singular conformity with Mr. Clay's fate to be slandered during his public life, that while thus wasting away with disease, in exile and incapable of the least exertion, the poor sufferer, brave under his afflictions, should have been reported to the public now as playing the sportsman, and now as the conspirator, plotting invasions, piracies and all sorts of treasons against the government.

"For some time previous to his death Mr. Clay's attentions had been fixed on the great question of personal religion. His religious faith was marked by that beautiful and manly simplicity so conspicuous in his character.

"Of the intellectual ability of James B. Clay we, perhaps, make a higher estimate than the public at large, who seem to lose sight of the son in the overshadowing greatness of his father. Indeed, his own reverence and admiration for the greatness of his father seemed to render him unconscious of his own powers, and in a degree paralyzed their exertion. His entire freedom from selfish ambition no doubt prevented the full development of his powers, by dissuading from exertion needful for their proper discipline. When extraordinary occasion called him to exertion he exhibited a power of reasoning, a statesmanlike sagacity, and even a power of control over men, through speech that was not unworthy the fame of his father. Had his circumstances in early life been such as those that called into play his father's energies, he might probably have been as distinguished. His burly honesty, his unflinching steadiness to principle, and his contempt for all chicanery and all maxims of selfish expediency might have prevented him from being a popular idol, but good men would have honored him.

"In all the relations of private life Mr. Clay was a singularly attractive man. As citizen, neighbor, friend, son, husband and father he possessed those qualities of mind and heart that caused him to live in the hearts of those around him. Frank, brave, fearless, honest, all who knew the man as he was honored him. Companionable, humorous, well bred, brilliant,—everyone courted his society. Genial, generous, social, sympathetic,—everyone loved him. He was one of those native noblemen who are so rare now, in these days of rampant chicanery and elevated vulgarity."

James Brown Clay died in the city of Mon-

treal, Canada, on the 26th of January, 1864, aged forty-six years and two months.

October 12, 1843, Mr. Clay married Susan M. Jacob, a daughter of John I. Jacob of Louisville, Kentucky, and his second wife, Lucy Donald Robertson. (A sketch of John I. Jacob will appear in the History of Kentucky, so a concise account of the maternal ancestors will suffice.)

Mrs. Clay's grandfather, Isaac Robertson, a lawyer by profession, was descended from the "Clan Donachie" (Robertson) which traces its lineage to the ancient Earls of Atholl, etc. etc.* Her great-great-grandfather, Charles Robertson took part in the ill-fated battle of Culloden and was among those whose estates were thereafter confiscated by the crown. His second son, Donald Robertson, having despaired of advancement on account of political conditions, determined to try his fortunes in the new world, and a few weeks before the death of his mother (Isabella MacDonald) who died March 5, 1753, he had sailed for Virginia.† Here he resided until his death, January 30, 1783. Donald Robertson's first wife was Henrietta Maxwell, a daughter of Sir Peter Maxwell; his second wife, the great-grandmother of Mrs. Clay, was Rachel Rogers, a daughter of John Rogers, of King and Queen County, Virginia. His daughter, Ann Rogers, was the mother of George Rogers Clark, and another distinguished member of the family was Col. George Croghan, the "Hero of Fort Stephenson." Giles Rogers, the grandfather of Rachel Rogers, emigrated from Worcestershire, England, to Virginia in the year 1686. The Rogers family was of English origin, Protestant in faith and Presbyterian in doctrine. The parents of Giles resided in Scotland for awhile, and their son was named Giles in honor of the patron saint of his native city, Edinburgh.

The late Joseph Rogers Underwood, United State Senator from Kentucky, spent considerable time and money in endeavoring to trace the antecedents of Giles Rogers, and for this purpose employed the College of Heraldry at London to prosecute the investigation. Much difficulty was encountered in tracing back an unbroken line, but enough information was discovered to warrant the claim that he was directly descended from the great reformer, John Rogers, "the Martyr," who was burned at the stake in Smithfield February 4, 1555, by order of "Bloody Mary." In token of Judge Underwood's descent from an ecclesiastical ancestor, who suffered martyrdom, the Col-

* See Skenes History of Scotland.

† "Robertson and Taylor Genealogies," William K. Anderson.

lege authorized him to add a crossed crosslet to the family arms." *

Mrs. Clay was connected by ties of blood, with many whose names have shed lustre upon the history of the country. Her great-grandfather, Commodore Richard Taylor, was a descendant of James Taylor of Carlisle, England. His son, James Taylor, Jr. married Martha Thompson, a granddaughter of Sir Roger Thompson of England, who was a prominent figure in Virginia at the time of Bacon's rebellion. Col. Thompson, the father of Martha Thompson, was an officer in the British Army, and a man of wealth and large influence. From James Taylor of Carlisle, the emigrant, were descended many who helped to make the history of this country—John Penn, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; John Taylor of Caroline; Edmund Pendleton; President James Madison; Col. George Taylor, who had ten sons in the Revolutionary war; Gen. (President) Zachary Taylor and others.

Mrs. James B. Clay died February 25th, 1905, eighty-two years of age. The *Lexington Herald* of February 26 and February 28, 1905, had this to say of Mrs. Clay, just after her death.

"Our links with the past are breaking and more and more the Kentucky of today is becoming separated from the Kentucky of splendid history. So long as Mrs. James Clay lived it was impossible for those who came within the circle of her acquaintance to lose all the inspiration of the past. She was a link with that day and this; with an active interest in the life of today, with a quick sympathy for every worthy act and progressive movement, she combined so lively a remembrance of a noble past, so true an enthusiasm for the high qualities of that time, that it was impossible to come in contact with her, even briefly, without imbibing both knowledge and inspiration. Mrs. Clay who was a Miss Jacob of Louisville, married Mr. James B. Clay, the son of Henry Clay, and for many years of her married life lived at Ashland. She became not only the loved and loving daughter of the great statesman, but his friend and helper. Sometimes she wrote out his speeches for him—for this was before the time of the stenographer and the typewriter—she knew and sympathized with his political aspirations and plans. In hearing Mrs. Clay speak of the great statesman, of the beauty of his home relations, of the tenderness and affection of the man, of the calmness and dignity, the com-

plete self-control and philosophy with which he received the news of political reverse, of wrecked plans, and disappointed confidence, we have been reminded of those words of St. Paul to the Corinthians, 'Ye are our epistle written in our hearts, known and read of all men.' The statesman could have had no testimonial written in tables of stone, so vivid, so convincing as that written in the fleshly tables of the heart of her who had spent the years of her young womanhood in close association with him. The insinuations of the calumniators of his own day, the petty fault-finding of later biographers who have searched eagerly for the mote in the great man's character, faded into insignificance before the direct testimony of the heart and mind of this eye-witness of his daily life. * * * * *

Mrs. Clay's character stood the test of grief and adversity, of the loss of those whom she held dear, and of wealth, as it had stood the test of the favors of fortune—position, distinction, beauty and means; throughout she showed the same gentleness and dignity, the same tender affection, and the same quickness to resent injustice or corruption, that makes her loss great to those who knew her, not only as a loving friend, but as an example and inspiration.

"Her life was beautifully rich in memories. Born in 1823, taking an active part in the social events of Kentucky and Washington from 1845 to 1860, with a memory which was rarely excelled, and an acute, active, analytical intellect, had she been a man, there is no eminence she might not have attained.

"It is the cause of profound regret that there is not a memoir of her and a history of her days written by her. Such as she have made Kentucky's name honored where they were known."

James Brown Clay and his wife Susan Jacob Clay, had ten children. Nathaniel Hart Clay, the youngest child, died in infancy, June, 1862. Lucy Jacob Clay, the oldest child, died in her nineteenth year, March, 1863. Susan Jacob Clay died September, 1863, in her ninth year. John Cathcart Johnston Clay died in 1872, in his twenty-fifth year. Henry Clay, a prominent lawyer of Louisville, Kentucky, and a member of the Howgate and Greely Arctic Expeditions, died September 22, 1884, in his thirty-fifth year. James Brown Clay, Jr., a lieutenant on the staff of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, Confederate States Army, died February 7, 1906, aged sixty. Four of the children are now living—Lucretia Hart Clay; Thomas Jacob Clay, officer U. S. Army, retired; Charles Donald Clay, officer U. S.

* Robertson and Taylor Genealogies, William K. Anderson.

Army, retired; and George Hudson Clay, breeder of thoroughbred horses; all reside in Fayette county, Kentucky.

WILLIAM L. SCOTT.—Few names have been more prominently and worthily indented with the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of Shelby county than that of the Scott family, of which William Leonard Scott is an honored representative of the third generation in this county. He is the owner of a fine landed estate and is one of the most influential exponents of agricultural and stock-growing interests in his native county, besides which he is ever alert in the support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the community. He resides on his attractive homestead, "Locust Lane," and on the same is located the little hamlet of Scott's Station, named in honor of the family. He is a man of independent views and strong individuality, never lacks the courage of his convictions, and, withal, is tolerant in judgment and frank, kindly and unostentatious in demeanor, so that he is well entrenched in the confidence and esteem of the community that has represented his home during the major portion of his life.

William Leonard Scott was born in the home of his maternal grandfather, James Robinson, and the old house is still standing, in an excellent state of preservation. The homestead in which Mr. Scott was born finally became the property of his sister, Mrs. Bell, now deceased, and her husband and children still reside there, as will be noted in a later paragraph. In this old-time residence William L. Scott was ushered into the world on the 26th of April, 1836, and he is a son of Archibald and Ann (Robinson) Scott, the former of whom was born in Fayette county, this state, and the latter in Shelby county, in which sections the respective families were founded in an early day. Archibald Scott was the only child of Robert and Julia (Lyle) Scott, and his wife was a daughter of James and Frances (Venable) Robinson. Both families came from Virginia to Kentucky in an early day.

Archibald Scott and his future wife were young at the time when the two families established homes on adjoining farms in Shelby county, in the pioneer days, and by the marriage of Archibald Scott and Ann Robinson, each an only child, the two estates were eventually merged into one. Archibald Scott was reared to maturity in Shelby county, where his educational advantages were those afforded in the somewhat meager schools of the period, and after his marriage he erected his residence on the line between the two farms, which were

thus combined eventually, as has already been noted. The property has never passed out of the keeping of the representatives of the family, and the portion of the original estate on which the staunch old house stands is now owned by Henry Bell and his children. Mr. Henry Bell married Fannie, the only daughter of Archibald and Ann Scott, and she died in 1910. This house was erected in 1838, after the death of Archibald Scott's father, and his mother survived for several years thereafter. By the consolidation of the two farms Archibald Scott and his wife became the owners of a valuable estate of about three hundred acres, and it may be said that in his views, policies and progressive methods, Mr. Scott was far ahead of his day. He had initiative power, determination and dauntless energy, and he was ever found in the forefront of the march of progress, both as touching the operations of his farm and the furthering of enterprises for the general good of the community. He continued to reside on the old homestead until he was well advanced in years and he then, about the year 1870, after the death of his loved and devoted wife, went to Illinois, where he became the owner of a large farm and where he was also identified with banking interests and other lines of enterprise. He continued to give an active supervision to his varied interests until his death, which occurred at Champaign, that state, when he was eighty-four years of age, his wife having been summoned to the life eternal in 1868, at the age of sixty years. Concerning their children the following brief record is entered: James and John moved to Illinois when young men, and the former was numbered among the representative farmers of that state at the time of his death, in 1910. John eventually removed to Louisiana, where he was engaged in the practice of law until his death, a number of years ago. William L., of this sketch, was the second of the four sons. Fannie became the wife of Henry Bell and continued to reside on the old homestead of her father until her death, in 1910, as previously noted in this context. Marshall is engaged in the cash-register business in the state of Florida.

Reverting to Archibald Scott, it should be stated that he was ever foremost in promoting projects tending to conserve social and material advancement. He was prominently identified with the securing of railroad facilities in Shelby county, by the construction of the line between Shelbyville and Louisville, and he devoted time and money to bringing about this improvement, for which he worked a number of years before his ambitious plans were materialized by the completion of the road.



W. L. Scott

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He had the distinction of being the first to introduce the cultivation of blue grass in Shelby county, and this one enterprising work on his part has proved of inestimable value to this favored section of the state. While attending school in Lexington he had noticed the fine blue grass of that section of the state, and upon attaining to his legal majority and securing control of his farm, all of which was still covered with timber, he went to Lexington and secured blue grass seed, which he brought back to his home on horseback. He girdled the fine timber on a portion of his land, in order to destroy the same and make way for the cultivation of the grass which has given Kentucky so wide a reputation. His action was viewed askance and his own mother feared that his mental faculties were becoming impaired, her solicitude being such that she at one time considered seriously the proposition of his being sent to some asylum for treatment, the belief being that he was wantonly destroying his own property. She also contemplated taking his land from him, on the score that he was despoiling the same. Fortunately she lived to see the wisdom of her son's action and to commend his prescience and determination. The original pasture which Archibald Scott thus sowed to blue grass is still in excellent condition, with large annual yields, though the original seed was sown fully eighty-five years ago. Mr. Scott also introduced in Shelby county the first hook for the harvesting of hemp, and the same device is still utilized for this purpose. He was also the owner of the first corn-planter and the first grain reaper in the county. He was an advocate of the construction and improvement of public highways, and he early predicted that Shelby county would become the dairy for the city of Louisville, owing to its splendid soil for blue grass propagation, with incidental feeding facilities of the best order. His statements in this connection likewise met with general ridicule, but time has effectually shown his judgment and foresight, for Shelby county now stands at the head in the dairying industry in the state. Mr. Scott's only daughter was the first to ship cream out of the county, and the same was consigned to the Galt House, long the leading hotel of Louisville. The enterprise of Mr. Scott was further manifested by his erection of a saw mill at the locks and dams in the city of Frankfort. Engineers said at the time that it would be impossible to construct a building that would stand on such uncertain foundation, but he did not fear to make the initial venture, which was the erection of a three-story mill. Notwithstanding the predictions thus made by technical author-

ities, this building is still standing, after a lapse of approximately seventy years. Mr. Scott operated this mill for many years and in the same he utilized upright steel saws, about fifteen inches wide. One of these saws was finally broken and he used the same in the production of a steel plow-share. He took the saw to Thomas Brindley, a blacksmith, and this capable artisan transformed the same into a plowshare—undoubtedly the first ever made of steel, though steel points had been in use for some time prior to this. No record can be found concerning the manufacturing of a steel plow prior to the turning out of this somewhat primitive implement, which was made about sixty-five years ago. Mr. Scott wore out this plow in connection with the cultivation of his farm, and Thomas Brindley then constructed a mould with which to shape the steel plowshares. He eventually built up a great industrial enterprise in the manufacturing of such plows at Louisville, and through this medium became a very wealthy man. William L. Scott of this review, kept the original plow for many years but it was finally lost. Mr. Brindley had offered him five hundred dollars if he would produce and sell to him this first product of its kind. The first corn-planter operated by the use of a horse was introduced into Shelby county by Archibald Scott, who brought the implement from Illinois, and he was also the first to bring into the county a grain reaper—the old New York harvester. William L. Scott well recalls that he himself drove the horses on each of these machines when he was a young man.

In politics Archibald Scott was an old-line Whig—a staunch supporter of the policies advocated by Kentucky's great statesman, Henry Clay. At the time of the Civil war he claimed to be a Union man, but it was noticed that a furtive smile would animate his face whenever he learned of a defeat of the Federal forces. Both he and his wife were strict and zealous members of the Presbyterian church, closely observing its somewhat stern doctrines, and he held the office of elder in the church for many years. His religious faith was as inflexible as was his personal integrity, and he was one of the leaders in the work of his church. He was a man who stood "four-square to every wind that blows," and his name merits an enduring place on the roster of the honored pioneers of Shelby county.

William L. Scott, who has well upheld the prestige of the honored name which he bears, was reared to maturity under the benignant influences of the old homestead farm, a considerable portion of which he still owns. He

was afforded the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period and also those of excellent institutions in the north and in Virginia. He continued to be identified with the work and management of the home farm until 1856, when he went to Illinois, where he operated a prairie farm for a period of about two years. He then returned to the old homestead in Shelby county and became associated with his father in the management of the property, besides which he also acquired the farm that had been the home of his paternal grandfather. He continued in the ownership of the properties after the death of his father, but about 1893 he sold one hundred and fifty acres to his only sister and her husband, this property being that on which is located the old family residence of which mention has already been made. He still retains a finely improved landed estate of four hundred and fifty acres, as he has made judicious investments in adjoining tracts from time to time, and this splendid property, "Locust Lane" farm, is one of the model places of this beautiful section of the Blue Grass commonwealth. In the work and management of the farm Mr. Scott has an effective coadjutor in the person of his only son, William, and the business is conducted under the firm name of W. L. Scott & Son. A specialty is made of dairying, and in this connection are utilized the best grades of Jersey cattle, which are bred on the farm from fine original stock that was imported direct from the island of Jersey by Mr. Scott. He has for a score of years been numbered among the leading breeders of this type of cattle, and incidentally he has made two trips to the beautiful island of Jersey, in the English Channel. His son also has recently made the voyage to the same island, for the purpose of securing new breeding stock. On the farm are also bred Holstein cattle and the best grades of sheep and swine, and in all these lines Mr. Scott has been a direct importer.

It may naturally be inferred from the foregoing statements that Mr. Scott has done much to raise the standard of live stock in his native state, and he has shown the same progressive spirit that was so characteristic of his honored father. Everything about the "Locust Lane" farm gives evidence of thrift and prosperity, and it is interesting to note in this connection that the farm is well fenced throughout, the posts utilized for this purpose having been secured from locust trees planted by Mr. Scott himself in his boyhood days. All of these black-locust posts are from trees grown on the place itself. Mr. Scott's father planted osage hedges about the

farm and took much pride in the same, but he eventually consented, though reluctantly, to utilize the wire fences. Archibald Scott was most ambitious to turn the first sod in initiating the construction of the railroad previously mentioned, and he had his negro workmen dig out a tree for this purpose, under the supervision of his son William L., of this review. Mention of this was made in newspapers throughout the state and all would have been well had it not been that this initial work turned out to be not even on the right of way of the projected road, much to the discomfiture of the sterling pioneer citizen, Archibald Scott. His son frequently bantered him concerning this abortive enterprise and also concerning his opposition to any other than the old-time hedge fences. The attractive residence of William L. Scott was originally built as a parsonage or manse for the local Presbyterian church and was purchased by him after the abandonment of the church organization. He has made various improvements on the building and it is one of the spacious and beautiful homes of Shelby county, as well as a center of gracious hospitality of the good old Southern order.

Mr. Scott is insistently independent in thought and action, and he never lacks the courage of his convictions. He has personally stated that in politics he "has been everything," and this implies that he has given his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, irrespective of partisan lines. He has also said, with appreciative humor, that if the Salvation Army had a ticket in the field he would probably give the same his support. Mr. Scott was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, in which he was formally made a member, but while he has a reverence for spiritual verities he recognizes the limitations of human interpretation of the infinite and thus manifests certain tendencies toward agnosticism. As a loyal and public-spirited citizen he has done all in his power to further wise legislation and good government, as well as to support those enterprises that makes for general prosperity along both material and social lines. He has boldly and zealously fought against vicious legislation, and in his attitude has shown neither fear nor favor. He has been specially prominent and influential in promoting the dairying industry in his native state and is an authority in regard to stock and methods in this field of enterprise.

In the year 1861 Mr. Scott was united in marriage to Miss Mary Munford, of Glasgow, Barren county, in which county she was born and reared. She was a daughter of the

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John W. Monahan

late Colonel William E. Mumford, who was one of the representative agriculturists and stock-growers of Barren county at the time of his death. Mrs. Scott proved a devoted wife and helpmeet during a married life of more than forty years, and the gracious marital relations were severed when she was called to eternal rest on the 3d of January, 1903, at the age of sixty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Scott became the parents of three children, William M., the only son, is associated with his father in the affairs of the home farm, as already noted. He had prepared himself for the legal profession, his withdrawal from which was caused by impaired health. He married Miss Annie Harbison and they reside in the home with his father. Ermine, who became the wife of Dudley Guthrie, died at the age of thirty-nine years and is survived by one son, Embry. Julia is the wife of Benjamin Clayton, who is engaged in business in the city of Oklahoma, in the state of the same name, and they have one son, William, named in honor of his maternal grandfather.

Mr. Scott is well known throughout his native county and in other sections of the state, and his genial personality and sterling character have gained to him secure vantage ground in popular confidence and esteem. He has made his life count for good in all its relations and in a personal as well as an ancestral way he is eminently entitled to representation in this History of Kentucky and Kentuckians.

JOHN M. MONOHAN.—In mentioning the names of the illustrious living a full amount of space should be devoted to the noble dead whose works still live through their deeds, their examples, their teachings, their benefactions and in fact their lives. John M. Monohan, the subject of this memoir, was a man signally leal and loyal in all relations of life, and his integrity and honor were such as to render a brief tribute to his memory as most appropriate in this publication.

John M. Monohan was for many years one of the foremost citizens of Louisville and closely identified with the growth and development of the commercial and banking interests of that city. He was in every way a self-made man, and his success in life and the place he made in the business world fully demonstrate what can be accomplished by one willing to make the best use of the talents bestowed him by nature and to take advantage of every opportunity for self-improvement.

Mr. Monohan was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, on September 10, 1804, the son of Captain Timothy and Frances (McKiernan)

Monohan, both natives of Ireland, who emigrated from their native land in the latter part of the eighteenth century. When John M. was two years old his father died and the care of the young family devolved entirely upon the mother, so it became necessary for the children to become self supporting as soon as possible. As soon as he was old enough young John M. was sent to a private school, which he attended until he was thirteen, making such progress that at that young age he was offered and accepted a position in a store at Funkstown, a neighboring village to Hagerstown, Maryland. The store did a large business among Germans, and in a few months time John M. was able to speak that language fluently, thus enhancing his value as an employe and showing of what material he was made. After four years of service in the country store he became an apprentice to the cabinet-making trade, serving his full time of four years of apprenticeship and becoming a skilled workman in that time. His success in all his undertakings were so marked that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and strict and unswerving integrity. By constant exertion, associated with good judgment, he raised himself to the prominent position he held in after years, having the friendship of many and the respect of all.

After Mr. Monohan had finished his apprenticeship he next spent seven years working at his trade in western cities, finally locating in Louisville in 1832, where he became first the foreman of Charles King's cabinet factory and in six months bought out the business, which he conducted successfully for over thirty years. In 1864, after having acquired more than a competency, Mr. Monohan retired from active business. For a number of years he was a director of the Bank of Louisville, later he became a director and the president of the Commercial Bank, and was in many other ways identified with the business interests of the city. He lived long enough in the community to become identified with its welfare and prove the value of his citizenship by advocating and supporting every measure for the improvement of conditions and the good of society.

In 1834 he married Margaret, the daughter of Jacob and Lucy Fine, of Louisville, who died nine months after marriage. None other took her place, but to the end of his life he remained a widower, true to the memory of his only love and mate. It was not wonderful that in the life of this large-souled, unswerv-

ing, conscientious man all the generous and philanthropic affections should grow and flourish.

Mr. Monohan was a Catholic, his forefathers having been strict adherents to that faith for centuries. He believed in the best and thought no evil. He died peacefully and well prepared on December 10, 1881. Quiet, dignified, strong in himself, he reposed unflinching trust in a Higher Power.

ROBERT H. HERNDON, M. D.—Established in the successful practice of his profession in Ludlow, Dr. Herndon is recognized as one of the essentially representative physicians and surgeons of Kenton county, which has been his home from the time of his nativity and his standing in the community is such as to render him specially eligible for consideration in this publication dedicated to Kentucky and Kentuckians.

Robert Hughes Herndon was born in Kenton county, Kentucky, on the 27th of January, 1872, and is a son of Columbus W. and Mary Esther (Willson) Herndon, the former of whom was likewise born in Kenton county and the latter in the adjoining county of Boone. Benjamin H. Herndon, great-grandfather of the doctor, was the founder of the family in Kenton county, where he established his home in the early pioneer days. He was a native of the historic old state of Virginia, where he was reared and educated and soon after his marriage he came in company with his bride, on horseback from Fredericksburg, Virginia, to the section of Kentucky that is now included in Kenton county. He comes from one of the oldest families of the mother state and one of his relations, Alice Herndon, was the wife of ex-President Chester A. Arthur. Benjamin H. Herndon secured a tract of land near Bank Lick Station and here developed one of the fine farms of this section of the state. He and his wife lived to see both their children and grandchildren married and well established in life in this county and they passed to their reward in the fullness of years and secure in the high regard of all who knew them.

Waller S. Herndon, grandfather of Dr. Herndon, was born on the old homestead estate and passed his entire life in Kenton county, where he was known as a prosperous agriculturist and as a citizen of sterling integrity of character. When quite young he was wedded to Rachel Hughes of an adjoining county, she being a descendant of the Hughes family of Virginia, originally from Scotland and Wales. He died on his old homestead, at the venerable age of seventy-two years. Columbus Waller Herndon, father of the doc-

tor, was reared to maturity under the gracious influences of the home farm and his entire active career was one of close identification with the great basic industry of agriculture. He died on his farm, near Bank Lick Station, at the early age of thirty-six years, his death having been the result of an attack of pneumonia. He was county assessor at the time and exposure endured in severe weather while in discharge of his official duties brought about the attack which caused his death. His cherished and devoted wife survived him by a period of fourteen years and died in 1886 at the age of forty-three years. Of the seven children four are now living and the subject of this review was the second in order of birth and the oldest son.

Dr. Herndon was reared to adult age on the old homestead and was nine years of age at the time of his father's death, so that even as a boy large responsibilities fell upon him as he was the eldest son. After duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools he completed a commercial course in Nelson's Business College, in the city of Cincinnati. He passed four years in the west and south and then returned to his native state, where he initiated the work of preparing himself for the medical profession. He finally was matriculated in Miami Medical College, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1902, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately established his home in Ludlow, where he has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession and where his success has been on a parity with his recognized ability as a physician and surgeon. The Doctor is one of the broad minded and progressive citizens of his native county and is ever ready to give his encouragement and support to measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the community. He is a member of Kenton-Campbell County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In politics he is aligned as a supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, though he has had naught of ambition for the emoluments or honors of public office. Dr. Herndon is a member of the directorate of the First National Bank of Ludlow and has other local interests. He is a bachelor.

He has one brother, Waller S. Herndon, D. D. S., of Lexington, Kentucky; Sara R. Herndon who resides with him at Ludlow, is his only living sister, Mrs. Carrie Herndon Adams and Mrs. Anna Herndon Tomlin, the other two, died recently.

KENNETH McDONALD.—The name of McDonald is one which throughout the world carries with it an abundance of honor, but however much those members of the family in Kentucky may find prestige from their ancient and romantic history, it is upon their individual merit and achievement that the consideration they enjoy is most securely founded. This branch of the McDonalds has long been founded in America and the gallant record of the family upon their native heath has here been paralleled, for among its sons are to be found many patriot soldiers and loyal citizens. One of the best known of the McDonalds in Kentucky is Kenneth McDonald, a leading architect of Louisville and the state.

Kenneth McDonald was born in Romney, Virginia, (now West Virginia), on the 18th day of July, 1852, the son of Angus W. and Cornelia (Peake) McDonald. Angus McDonald was a native son of the Old Dominion and served as a soldier in two wars,—the Seminole and the Civil. By all the arguments of environment and innate conviction he was in sympathy with the cause of the Confederacy and he took with him into the service six brave sons, all characterized by the famous McDonald fire and patriotism. Angus W. McDonald was a graduate of West Point Military Academy and thus familiar from youth with matters military, and in the Civil war he held the rank of colonel. He was captured during the last year of the Civil war by General Hunter and died from the effects of brutal treatment received as a prisoner of war. He was interred with all honor in Holly Wood cemetery at Richmond, Virginia, and recently, in 1908, there was laid by his side the admirable woman who was his wife and who survived him for so many years, her age being eighty-six years at the time of her demise. She was the daughter of Humphrey Peake of Alexandria, Virginia, and the second wife of Angus W. McDonald, five sons having been the issue of his first union. In the desolate days following the war she found herself in serious plight,—a widow with seven children to rear and only meagre means, the great conflict having created havoc with theirs, as with many other Southern fortunes. She scorned the suggestion to place her children in other hands, but kept the little band together, by keeping boarders and by rigid economies, and much of their subsequent success in life has been due to the example of her strong character, fine principles and never-failing courage. She was of French and English lineage, and a most devout Episcopalian. In 1873 the family removed from Lex-

ington, Virginia, to Louisville, Kentucky, where Mrs. McDonald resided for thirty years. She was prominent as a worker in church and charitable effort and was generally beloved and admired for many good gifts of mind and heart.

Glancing back over the history of the McDonald family in America we find that the founder of the family on these shores bore the name which has so often been given to his descendants,—Angus McDonald. His fortunes in his native land suffered after the decisive battle of Culloden in 1746, when the party of the young pretender, Charles Edward, whom his house championed, was defeated by the Royalists, under the Duke of Cumberland. After crossing the Atlantic Angus McDonald located in Virginia and there built a house, which he called Glen Garry, which was afterward destroyed by fire and in it papers proving that he was of the immediate family of the chief of the Glen Garry Clan and that the pedigree of the family ran back to Summerled, Lord of the Isles. His son, also Angus, was an officer in the Revolution and his commission, signed by General Washington, is still extant. This Colonist, shortly after joining his command, died from exposure at Buffalo, New York. His son, Angus III, also a Revolutionary soldier, was another of the martyrs of the cause of freedom, dying while on a campaign. The latter's son, Angus, was the brave soldier mentioned in preceding paragraphs, the father of Kenneth McDonald, the immediate subject of this review.

The sons of Angus McDonald IV have several of them figured prominently in the history of the state. William N. was principal of the Louisville Male High School and later of the Rugby School, and was one of the most scholarly and distinguished of the educators of Kentucky. Edward McDonald was formerly a prominent member of the bar and the founder of the Kentucky Title Company of Louisville, and he is now one of the extensive farmers of Virginia. Few names are better and more favorably written on the pages of the history of Kentucky in the last fifty years than that of Harry McDonald. When sixteen years of age he assumed the gray as a soldier in the Confederate army and the record of the gallant youth was thrilling in the extreme, telling of many adventures and remarkable bravery, particularly for one of his years. He was educated in the Washington and Lee University and while a young man came to Kentucky where he assumed the responsible position of resident engineer in the construction of the Elizabeth-

town & Paducah Railroad. He subsequently became senior member of the firm of McDonald Brothers, architects of Louisville, to whom many of the state's handsomest and most notable buildings are due. He was elected to the Kentucky state legislature and died in 1904, while a member of that body.

Alan McDonald joined his brother, William N. McDonald, in the founding of Rugby School, a private preparatory school at Louisville in which many men afterward prominent in Kentucky affairs were pupils. Roy McDonald, now a citizen of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was a member of the Louisville Legion and gave particularly valuable service during the troublous times of the mountain feuds. Hunter McDonald came to Kentucky on leaving college and accepted employment with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, later becoming assistant engineer of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad of which he is now chief engineer. Donald, one of the associates of the subject in business, was educated in Washington and Lee University and came to Louisville in 1876. After an experience of some five years as an employee of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad he resigned to become a member of the architectural firm of McDonald Brothers, of Louisville. He is also president of the Kentucky Heating Company and is one of the most influential and public-spirited of the citizens of Kentucky's chief metropolis. Nellie McDonald, the only daughter by the second marriage, is the wife of J. H. Lyne of Henderson, Kentucky.

Kenneth McDonald received his education at the Virginia Military Institute, graduating in 1873, and came to Louisville from his native state when about twenty-one years of age. His first adventures as an active factor in the world of affairs was in the capacity of an architectural draughtsman. In 1878 he and his brothers, Harry and Donald, established the architectural firm of McDonald Brothers, and their association in business has been of the most satisfactory character. Many of the most notable erections in the state have been planned in their offices and their reputation extends far beyond the boundaries of Kentucky.

On the 20th day of November, 1879, Mr. McDonald established a household of his own by his marriage with Miss America Moore, daughter of Joseph A. Moore and Parthenia (Graham) Moore. In fraternal affiliations Mr. McDonald is a Mason and politically he has always been a Democrat.

JAMES WATT WOMACK, actively identified with mercantile and political interests in Greenup county, Kentucky, maintains his

home in the city of Greenup, the judicial center of the county of the same name. He is deeply interested in community affairs and his efforts have also been a potent element in the business progress of this section of the state. He has with ready recognition of opportunity directed his labors into various fields wherein he has achieved success and the firm of Womack Brothers, of which he is the senior member, is the largest and best equipped concern of its kind in this place. At the present time, in 1911, he is giving most efficient service as county judge of Greenup county, in discharging the duties of which office he is acquitting himself most creditably.

Judge Womack is a native son of Greenup county, his birth having occurred at Oldtown, on the 24th of November, 1852. He is a scion of a fine old pioneer family in the Blue Grass commonwealth and is a son of William A. and Ann E. (Lyon) Womack, the former of whom is deceased and the latter is now living at Oldtown. Archer Womack, grandfather of the Judge, was born in the state of Virginia and accompanied his parents to Kentucky when he was a mere youth, settlement having been made at Oldtown, in the early years of the nineteenth century. After attaining to years of maturity Archer Womack directed his energies to agricultural pursuits and in due time he became the owner of extensive lands and a large number of slaves. He was decidedly successful in farming and stock-raising and figured prominently in pioneer public affairs. William A. Womack, father of Judge Womack, was the second in order of birth in a family of ten children and he pursued his academic education in the common schools of the locality and period. Following in the footsteps of his honored father he likewise turned his attention to farming but with the passage of time he included within the scope of his operations the conduct of a general store at Oldtown. In his political adherency he was a staunch Democrat and during the Civil war he was an ardent sympathizer of the cause of the Confederacy. His aggressive ideas, however, led to his arrest by federal authorities and for one year he was held in duress at Camp Chase. He was naturally an intellectual and brilliant man and his early training was effectively supplemented by extensive reading. He was a man of good judgment and exerted a potent influence in all affairs affecting the general welfare. He was summoned to the life eternal at Oldtown, the date of his demise being the 3d of March, 1900, at which time he was a man of seventy-two years of age. His cherished and devoted wife, whose maiden name was Ann E. Lyon,

survives him. She is a daughter of Resin Lyon, a native of Virginia and an early settler in Greenup county, where he passed the residue of his life as an agriculturist. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Womack became the parents of twelve children—six boys and six girls—of whom the subject of this review was the first born.

Judge James Watt Womack was reared to adult age under the invigorating influences of the home farm and he was afforded the advantages of an excellent common-school education. He continued to reside at the paternal home until he had reached the age of twenty-one years and while still a youth he became associated with his father in the work and management of his store, thus laying a substantial foundation for his later business projects. In 1871 he came to Greenup, where he opened a general store, which he conducted with most gratifying success for a period of three years, at the expiration of which he was appointed deputy sheriff of Greenup county, serving in that capacity for some eight years. In 1882 he was further honored by his fellow citizens in that he was then elected to the office of sheriff of Greenup county, continuing incumbent of that important position for two terms, of two years each. In March, 1886, after retiring from the office of sheriff Judge Womack formed the firm of Womack Brothers, which has since carried on a general merchandise business at Greenup. This concern has been built up to extensive proportions and it is now the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the place. The store occupies two floors and a large basement, each of which is twenty-four feet by one hundred and forty-one feet in lateral dimensions. The brothers included in the firm are: Judge Womack, of this notice; and John T. Womack.

In his political proclivities Judge Womack endorses the cause of the Democratic party and he has ever been an active and interested factor in politics in a normally Republican county. As previously noted, he served most creditably both as deputy sheriff and as sheriff of Greenup county and in the fall of 1909 he was prevailed upon to become a candidate for the office of county judge. In the ensuing election he was successful at the polls, his victory well indicating extensive popularity among his fellow citizens. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order, in which he has passed through the circle of the York Rite branch, holding membership in Blue Lodge, No. 89, Free & Accepted Masons; Greenup Chapter, No. 132, Royal Arch Masons; and Ashland Commandery, No. 28, Knights Templars. In his re-

ligious faith he is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, to the various departments of whose work he has contributed liberally of his time and means.

February 7, 1883, was recorded the marriage of Judge Womack to Miss Ida M. Osenton, who was born and reared at Springville, Greenup county, and who is a daughter of the late Thomas Osenton, long a prominent and representative citizen of Greenup county, and later of Scioto County, Ohio. Judge and Mrs. Womack are popular in connection with the best social activities of their home community and their beautiful and spacious home is recognized as a center of most gracious refinement and generous hospitality.

COLONEL RICHARD C. MORGAN.—Note-worthy for his long and useful career as a private citizen, and honored for his military services as an officer in the Southern Army during the Civil war, Colonel Richard C. Morgan of Lexington, is eminently worthy of representation in a work of this character. A son of Calvin Cogswell Morgan, he was born on a farm in Fayette county, Kentucky, September 13, 1836. His grandfather Luther Morgan, was a son of Gideon Morgan, the earliest ancestor of whom we have certain knowledge. Gideon Morgan the founder of the town of Waterford, New York, moved from the Empire State to Virginia in colonial days, and there spent his last years of life. He married Patience Cogswell, who was born in New England, of excellent ancestry.

On July 4, 1776, an eventful day in American history, the birth of Luther Morgan occurred in Saratoga, New York. He accompanied his parents to Virginia, and after attaining manhood was for a number of years a commission merchant in New Orleans, being a dealer in cotton. He subsequently settled in Huntsville, Alabama, where he founded a substantial mercantile business. He was an ardent sportsman, and while on a hunting trip in Texas died near Nacogdoches. He married Ann Cameron Dold, whose father was a planter near Charlottesville, Virginia. She survived him several years, dying while en route to Hot Springs, Arkansas, whither she was being taken by private conveyance in order to be treated for rheumatism, with which she suffered severely. Of their union three sons were born, as follows: Samuel Dold; Alexander Gatewood and Calvin Cogswell, twins.

Samuel Dodd Morgan, in early manhood, went to Boston with a cargo of his father's cotton. Returning to New Orleans by way of Virginia, he there married the sweetheart of his youth, and took her to the home of his

parents. He afterwards removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he amassed a fortune as a merchant. He became prominent in politics, and was recognized as Nashville's foremost citizen. His remains now repose within the walls of the State House, and one of the principal parks of the city was named in his honor. The maiden name of his wife was Matilda Rose Grant. She was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, where her father, George Grant, who married the daughter of a wealthy planter, settled on resigning his position as a surgeon in the British Navy.

Alexander Gatewood Morgan came to Kentucky when young, and later married Annie Higgins, of Lexington, where he was for many years engaged in farming and stock raising. When war with Mexico was declared, he was offered a commission in a Tennessee regiment, but refused it, preferring to serve as a private in a Kentucky regiment. He went to the front, and was killed at the Battle of Buena Vista. His son, Alexander Gatewood Morgan, Jr., married Margaret Russell, of Fayette county. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate service, was commissioned major, and subsequently died at Green Cove Springs, Florida.

Calvin Cogswell Morgan was born in Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, December 16, 1801. Attending the Montgomery Bell Academy at Nashville, he received a liberal education, and became noted as a geologist. He spent a few years of his earlier life in Lexington, Kentucky, and was afterwards for a time engaged in the mercantile business at Blountsville, Alabama. Returning to Kentucky, he bought land in Fayette county, and for a number of years was a successful tiller of the soil. His last years, however, were spent in the city of Lexington, where his death occurred May 12, 1854. He married Henrietta Hunt, a daughter of John Wesley and Catherine (Grosch) Hunt, and sister of the late Hon. Charlton Hunt, of whom a brief biographical sketch may be found on another page of this volume. She survived him nearly a half of a century, passing away September 7, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin C. Morgan reared six children, namely: John H., the noted Confederate General; Calvin Cogswell, Jr.; Kittie G., who married first her cousin, Calvin M. McClung, and married second Lieutenant-General A. P. Hill, who won fame as an officer in the Confederate Army; Richard C., the special subject of this brief personal record; Charlton H.; and Henrietta, who became the wife of General Basil Duke.

Forming an intimate acquaintance with the three "R's" in the public schools of Lexington, Richard C. Morgan completed his early studies at the Kentucky Military Institute, in Frankfort. Subsequently, in company with his brother, John H. Morgan, he was engaged in the manufacture of woolen jeans and linseys until the breaking out of the Civil war. Enlisting then in the Confederate service, he was commissioned lieutenant, and placed on the staff of Gen. John C. Breckinridge. After the battle of Shiloh, he was sent to Virginia as adjutant general on the staff of his brother-in-law, Gen. A. P. Hill. Placed in command of a regiment of cavalry in 1863, Colonel Morgan participated in the famous Morgan raids through Indiana and Ohio, and was captured at Buffington's Island by the enemy. Sent to Columbus, Ohio, he was there confined as a prisoner of war for eight months, when he was transferred to Fort Delaware. From there, he, with five general officers, and forty-five field officers, was taken to Morris Island, Charleston Harbor, where he was for a while confined—under Federal guns. Being subsequently exchanged, the Colonel once more entered active service, and at Kingsport, Tennessee, was again captured, and from that time until the close of the war was a prisoner at Fort Delaware. Returning then to Lexington, Colonel Morgan started in business as a manufacturer of hemp, and continued in that line of industry for about forty years. He is now identified with the extensive oil interests of this part of Kentucky, being special representative of the Indian Refining Company.

In 1898, Colonel Morgan married Mrs. Alice Bright, who was born in Lexington, and was the widow of Captain William Bright, of the Federal Army. Colonel Morgan is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is independent.

HENRY M. SKILLMAN.—Among the native-born citizens of Lexington, Kentucky, who have spent their lives within its precincts, aiding as far as lay in their power its growth and development, is Henry M. Skillman, whose birth occurred here February 4, 1863. A son of Dr. Henry Martyn Skillman, he comes of distinguished pioneer stock, and is of English ancestry, being a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of Capt. Thomas Skillman, the line of descent being as follows: Capt. Thomas (1), Thomas (2), Isaac (3), Thomas (4), Thomas (5), Thomas T. (6), Henry Martyn (7), and Henry M. (8).

Capt. Thomas (1) Skillman, an officer in the English Army, came to America in 1664, with the Duke of York's expedition. Honorably discharged from the army in 1668, he

settled at Newtown, Long Island, where he married Sarah Pettit, a daughter of John and Sarah (Scofield) Pettit. He died there in 1669, and his widow afterwards became the wife of Cornelius Breese. Thomas (2) Skillman, the only child of his parents, married Annette Aten, a daughter of Hendrickse Aten, and granddaughter of Hendrickse and Greitje (Warnarts) Aten, who settled in New Amsterdam in 1662. He acquired large tracts of land on Long Island, and there lived until his death, in 1740. Isaac (3) Skillman removed to Raritan, New Jersey, settling near Rocky Hill, and there spent his remaining days. Thomas (4) Skillman married Mary Beekman, and having inherited the parental homestead, near Rocky Hill, there spent his life of eighty-two years, passing away in 1809. Thomas (5) Skillman, a life-long resident of New Jersey, married Elizabeth Stryker, and two of their sons, Abraham and Thomas T., were Kentucky pioneers.

Thomas T. (6) Skillman was reared in New Jersey, where he served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade. In 1808 he came to Lexington, and with the assistance of some of the leading clergymen of that time established the "Evangelical Record and Western Review," a monthly magazine, and later founded, and published, the "Western Luminary," a religious weekly newspaper. He likewise established an extensive publishing house, from which numerous standard religious works were issued. In 1823 several thousand copies of the Bible, bearing the imprint of Thomas T. Skillman, publisher, were issued from his establishment, he having printed them from the stereotype plates sent out from New York by the American Bible Society. He was an influential citizen and an elder in the Presbyterian church. He died from cholera in June, 1833, at a comparatively early age. He married Elizabeth Farrar, whose father, Ebenezer Farrar, a native of New Hampshire, settled in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1798. She was a woman of culture, an earnest religious worker, and was the founder of the Lexington Female Bible Society, and for many years served as president of the Lexington Female Benevolent Society. She survived her husband many years, passing away in 1872.

Henry Martyn (7) Skillman was born in Lexington, Kentucky, September 4, 1824, and received his collegiate education at Transylvania University, and in 1844 began the study of medicine under the study of such eminent physicians and surgeons as Drs. B. W. Dudley, J. M. Bush, and E. L. Dudley. In 1847 he was graduated from the Medical Department of that institution, and the following year was

made demonstrator of anatomy by his alma mater. Being subsequently transferred to the chair of Physiology and Pathology, Dr. Skillman was connected with the Transylvania University as a professor until the Civil war, when the building was burned, and the school suspended. For two years of the Civil war he was a contracting surgeon in the Union Army, and from its close until his death, in 1902, he was actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in Lexington. He was very prominent in medical circles, in 1869 serving as president of the Kentucky State Medical Association, and in 1876 going as a delegate to the International Medical Congress, which met in Philadelphia. Dr. Henry Martyn Skillman married Margaret Scott, who was born in Lexington, a daughter of Matthew T. and Winy (Webb) Scott, and they reared four children, namely: Matthew T., Ethelbert D., Thomas T., and Henry M.

Henry M. (8) Skillman was educated in Lexington, under private tutorship, and in 1888, upon the organization of the Lexington Bank and Trust Company, he was made keeper of the Safety Vaults, and has retained this responsible position until the present time, his efficient services, fidelity and trustworthiness being recognized by all concerned.

Mr. Skillman married, in 1890, Laura Winston, who was born in Lexington, a daughter of Avery S. and Amanda (Frazer) Winston. Two sons have been born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Skillman, namely: Henry Martyn and Avery Winston. Religiously Mr. Skillman belongs to the Presbyterian church, while Mrs. Skillman is a member of the Episcopal church.

J. WILSON BERRY.—A descendant on both sides of the house of some of the earlier pioneers of Fayette county, J. Wilson Berry, of Lexington, is a worthy representative of the leading agriculturists of Fayette county, where, practically, his entire life has been spent. Among his ancestors on the paternal side was James McLeary, his great-great-grandfather, one of the first permanent settlers of Kentucky.

In colonial days James McLeary came with Daniel Boone, the famous backwoodsman and trapper, to Kentucky, which was then a part of Fincastle county, Virginia, becoming one of the original settlers of the western part of the colony of Virginia. He was possessed of considerable means, and secured land in what is now Fayette county, Kentucky. He was a man of strong mental caliber, and of a vigorous physique, and lived to the remarkable age of one hundred years. Prior to his death he freed his slaves, at the same time providing each one with the means for obtaining a livelihood, and entailed his estate to his grandchild-

dren. He had but one child, a daughter, Rebecca McLeary, who married Major William Berry, Mr. Berry's great-grandfather.

Major William Berry, a native of Virginia, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and at its close came to Kentucky, locating in one of the Ohio River counties, where he lived a few years. Going then to Missouri, he spent his last days in that state, his home being in the vicinity of St. Louis. His first wife, the daughter of James McLeary, died at a comparatively early age. He married a second time, and all of the children by that union remained in the West, the children by his first wife coming back to old Kentucky to claim their share of their maternal grandfather's estate.

George Berry, one of the children of the Major's first wife, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, January 20, 1780. On attaining his majority, he located on the Nicholasville pike, five miles from Lexington, on land willed him by his Grandfather McLeary, and began the improvement of a farm. He first erected a substantial log house, which is still in a good state of preservation, and is used as a granary and stock barn. He was there a resident until his death at the good old age of eighty-three years. He married Nancy Pettit, who was born January 10, 1784, being a daughter of Nathaniel and Rebecca Pettit, pioneer settlers of Fayette county. She lived to the age of four score years, and reared seven children, as follows: Rebecca, who married Asa McConathy, a Fayette county farmer; Newton, Nathaniel, William, John P., father of J. Wilson; James M.; and Lizzie, who married John A. Price, one of the leading business men of Lexington.

John P. Berry was reared to habits of industry and thrift, and began his career as an independent farmer on rented land. Upon the death of his father, he succeeded to the ownership of the ancestral homestead, and there spent the remainder of his long and useful life of eighty-one years. A skilful and progressive farmer, he was very successful in his operations, and acquired a large estate. He married Catherine Wilson, a native of Fayette county. Her father, John Wilson, was a teacher in his earlier life, but later engaged in agricultural pursuits in Fayette county, of which he was a resident until his death at the age of at about fifty-five years. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Clanahan, lived to the age of eighty-six years. John P. Berry and his wife reared two sons, namely: George, who died in 1876; and J. Wilson.

J. Wilson Berry acquired his first knowledge of books in the common schools of Fay-

ette county, and subsequently attended Georgetown University. He remained on the home farm, caring tenderly for his parents in their closing years, and at their deaths succeeding to the ownership of the old home, which was originally owned by his great-great-grandfather, James McLeary. It was entered about 1790, and has since remained in the possession of his descendants. Here Mr. Berry carries on general farming and stock raising on a somewhat extensive scale, spending a portion of each year on his farm, the remainder of the time, with the exception of the few weeks which he spends each winter in the South, at his city residence in Lexington.

Mr. Berry married, in 1880, Lizzie Newman, who was born on the line of Fayette and Jessamine counties, a daughter of Robert Newman. Her grandfather, David Newman, a native of Virginia, and a pioneer of Fayette county, married a Miss Gray, and both died ere reaching the prime of life. He was an officer in the Revolutionary war. Robert Newman and his wife, Eliza Caldwell Newman, were both life-long residents of Fayette county and both died in early life, leaving their daughter Lizzie to the care of her aunt, Mrs. J. M. Williams. Catherine Wilson Berry, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Berry, married Albert Woodsen Bryan, and has one daughter, Mary Elizabeth Bryan. Mrs. Berry and her daughter are both members of the Baptist church, while Mr. Berry belongs to the Broadway Christian church.

JOSEPH S. WOOLFOLK.—Standing prominent among the venerable and honored citizens of Lexington is Joseph S. Woolfolk, who has been identified with the highest interests of the city for nearly half a century, during which time he has contributed his full quota towards its upbuilding and advancement. A son of Joseph Harris Woolfolk, he was born May 13, 1828, in Woodford county, Kentucky, of Welsh ancestry.

His paternal grandfather, Sewell Woolfolk, was born in Virginia, in Caroline county, it is thought, being a direct descendant of one of three brothers who came from Wales, their native land, to America in colonial days, locating in Virginia. In 1787, accompanied by his family, Sewell Woolfolk traveled westward across the mountain ridge to Kentucky, then a part of Virginia, making the then long and wearisome journey with teams. One of the first settlers of Woodford county, he secured title to a tract of land situated six miles south of the present site of Versailles, and with the help of slave labor there cleared and improved a homestead, on which he resided until his

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death, in 1833, at the good old age of eighty-five years. He married Mary Harris, a native, too, of Virginia. She survived him about two years, passing away at an advanced age. To them nine children were born and reared, as follows: John, Joseph Harris, Thomas, Sewell D., Martha, Sally, Nancy, and Richard and William, who died in early manhood. Martha married a Mr. Givens of Lincoln county, Kentucky; Sally married a Mr. Gannett, of Shelby county, Kentucky; and Nancy became the wife of a Mr. Cox, and removed to Missouri.

Joseph Harris Woolfolk was born, in 1787, on the parental homestead, in Woodford county, Kentucky. Succeeding, by inheritance and purchase, to the old home farm, he embarked in farming and stock-raising on a somewhat extensive scale, and in his operations met with well deserved success. Subsequently buying an adjoining estate, he assumed its possession, and there spent his last days, dying in 1860. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha Mitchum, was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, in 1797. Her father, Dudley Mitchum, who was born in Virginia, of early English ancestry, migrated to Kentucky about 1785, locating in Woodford county with the pioneers. He bought land lying three and one-half miles south of Versailles, and was there prosperously employed as a farmer and stock raiser until his death, at the venerable age of eighty-six years. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Allen, was born and reared in Virginia, of English lineage. She survived him for some time, dying when about eighty-six years old. Mrs. Martha (Mitchum) Woolfolk died in 1888, aged ninety-two years, having survived her husband upwards of thirty years. She reared nine children, as follows: John H., Dudley M., Susan A., Mary E., Martha, Sallie, Joseph S., Margaret M., and Eliza B.

John H. Woolfolk, the oldest child, married Sally Marshall, a daughter of Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and reared five children. He settled in Mississippi, and, meeting with success as a cotton raiser, spent the remainder of his life on his plantation, dying at the age of eighty-six years. Dudley M. Woolfolk, the second-born, who settled as a cotton planter in Mississippi, died in 1861. He married Miss Sallie B. Woolfolk, who lost her life four years later, in 1865, on the ill-fated steamer "Sultana." Susan Woolfolk married David Barrow, of West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, and died there at the age of seventy-eight years. Mary Woolfolk, who became the wife of Albert Harris, of Virginia, died in 1852. Martha

Woolfolk married C. A. Harris, of Virginia, and her descendants own the farm in Woodford county that was originally improved by her grandfather, Sewell Woolfolk. Sallie Woolfolk married Coles Mead, of Mississippi, son of Governor Mead, and their daughter became the wife of Daniel Saffarrens, of Memphis, Tennessee. Margaret Woolfolk, died unmarried, at the age of seventy-eight years. Eliza B. Woolfolk, the youngest child of the parental household, lived but sixteen years.

The only survivor of the family of nine children reared by his parents, Joseph S. Woolfolk received excellent educational advantages when young, attending the public schools, Bacon College, and the Georgetown Military Institute. Returning home, he assumed charge of his father's business, and when his father passed to the world beyond he succeeded to the ownership of the old homestead. He was there successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, including general farming, and the raising of cattle and horses, for a number of years. Coming to Lexington in 1866, Mr. Woolfolk was engaged in the grain and coal business until 1876. He then became interested in the mining of coal, and in iron manufacturing, in Carter county, Kentucky, and was associated with the development and advancement of these enterprises until 1892. Disposing then of his mining properties, he has since been extensively and prosperously engaged in the real estate business in Lexington, which was his home all the while. While in the coal and iron business, Mr. Woolfolk still operated his farm successfully.

Mr. Woolfolk married, in September, 1858, Lucy D. Craig, who was born in Lexington, Kentucky, a daughter of Elijah and Almira (Grosvenor) Craig, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Philadelphia. Mrs. Woolfolk died in 1875, leaving five children, namely: Almira, Mary B., John Grosvenor, Lucy D., and Joseph Craig. The two sons, John G. and Joseph C., are wide-awake, progressive men, and are associated in business with their father. Lucy D., the youngest daughter, is the wife of Samuel R. Cruse, of Huntsville, Alabama, and is the mother of five children, Ridgeley, Mary E., Percy Grosvenor, Lucy, and Woolfolk. Religiously Mr. Woolfolk is a sincere member of the Christian church, while Mrs. Woolfolk was a devout Episcopalian. Mr. Woolfolk's political views coincide with those of the Democratic party.

JOHN GUND.—The old Blue Grass state of the Union, with its growing industrial activities and splendid development, has attracted within its confines men of marked

ability and high character in the various fields of endeavor and in this way progress has been conserved and social stability fostered. He whose name initiates this review has gained recognition as one of the substantial business men of Lexington, where he has resided since 1903 and where he owns and operates the Lexington Brewery. By his labors, his earnest co-operation in all matters projected for the general welfare and his sterling integrity and worth he has succeeded in winning a high place for himself in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

John Gund was born at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, the date of his nativity being the 13th of April, 1862, and he is a son of John Gund, Sr., a native of Germany. George M. Gund, grandfather of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was born and reared in Germany, was a descendant of one of the prominent noble families of that empire, and he continued to reside there for a few years after his marriage to Sofia Edes. Soon after the Revolution in Germany, however, in 1847, in company with Carl Schurz and other patriots, he emigrated to the United States, bringing with him his family and locating in Freeport, Illinois, where he continued to reside until his death. He and his wife became the parents of six sons and two daughters, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth, Abraham, John, Henry, Louis, Martin, Margaret, Elizabeth and Frederick. Elizabeth married L. Keller, of Le Mars, Iowa. Margaret married M. Hetlinger. Born in Pruehl, Germany, on the 3rd of October, 1830, John Gund, Sr., was there reared and educated. On leaving school he served an apprenticeship at the brewer's trade and when, on May 16, 1848, he landed in New York city he proceeded to Illinois, following the work of his trade at Freeport and Galena in that state and at Dubuque, Iowa. Removing from the latter place to Wisconsin in 1854, he located at LaCrosse and there established a brewery which he managed successfully for more than half a century, continuing its operation until his death, on the 7th of May, 1910, at which time he had attained to the venerable age of eighty years. He married Miss Louise Hottman, who was born in Hepsbach, Germany, November 24, 1830, and was a daughter of Eberhart Hottman. Mrs. Gund was summoned to eternal rest on the 18th of May, 1880, being survived by five children, George, Henry, John, Louisa and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. John Gund were prominent and influential citizens at LaCrosse during their residence in that city and there com-

manded the high regard and esteem of all with whom they came in contact.

A bright, ambitious student, John Gund, Jr., was given excellent educational advantages in his youth. After completing the curriculum of the public schools and of the high school at LaCrosse he attended the Brewers' Academy, in New York city, and then went abroad to finish his education in Berlin and Vienna. Returning to LaCrosse, Wisconsin, Mr. Gund was associated with his father in the work and management of the latter's extensive business until 1894, in which year he made an entire change of occupation. Going to Ashland, Wisconsin, he there turned his attention to the lumber industry, continuing to be identified with that line of enterprise for a period of three years, at the expiration of which, in 1897, he went to the city of Chicago, Illinois, where he erected what at that time was the leading pneumatic malting plant in this country. In 1899 he disposed of his malting plant to the American Malting Company and for a few years thereafter was not closely identified with any business, devoting his time to traveling in this country and abroad. On July 10, 1903, he purchased the Lexington Brewery, which was established by Chicago parties in 1897. The plant at the time of its establishment had a capacity of twenty thousand barrels per annum but Mr. Gund has since enlarged its output, in order to supply the demands for its products, its present capacity being seventy-five thousand barrels annually. It will thus be seen that under Mr. Gund's supervision the business of the above concern has practically been quadrupled. In connection with his business Mr. Gund is a valued and appreciative member of the Kentucky Brewers' Association, in which he is now serving a second term as president. In addition to his other interests he is a director in the First National Bank of Lexington and he is recognized as one of the leading citizens in this beautiful little metropolis. He is an able and experienced business man and is very popular among his associates, as well on account of his square and honorable dealings as by reason of his unquestioned probity.

On Jan. 8, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gund to Miss Carrie E. Bohn, who was born and reared at Winona, Minnesota, and who is a daughter of Conrad Bohn, a native of Germany. Mrs. Gund is a woman of rare charm and gracious personality and she is deeply beloved by all who have come within the sphere of her gentle influence.

In his political convictions Mr. Gund accords an uncompromising allegiance to the principles and policies promulgated by the Democratic party and while he has never manifested aught of desire for political preferment of any description he is ever on the qui vive to do all in his power to advance the best interests of the community in which he resides. His loyalty and public spirit are of the most insistent order and his exemplary life and high ideals command to him the unalloyed regard of all who know him. In their religious faith he and his wife attend the Presbyterian church, to whose charities and benevolences he is a most liberal contributor. Fraternally he is a member of Lexington Lodge, No. 89, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is genial in his association, affable in his address, generous in his judgment of his fellow men and courteous to all. As a citizen and enthusiast of his home city it is but just to say that communities will prosper and grow in proportion as they put a premium on men of his mould. As a man he is thoroughly conscientious and it may be said concerning him that the list of his friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

J. TEVIS WILKERSON.—An esteemed and capable business man, and a successful financier, J. Tevis Wilkerson is ably managing the affairs of the Union Bank and Trust Company, of Lexington, as its president having won the confidence and trust of the people, and placed the institution among the leading ones of its kind in Fayette county. A son of William E. Wilkerson, he was born, July 11, 1851, in Whitehall, Madison county, Kentucky.

His grandfather, William Britt Wilkerson, was born either in Virginia, or in Kentucky, of Virginian ancestry. He was a landholder in Madison county, Kentucky, where he operated a large farm with slave labor, living on his estate until his death, at a ripe old age. He married a Miss Harris, and their children were all born and brought up on the home farm.

Born in Madison county, Kentucky, William E. Wilkerson was reared to agricultural pursuits, and finding the occupation congenial to his tastes he bought land in the neighborhood of Boonesboro, where Daniel Boone erected a fort in 1775, and there improved a farm from its original wildness. Selling his property in 1864, he removed to Fayette county, settling near Clay's Ferry, where he bought a farm, which he managed until 1878. Being then elected jailer, and removed to Lexington. He was continued in that office by continuous reelection until his death, twenty years later, at

the advanced age of seventy-eight years, his length of service bearing evidence of his ability, integrity, and efficiency. He married Nancy Tevis, who was born in Madison county, Kentucky, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Harris) Tevis. She died when sixty-eight years of age, leaving eight children, as follows: J. Tevis, William B., Elizabeth, Christopher H., James, Mary, Lucy, and Dudley.

J. Tevis Wilkerson was educated in the rural schools of Madison county, and in the public schools of the city of Lexington. He subsequently began his active career in Richmond, Madison county, where he was engaged in the grocery business for two years. Embarking then in a new line of industry, Mr. Wilkerson was employed in buying and shipping stock in Madison and Fayette counties until 1901, when he was elected and served four years as sheriff of Fayette county. In 1906 he was one of the organizers of the Union Bank and Trust Company, one of the strongest financial corporations of Lexington, and has since served as president of this institution, his talent, tact, and trustworthiness rendering him an ideal man for the responsible position which he holds.

Mr. Wilkerson married, in 1872, Ellen Russell. She was born in Madison county, Kentucky, a daughter of Richard and Sally (White) Russell. Mr. Wilkerson is identified with various fraternal organizations, being a member of Lexington Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; of Lexington Lodge, No. 89, B. P. O. E.; and of Lexington Tent, No. 20, K. O. T. M.

HON. CHARLTON HUNT.—For many years a prominent figure in the legal circles of Lexington, Honorable Charlton Hunt occupied a foremost place in the ranks of his profession, which has been honored by some of the brightest minds and best men of the state of Kentucky. A man of broad culture and high mental attainments, he was eminently qualified, not only by education and training, but by his personal endowments and great force of character, for a leader in affairs. He had the distinction of serving as the first mayor of Lexington, and was influential in the establishment of beneficial enterprises, and in the advancement of the best interests of the new municipality. He was a life-long resident of this city, his birth occurring in Lexington December 20, 1801, and his death, which occurred December 27, 1836, at the early age of thirty-five years, was a cause of general regret throughout the county.

John Wesley Hunt, his father, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, of English ancestry.

Left motherless at the age of fifteen years, he started, a penniless boy, to seek his fortune. Following the march of civilization westward, he came to the wilds of Kentucky, and after working for a few years where ever opportunity presented he settled permanently in Lexington, Fayette county. Energetic and ambitious, he became identified during his life with many enterprises that proved profitable, at one time having been associated with John Jacob Astor in the purchase and sale of furs. He was for years one of the leading manufacturers of hemp goods, and was one of the most extensive landholders of the county. He was very active in the cause of religion, being, in 1811, one of the founders of the Kentucky Bible Society. In the same year he erected, at the corner of North Mill and Second streets, a commodious brick house, which was built in true colonial style, regardless of expense. This house has since belonged to the Hunt family, and is now owned by his granddaughter, Mrs. John Reid, who occupies it, it being still one of the most beautiful and attractive residences of the city.

John Wesley Hunt married Catherine Grosh, who was born in Frederick, Md., and was an own cousin of Francis Scott Key, immortalized as author of "The Star-spangled Banner." She bore him twelve children, namely Mary, who married John W. Hanna; Theodosia married a Mr. Strother; Charlton, the subject of this brief biographical sketch; John; Eleanor married Richard Curd; Henrietta married Calvin Morgan; Abraham D., for many years a banker in Louisville; Thomas H.; Francis Key; Catherine died at the age of twenty-one years; Anna married William Reynolds; and Robert. The death of the mother of these children was several years before that of her husband, who died in August, 1849.

A bright and brilliant student from his early boyhood, Charlton Hunt was given excellent educational advantages, and having completed the classical course at Transylvania University went to Frederick, Maryland, his mother's early home, and there studied law with Roger B. Tawney, later chief justice of the United States. Returning to Kentucky, Mr. Hunt began the practice of his profession in Paris, Kentucky, but a short time later opened an office in Lexington, where he continued in active practice until his death, while in manhood's prime. An obituary notice published at the time of his death bears testimony to his legal accomplishments and forensic ability, even from his first appearance

as a speaker, placing him among the more successful lawyers of his day. He was active in public affairs, and rendered such excellent service as the first mayor of Lexington that he was subsequently twice re-elected as head of the municipality. Many improvements were inaugurated in the city under his wise administration, one of the more important of which was the establishment of the first free school within its limits.

Mr. Hunt married in 1824 Rebecca Tilton Warfield, who was born in Lexington, Kentucky, January 2, 1806, a daughter of Dr. Elisha Warfield. From a history of the Warfield family, compiled by Prof. Joshua Dorsey Warfield, we learn that she was a lineal descendant in the sixth generation from Richard Warfield (1), who settled in Maryland in 1662. John Warfield (2), a native of Maryland, married Ruth, daughter of John Gathier, and settled in the parish of South River. Their son, Benjamin Warfield (3), was twice married. The maiden name of his first wife, through whom the line of descent was continued, was Rebecca Ridgely. She was a daughter of Nicholas Ridgely, and granddaughter of Col. Henry Ridgely, a member of Lord Baltimore's Council. Nicholas Ridgely married Sarah Worthington, a daughter of Captain John and Sarah (Howard) Worthington, and granddaughter of Matthew and Sarah (Dorsey) Howard. Elisha Warfield, (4) was born at Dover, Maryland. He also was twice married, the line of descent being continued through his second wife, whose maiden name was Ruth Burgess. She was a daughter of Captain Joseph Burgess, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a granddaughter of Michael Dorsey, who was a son of John Dorsey, and grandson of Edward and Sarah (Wyatt) Dorsey.

Dr. Elisha Warfield (5) was a highly educated man, and for many years was a member of the faculty of Transylvania University, as professor of surgery and obstetrics gaining distinction. He married Mary Barr, a daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Tilton) Barr, and to them the following named children were born: Rebecca Tilton, Thomas Barr, William Pollock, Elisha J., Ann Eliza, Mary Jane, Caroline, Julia Genevieve, Laura Ruth, Robert Barr, and Charlton Hunt. Rebecca Tilton Warfield (6), the oldest child of the parental household, married as above stated, Honorable Charlton Hunt, and into the home thus established seven children were born, namely: Elisha Warfield; John Wesley; Mary Thomas; Katherine Grosh, wife of John Reid,

of whom a brief sketch may be found elsewhere in this volume; Ann and Elizabeth, twins; and Rebecca Charlton.

JOHN REID.—A native of Kentucky, his birth having occurred in Mason county, December 20, 1822, John Reid was of honored ancestry, some of the best blood of old Virginia coursing through his veins, supplying the stimulus that ever led him onward and upward to honorable achievements. Distinguished for his manliness, integrity, pronounced ability, and strong personality, he was held in high esteem in whatever community he resided, and was numbered among the citizens of value and worth.

His father, Hon. Walker Reid, was born in 1785, in Virginia, and was there brought up and educated. Crossing the mountains while yet a young man, he came to Kentucky in the very early part of the nineteenth century, and began the practice of law in Mason county. A man of versatile talent and vigorous mentality, he soon became prominent in public affairs, and in 1810, 1811, 1813, and again in 1817, was elected as a Representative to the State Legislature. He met with eminent success in his professional career, and in 1832 was appointed circuit judge, an office which he held by appointment until 1850, when the new constitution went into effect, making that an elective office. He was then prevailed upon by his many friends to become a candidate for the position which he had so long and ably filled, and was elected by a very large majority, his popularity among the people being shown at the polls. On June 21, 1852, while holding court at Alexandria, Campbell county, he died suddenly of cholera, his death depriving the Kentucky bar of one of its most brilliant members, and the state of one of its most distinguished and loyal citizens. Throughout his career as judge, no voice of reproach was ever heard; no shadow of suspicion ever darkened his pathway; and his rulings were uniformly fair and impartial. While independent in his views, and bold and fearless in the expression of his opinions, Judge Reid was not aggressive or unreasonable, his simple dignity of manner being marked by genial courtesy and kindness. His reminiscences of the occupancy of the bench are all of a pleasant character as his treatment of lawyers and litigants was pleasant and impartial, winning for him an enviable reputation as a just judge.

Judge Reid married Anna Tebbs, of Mason county, Kentucky, and they became the parents of four sons and three daughters as follows: Charlotte, who married Adam Batty; Elizabeth married a Mr. Taylor; Walker, Jo-

seph Botts, William Tebbs, John, and Mary, who married John James Key. Walker Reid went to Texas when young, and as captain of a company of soldiers fought for the independence of that republic. He subsequently died of Texas fever while yet in the prime of early manhood. Joseph Botts Reid was educated as a physician, and died ere reaching the prime of life. William Tebbs Reid, who also died in early manhood, was a lawyer by profession.

John Reid acquired his elementary education in the private schools of Mason county, after which he was graduated from the Law Department of the Transylvania University. Returning to the parental roof-tree, he succeeded to the ownership of his father's farm, which he managed successfully a few years. Three years after his father's death, he disposed of the homestead property, and moved to Missouri. Purchasing a large plantation situated one and one-half miles from Wellington, eight miles from Lexington, Lafayette county, he operated his many acres with slave labor until the breaking out of the Civil war. Selling his plantation in 1869, Mr. Reid removed to the city of Lexington, Mo., and was there actively and prosperously engaged in the banking business until his death, which occurred July 12, 1890. A man of strict integrity, upright in his dealings, he was justly esteemed as a man and a citizen, his more prominent characteristics having been industry, enterprise, sound common sense, and that kind of moral courage that is designated as decision of character.

Mr. Reid married, in Lexington, Kentucky, Katherine Grosh Hunt, a daughter of Hon. Charlton and Rebecca Tilton (Warfield) Hunt, in whose sketch, which appears elsewhere in this work, further parental and ancestral history may be found. Returning to her native city in 1893, Mrs. Reid purchased the spacious mansion built by her paternal grandfather, John Wesley Hunt, and has since lived here surrounded by loving relatives and friends. Mr. Reid was reared in the Campbellite church, while Mrs. Reid has remained true to the Episcopalian faith in which she was brought up, and is a consistent member of the Episcopal church.

DAVID F. FRAZEE.—Endowed by nature with a fine moral and mental constitution, David F. Frazee, late of Lexington, Kentucky, built for himself a true and noble character, and during his comparatively brief earthly career made his influence felt in business, educational and social circles, gaining the esteem and respect of his fellow-men. He was born, November 8, 1845, on a farm, in Mason

county, Kentucky, where his paternal grandparents were pioneer settlers, and where his father, Samuel Frazee, was born and reared. From Collins's History of Kentucky we learn that one Samuel Frazee supposed to be the grandfather of David F. Frazee was with Captain William Harrod's Company at the station near the Falls, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1780, and that he located, in 1790, in Mason county, one and one-half miles northeast of Germantown.

An agriculturist by occupation, Samuel Frazee carried on a substantial business as a farmer and tobacco raiser, spending his entire life in Mason county. He married Judith Harget, of Mason county, and they reared four children, as follows: Bettie Rogers, Judith Osborne, Samuel, and David F.

Completing the course of instruction in the public schools of his native district, David F. Frazee continued his studies at Harrodsburg, and was afterwards graduated from Transylvania University. Returning then to his early home, he was associated for a number of years with his father in farming and tobacco dealing, building up an eminently successful business. Moving with his family to Lexington in 1889, Mr. Frazee at once became a dominant factor in business affairs, purchasing three farms in this vicinity, and buying unimproved city property. Active and progressive, he was instrumental in developing Walton Avenue and Fayette Park, and was in other ways identified with the improvement of the city. He took an intelligent interest in educational matters, serving many years as president of the Lexington Board of Education, and was also a member of the Board of Control of the State University. He commanded the confidence of his fellow men, and at the time of his death was connected with one of the leading financial institutions of Fayette county, having for many years been president of the Phoenix Bank.

David F. Frazee wooed and won for his wife, one of his early schoolmates, Miss Tucie Robertson. She was born in Mason county, Kentucky, a daughter of Dr. W. H. Robertson, who was a native of the same county, as was his father, John Robertson. John Robertson, the son of a pioneer, was a life-long resident of Mason county, where he owned a good farm. He married Elizabeth Walton, who was born, lived, and died in the same county.

W. H. Robertson, Mrs. Frazee's father, was given excellent school advantages when young, and early turned his attention to the study of medicine. Receiving the degree of M. D., he began the practice of his profession immediately, and was in active practice in Mason

and adjoining counties until his death, at the age of fifty-five years. Dr. Robertson married Eliza Runyan, who was born in Mason county, Kentucky, a daughter of Daniel and Ruth (Robinson) Runyan, pioneer settlers of that part of the state. She survived the doctor, passing away at a good old age, leaving nine children.

Mr. Frazee was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and both he and Mrs. Frazee united with the Christian church when young, and were faithful members of that organization, to which Mrs. Frazee still belongs.

HARRISON P. THOMSON.—The strength of Clark county is largely founded upon its agricultural interests, and one of the most prominent representatives of the great basic industry is Harrison P. Thomson, who owns and operates a splendid tract of seven hundred acres. He has ever been alert and enterprising, advancing to the extent of his ability everything likely to prove of benefit to the whole community, and he was at one time the largest tobacco dealer in this state. He introduced the culture of Burley tobacco in 1880 in the county.

Mr. Thomson was born in the very home in which he now lives, May 8, 1845, the son of Harrison and Joicy (Quisenberry) Thomson. Both of his parents were Clark county natives. The father was born September 8, 1811, and died at the age of sixty-two years and the mother's birthdate was December 15, 1810, she being called to the life eternal at the age of eighty-seven years. The latter was a daughter of Joel Quisenberry, who came from Virginia and located in Boonesburgh with Daniel Boone. The subject's grandfather, Matthew Thomson, was a native of the Old Dominion and a son of Moses Thomson, who emigrated to Virginia from Scotland early in 1700. His father, Moses the elder, died when he was a small boy.

When Matthew Thomson was a lad he was apprenticed to learn a trade which was not to his liking and he ran away and came to Kentucky. He wandered around for a time, engaging in stock and land trading and at one time he owned the land on which the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, is situated. Unfortunately for his heirs, at least, he traded it off for twelve head of cattle. He played a potent part in the development of Clark and adjoining counties, surveying them and assisting in the founding of many pioneer institutions. One hundred and twenty acres of the land owned by Harrison Thomson were a part of Matthew's estate and to this day is known as the "Thomson settlement." Harrison continually increased his holdings and when he

died was the possessor of twelve hundred acres.

Matthew Thomson was one of Clark county's early sheriffs and took great interest in political issues. He took as his wife a Miss Haney, whose father was well-known in the community. Matthew Thomson was a strong and virile character, noted for his common sense, his fairness and above all, his unflinching integrity, being of that type of public man which is far too infrequently represented at the present day. Harrison Thomson, his son, was also one of the political leaders. He was acquainted with many of the prominent men of the day, and they valued his opinion highly. He was the great friend and warm admirer of Henry Clay. The great orator was frequently a guest at his house and he often acted in the capacity of Mr. Thomson's attorney and legal advisor. Garrett Davis, United States senator from Kentucky, was also a particular friend of Harrison Thomson and the latter helped to send that gentleman to the senate, Harrison being at that time a member of the state legislature. Matthew had the distinction to build the first brick house within the borders of the county, this substantial structure is still standing in good order.

Harrison Thomson, father of the subject, was reared upon his father's farm and within the circle of his elevating influence. He inherited a great many of his father's traits and stepped into his place when the father went on to the Undiscovered Country. He was a slave owner and at one time owned eighty thousand dollars worth of slaves. He was great enough to believe in gradual emancipation, even though it might be to his personal disadvantage and when the great question pressed for solution and the Nation went down into the dread Valley of Decision, he stood for the Union cause, and being at that time in the state legislature, cast a decisive vote to keep Kentucky in the Union. He presented General George B. McClelland with a beautiful horse upon which he led his troops in the seven day battle around Richmond. Harrison Thomson served four years in the state senate, for the Twenty-eighth Senatorial district of Kentucky, his services extending from 1865 to 1869. He was for many years one of the managers of the Kentucky State Fair, which in those days was known far and wide, the wonderful display of live stock being superior in every way to anything of the kind in the United States. He raised and dealt extensively in stock and was very successful in raising fine animals for show rings. At his death, in fact, he had accumulated over one hundred

valuable premiums. He bought and drove hogs to South Carolina and cattle to New York City before the day of the railroads.

The early years of Harrison P. Thomson, the immediate subject of this review, were spent upon the farm he now owns and operates and after attending the common schools he matriculated in Bethany College of West Virginia. In 1866, when he became of age, he went into business with his father and was active in running the farm. In 1887 he made a change of residence by removing to Winchester where he remained for five years, or until 1892, when the charms of the old homestead, with its fair acres and stately abode, drew him back and he resumed the agricultural endeavors which have resulted so successfully, he being one who believes in keeping in touch with the latest scientific discoveries in his particular field. He has left his mark on Winchester, for he platted a tract of land into lots, opened it up, and sold it. This desirable adjunct to the city is known as "the Thomson Addition."

Standing for all that is progressive, he was instrumental in organizing the Electric Light & Street Railway Company and the water works system of Winchester, and it was but natural that the departure of one who had worked so effectually for the public should have been a matter of general regret. While in the city he was a valued member of the council.

In the days when Mr. Thomson dealt in tobacco and devoted a great part of his time and attention to the product, he handled on an average of two and one half million pounds of "the weed" per year. He has always been an ardent advocate of the men and measures promulgated by the Democratic party and was for ten years the indefatigable chairman of the Democratic county committee, while for ten years he was a member of the Democratic Central Committee of the state of Kentucky.

Mr. Thomson's ideal married life was inaugurated January 9, 1877, when Miss Fannie Speck became his bride. Mrs. Thomson is a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Judge Charles Speck, who for years was a St. Louis presiding judge. They have two daughters, Anna S. and Laura E., both of whom are at home. They are typical Kentucky citizens, scions of fine Southern families, whose ancestors were of the stanchest of the pioneers; their hospitality is gracious and their standing of the highest.

Like his father Mr. Thomson has always been interested in live stock. He was for a long time an extensive Short Horn breeder and

upon one occasion at a public sale, sold forty heads of Short Horns for \$40,000, an average of \$1,000 apiece.

JOHN H. WIEHL.—Among the energetic, prosperous and progressive citizens of Lexington is John H. Wiehl, who, as a furniture dealer and undertaker is carrying on a substantial business. A son of the late Hyacinthe Wiehl, he was born, July 3, 1830, at Zelenople, Butler county, Pennsylvania.

His great-grandfather Wiehl was a native of France. As a young man he served in the French Army, and for gallant service rendered was awarded, in 1711, a silver medal by the emperor. Subsequently going to Germany, he there married a young German girl, and continued a resident of the Fatherland the remainder of his life.

Hyacinthe Wiehl was born in Baden-Baden, Germany, and was there educated. Completing his school life, he served an apprenticeship at the cabinet maker's trade, after which, as is the custom in Germany, worked at his trade in different places, including Vienna. At the time he went to Vienna Napoleon was enroute for that city with his army, and the emperor of Austria offered all journeymen workers an opportunity to engage in business if they would enlist and assist in driving the invading army from the country. Enlisting, therefore, as a soldier, Hyacinthe Wiehl, a short time later, was captured by the French. Setting his wits to work, he soon made his escape, hazarding his life in the attempt, as he, unable to swim, was forced to cross the river by clinging to a log which he rolled into the water. Making his way in safety, however, to the opposite bank, he returned to his early home, where he soon persuaded a brother to start with him for America. At Havre the brother repented, and turned back. Hyacinthe took passage on a small sailing vessel, and after battling with the wild waves three weary months landed in Philadelphia, arriving in that city in 1817. He made his way via canal and stage to Pittsburg, then a village, from there pushing onward to Zelenople, Butler county. At once engaging in the manufacture and sale of furniture, he was there a resident until his death, at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

The maiden name of the wife of Hyacinthe Wiehl was Hannah Firestone. She was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, and died at her home in Pennsylvania, aged eighty-eight years. Her father, Matthias Firestone, was born in Maryland, of German ancestry. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, afterwards moving to Ohio, and becoming a pioneer settler of Columbiana county, where he spent his remaining days. Nine children were born to

Mr. and Mrs. Hyacinthe Wiehl, namely: Mary Louise, Daniel, William, Sarah, Joseph, John H., Sidney, Henry, and Fred.

At the age of seventeen years, having acquired a practical education in the public schools of his native village, John H. Wiehl went to Pittsburg, where he served an apprenticeship at the cabinet maker's trade. Coming to Lexington, Kentucky, in 1851, he worked here as a journeyman three years, after which he was in business in Danville, Boyle county, eight years. Returning then to Lexington, Mr. Wiehl has since been actively engaged in business as a furniture dealer and undertaker, having by his honest, upright dealings, won an extensive patronage, and gained in a marked measure the esteem and respect of his fellowmen.

Mr. Wiehl married, in 1854, Jane H. Ryerson, who was born in Paterson, N. J., a daughter of John and Hannah (Van Geison) Ryerson. Mr. and Mrs. Wiehl are the parents of two children, namely: Fred, associated in business with his father, married Catherine —; and Luella, wife of Thomas H. Cook. Mr. and Mrs. Wiehl are sincere, earnest Christians, and faithful members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Wiehl has been a Democrat all his life though he never aspired to political office.

WICKLIFFE PRESTON.—A man of culture, accomplishments and high mental attainments, Wickliffe Preston was for many years identified with one of the foremost industries of Fayette county, having been extensively engaged in the breeding and raising of thoroughbred horses on his magnificent stock farm, "Ellerslie," in Lexington. He is now living in Lexington, the city of his birth, but is retired from active business, his private affairs requiring his entire attention. He comes of distinguished stock, his father having been General William Preston, who was a son of Major General William Preston, one of the most prominent men of his day.

Major William Preston was born in Boteourt county, Virginia, where his emigrant ancestor, John Preston, settled on coming from Ireland to America, in early colonial times. The descendants of this ancestor are very numerous, and are to be found in every state of the Union. While yet a young man his son Major William Preston served in the Revolutionary war, and was afterwards a member of Congress. Receiving a grant of land in Jefferson county, Kentucky, he soon after assumed its possession, and until his death was there engaged in agricultural pursuits, operating his large plantation with slave labor. He married Caroline Hancock, who was born in

Botetourt county, Virginia, a daughter of George Hancock, and died in Jefferson county, Kentucky.

Born and reared in Jefferson county, General William Preston was educated at St. Joseph's College, in Georgetown, and at Yale College, where he completed the literary course, after which he was graduated from the Law Department of Harvard College. He began the practice of law in Louisville, where his ability and talent soon attracted the attention of the public. Being commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry in 1846, he proceeded to Mexico, where he fought valiantly under General Scott. Returning to Louisville at the close of the Mexican war, he was elected, in 1849, one of the three delegates to the Constitutional Convention, in which he took an active part, more especially in the debates against the anti-Catholic and American views of the other members of that body.

In 1850 the General represented his county in the State Legislature; in 1851 and 1852 he was State Senator; and in 1852 was elector for the state at large. In 1853 he was elected to Congress to fill a vacancy, and served so acceptably that he was twice re-elected to the same high position. In 1858 General Preston was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Spain by President Buchanan, and served in that capacity until 1861, when he was recalled at his own request. He entered an energetic protest against Spain for seizing, in violation of the Monroe Doctrine, the Bay of Samana with a view of re-establishing her monarchy over San Domingo. For this, and for his fidelity to his duties, he received the thanks of William H. Seward, secretary of state.

Returning to the United States in August, 1861, General Preston at once joined forces with the Confederacy, and, in company with Gen. John C. Breckinridge, left Lexington on horseback to join the Confederate Army. He was assigned to the staff of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who subsequently fell in battle, and expired in his arms. He was then transferred to the staff of General Beauregard, and commissioned brigadier general. He took an active part in the Battle of Corinth, and aided in the defense of Vicksburg. At Murfreesboro, General Preston had command of General Breckinridge's division on the right, and at the charge across Stone river had the misfortune of losing one-fourth of his men. The General commanded a division at Chickamauga, leading the charge that gained the whole of Missionary Ridge, from which he drove the opposing forces. In speaking of that battle, the correspondent of the *London*

Times said that Preston's bearing in that charge would rank in history with that of Desaix de Veygoux at Marengo, or with any other noted deeds-of-arms ever witnessed on earth. While Captain Chesney, professor of Military History at Staff College, near London, said that the charge of Preston's division was as gallant as any ever seen in war, carrying the line held by Steadman, and forcing back the right, held by Thomas. Major Generals Buckner and Longstreet both recommended the gallant Preston's promotion to the rank of major general.

In the winter of 1863 and 1864, President Jefferson Davis appointed General Preston minister plenipotentiary to Mexico, the only minister of that grade ever commissioned by the Confederate Government. In the execution of his ministerial duties, he proceeded to Europe, but found the condition of Mexico such that nothing could be accomplished, and he requested recall. Returning to Kentucky via Mexico, the General joined E. Kirby Smith in Texas, and by him was commissioned major general. At the close of the war, General Preston located in Lexington, Fayette county, having seventeen hundred acres of land in that vicinity, the greater part of which was operated by tenants. He subsequently devoted his energies to the care of his private interests, continuing his residence in Lexington until his death in September, 1887.

General William Preston married, in 1840, Margaret Preston Wickliffe, who was born in Lexington, Kentucky, a daughter of Robert Wickliffe. Her grandparents, Charles and Lydia (Hardin) Wickliffe, born in Virginia, of English ancestry, were enroute from Prince William county, Virginia, to Kentucky, when, at Redstone Fort, in Pennsylvania, on January 16, 1775, their son Robert was born. Continuing their journey to Kentucky, they lived for a short time in Nelson county, from there moving to Washington county, where they took possession of the log cabin in which their son, Charles A., later a governor of Kentucky, was born and reared.

Robert Wickliffe read law with George Nichols, and having been admitted to the bar settled in Lexington, where he gained eminence in his profession. He was equally skillful as a farmer, and was a resident of the city until his death, in 1859, in the meantime accumulating a fortune. He was influential in public affairs, belonging to what was known as the Old Court party, and served his county as a Representative to the State Legislature in 1819, 1823, and in 1825, while from 1825 until 1833 he was State Senator. Of lofty stature, and courteous manners, he was a true

type of the old-time Southern gentleman. He lived to the age of eighty-five years, passing away September 1, 1859.

Robert Wickliffe was twice married. He married first Margaret Preston Howard, who was the mother of all his children, including Margaret, who became the wife of General Preston. John Howard, the father of Mr. Wickliffe's first wife, was born in Virginia, and followed the tide of emigration to Kentucky in 1775. He lived for a time in Boonesboro, and then settled in Fayette county. A soldier in the Revolutionary war, he was wounded five times at the Battle at Guilford, three of the wounds being pronounced by the attending surgeon fatal. He recovered, however, and lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and three years, his last days being spent in Lexington. Robert Wickliffe married second Mrs. Mary O. Russell. Of the union of General William and Margaret (Wickliffe) Preston, children were born as follows: Mary Owen, who married Col. John Mason Brown, died March, 1898; Caroline Hannah, married Robert A. Thornton, a resident of Lexington; Margaret is the wife of George M. Davie; Robert Wickliffe; Susan C., widow of Gen. William F. Draper, of Hopedale, Massachusetts; Jessie Fremont, wife of George A. Draper, of Hopedale, Massachusetts; and Wickliffe.

Wickliffe Preston early developed the scholarly tastes that marked his more immediate ancestors, and after an attendance at the Washington and Lee College, and at the Virginia State University, studied law at Harvard University. He inherited a love for horses and engaged in the raising of fine thoroughbred stock, at his large farm, Ellerslie. His estate, one of the largest in Lexington, is now owned by the city, several hundred acres being used as a reservoir, while a part of it is included in Mentello Park. Mr. Preston and his family occupy one of the old-time mansions of Lexington, on Market street, facing Gratz Park, where he now lives retired.

Mr. Preston married, in 1883, Sarah Brant McDowell. She was born in Abingdon, Virginia, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Lovejoy (Brant) McDowell, and they are the parents of two children, Margaret and William.

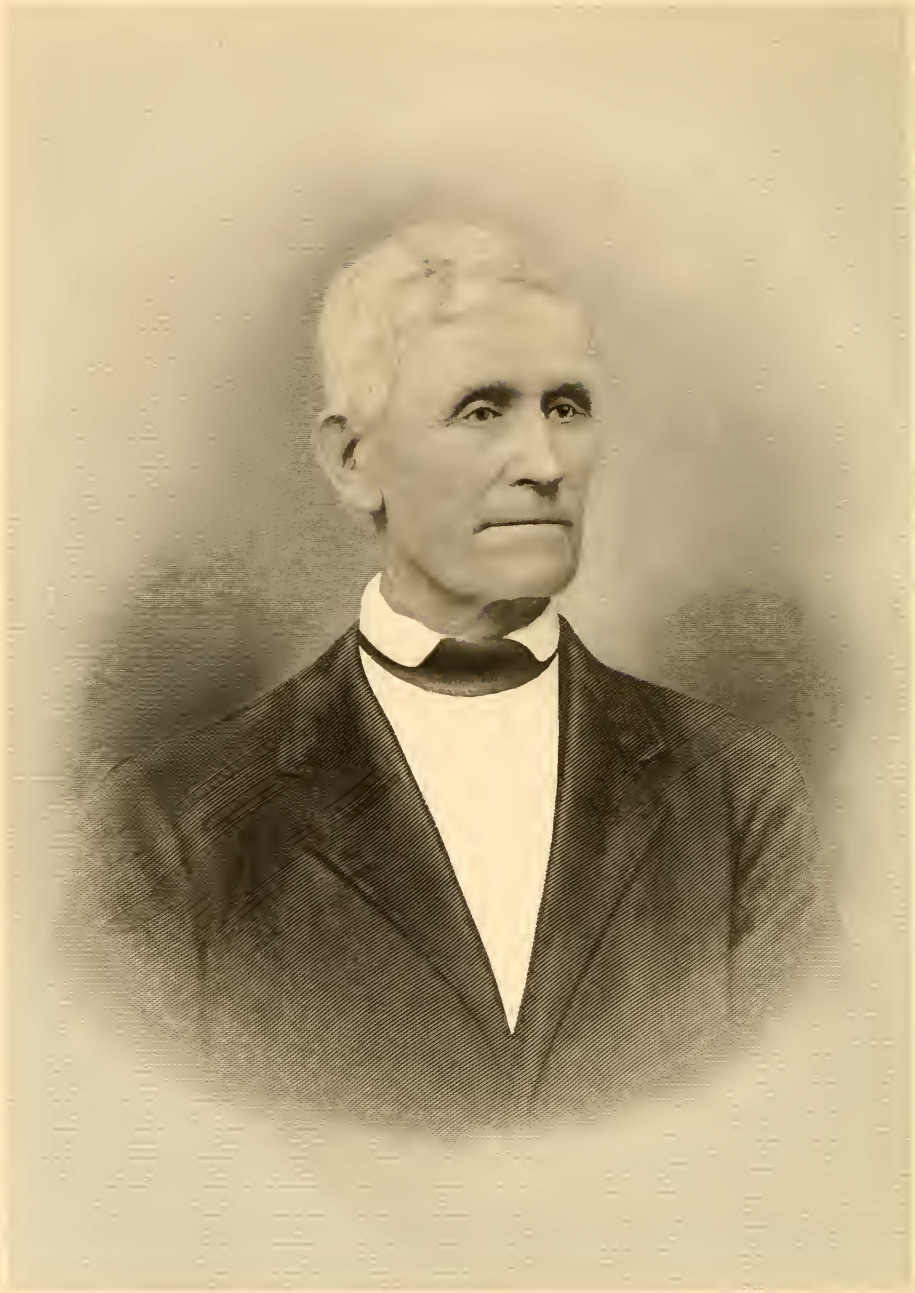
THOMAS A. COMBS.—Among the representative citizens of Lexington is Hon. Thomas A. Combs, president of the Combs Lumber Company, former mayor of Lexington and a member of the state senate. He is known as a progressive business man and loyal and public-spirited citizen and has ever maintained secure vantage ground in popular confidence and es-

teem. Mr. Combs was born on a farm near Jackson, Breathitt county, Kentucky, on the 25th of February, 1868, and is a son of Alfred and Esther (Horton) Combs, of whom special mention is made on other pages of this work.

Thomas A. Combs is indebted to the public schools of Menifee county for his early educational discipline, his parents having removed to that county in 1874, at which time he was about six years of age. When he had attained to the age of fifteen years Mr. Combs assumed a position as clerk in his father's general store at Cornwell, that county, and in 1889 he removed to Powell county, where he established a country store and where he also owned and operated a sawmill and engaged in the lumber business. In 1893 he disposed of his interests in Powell county and removed to Lexington, where he became associated with his father and brothers in the organization of the Combs Lumber Company, which was incorporated in 1895 and of which he has been president from the time when the enterprise was established under this title. Later the Combs Lumber Company absorbed, by purchase, the Cruzan Lumber Company, the Spottswood Lumber Company and the Lexington Lumber Company, with the result that the present corporation is the largest lumber concern in Kentucky, outside the city of Louisville. Its business represents one of the largest and most important industries in Lexington and the company controls a general lumber and contracting business, in which connection its operations are of wide scope and importance, the while the enterprise contributes largely in the material and civic prosperity of the city in which it is established.

It has been given Mr. Combs to wield a large and beneficent influence in connection with public affairs in his home city and state and his broad-minded and liberal attitude as a citizen has made him a valuable factor in local affairs. His ability and personal popularity have brought about his election to various offices of trust, including that of member of the city council, of which he was incumbent for several years, as was he also of that of member of the board of alderman. In January, 1903, he was made the Democratic nominee for the office of mayor of Lexington and in the following November he was elected to this position without opposition, the mere fact that the Republican contingent failed to make a nomination for the office giving unmistakable evidence of the high regard in which he is held in the community. Mr. Combs gave a most admirable and progressive administration of the affairs of the municipal government

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Thomton Moore

and continued incumbent of the office of mayor until 1907, when he resigned, after having been nominated by his party, without opposition, for representative of the 27th district in the state senate. That year a United States senator was to be elected from Kentucky and thus in the campaign Mr. Combs found strong opposing forces against which to combat, the Republican party having made a careful canvass and campaign, but he was elected by a safe majority and has since served as a valued and zealous member of the state senate. His term of office will expire in January, 1912. He has been assigned to important committees in the upper house of the state legislature and has been indefatigable in his efforts to prosecute wise legislation and to further the interests of the district which he represents. The senator is a member of the board of directors of the Fayette National Bank at Lexington, is identified with the Lexington Club and the Country Club, and in the Masonic fraternity he has attained to the chivalric degrees, being affiliated with Lexington Commandery, Knights Templars and also holding membership in Oleika Temple, of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Lexington. He likewise is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of the Maccabees. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and the family is prominent in connection with the best social activities of Lexington.

In the year 1889 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Combs to Miss Viola Downs, who was born and reared in Menifee county, this state, and who is a daughter of George W. and Mary Downs. Senator and Mrs. Combs became the parents of two children,—Iva Maye, who is now the wife of Thomas Newton Duff, of Montgomery county, this state; and Ethel Ruth, who died in 1898, at the age of six years.

THORNTON MOORE.—A native-born citizen of Fayette county, the late Thornton Moore was a fine representative of the self-made men of his time, his death on Jan. 28, 1891, at the age of four score and four years, removing from the community one of its most venerated and respected men. He began life for himself with no other assets than willing hands, a courageous heart and an unlimited stock of energy and perseverance, but through his untiring industry and able management he succeeded well in his undertakings, acquiring a fair competency.

Butler Moore, his father, was born and bred in Virginia, and as a young man fol-

lowed the emigrant trail to Kentucky. Settling in Fayette county, he bought land on the Harrodsburg pike, and there spent the remainder of his life as a farmer. His first wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Courtney Webster before marriage. She died in early life, leaving three sons and two daughters. He married for his second wife Mrs. Lewis, a widow, with two sons, and by that marriage two sons were born and reared.

Thornton Moore was brought up and educated in Fayette county, and began life for himself as a farmer. Giving, with characteristic generosity, his entire inheritance to a sister, he commenced his career even with the world. Accumulating a small sum, he bought land on the Bryan Station pike, and after living there a few years sold at an advantage and located near Bethel Church. He there purchased from Mr. Patterson, the original owner, a tract of land and engaged in general farming and the raising of fine cattle, horses and sheep. Meeting with success from the start, he bought other land from time to time, as his means allowed, becoming owner of upwards of five hundred acres of the richest and most productive land to be found in the Blue Grass region. Here he continued his agricultural operations until his death, being numbered among the leading farmers of the county.

Mr. Moore married first Elizabeth Hurst, who died in early life, leaving no children. He married for his second wife Mrs. Mary E. (Hurst) Ward, who was born near Palmyra, Missouri, a daughter of John B. Hurst. Her grandfather, John Hurst, who was born in Virginia in 1770, migrated to Kentucky in his youth, locating in Scott county. The land was then in its primitive condition throughout the state, its dense growth of timber being inhabited by wild beasts of all kinds, while the wily red man was so troublesome that the early pioneer had always to be on the alert, the men even being forced to carry their rifles into the corn fields. On the farm which he redeemed from the forest he spent his remaining days, passing away in March, 1840. In 1791 he married Polly Beeler, who was born in Virginia and died in 1845, aged seventy-eight years. Ten children blessed their union.

John B. Hurst, Mrs. Moore's father, was born in Scott county, Kentucky, and was there reared and educated. A few years after his marriage he moved to Missouri with his family, and having bought land in Marion county engaged in farming and continued a resident of that state until his death, November 26, 1869. He married, in 1838, Hester

W. Bryan, who was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Higby) Bryan, and a lineal descendant of William and Mary (Boone) Bryan. She died in 1848, at the early age of twenty-seven years, leaving four children, as follows: Albert; Mary E., now Mrs. Moore; Ellen, and Bryan.

When in her fourteenth year Mary E. Hurst went to California, and while living in Plumas county met and married Trowbridge Ward, who was born in Vergennes, Vermont, a son of William T. and Harriet (Sherrell) Ward. Ambitious as a youth to try the hazard of new fortunes, William Trowbridge Ward migrated from the Green Mountain state to Wisconsin, but not satisfied there proceeded westward to the gold fields of the Pacific coast. After spending a short time in the Sacramento valley, he went to Plumas county, where he resided for quite a while. Subsequently going on a prospecting tour to Washington territory, he died while there. Mrs. Ward returned east and settled in Kentucky, and subsequently became the wife of Thornton Moore. By her first marriage Mrs. Moore had five children, namely: Frances E., William T., Ella F., John S. and Nora. Frances E., now the wife of William Hamilton, has six children: Annie, Frances E., Robert, Mary and Nora and Ella, twins. William T. married Miss Goode, of Lincoln county. Ella, who married John E. Phelps, died, leaving two children, Elizabeth and Ella. John S. married a Miss Eck, of Latonia, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth. Nora is the wife of Victor Dodge. By her second marriage Mrs. Moore has two children, Courtney and Thornton. Courtney Moore married Foster Helm, and has two children, Foster and Elizabeth Thornton. Thornton, who married Miss Finley, operates the home farm, which he is ably managing. Mrs. Moore is a member of Bryan Station Chapter, D. A. R., and belongs to the Second Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Moore was also a member.

TIMOTHY A. FIELD.—Colonel Field, who is now serving on the military staff of Hon. Augustus E. Willson, governor of Kentucky, and who is also United States collector of internal revenue for the Seventh district of Kentucky, with headquarters at Lexington, has maintained his home in this state for a quarter of a century and he has been prominent in connection with industrial enterprises and public affairs, the while he has gained a secure place in the confidence and esteem of the people of this favored commonwealth. Colonel Timothy A. Field was born in the city of Charleston,

West Virginia, on the 30th of July, 1863, and is a son of James L. and Mary M. (Hicks) Field, the former of whom was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, and the latter in West Virginia. James L. Field was a son of John A. Field, who was born in Virginia, as was also George L. Hicks, maternal grandfather of Colonel Field. He whose name initiates this review was afforded the advantages of the public schools of his native state and also received higher academic training. As a young man he came to Kentucky and located at Soldier, Carter county, in June, 1884. There he initiated his business career by engaging in the handling of timber, this being in the early days of the operation of the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad between Lexington and Ashland. He became a member of the firm of Crump & Field, which continued successful operations in connection with the lumbering industry until 1888, when the interests of the concern at Soldier were sold and the two interested principals then became associated in the wholesale grocery business at Ashland, this state. The firm of Crump & Field there built up one of the largest and most substantial wholesale grocery houses to be found in the state outside of its largest cities. Colonel Field was also for a number of years one of the interested principals in a hardwood lumber company at Ashland and the headquarters of this concern were eventually removed to Cincinnati, Ohio.

Colonel Field has been a most enthusiastic and effective worker in behalf of the cause of the Republican party for a number of years past and he is recognized as one of the party leaders in this section of the state. In 1908 he was manager of the interests of the Fairbanks campaign in Ashland and Boyd counties and he resigned the position of chairman of the Boyd county Republican committee to assume his present office of collector of internal revenue for the Seventh Kentucky district, an office of whose duties he has been incumbent since September 1, 1910. He is serving on the staff of Governor Willson with the rank of colonel and he is also a prominent and appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity in Kentucky. He is past master of Poage Lodge, No. 325, Free & Accepted Masons, at Ashland; is past high priest of Apperson Chapter, No. 81, Royal Arch Masons, in the same city; and is past eminent commander of Ashland Commandery, No. 28, Knights Templars; besides which he has the distinction of being past potentate of El Hasa Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In the year 1885 was solemnized the mar-

riage of Colonel Field to Miss Hattie Crump, daughter of his business partner, Thomas J. Crump. The two children of this union are,— J. Thomas, who is now a student in Princeton University, at Princeton, New Jersey; and Dorothy, who is a student in Hamilton College, at Lexington, Kentucky.

GEORGE SEA SHANKLIN, of Lexington, whose name stands high on the roll of Kentucky's eminent lawyers, during a quarter of a century's connection with the bar of the state has won and maintained a reputation for ability that has given him pre-eminence among his professional confreres. In the law as in every other walk of life success is largely the outcome of resolute purpose and unflinching industry,—qualities which have in a large degree gained to Mr. Shanklin precedence as one of Kentucky's leading attorneys.

Mr. Shanklin was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, on the 14th of August, 1860, and is a son of the late Hon. George Sea Shanklin, who was descended from one of the old and honored families of Virginia, where his grandfather located in 1745. The father was likewise born in Jessamine county and the date of his birth was December 23, 1807. He was a son of Robert Shanklin, who was a native of Virginia, where he was born on the South Branch of the Potomac river, in what is now West Virginia, in 1754. James Shanklin, the father of Robert and great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was born in Londonderry Ireland, of Scotch-Irish extraction, and he emigrated to America about the year 1745, settling in Virginia, where he became one of the pioneer surveyors of Fincastle county. Robert Shanklin and his brother John were gallant soldiers in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution and in return for their services they were given land grants in what is now Kentucky. Robert married Mary M. Sea and together they made the arduous journey down the Ohio river to Kentucky as early as 1784. Robert's patent called for land on Bear Grass Creek, a region which is now within the city limits of Louisville, while his brother John's land was located in Jessamine county; subsequently the brothers exchanged estates, Robert removing to Jessamine county, where his death occurred in the year 1818. George Sea Shanklin, Sr., received his education in his native county, principally in a private school conducted by Professor O'Brien, at Nicholasville. This discipline he supplemented by reading law in the office of William Clark, in the above city, and after his admission to the bar of the state he initiated the practice of his profession at Nicholasville. About 1854 he was appointed comonwealth at-

torney by the governor of Kentucky and during the Civil war he represented Jessamine county in the "War" legislature, being a Union Democrat. On the McClellan ticket he was made a presidential elector, having previously served as a delegate to the National convention at Philadelphia, and he was elected to Congress for one term, serving from 1865 to 1867. For years he was deeply interested in the internal improvements of Kentucky and he was the prime mover in the project to improve navigation on the Kentucky river by means of lock and dam, through county subscriptions. After leaving Congress he retired to his farm in his native county, where his death occurred on the 1st of April, 1883. Concerning him the following appreciative statements have been made: "He was an active factor in the politics of the state, and his record shows that he was a man of broad mental grasp, who had a comprehensive understanding of the leading questions that divide parties. His legislative work was carefully considered, and, in consequence, was efficient; and at the bar and in the councils of the state and nation he was highly regarded and had the respect of all with whom he came in contact." George Sea Shanklin Sr. was thrice married, his first union being with Miss Martha West, a daughter of Elliott West, of Jessamine county. After her death he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Shelby, in 1854, she being a granddaughter of Governor Isaac Shelby, the first governor of the Bluegrass commonwealth. On the 30th of September, 1859, he wedded Mrs. Mary (Price) Taylor, a daughter of Daniel B. Price, a native Kentuckian who for forty years held the office of circuit and county clerk of Jessamine county. No children were born to the first two unions but to the last marriage were born four children, namely,—George Sea Shanklin, of this sketch; Elliott West, now deceased; Mattie P. and Mary E., who are residents of the city of Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. Mary (Price) Shanklin is still living and has attained to the venerable age of eighty years. Her maternal grandfather was Colonel Joseph Crockett, who served in the Revolutionary war and who was an early and influential pioneer of the Bluegrass state. A fairly complete history of this soldier and pioneer is given in a foot-note by Thomas M. Green in his "Spanish Conspiracy."

George Sea Shanklin, the immediate subject of this sketch, received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Jessamine county and at Bethel Academy, in Nicholasville. In 1879 he entered the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, and in 1880

he was matriculated in the University of Virginia in the Academic Department and in 1884 in the law department of which celebrated institution he was a member of the class of 1885. In September of the same year he was admitted to the bar of Kentucky and he immediately began practice in the city of Lexington. He soon built up a large and representative patronage and gained precedence as one of the leading attorneys in the state. He has figured prominently in much important litigation in the state and federal courts and is well upholding the prestige of the old and honored name which he bears. Aside from the work of his profession Mr. Shanklin is president of the Fayette Home Telephone Company of Lexington, which enterprise he took charge of in 1903, at which time its financial affairs were at a low ebb and its very existence threatened. Under his admirable management the company has become one of the successful telephone properties in the state. In politics he accords a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and though he has no desire for the honors or emoluments of political office he has given his aid in support of all movements projected for the good of the community. He is affiliated with various fraternal and social organizations of representative character and both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church.

In the year 1886 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Shanklin to Miss Lily Shelby, a daughter of Edmund P. Shelby, of Fayette county, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Shanklin are the parents of the following three children: Shelby Shanklin, mechanical engineer; George Sea Shanklin Jr., civil engineer; and Arthur Shanklin.

D. GRAY FALCONER.—Associated with his honored father in the practice of law in the city of Lexington, as junior member of the firm of Falconer & Falconer, he whose name initiates this paragraph, merits recognition as one of the representative members of the bar of Fayette county, even as he is one of the well known and popular citizens of his native city. He was born at Lexington on the 20th of October, 1869, and is a son of David Gray Falconer and Martha S. (Thornton) Falconer.

David Gray Falconer, Sr., one of Lexington's most successful and honored lawyers, was born in Scotland on the 14th of December, 1837, and is a son of Richard and Joan (Craig) Falconer, both of whom continued to reside in the land of hills and heather until their death. David Gray Falconer gained in the parochial and other schools of his native land his early educational training, which was of liberal order, and in 1856 he came to Amer-

ica. He landed in the port of New York City and he continued to maintain his residence in the national metropolis for a period of five years. In 1861, shortly after the inception of the Civil war, he showed his intrinsic loyalty to the land of his adoption by tendering his services in defense of the Union. He enlisted in the Seventy-ninth New York Infantry, in which he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company B. He proceeded with his regiment to the front and continued with the same in active service until September 17, 1863, when he was transferred to the veteran reserve corps, with which he continued to be identified until after the close of the war, having been mustered out on the 20th of July, 1866, and having duly received his honorable discharge at Lexington, Kentucky. He was severely wounded and lost a limb at the Battle of Antietam. He has in the later years manifested his continued interest in his old comrades by his membership in the 79th Veteran Association. Mr. Falconer had become sufficiently impressed with the attractions of Lexington to determine to here establish his permanent home and he also had the good judgment to begin the work of preparing himself for the profession in which he has achieved so much success. He began reading law under adequate preceptorship and finally entered the law department of the Kentucky University, in Lexington, in which he was graduated in February, 1868, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the same month he was duly admitted to the bar of the state and he has since continued to be actively engaged in the work of his profession at Lexington, where he has long held prestige as an able trial lawyer and well fortified counselor. During nearly half a century of active work in his profession he has been identified with many important litigations in both the state and federal courts and he may now be considered dean of his profession in the city that has so long represented his home. His son, D. Gray Falconer, has been associated with him in practice since 1890. David Gray Falconer, Sr., is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party and both he and his wife are zealous communicants of the Catholic church. In March, 1863, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Martha S. Thornton, who was born and reared in Scotland and who was about twelve or fourteen years of age at the time of the family removal to the United States. She is a daughter of Thomas Thornton, who passed the closing years of his life in Scotland. David G. and Martha S. (Thornton) Falconer became the parents of five children, of whom two sons and one

daughter are now living and two died in infancy.

D. Gray Falconer, who figures as the immediate subject of this review, is indebted to the Catholic parochial schools of Lexington for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a course in St. Mary's College, in Marion county, Kentucky. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession he was matriculated in the Cincinnati Law College, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890, and from which he received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the same year he was duly admitted to the bar of his native state and he has since been associated with his father in practice, proving a valuable coadjutor to the Senior member of the firm and having himself established a secure vantage ground as a well trained and versatile advocate and counselor. He served for a time as judge of the municipal court of Lexington and in the campaign of 1909 he was the nominee on the Fusion ticket for the office of county attorney. A spirited campaign followed and the Fusion ticket was successful at the polls, Mr. Falconer being elected by a most gratifying majority. As public prosecutor of his native county he has given a most effective administration and added new laurels to his professional reputation. Like his father he is an uncompromising advocate of the cause of the Republican party and he has been a zealous and effective worker in behalf of its cause. He is a communicant of the Catholic church and he is identified with various social organizations of representative order.

Mr. Falconer was united in marriage to Miss Louise Goodloe, who was born and reared in Lexington and who is a daughter of the late Colonel William Cassius Goodloe, a distinguished and honored citizen of Lexington. There are two children: Mary Elizabeth and Louise Gray, both at home.

RICHARD P. STOLL.—The late Richard Pindell Stoll was one of the most honored and influential citizens of Lexington, which city represented his home during practically his entire life, and he was not only prominent in public affairs, in which he was well qualified for leadership, but he was also a dominating factor in connection with business and industrial enterprises of wide scope and importance. None who have contributed to the civic and material advancement of the fine old city of Lexington is more worthy of a tribute of respect and honor in this publication than he whose name initiates this memoir.

Hon. Richard Pindell Stoll was born in Lexington, Kentucky, on the 21st of January,

1851, and was a son of George and Mary J. (Scrugham) Stoll. George Stoll was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1819, and was a son of Gallus Stoll, who was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, where both he and his wife were reared and educated and where their marriage was solemnized. In 1818 Gallus Stoll immigrated with his family to America and after residing for several years in Pennsylvania he came to Kentucky and established his home in Lexington, where both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives. Their names merit enduring place on the roster of the worthy pioneers of the city and state. George Stoll was a youth at the time of the family removal to Lexington and here he was engaged in the furniture business for a number of years, after which he turned his attention to the insurance business, with which he long continued to be identified. He was a man of sterling attributes of character and ever commanded the unqualified confidence and esteem of the community in which he continued to reside until his death, as did also his wife. Mrs. Mary J. (Scrugham) Stoll was a representative of one of the staunch old families of Kentucky. She was born in Lexington, this state, April 12, 1824, and was a daughter of Joseph Scrugham, who was born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, in 1777, and who established his residence in Lexington, Kentucky, when he was a young man. Here he passed the remainder of his life. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Vallandingham and she was a daughter of Richard and Peggy (Frier) Vallandingham, the latter of whom was a daughter of Robert and Jane Frier, who immigrated to America from Yorkshire, England, and first located in the colony of Virginia, whence they came to Kentucky in the pioneer epoch of the history of this commonwealth. Robert Frier was actively identified with the organization of Fayette county and was one of its first trustees. He also served as sheriff of the county and was a delegate to the first constitutional convention of the state.

Richard P. Stoll was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Lexington, where he also attended the University of Kentucky. For several years during his earlier career he was an attache of the internal-revenue service of the United States, in which he served as collector for his district, and later he engaged in the distilling business in his native city, where he finally became president of the Commonwealth Distilling Company. He continued as chief executive of this important corporation until its prop-

erty and business were sold to the syndicate controlling so much of the whiskey manufacturing in Kentucky. After this transfer Mr. Stoll became head of Stoll & Hamilton, engaged in the wholesale whiskey trade, and of this concern he continued president until his death. At the time of his death he was also president of the Lexington City National Bank and of the Lexington Gas Company, besides which he was treasurer of the Lexington Railway Company. No citizen has done more to further the material and civic advancement and prosperity of Lexington than did Mr. Stoll, and his course was ever guided by the highest principles of integrity and honor, so that he well merited the confidence and esteem reposed in him by the people of the community.

In politics Mr. Stoll gave an unswerving allegiance to the cause of the Republican party and he was one of its leaders in Kentucky. In 1875 he was elected to represent Fayette county in the state legislature, and nearly a quarter of a century later, in 1897, he was again elected to the lower house of the legislature. When Judge Walter Evans was made the Republican nominee for governor of the state Mr. Stoll was nominated for the office of state treasurer, but met defeat with the rest of the party ticket. He was frequently a delegate to the state conventions of his party and in 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, in which he was a member of the famous "old guard" of three hundred and six delegates that voted continuously for the nomination of General Grant, of whom he was a great admirer. In 1900 he was the candidate of his party for representative in congress from the Lexington district, but was, as he expected, unable to overcome the large and normal Democratic majority. At the time of his demise he was president of the board of trustees of the Eastern Kentucky Asylum for the Insane. He was deeply interested in the breeding of fine horses and served for some time as president of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. Mr. Stoll was summoned to the life eternal on the 11th of March, 1903, and his memory is held in affectionate regard in the city that represented his home during his entire life and to whose upbuilding he contributed in generous measure.

In the year 1875 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stoll to Miss Elvina Stoll, who was born in the city of Louisville, this state, and who is the daughter of John G. Stoll, a grandson of Gallus Stoll, previously mentioned in this context. Mrs. Stoll survives her honored husband and still maintains her

home in Lexington, where she has long been a prominent and popular factor in connection with the best social activities of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Stoll became the parents of two sons, Richard C. and John G., both of whom are individually mentioned on other pages of this publication, and the latter of whom has continued to be identified with the business activities with which his father was concerned.

RICHARD C. STOLL, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in his native city of Lexington, is not only one of the representative members of the bar of the state but is also a scion of one of the old and honored families of Lexington. In a memoir dedicated to his father, the late Hon. Richard P. Stoll, on other pages of this work, are given adequate data concerning the family history and a repetition of the subject-matter is therefore not demanded in the present connection. Mr. Stoll is recognized as a potent force in connection with public affairs and his marked success and prestige afford ample voucher for his distinctive ability in connection with the work of his chosen profession.

He is the elder of the two sons of Richard P. and Elvina (Stoll) Stoll, and was born in the city of Lexington, Kentucky, on the 21st of March, 1876, and after due preliminary discipline he was matriculated in the Kentucky State College, now the State University in Lexington, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He forthwith entered the law school of historic old Yale University, in which he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated in 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Upon his return to Lexington he was duly admitted to the bar of his native state and initiated the active practice of the profession for which he had so admirably fortified himself. He has built up in Lexington a large and representative law business and his clientage is of important order, marking objective appreciation of his ability as an advocate and counselor. He is general counsel of Kentucky Traction and Terminal Company and of Lexington Utilities Company; is a member of the board of trustees of his alma mater, Kentucky State University, and is a chairman of the board of control of the Kentucky agricultural experiment station, besides which he has the distinction of being president of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, through the influence of which the state has continued to maintain its high prestige in connection with the breeding of fine horses.

In politics Mr. Stoll is found arrayed as a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and he has given effective service in behalf of its cause. In 1898 he became a member of the military staff of Governor Bradley, and he continued incumbent of this office, with the rank of colonel during the administration of that popular executive. He is affiliated with Lexington Lodge, No. 1, Free & Accepted Masons; Lexington Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; Webb Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templars; and with Oleka Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Both he and his wife are prominent in connection with the leading social activities of Lexington, where their circle of friends is coincident with that of their acquaintances. Mr. Stoll is a member of the Presbyterian church and Mrs. Stoll of the Episcopal.

On the 14th of November, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Richard C. Stoll to Miss Josie Thrall, who was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, and who is a daughter of William R. and Hannah G. Thrall, well known citizens of that place, where her father is a representative business man and influential citizen.

DR. JOHN C. CRAIG.—In all generations, Kentucky has had just reason for pride in her professional men and on the roll of her great physicians and surgeons, the name of Dr. John C. Craig is written large. It is many years since the day of his usefulness and enlightened addition to medical lore, his death occurring almost co-incident with the close of the Civil war,—in 1865,—when this gifted man was in the prime of life. When preparing for his career he had the supreme advantage of being a student of Professor Samuel D. Gross, Sr., the great surgeon and consulting surgeon of Central Kentucky and when later years had manifested the ability of the pupil of previous days, Dr. Gross said of him: "He was the greatest surgeon I ever saw on Kentucky soil."

Dr. Craig's field was in the less congested districts, in village and country homes, and his associates were Drs. Ephraim McDowell, Gross and Miller. He was a constant student and original investigator and secured the best aids to his work, no matter what the cost, his instruments having been especially made for him in Paris, and including an amputation case, which is now in the possession of Dr. J. G. Carpenter, of Stanford, who is also heir to many other interesting mementos of the celebrated surgeon, whose memory the state still holds in admiring and grateful regard. While the mortality following the surgical opera-

tions of Drs. Craig and McDowell was not as low as that following the work of certain famous surgeons such as John B. Deaver, of Philadelphia, Dr. Oschner, of Chicago, and the Mayos, of Rochester, Minnesota, it was far less than the average. Among other factors contributing to this much desired end was Dr. Craig's insistence upon eliminating from his hospital all rugs, hangings and other dust accumulators, and the use of the old style lye soap. Such precautions for the greatest possible cleanliness are now generally made.

Dr. Carpenter, disciple of Dr. Craig and Dr. McDowell, is the present owner of the latter's old home and office and of many interesting photographs which he had collected. The office of Dr. McDowell, who is mentioned on other pages of this work, was the scene of the operation upon Mrs. Crawford for ovarian tumor in 1841, when a mob collected about the house believing that this surgeon, who was really an innovator and ahead of his day, had murderous intent. The operation, it is gratifying to record, was successful. Dr. Thomas P. Craig was likewise a noted physician and surgeon and gave additional lustre to the name which hinted of Scotch ancestry. He was educated in Paris, France, graduating in 1862, but his untimely death from typhoid fever cut short a remarkably promising career.

Dr. Craig's genius was transmitted to his son, Samuel P., who was graduated in 1863 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but his career likewise was lamentably short, his demise occurring in 1882.

Dr. Edwin Alcorn, son of Dr. David Alcorn, of Hustonville and Stanford, was a collaborator in medicine and surgery with Dr. Hawkins Brown and Dr. Alexander Campbell and they worked zealously for the success and advancement of the profession in Kentucky. Dr. Edwin Alcorn was a leader in the Central Kentucky Medical Society and also in the State Medical Society.

CAPT. THOMAS TODD.—The late Captain Todd was one of Kentucky's most widely known and highly regarded citizens. A son of Col. Chas. S. Todd and grandson of Gov. Isaac Shelby and Judge Thomas Todd, all celebrated in the annals of the state, he was the heir of noble blood and high traditions. He was a man of great and varied usefulness and possessed one of those rich and whole-souled natures capable of fostering many interests and enthusiasms. Among the facts which at first glance appear in his career is that of his being an officer in the Mexican war, that he was prominent in local politics and that he was for sixty-seven years a Mason.

In his later years he was indeed the "Grand Old Man" of Shelbyville, and his span of life was longer than the most, his years numbering eighty-nine when he passed on to the Undiscovered Country on April 29, 1909.

Capt. Thomas Todd was born December 20, 1820, in Lincoln county, Kentucky, at Travelers Rest, the old home of Governor Shelby, interesting with many associations of the Old South. His mother, Letitia, was the youngest daughter of Governor Shelby. His father, Col. Charles Stewart Todd had served on the staff of General Harrison in the War of 1812 and he was aide-de-camp of General William Henry Harrison, Sr., his career as a civilian being that of a lawyer. Colonel Todd was the son of Judge Thomas Todd, who served on the United States supreme bench and was one of the best known lawyers and judges of his day. His second wife, Lucy Payne, was a sister of Dolly Madison and they were the first couple to be married in the White House. Colonel C. S. Todd was at first located in Lexington, Kentucky, but subsequently removed to Frankfort. In 1826 he came to Shelby county and took up his residence upon land bequeathed to his wife by her father, Governor Shelby. It was wild forest and the old home he established in the wilderness adjoins the present home of the widow of the subject. The house which is standing now was built in 1833. He remained upon his farm until 1858, meanwhile being sent as the first minister to Bogota and making his residence at Quito for four years. When William Henry Harrison ran for the presidency, Colonel Todd was campaign manager, and President Tyler, recognizing his ability, sent him to Russia as minister, or envoy extraordinary, he having been given his choice between Russia and England. His stay at St. Petersburg was of four years duration, including the period between 1841 and 1845. He visited the interior of Russia and attended the great fair at Nizhni-Novgorod and afterward wrote an interesting description of his journey. He enjoyed the regard and confidence of the czar. In 1848 he was urged to become a candidate for the presidency, but declined, and in 1850 he was appointed a member of a commission to treat with the Indians over the question of the Mexican border, he making the report of said commission. This report urged the building of a railroad across the country to the Pacific. As before mentioned Colonel Todd left the farm in 1858 and went to Owensboro, where his son, Dr. Charles H. Todd is now engaged in the practice of medicine. In 1911 Dr. Todd is the only survivor of eight children of the honored Colonel

and he and Edmund Shelby, of Lexington, are the only surviving grandsons of Governor Shelby.

Capt. Thomas Todd spent his early days upon the farm and received his education at Danville. At the age of twenty years he was married to Miss Jane Smith of Shelby county, whose family had come from Virginia to this state in 1804. Thomas and his brother, Shelby, operated their mother's old farm "Stockdale," and in 1858 he bought out the interest of his brothers and sisters in two hundred acres of the original tract given to his mother by her father. Some time previous to that, in 1852, his brother had erected the residence which still adorns it. In addition to general agriculture he engaged extensively in stock raising. His first wife lived but five years and left at her death two sons: Charles S. Todd, a Union soldier at the time of the Civil war, who was killed at the battle of Stony River at the age of twenty-one years; and Henry S. who met an untimely death at the age of thirty-two, in Lyons county by the kick of a cross mule.

Captain Todd was married a second time in 1852, Miss Susie H. Jacob, daughter of John A. Jacob, first president of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Danville, becoming his wife. She was reared and educated at the institute. This young woman died some eighteen months after her marriage, leaving no issue. The subject was married a third time to Elizabeth D. Bonney, of Yazoo county, Mississippi, Miss Bonney having come to Shelbyville to be educated. Her father was Dr. C. D. Bonney who resided at different times in Virginia and Mississippi, and who owned a plantation in Yazoo county of the latter state. This gentleman lost his life while en route to Mississippi on February 2, 1865, the fatality occurring on the Mississippi river, twenty-five miles above Vicksburg. His widow remained in Shelbyville for the remainder of her life. Her maiden name was Catherine Hall, and although born in Tennessee, she was reared in Mississippi. Five children were born to the third union of Captain Todd, three of whom are living in 1911. Katherine Shelby Todd is in the service of the Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C.; C. D. Bonney Todd, operates the home farm; and Bessie V. Todd is at home. The deceased children were Charles Stewart Todd, who died August 22, 1908 (at the age of forty-five years); and Letitia Shelby Todd, who died June 8, 1908.

In glancing at the record of Captain Todd's military career we find that in 1847 he was commissioned captain by Governor Owsley and from the brave citizens of Shelby county raised Company I of the Third Kentucky

Regiment, which participated in the Mexican war. Proctor Knott, ex-governor of Kentucky, was his great friend and helped him to raise the company. The regiment advanced to Mexico City and remained there during its occupation, their stay in Mexico being of nine months duration.

Captain Todd was twice elected to the state legislature, General Leslie, Judge Joseph Lewis and Proctor Knott being fellow members of the state's assembly with him. He was a Whig and a Republican upon the organization of the latter party, but when Proctor Knott, a Democrat, ran for the governorship he voted and worked for him for old friendship's sake. He was active in state convention work and was a delegate to national conventions and ever kept in touch with all public issues. He knew personally all the governors of Kentucky but six, in his long lifetime, and was present at the bedside of Governor Shelby when he died, being a child of six years at the time. In 1886 he ran the race for Congress against Governor McCreary and when past eighty-four years of age he was a candidate for the state legislature. For fifty years he served as chairman of the Shelby County Republican Committee. He was trustee of the state university under Governor Bradley and he was always identified with some public work.

In the early days the Todds were slave holders and his father, Colonel Todd, owned a colored man Jim, whose father was killed by a white man, the murderer being the first white man to be hanged in Kentucky for such a crime.

Captain Todd possessed one of the most remarkable Masonic records of any man in the United States. It has been summed up as follows: He was initiated in Solomon's Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., of Shelbyville, Kentucky, March 11, 1842, and was a member until his death in 1909. He filled every office in the gift of the lodge except secretary and treasurer; was elected master in June, 1846, and was elected and served fifteen terms thereafter, the last in 1905. He attended Grand Lodge in 1846 and every meeting of the Grand Lodge after that time. He was appointed Grand Marshal in 1846; was elected Grand Master and served a term as such in 1853 and was a member of the various committees of the Grand Lodge.

Captain Todd was a member of the committee appointed by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky to represent it at the centennial ceremonies that were held at the tomb of George Washington at Mt. Vernon, Virginia, December 14, 1899, and was present at said ceremonies, in which almost all the Grand Lodges

of the United States of America and many Grand Lodges of other parts of the world, together with thousands of brethren, participated. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Shelbyville Royal Arch Chapter No. 2, in May, 1846, and he filled all the various offices of the chapter. He was elected High Priest in 1858 and served as such many times. He attended Grand Chapter in 1846 and was present at every session since. He was elected Grand High Priest in 1859 and served the term. He was appointed High Priest in Grand Council of that order in 1858, filled nearly all of the offices, was elected Grand President in 1866, was re-elected at every subsequent meeting, and at the last meeting he attended was elected for life. He was made a Royal and Select Master in a council at Frankfort in 1849, filled many offices in the Grand Council and was elected Grand Master in 1871-2. He was dubbed a Knight Templar in Frankfort Commandery in 1849 and filled many offices, including Generalissimo. He attended Grand Encampments of the United States of America in Lexington in 1853; in Chicago, Illinois, in 1880; in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1901; and in 1907, and 1908. This venerable and beloved Mason was guest of honor at a complimentary dinner given by Solomon's Lodge of Shelbyville, on March 11, 1907, to celebrate the sixty-fifth anniversary of his initiation into Masonry. This was held at the Crescent Theatre and was one of the most interesting events in the history of the local lodge. While in Mexico during the war Captain Todd worked under dispensation of France and at his death he was the oldest Past Grand Master in the world. It was his pleasure to confer the degrees of the Blue Lodge and Chapter upon his son, C. D. Bonney Todd. Masonry was one of the dearest interests of this revered man and in his life he exemplified the high principles for which he time-honored order stands.

GEORGE B. NELSON is a native of this section of the Blue Grass state, having been born on Boone's creek January 4, 1850. A glance at his antecedents develops the fact that on both sides of the family he is of Virginian origin. His father, James Nelson, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, October 20, 1779, and died in 1864. The mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Bush, was born in Clark county April 27, 1813, and died in March, 1903, as is obvious, coming within a decade of completing the century. She was a daughter of John V. Bush, of Virginia, who served his country as captain of Kentucky Volunteers in the war of 1812. Mr. Nelson was one of a family of ten children, four of

whom are living at the present time, he being the eldest of these four. Henry B. resides in Muskogee, Oklahoma; W. Bush is a citizen of Lexington; and Fannie became the wife of C. F. Spencer and resides at Fort Worth.

James Nelson removed with his parents to Fayette county in 1807, the father locating on a branch of Boone's creek, where he grew to manhood and acquired his education. As was frequently the case with young men of more than average education he began his career by teaching school. In 1825 he married Theodosia Bush and in 1826 he removed to Clark county, where he acquired land and began farming for himself. His first wife bore him four children, all of whom are deceased, as is also the mother. His second marriage, which was with the mother of him whose name initiates this review, was solemnized in 1836. James Nelson was a self-made man and attained to unusual success. He stood for all that was good and was a consistent member of the Christian church.

George B. Nelson spent his early years upon his father's farm and received his preliminary education in the common schools of Clark county. He had the advantage of an excellent college education, graduating from Bethany College of West Virginia in 1868 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and subsequently entering Cumberland University of Tennessee, which he left in 1872 as a full-fledged lawyer. In 1902 he was honored by receiving from Transylvania University the degree of LL. D.

Mr. Nelson did not pursue his education without interruption, but began teaching school when he was eighteen years of age, just following the troublous period of the Civil war. He practiced law for some time, but his health failing he abandoned his practice in 1898 and retired to his country home. He has lived there for over thirty years. In evidence of the esteem in which he is held by his neighbors is the fact that in 1881 he was elected to the county judgeship. He has never held any other public office.

Mr. Nelson was united in marriage to Mary C. Tebbs, their union being celebrated April 6, 1876. This estimable lady was a daughter of Stanley Foushee and Sarah (Martin) Tebbs, her birth occurring in Clark county, Kentucky, August 26, 1851, and her untimely demise on April 12, 1894. Her father was born in Mason county, Kentucky, in 1811, and died in 1882; and the mother was born in Clark county in 1816, and died in 1884. Five children have been the issue of this union. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth, is the wife of T. Kennedy Helm, a Louisville attorney.

Theodosia married T. M. Hampton, of Clark county. Stanley Foushee, an electrical engineer, graduated from Princeton in 1905, and is at present at home, as are likewise the younger daughters, Catherine B. and Helen M.

Mr. Nelson is a member of the ancient and august order of Masons. He belongs to the Christian church and has all his life, except during the agitation of the free silver issue, been a member of the Democratic party.

CHARLES C. WHEELER.—He whose name initiates this article is a native son of Jefferson county, Kentucky, within whose borders lies the city of Louisville, and in this most important of the counties of the state he holds the office of magistrate, as well as that of notary public. He is also one of the representative agriculturists and stock-growers of his native county. The property belongs to Mrs. Wheeler, inherited from her father and located fifteen miles from Louisville, Fairmount precinct.

Charles C. Wheeler was born on the old homestead farm of his father in Seatonville precinct, Jefferson county, and the date of his nativity was May 29, 1877. He is a son of Ignatius M. and Sarah (Seaton) Wheeler, both of whom were likewise born in Jefferson county, where the father continued to be actively and successfully identified with agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred on the 4th of April, 1910, at which time he was seventy-seven years of age. He was a man of strong individuality and sterling character, was broad-minded and public-spirited as a citizen and was influential in local affairs, the while he ever held secure place in popular confidence and esteem. He gave his allegiance to the Democratic party and both he and his wife held membership in the Christian church. Mrs. Sarah (Seaton) Wheeler was a representative of one of the old and honored families of Jefferson county, in which her father, Kenner Seaton, passed his entire life, having been numbered among the successful farmers and representative citizens of the county until he was summoned from the scene of life's mortal endeavors. Mrs. Sarah Wheeler was summoned to eternal rest on the 12th of October, 1883, at the age of forty-five years, and of the nine children only three attained to years of maturity. Of these the subject of this review is the youngest; William C. is engaged in business in the city of Louisville; and Wallace V. is likewise identified with business interests in the metropolis of the state.

Charles C. Wheeler was reared to the invigorating discipline of the farm and has never

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*Yours truly,
A M Cox.*

faltered in his allegiance to the allied industries of agriculture and stock-growing, through association with which he has gained definite success. After duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools he entered Transylvania University, in the city of Lexington, and in this excellent institution he continued his studies for two years. From his youth to the present time Mr. Wheeler has been actively concerned with farming interests, and his success in this connection has been of the most unequivocal order, implying industry and good management in the various departments of farm work. In connection with diversified agriculture he raises high-grade live stock, and he devotes special attention to the raising of fine saddle horses and Duroc Jersey swine. He is a stockholder and director of the Bank of Burchel, stockholder in the Burchel Ice, Coal & Storage Company, a member of the Burchel Commercial Club, a stockholder in the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association and a member of the American Duroc Jersey Swine Breeders' Association, of the National Duroc Swine Breeders' Association, of the Kentucky Swine Breeders' Association and a member of the Advisory Board of the Kentucky State Fair.

As a citizen Mr. Wheeler is liberal and progressive and in politics he has ever been found arrayed under the banner of the staunch old Democratic party, in whose faith he was reared. He has been active in public affairs of a local order and has served as magistrate and notary public since 1909, handling his official affairs with marked ability and discrimination. His church relations are with the Christian denomination.

Mr. Wheeler was united in marriage to Miss Martha Mills, who was born and reared in Jefferson county and who is a daughter of Robert Mills, a representative farmer of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler have five children, namely: Virginia, Martha, Elizabeth, Charles M. and Sarah.

ARTHUR M. COX.—For the past twelve years Arthur M. Cox has been actively engaged in the practice of law at Cynthiana, Harrison county, Kentucky. In addition to the work of his profession he is interested in various business enterprises of broad scope and importance. Mr. Cox is a native son of Cynthiana, where his birth occurred on the 8th of December, 1867. He is a son of Henry and Adelia A. (Wiglesworth) Cox, the former of whom was born at Lexington, Kentucky, January 19, 1816, and the latter of whom claimed Cynthiana as the place of her nativity, she having been born on the 18th of January, 1829. The father was summoned to the life eternal

December 7, 1880, and the mother died on the 19th of November, 1899. The grandfather of Arthur M. Cox, William Cox, was born in Gainsborough, England, July 13, 1782, and he passed away June 9, 1857. His wife was born in Nottingham, England, and she died March 26, 1835. They were the parents of six children, of whom Henry Cox was the second in order of birth. William Cox was a cabinet maker by trade and was a very wealthy man in his native country. He was a man of brilliant intellect and radical ideas and eventually got himself into serious trouble in England by criticising the government. His property, amounting to some four hundred thousand dollars, was seized by the crown and he was thrown into prison. He made three attempts to leave England and was finally successful, managing to get away through the help of a friend named Sanford. All his effects were placed on board an American-bound vessel as belonging to his friend, under whose name he managed to escape to this country. He arrived at Lexington, Kentucky, in November, 1815, and at that time was penniless and friendless in a strange land. However, he began to work and was identified with the cabinet-maker's trade until the time of his death. A valuable document in the Cox family is a letter written by William Cox to friends in England shortly after his arrival in the city of Lexington, describing the country, the people and customs and an election.

Henry Cox, father of him whose name introduces this article, was born and reared in Lexington. The family was very poor and Henry's education consisted of one term of three months' schooling, during which time he stuffed rags in the holes in his shoes in order to keep the snow out. As a youth he learned the cabinet maker's trade from his father. When he had attained to his legal majority he did not have a cent and had to go in debt three dollars in order to buy a dictionary. When thirty-two years of age he possessed a capital of two thousand dollars and at sixty-four years of age, when he died, he left an estate of ninety thousand dollars. In 1847 he came to Cynthiana, where he was married in the following year, and here he opened up a small shop in cabinet-making. As his business increased he added dry-goods to his stock and at one time he had in his employ as many as eleven clerks. At the close of the war he disposed of his establishment and thereafter was engaged in trading until his death. He was very industrious, rarely working less than fourteen hours a day. He was quick-spoken and was one of the best posted men of his time. He was exceedingly eloquent and mag-

netic as a public speaker and possessed the faculty of winning men to his point of view. He once saved the life of General Desha by quieting a mob, which was beset on taking his life during the war. Mr. Cox was offered the position of provost marshal of the state but declined it. He was scrupulously honest in all his dealings and expected those with whom he did business to be the same. He would buy a bunch of cattle on the description of the owner and if they were not as described on delivery he would so inform the owner and refuse to close the deal, while on the other hand if they were better than described he would tell the owner so and pay him a higher price. He would ride through and around a herd of cattle on a gallop, come back and name his price. He was rarely if ever mistaken in his judgment. In politics he was a stalwart Republican and he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cox became the parents of ten children,—William H., of Cynthiana; Evaline, who died in infancy; Frank, who is deceased; G. Norman, a resident of Manderson, Wyoming; Walter Miles, of Cynthiana; Erwin L., of Harrison county; Sanders B., of Okmulgee, Oklahoma; Ella, who is the wife of William B. Redmond, of Cynthiana; Arthur M., the immediate subject of this review; and Edward C., of Harrison county.

Arthur M. Cox was reared near Cynthiana, and he began his education in the public school, to which he is indebted for his early educational training. From the county school he went to Smith's Select School at Cynthiana, Kentucky, and in the fall of 1887 he entered the state college at Lexington, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1892, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While in this college he received along with his literary course a military training. He exhibited such an aptitude for the military that he was soon placed in the line of promotion and in the fall of 1890 he was commissioned captain of Company C, and in the fall of 1891 was made captain of Company A and placed with his company on the right wing of the battalion. This same year he was made, in addition to captain of the said company, captain of the artillery, which position he held to the date of graduation. In 1890 Captain H. D. Clark, U. S. A., publicly pronounced Mr. Cox to be the best officer with whom he had ever come in contact. In 1891 and again in spring of 1892 he was sent with his command to pitch the camp for the battalion. Three times while in charge of his command he went before U. S. A. inspectors, and each time was highly commended for his great efficiency as

a company commander. While in camp near Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1892 the battalion was inspected by Inspector General Lawton of the U. S. A., and after the drill General Lawton in his report to Colonel Charles H. Clay, U. S. A., commandant in charge, in part reported: "The Artillery has acquired a high degree of proficiency in the three years during which Captain Cox has been in command. The exhibition drill given before me was the best I have seen on my tour, the regular army not excepted."

For the ensuing three years after his graduation he was engaged in teaching in a Fayette county school and before he quit to begin work upon his preparation for his chosen profession he received the highest salary ever paid to any teacher in county schools in that section—seventy dollars a month—a special tax having been levied to raise the amount. While instructor in this school County Superintendent Cassidy offered a silk banner to the school showing the best methods of teaching and greatest improvement in Fayette county. The banner was won by the school over which Mr. Cox presided. While teaching Mr. Cox spent his spare moments in studying law and in the summer of 1894 attended the law school at the University of Virginia. In 1895 he began reading law in the office of W. S. Cason, in Cynthiana, Kentucky, and in 1896 was admitted to practice law. In September of the same year he was matriculated in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in the law department of which excellent institution he was graduated in 1898, with a degree of Bachelor of Law. The Spanish-American war being in progress the war fever ran high in the University and Mr. Cox drilled one of four companies among the students preparatory to taking the field, telegraphed President McKinley offering their services to their country, and received a courteous reply from the president, stating that should our country need more soldiers he would gratefully accept their services. The war coming to an early close these companies failed to get into the service.

In September, 1898, Mr. Cox opened a law office in Cynthiana, his native home town, and prosecuted the pursuit of his profession until the fall of 1910, when he formed a partnership with his old preceptor, W. S. Cason. The law firm of Cason & Cox at Cynthiana controls a large clientage and has a reputation for being one of the best in the county. Aside from his practice Mr. Cox has numerous interests in outside matters. He is an equal partner with his brother, William Cox, in the partnership of William Cox & Com-

pany at Cynthiana, the same being a large blacksmith and machine shop. He is a stockholder in a number of banks and a director and stockholder in the Harrison Deposit Bank at Cynthiana. Fraternally he is a valued and appreciated member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Mr. Cox has a fine farm of two hundred acres in Harrison county and the same is in a state of high cultivation. In politics he is a loyal Republican and in his civic attitude he is public-spirited and progressive. He has taken an active part in the Burley Tobacco Society's industrial war against the American Tobacco Company.

ZOTTO CUSHING VINSON.—When entering upon his business career in early manhood Mr. Vinson became associated with the lumber trade, and throughout his entire life has been associated with this industrial line. Although he has been interested in many other business concerns, still he has always held the lumber trade as first in his estimation and it has been his favorite business.

Mr. Vinson was born in Wayne county, West Virginia, February 10, 1847, the son of William and Jane (Chambers) Vinson, also natives of Wayne county. The Vinson family is an old one in West Virginia, the original settlement and homestead being in the valley of Big Sandy river, overlooking the banks of what is now Lawrence county, Kentucky. James Vinson, the grandfather of our subject, was a pioneer, a native of North Carolina, where his father died when he was a boy. When he was twelve years old, in about 1800, he joined a party of Kentuckians who were driving a large number of hogs from Kentucky to North Carolina and on to Jamestown, Virginia, where they were sold. After the sale of the hogs the boy was paid for his services and requested to return home, but his intense interest in traveling and desire to see the world influenced him to follow with the party through Virginia and Pennsylvania to Kentucky. He stopped in the mountains of Big Sandy to hunt and continued so doing for several years and worked at whatever he could find to do, alone among strangers and an orphan. There he remained and grew up in the wilds. After his marriage to Rhoda Sperry, a native of Wayne county, West Virginia, he located on a farm in Big Sandy valley and in that county lived the remainder of his life. One of his sons, Lafayette, owns and resides on the old homestead and is the only one of eight children living. James Vin-

son was a member of the Virginia regiment and served in the war of 1812.

William Vinson, the third of the eight children and the father of our subject, was reared at the old homestead. He became a merchant and operated a general merchandise store at Fort Gay with great success for several years and in 1856 he located in Kentucky, at the Forks of Big Sandy, where he bought a large tract of land and engaged in the timber industry successfully, rafting logs down the Big Sandy and Ohio rivers to the Cincinnati and Louisville markets. He became well fixed financially and influential and died on the farm in Lawrence county, Kentucky, in 1881, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was of a military turn of mind and prior to the Civil war served as colonel of a regiment of state militia for several years and in 1861 he was colonel of the Fourteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry Regiment. He was in active service about two years, taking part in all engagements of the regiment during that time and being recognized as a successful commander. At the end of that time, owing to sickness contracted in service, he was compelled to resign and return home and was an invalid the rest of his life. He had three brothers who served in the Confederate army, Lafayette, Frank and Samuel S. Lafayette and Samuel were captured and made prisoners at Lexington about the close of the war but through the influence of their brother, Colonel Vinson, were soon released and returned home. Samuel was very aggressive in war, being twice wounded and having many narrow escapes, going into places where very few would follow. During his service he rose to the rank of captain of his company, which was not the only recognition of his active usefulness, as he was appointed United States marshal of West Virginia by President Cleveland.

Colonel William Vinson was a staunch Democrat and active in politics during his life, serving one term in the state legislature of West Virginia, and also serving as sheriff in his native county of Wayne. He was a successful farmer, stockman and lumberman in Kentucky, owning a number of slaves before the war, bought and sold large numbers of horses, was an extensive cattle raiser and dealer, and acquired a large estate. His wife, Jane Chambers, survived him for years, dying in 1889, at the age of seventy years. She was the daughter of Richard Chambers, a native of Virginia and from an old family, he being a well known farmer and citizen, serving as county judge. Colonel Vinson and wife were

the parents of ten children, of whom four are living, our subject being the fourth in order of birth.

Z. C. Vinson was about nine years old when his parents located in Lawrence county, Kentucky, and owing to the disturbed times which the Civil war occasioned was only able to acquire a limited education. He assisted his father at home until his marriage, during which time he became familiar with the handling of stock, logging, etc. He was a natural river-man and became interested in steam-boating, buying a boat and operating freight and passenger service between Louisa and Catlettsburg on the Big Sandy. During low water on the Ohio he also operated as far as Cincinnati. He built the "Wildboy" in addition to his original "Piketon" and later bought and rebuilt the "Fashion," and continued in this line for a number of years, when he sold out and returned to logging and rafting to the Cincinnati and Louisville markets. He has had a very successful career in this line, in which he is still engaged.

In 1874 Mr. Vinson took up his residence in Catlettsburg, which he made his permanent home and also the base of his operations in business. In politics he is a Democrat and formerly took an active part, having in the fall of 1883 been elected to the lower house in the state legislature from Boyd and Lawrence counties, in which he served one term, which was during the memorable race between Joseph Blackburn and John S. Williams for United States senator.

Mr. Vinson is a member of the Masonic Order at Louisa, Kentucky. He was married to Josephine Bromley, a native of Fort Gay, West Virginia, the daughter of John Bromley, also a native of Virginia, a stockman, merchant and timberman, farming extensively and owning many slaves before the war. Mr. and Mrs. Vinson had two children: John B., an attorney of Catlettsburg, and Jane, the wife of Warren I. Allen, a lawyer and banker of Harrodsburg, Kentucky. The wife and mother died April 5, 1908. She was a member of the Baptist church and had a beautiful Christian character and for many years was very active in the church work, of which church Mr. Vinson was also a member. Their son, John B. Vinson, an attorney of Catlettsburg, was born in Wayne county, West Virginia, June 7, 1866, and was reared in Lawrence and Boyd counties, Kentucky. He was educated in the public schools, also in the Eastern Kentucky Normal and later attended Emory and Henry College in Washington county, Virginia. He then took a course at Central University at Richmond, Kentucky,

and then came to Catlettsburg and studied law in Judge Thomas R. Brown's office. He was admitted to practice in June, 1887, on his twenty-first birthday, and began the practice of his profession at once and has continued it ever since. He takes an active interest in politics, is a Democrat and soon after he began to practice was elected county attorney and served four and a half years. Later he served one term of two years as city attorney. He is a bachelor and is a member of the Elks, Catlettsburg Lodge, No. 942.

SAMUEL J. DEBORD.—The subject of this sketch is a true and good citizen, has served his country in times of war more than once and deserves that his country should serve him in times of peace. Samuel J. DeBord was born in Lawrence county, Kentucky, September 2, 1874, the son of Stephen and Augusta (Hatfield) DeBord, the former a native of Lawrence county and the latter of Floyd county, Kentucky. The DeBord family are of French descent, emigrating from France to the American colonies at an early period and settling in what later became North Carolina and became principally farmers. In the early thirties Joseph DeBord, the great-grandfather of our subject, moved his family from North Carolina to Kentucky, traveling overland through the wilderness and across mountains. There were no roads to follow and they stopped for some time at various places and in that way three years passed while they were looking for a place to locate permanently and make a home.

Joseph DeBord was a surveyor in North Carolina and followed that same business in Kentucky in early days. He finally located on a line which is now Lawrence and Johnson counties, on Laurel park, Big Blaine creek, where he took up a large tract of land of about two thousand acres in forest, the nearest habitation being twenty miles away. This proved to be some of the finest timber and soil in that part of Kentucky. Of his children, Jacob DeBord, the grandfather of our subject, the youngest of seven children and the only son, was a small boy, about ten years old, when he came with his parents from North Carolina. He was reared in Kentucky and in later years bought a farm in Lawrence county, where he made his home and became prosperous. He was a local preacher of the Baptist church and well known among the early settlers, taking a great interest in that work and becoming a well known missionary. His wife was Clara Wheeler, a native of Virginia, whose parents were early settlers. Jacob DeBord and his wife were the parents of seven children, the youngest of which,

Stephen, was the father of our subject, and was reared on the homestead in Lawrence county. Two of his brothers, John and William, served in a Kentucky regiment during the Civil war from the beginning to the end, and were in many engagements and on the march from Atlanta to the sea. Both were prisoners for a time. The father of our subject, Stephen, lived for many years on the farm in Lawrence county, where he acquired a good estate, which he sold and retired in 1903 to Ashland, dying near that place in 1909, at the age of fifty-six years. His widow, Augusta Hatfield DeBord, survives. She is the daughter of Owen Hatfield, a native of Virginia and an early settler and farmer of Floyd county, Kentucky. He served in a Kentucky regiment in the Union army during the entire period of the Civil war and was made prisoner, being confined for nearly a year in Andersonville. Stephen DeBord and his wife were the parents of seven children, our subject being the eldest.

Samuel J. DeBord was reared on the farm in Lawrence county, receiving his education at the public school. When he was eighteen years of age he went to West Virginia and was employed by the Freeport Coal Company as a laborer at a dollar and a half a day, later becoming weighman and from that to mine boss at one hundred dollars a month. When the Spanish-American war broke out he secured work at fifteen dollars and sixty cents a month with "Uncle Sam," enlisting at Lexington, Kentucky, with his brother, Dr. W. M. DeBord, of Ashland, in Company C, Third Kentucky Infantry, and was discharged in May, 1899, the service in Cuba being principally on garrison duty in various places, part of the time in the interior of the island. After the war he and his brother established a grocery in Ashland, which partnership continued for several years successfully. Mr. DeBord sold his interest to his brother when he was elected county jailer, on the Republican ticket, which party has been supported by several generations of DeBords. He was elected in the fall of 1909, having one of the largest majorities on the ticket, for a term of four years. He has always been interested in politics and taken an active part, for several years acting as chairman of his ward at Ashland. He is also interested in social bodies, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and other fraternal societies. In the Odd Fellows he is a past grand.

Mr. DeBord on July 5, 1904, married Mollie Carroll, a native of Grayson, Carter county, Kentucky, the daughter of John Car-

roll, a farmer and timberman of Michigan. To Mr. and Mrs. DeBord have been born two children, Walter and Lucille. Mr. DeBord and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he takes a great interest in the Sunday-school.

WILLIAM ALLISON PATTON.—For a number of years an active factor in the industrial interests of Catlettsburg, William Allison Patton, through his diligence, perseverance and remarkable business ability, has acquired a handsome fortune and has also contributed to the general prosperity through the conduct of several enterprises which have furnished employment to others. Reliability in all business transactions, loyalty to all duties of citizenship, fidelity to the discharge of every duty reposed in him—these are his chief characteristics and through the passing years have gained for him the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellow men.

William Allison Patton was born at Pennsylvania Furnace, Greenup county, Kentucky, February 16, 1848. At the age of eight years he removed with his parents to Catlettsburg, where he has lived ever since. He received his education in the public schools and during President Johnson's administration and while yet a youth made a personal application for a cadetship to the naval academy, but did not succeed in securing an appointment, as they had all been made already. When young Patton was sixteen years old he became a member of Company B, Twenty-second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, in which he served thirty-five days, when the company was mustered out at the close of the war. About that time he took a course in the Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, after which he served an apprenticeship in the drug business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and after clerking a year in Ironton, Ohio, established himself in the wholesale drug business, in 1869, at Catlettsburg, under the firm name of Patton Brothers, which house has continued successfully ever since. In 1891 Mr. Patton was one of the organizers of the Catlettsburg Water Company and has been president of the same from the beginning and is one of the largest stockholders in the concern. The company owns the works which supplies Catlettsburg, Ashland and Kenova, West Virginia. The water supply is from the Big Sandy river, a mountain stream having a drainage of four thousand square miles of sparsely settled mountain territory. The water is pumped from the river to a series of four reservoirs having a storage capacity of twenty million gallons. The plant is equipped with improved system for purification and

has a pumping capacity far in excess of all demands.

Mr. Patton's political sympathies are with the Republican party. He has been a member of the school board for fourteen years, one of its oldest members; has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for forty years and filled all the positions in the order. He was president of the Catlettsburg Chamber of Commerce for ten years. In 1882 he married Emma Andrews, a native of Catlettsburg and daughter of the late Nelson P. Andrews, a former dry-goods merchant and pioneer business man of Catlettsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Patton have three children: Stanhope, Allene and Adele, and the family are all members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Patton is one of the leading citizens, business men and foremost capitalists of this section of Kentucky. He is a tireless worker and most energetic in everything for promoting the interests of this section. While he is conservative and possesses extraordinary judgment in the promotion of his private affairs, he has not been backward in making investments for the promotion of the best interests for the community. He owes his success to his own efforts, his remarkable activity and capacity in his manifold duties being phenomenal and so recognized by all.

FREDERICK STUCY.—A man of fine initiative powers and extraordinary ability and one who has ever manifested the keenest interest in public affairs, Frederick Stucy has gained distinctive precedence as a prominent tobacco dealer and banker. He was born at Canton Glauris, Switzerland, on the 23d of March, 1846, and is a son of Henry and Afra (Stoneman) Stucy, both of whom were likewise born in Switzerland, where their marriage was solemnized and whence they emigrated to the United States in 1849, having for destination the Swiss settlement at Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana. The sailing vessel in which they made the voyage across the Atlantic encountered stormy weather and fifty-four days were consumed in the trip. In due time they arrived at New Orleans and after disembarking they boarded a steamer and proceeded up the Mississippi river to their destination. Henry Stucy was a stone cutter and contractor by occupation, having been apprenticed to that trade in his native land. He was identified with this line of enterprise during the major portion of his active business career and was very successful. In 1852 he purchased a farm in Switzerland county, Indiana, and there located his family, following the work of his trade in Indiana and in Carroll county, Kentucky. He was sum-

moned to the life eternal at Vevay in 1893, at the venerable age of eighty years, and his cherished and devoted wife passed away seven months later, her death having occurred in January, 1894, at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Stucy became the parents of eleven children, one daughter dying in infancy and another at the age of fifteen years. Nine grew to maturity and of the number six are still living (1910).

Frederick Stucy was the sixth in order of birth of the family of eleven children and he was but three years of age at the time of his parents' emigration to the United States. He was reared on the farm near Vevay and received his rudimentary education in the district schools of his home county. When sixteen years old he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for a period of three months, at the expiration of which he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for six months. Thereafter he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for one hundred days' service and when this last term of enlistment expired he tendered his services as a member of Company E, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for one year. All of the foregoing companies were organized at Vevay, Indiana. Mr. Stucy gave most valiant service until the close of the war and he was honorably discharged in August, 1865, being mustered out of the army at Baltimore, Maryland. He had seen active service all the time and was promoted from a private to the rank of lieutenant. Although he did not participate in any large engagements, he was in the valley of the Tennessee during the one hundred days of continuous fighting. He was not wounded but while in the Shenandoah valley was severely injured by being thrown from his horse, this accident being the result of the saddle girth breaking. He suffered severe bruises and his right wrist and ankle were broken. At that time he was second lieutenant and was detailed as ambulance officer of the brigade. In September, 1862, he was captured, together with the entire company, at Shepardsville, Kentucky, by General Morgan's command, and that same day the Confederate forces were themselves captured by Union reinforcements and Mr. Stucy was paroled. After many exciting adventures and most faithful service, and when peace was again established, Mr. Stucy returned to Vevay and attended school for one year. Thereafter he remained on the old home farm in Switzerland county until his marriage, at

the age of twenty-three years. He then rented a farm near Vevay and operated the same with eminent success for three years, at the expiration of which period he removed to Ghent, Carroll county, Kentucky. Here he purchased a wharf boat and entered into the general commission business, shipping fruit, produce, and various commodities. He continued to be thus engaged for five years and succeeded in building up a large fruit trade, shipping big consignments to New Orleans and other points in Louisiana. About 1874 he disposed of his interest in this line of enterprise and became interested in the tobacco business. It has always been characteristic of Mr. Stucy to make an exhaustive study of whatever interested him and when he directed his attention to the tobacco industry his first move was to become fully informed concerning the demands of the factories as to kind and quality of tobacco preferred. He set about to fill the demands and furnished a high-grade product. He purchased, re-dried and prepared tobacco on a large scale for a number of years, doing business with many of the largest factories, and he is now one of the best known tobacco men in the Blue Grass state. He sold large quantities of tobacco to the American Tobacco Company for many years and in 1904 confined his business to their market. Soon after the Burley tobacco pool was formed he was urged, on account of his ability and knowledge, to become a member of the board of directors of that company, and for years he has been most active in the promotion of its interests.

Mr. Stucy has other financial and real-estate interests of broad scope and importance. In 1877 he purchased large tracts of land in Texas, which have since increased considerably in value. He was one of the promoters of the Vevay, Indiana, Deposit Bank, served as vice-president of this substantial monetary institution for several years and he has been an active member of its board of directors since its organization. He is also a stockholder, director and president of the Ghent Deposit Bank in his home city. In all of his ventures he has met with the most gratifying success and he has accumulated a competency. His magnificent home at Ghent, overlooking the Ohio river, is one of the finest in Carroll county and is a recognized center of most gracious and refined hospitality.

In politics Mr. Stucy is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the Republican party in all affairs of national import but in local matters he maintains an independent attitude, preferring to give his support to men and measures meeting with the approval of his judgment.

Though never ambitious for public office of any description he is ever alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures projected for the general good of the community. In a fraternal way he has passed through the circle of York Rite Masonry, holding membership in the Blue Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons; Blue Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and DeMolay Commandery, Knights Templars, at Louisville. He is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Ghent, and both he and his wife are devout members of the Baptist church, to whose charities and benevolences he has been a most generous contributor and in the various departments of whose work they have ever been active.

On the 10th of February, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stucy to Miss Anna Golay, a native of Vevay, Indiana, and a daughter of Seldon Golay, who died when Mrs. Stucy was a young girl. He was likewise born in Vevay, whither his parents emigrated from Switzerland in the early pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Stucy have two daughters, Ella and Estella. One son, the first born, was named Frederick, Jr., and was summoned to the life eternal when but four years of age. Ella is the wife of W. J. Rice, a merchant in Ghent, Kentucky; and Estella married J. W. Yager, a banker and agriculturist of La Grange, Kentucky.

EVERETT E. WINN.—Thorough learning in his profession and well directed effort have gained to Mr. Winn definite precedence as one of the representative members of the bar of his native county, and he is established in successful practice at Warsaw, besides which he is at the present time the efficient incumbent of the office of commonwealth attorney for the fifteenth judicial district.

Everett Ellsworth Winn was born on a farm near Warsaw, Gallatin county, on the 16th of March, 1869, and is a son of Thomas J. and Harriet (Gilbert) Winn, the former of whom was likewise a native of Gallatin county and the latter of whom was born in Harrison county. The genealogy in the agnatic line is traced back to staunch Welsh origin, and on the maternal side the lineage is of Scotch-Irish extraction. William Winn, great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this sketch, was a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, in which historic commonwealth the family was founded in the Colonial days, and prior to the opening of the nineteenth century he came to Kentucky and located a tract of land in the present county of Gallatin, about five miles distant from Warsaw, the county seat. Here he developed a farm and on the

old homestead he continued to reside until his death. There was born his son William, next in line of descent to the present commonwealth attorney of Gallatin county. William Winn (II) was here reared to maturity under the scenes and conditions of the pioneer epoch and his entire active career was one of close and duly successful identification with agricultural pursuits. He lived to a goodly age and his wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Flick, attained to the venerable age of ninety-two years. They became the parents of six sons and two daughters, and of the number Thomas J. is the eldest.

Thomas J. Winn has long been numbered among the representative agriculturists of his native county and for many years he has been extensively engaged in the growing of tobacco, a line of enterprise which was also followed by his father and grandfather. His cherished and devoted wife, who was summoned to the life eternal in 1904, was a daughter of William Gilbert, who was born in Ireland, whence he emigrated to America when a young man. He established his home in Harrison county, Kentucky, and was numbered among the sterling pioneers of that section of the state. Thomas J. and Harriet (Gilbert) Winn became the parents of two sons and four daughters, and one of the number died in infancy. The other five are still living and the youngest of the number is he to whom this article is dedicated.

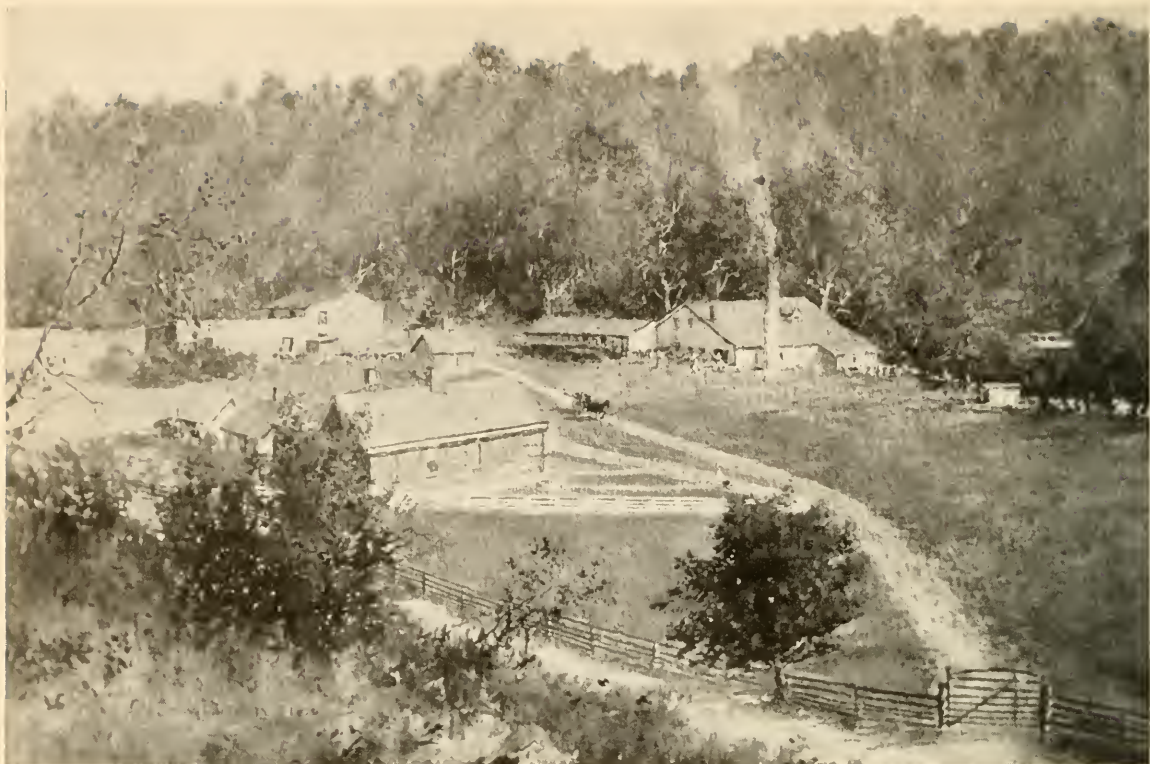
Everett E. Winn found his boyhood and early youth compassed by the gracious influences of the old homestead on which he was born, and after completing the curriculum of the local schools he continued his studies in the high school at Patriot, Indiana, a place not far distant from his home. He later entered the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, and later was for some time a student in Georgetown College, at Georgetown, Kentucky, and in the meanwhile he had largely defrayed the expenses of his higher educational work by teaching in the public schools during his vacations. He began the study of law under effective preceptorship, and in 1899 he was duly admitted to the bar of his native state. He forthwith opened an office in Warsaw, where he has continued in the active and successful practice of his profession during the intervening years, which have been marked by very definite and appreciable accomplishment and which have given him secure status as one of the well equipped and essentially representative members of his profession in this section of the state.

Mr. Winn has ever given an intelligent and

staunch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and in 1894, after the completion of his college work, he was made the party nominee for the office of sheriff of Gallatin county. He was elected by a gratifying majority and was the first to hold this office in Gallatin county under the new state constitution. Upon the expiration of his term he was succeeded by his brother, William N. Winn. In 1901 he appeared as candidate for nomination for the office of county judge, but was defeated in the primary election by only thirty-five votes. In 1903 he was elected to represent his native county in the lower house of the state legislature, in which he served one term and in which connection he made a splendid record as an active and effective worker in the deliberations of the floor and the committee room. He was accorded the unusual recognition of being made a member of the committee on rules, chairman of the railway committee and a member of three other important committees. In the spring of 1909 Mr. Winn was made the candidate of his party for the office of commonwealth attorney for the Fifteenth judicial district, comprising the counties of Carroll, Grant, Owen, Gallatin and Boone, and he was victorious at the polls. He assumed the duties of this important office on the 1st of January, 1910, for a term of six years, and he has the distinction of being the first man elected to this position from Gallatin county. In the primary election he received all but eighty-four votes, and as a public prosecutor he has made a record for able and efficient service, through which he has added materially to his professional laurels. Mr. Winn is affiliated with the Warsaw lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity and has passed the various official chairs in each. He has maintained an impregnable hold upon popular confidence and esteem and his careful observance of professional ethics has gained to him the high regard of his confreres at the bar.

In the year 1898 Mr. Winn was united in marriage to Miss Mary Alice Montgomery, who was born in Franklin county, this state, and who is a daughter of Captain James Montgomery, a gallant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war. Mrs. Winn is a prominent factor in the best social life of her home city and is a zealous worker in the Christian church, of which both she and her husband are members. Mr. and Mrs. Winn have two children,—Montgomery Ellsworth, who was born on the 16th of July, 1899, and Robinson McConnell, who was born on the 25th of July, 1906.

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OLD CROW DISTILLERY, 1869



OLD CROW DISTILLERY, 1911

HENRY SCHUERMAN.—One of the most important industrial enterprises of the thriving little city of Carrollton, the metropolis and judicial center of Carroll county, is that conducted by the Carrollton Furniture Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Schuerman is president, and he is numbered among the essentially leading business men of the state, as the corporation with which he is thus identified as chief executive is one of the most extensive and important in its line within the limits of this commonwealth and one that holds prestige among the best in the entire Union. The company has a large and modern plant, with the best of mechanical equipment and necessary adjunct facilities, and the enterprise is one that has contributed materially to the material and civic advancement and precedence of Carrollton.

Henry Schuerman, to whose initiative and administrative abilities has been principally due the upbuilding of the splendid industry just noted, was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 17th of January, 1860, and is a son of Henry and Henrietta Schuerman, both of whom were born in Germany and both of whom were young at the time of establishing their residence in Cincinnati, where their marriage was solemnized. Henry Schuerman, Sr., was engaged in the manufacturing of furniture in Cincinnati for a number of years and was a specially skillful artisan, as he had learned his trade through a thorough apprenticeship in his native land. Both he and his wife continued to reside in the "Queen City" of Ohio until their death, and their sterling attributes of character gained and retained to them the high regard of all who knew them.

Henry Schuerman, Jr., whose name initiates this article, is indebted to the public schools of Cincinnati for his early educational discipline, and he early entered upon a practical and effective apprenticeship in the furniture factory of his father, where he acquired the fine technical knowledge and facility that have so signally conserved the success of the enterprise with which he is now identified. For several years he was associated with his father in the management of the latter's factory, and he not only familiarized himself with all technical details of manufacturing but also had opportunity to develop and mature his powers as a salesman.

In 1886 Mr. Schuerman removed to Carrollton and here became one of the interested principals in the organization of the Carrollton Furniture Manufacturing Company, of which he became secretary, treasurer and general manager at the time of incorporation.

The definite success which has attained the enterprise is attested by the fact that in the handling of the business at the present time there is found requisition for a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. The industry had a modest inception, and the original plant afforded only forty thousand square feet of floor space, while the corps of employes numbered only forty persons. The growth of the business has been conservative and substantial, and in the promotion of its interests Mr. Schuerman has brought to bear his splendid technical and administrative powers, with the result that the industry is now one of the most important and extensive of its kind in the state. The plant comprises large and substantial brick buildings, with an aggregate floor space of one hundred thousand square feet, and the working force now numbers one hundred and sixty-five operatives, besides which six traveling salesmen are retained, together with an adequate office corps. The mechanical equipment is not excelled by that of any furniture factory in the Union, and the annual output has reached an average valuation of three hundred thousand dollars, with a trade extending into the most diverse sections of the country, as well as into Porto Rico, Mexico and Chili. A specialty is made of the manufacturing of high-grade bed-room furniture, and the products, by reason of their superiority, constitute the best advertising for the concern. The personnel of the official corps of the company is as here noted: Henry Schuerman, president; H. M. Winslow, vice-president; W. F. Schuerman, treasurer; and L. H. Schuerman, secretary. These officers, together with George B. Winslow, constitute the directorate of the company.

Though essentially loyal and progressive as a citizen and ever ready to lend his aid in the support of measures tending to advance the general welfare of the community, Mr. Schuerman has never permitted the use of his name in connection with candidacy for public office. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, though he favors the basic principles for which the Republican party stands sponsor. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

In the year 1890 was recorded the marriage of Mr. Schuerman to Miss Ruth Winslow, who was born and reared in Carrollton, and they have one son, Henry Winslow Schuerman.

W. A. GAINES & CO., DISTILLERS.—This large and well known house is located in Frankfort, Kentucky. It was originally a copartner-

ship, being organized in 1868, and succeeded to the business of Gaines, Berry & Co., Distillers, organized in 1867.

The firm of Gaines, Berry & Co. was composed of well known citizens of Frankfort, the members being Wm. A. Gaines, Hiram Berry and Edmund H. Taylor, Jr. This firm became associated in 1868 with the large New York house of Paris, Allen & Co., and the style of the firm was changed to "W. A. Gaines & Co." This firm was composed of the Kentucky members already mentioned, Messrs. Gaines, Berry and Taylor, and the New York members—Sherman Paris, Marshall J. Allen and Frank S. Stevens.

In 1870 Mr. Taylor withdrew from the firm and went into business for himself, and at the present time is the president of a large distilling company bearing his name.

Wm. A. Gaines died in 1872, and all the other old members of the firm passed away during the latter part of the last century.

Mr. George H. Allen of New York was admitted as a member of W. A. Gaines & Co. in the year 1870, and Mr. Edson Bradley, also of New York, became a member of the firm in 1882.

The business was incorporated in the year 1887 and has so continued down to the present time. Mr. George F. Berry, a son of one of the former partners, and a citizen of Frankfort, Kentucky, is an officer and director in the corporation.

The Company owns the OLD CROW distillery and the HERMITAGE distillery. The history of the Old Crow distillery is interesting. It is located in Woodford county, on the waters of Glens Creek. A very large limestone spring at the distillery was one of the chief reasons for establishing the distillery at that particular place. The name "OLD CROW" is perhaps the best known of any as applied to Kentucky's Bourbon and Rye whiskeys, being first used as far back as 1835. At that date a scientific Scotchman by the name of James Crow settled in Woodford county, Kentucky, and began the making of whiskey. He did not own a distillery, but made whiskey for others, principally for an old distiller by the name of Oscar Pepper, for whom he distilled up to the year of his death in 1856. To Mr. Crow is ascribed the first hand made, sour mash process with the use of spent beer or slop, which, owing to its acidity, caused the term "Sour Mash." After the first distillation of the beer in a copper pot, Crow was careful to again distil it in what is known as a pot doubling still over wood fires; the result being a whiskey that soon attained a high reputation both at home and in adjoining states. It was

the favorite brand of southern planters, many of whom spent their summers in Kentucky, and would take a barrel of the whiskey with them on their return to the south.

It is probable that the whiskey distilled in Kentucky in the first part of the last century was not of the highest quality, owing to the lack of knowledge on the part of the average distiller in the art, as well as the crude appliances in use at the time. Still, it is fair to presume that up to the time of the Civil war some had attained a high degree of excellence. During the Civil war there was comparatively little whiskey made in Kentucky, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs, but the business of distilling advanced rapidly after the war. More attention was given to the scientific part of it, as it was soon apparent to those endeavoring to produce a high grade of whiskey that particular attention must be given to the quality of the grain used. None but the best was good enough. Another important feature was cleanliness in the manufacture, and due attention to the buildings and to the storage of the whiskey after it was made, and also to the cooorage.

In 1865 the United States Government imposed a tax of two dollars per gallon on whiskey, stocks on hand at that time not to be subject to the tax. This fact laid the foundation of the fortunes of several distillers in the state, who were fortunate enough to carry large stocks at the time.

About the year 1866 a closing out sale was held in Woodford county, to settle the estate of Oscar Pepper, deceased, and at this time several barrels of whiskey made by Crow were sold, and brought high prices. The firm of Gaines, Berry & Co. then determined to keep alive the brand, and to make their whiskey in precisely the same manner as Crow had made his. To that end they leased the old distillery where Crow had distilled during his lifetime, and employed as their distiller one Mitchell who had learned the art under Crow and to whom Crow had imparted his method. This method was adopted by Gaines, Berry & Co. and has been adhered to by their successors down to the present day, and their barrels have always been branded "Old Crow."

This whiskey at once attained a high reputation and there was a great demand for it. When their lease expired the old distillery was nearly falling down, and Gaines, Berry & Co. then decided to build their own distillery farther down on Glens Creek in Woodford county, where there was a large spring. This location exists until the present time, and it is fair to presume that it will continue indefinitely. From the modest little stone distillery and

warehouse first used by Gaines, Berry & Co., it has grown to what is perhaps the finest distillery building and warehouses in the world. It is now connected with Frankfort, Kentucky, by the Kentucky Highlands Railroad, which was projected and built by the members of W. A. Gaines & Co. in the year 1907 and was recently purchased by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company as part of its system.

The Old Crow plant is perfect in all its appointments. The distillery proper is of stone, with concrete floors and roof. The warehouses are of brick, and there are also large grain elevators, slop drying plant, etc., as well as neat houses for its employes situated near the premises, and a model school house nearby for the use of the children. It has all the appearance of a well conducted and well ordered village.

But it is significant that with the strides made in the business and the improvements in the distillery, etc., the salient features of the process of James Crow are adhered to by this company in the manufacture of its whiskey down to the present day. That is, the mashing in the small tubs, which lie over a given period and which gives to the whiskey the characteristic flavor which is so well liked: the old fashioned pot stills used in the distillation, as well as the copper pot doubling stills with wood fires. This process involves additional expense as compared to the ordinary methods of mashing and manufacture, but in this, as in all other matters pertaining to the making of Old Crow whiskey, W. A. Gaines & Co. employs the best methods known in the art without regard to expense.

The HERMITAGE distillery was built by W. A. Gaines & Co. in 1868. It is located in South Frankfort, Kentucky, and is very large and complete in every respect. The quality of the whiskey is the highest, both Bourbon and Rye being made there. Besides the distillery building proper, it also has its warehouses, grain elevators, cooper shop and slop drying plant. The same care is exercised in the selection of the grain used, and the mode of mashing in the small tubs, fermenting and distillation in the pot stills over wood fires, is also used at the Hermitage.

Both plants are equipped with an up-to-date bottling plant for the bottling of their whiskeys in bond, the trade for which has reached enormous proportions.

For safety against fire the buildings at both plants are equipped with the automatic sprinkler system.

The product of each distillery owned by W. A. Gaines & Co. is sent to nearly every state

in the Union, besides to Canada and all parts of Europe.

The value of a company like W. A. Gaines & Co. to Frankfort and Woodford county is hard to determine, for aside from furnishing employment to hundreds of employes it pays about ten per cent of the taxes in Woodford county, as well as in Frankfort and Franklin counties.

JOHN H. ALDERSON.—Six miles southeast of the city of Louisville, in one of the most opulent and beautiful sections of Jefferson county, is located the attractive and thriving village of Buechel, the upbuilding of which has been compassed within the past few years. Of this village John H. Alderson is one of the essentially representative citizens and he is also one of the successful farmers and stock-growers of his native county, where he still owns a portion of the old homestead on which he was born, the same lying contiguous to the village just mentioned. Mr. Alderson is president of the Bank of Buechel, one of the substantial and popular financial institutions of the county, and he was one of the organizers of the same.

Mr. Alderson was born on the old homestead farm near Buechel and the date of his nativity was May 3, 1861. He is the only son of Benjamin S. and Nannie (Seabolt) Alderson, the latter of whom was summoned to the life eternal in 1885 and the former passed away in 1892. Benjamin S. Alderson was born in the city of Richmond, Virginia, and was a member of one of the old and honored families of that historic commonwealth, with whose annals the name became identified in the colonial epoch. He was reared to manhood in his native state and came to Kentucky about the year 1850, having maintained his home in the city of New Orleans for some time prior to this. There he had been engaged in the hotel business and he had also been concerned with steamboat business on the Mississippi river. He married Miss Nannie Seabolt soon after coming to Kentucky, in which state she was born and reared, and in the city of Louisville he conducted the old Hotel DeRaine, at the corner of Second and Main streets. About the year 1856 he removed to his farm, having purchased two hundred acres, and his only son still retains a considerable part of this fine old homestead. Benjamin S. Alderson became one of the successful agriculturists and stock-growers of Jefferson county and was a citizen who ever commanded the most unequivocal confidence and esteem, as he was a man of ability and sterling character. Though always ready to do all in his power to foster and sup-

port measures and enterprises tending to conserve the best interests of the community, he never had any desire for public office. He was a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and during the Civil war his sympathies were thoroughly enlisted in behalf of the Confederacy. Both he and his wife were zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. They became the parents of one son and three daughters, and of the number the son, John H., of this review, is the eldest; Isora is the widow of Benjamin F. Cottrell and she owns and resides upon a portion of the old homestead farm; Florence is the wife of M. L. Conrad, and they reside upon a part of her father's old homestead; and Minnie is the wife of Thomas J. Hale, of Nashville, Tennessee.

John H. Alderson was reared to maturity on the old homestead place on which he was born and after due preliminary discipline he entered Cecilian College, in Hardin county, where he continued his studies for two years, after which he was for one year a student in a private college, at Shelbyville. After the death of his mother he purchased of his father a part of the old home farm and assumed the active supervision of the entire place. By purchase of adjoining lands he is now the owner of a finely improved farm of one hundred and forty acres, and here he erected in 1894 his beautiful three-story brick residence, which contains fourteen rooms and which is one of the finest homes in this section of Jefferson county, the same being essentially modern in architectural design and in all equipments. On the 1st of July, 1908, Mr. Alderson became one of the organizers of the Bank of Buechel, which was incorporated with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars, all retained by citizens of Jefferson county. All of the stock is paid up and the bank also erected and owns its fine modern building, which is of brick and stone construction, fifty by thirty feet in dimensions and two stories in height. The bank utilized the entire first floor and the appointments of the banking office are of the best order, including fire and burglar proof vaults of the most approved modern type. The institution has gained a large and appreciative support, is conservative in management and yet ordered along progressive lines. The business is of most substantial order and the personnel of the stockholders and executive corps is such as to well justify popular confidence. Mr. Alderson has been president of the bank from the time of its incorporation; Louis Diemer is vice-president; and Jacob G. Hikes is incumbent of the office of cashier. In addition to the president and vice-president the directorate includes Henry Diebel, Edward W. Elliott, An-

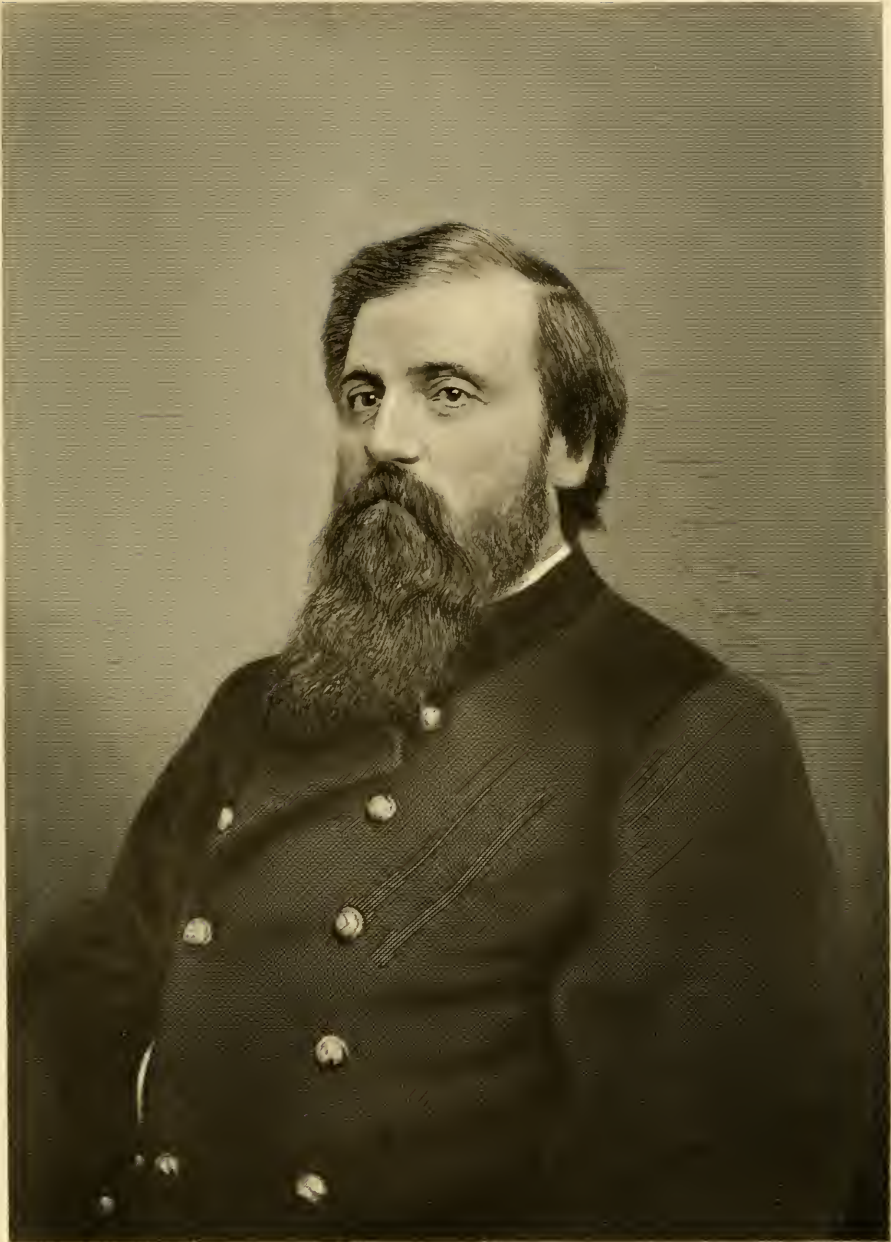
thony V. Thompson, Charles J. Fegenbush, and Charles C. Wheeler. The individual deposits of the bank are about fifty-four thousand dollars, and the certificates of deposit show an aggregate of about twenty thousand dollars. Total, seventy-four thousand dollars.

As a citizen Mr. Alderson shows a lively interest in all that touches the welfare of the community, and though he has had no predilection for public office he accords a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party. Both he and his wife are members of the Greenwood Presbyterian church, in Buechel, and their beautiful home is a center of most gracious hospitality.

In February, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Alderson to Miss Katie Long, daughter of Dennis M. Long, a representative foundryman of Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Alderson have three children: namely: Clifford, Corinne, and Geneva. The only son is now identified with the automobile business in the city of Louisville and the two daughters remain at the parental home. Miss Corinne was for two years a student in Columbia Institute, at Columbia, Tennessee.

WILLIAM ROGERS THOMAS.—The name of William Rogers Thomas is everywhere recognized as that of a man who bore a conspicuous and most honorable part in every duty devolving upon him, whether personal and domestic or public and in business. He was never known to falter in the performance of any trust or obligation he may have assumed, and his loss is deplored by the community in which he lived, although it is proud of the fact that such a man lived and died amongst them. The best memorial which can be framed of such a man as Mr. Thomas is the publication of a plain and straightforward history of his personal life and character, and in no better way can this be done than to first give a slight sketch of his immediate ancestors.

William Rogers Thomas was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky on July 13, 1858, the son of James Mason Thomas and Anne Elizabeth (Rogers) Thomas. James Mason Thomas was born at Flat Rock, Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 5th of September, 1833, the son of Esquire David Thomas, a prominent and substantial farmer of that period, and Lavinia Sims. He had a natural fondness for books and received the rudiments of his education at the Mt. Sterling Academy, under Professor Hugh B. Todd. Mr. Thomas began his long and active business career when he was eighteen years of age and through it all displayed great business sagacity and far-seeing judgment. He was a very prominent and active worker in the Christian church and always threw the weight of his influence in



Chas S Hanson

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favor of religious and educational movements. He operated a large planing mill and lumber yard in Paris, Kentucky, and was the leading promoter of the Kentucky Union Railroad. Later Mr. Thomas became interested in the lumber business in Ford and amassed a large fortune. At his own expense he built several churches and schools in eastern Kentucky and supplied them with pastors and teachers. In politics Mr. Thomas was a conservative Democrat and represented his district in the state senate at the time of the memorable Goebel-Taylor contest. He died June 15, 1905. Mr. Thomas married Anne Elizabeth Rogers, only daughter of William Rogers and Catherine Skillman, of Cam Ridge, Bourbon county, Kentucky. Mrs. Thomas survived her husband but one year.

Of the children of James M. and Anne (Rogers) Thomas the oldest was William Rogers, the subject of our sketch. He lived in Paris for the first thirty years of his life and moved from there to Estill Springs, of which he was part owner and operator. At the death of his father he moved to Winchester and took part of the Ford Lumber Company, conducting the affairs of that large concern with such business sagacity that he added to the large holdings in timber lands in the Kentucky mountains. He was a man of great force and decision of character, but gentle and generous withal. No cry of distress reached him that did not find a ready response and he was vice-president of the associated charities. Mr. Thomas married Caroline Hanson, of Paris, Kentucky, a daughter of Colonel Charles S. Hanson and Caroline (Wheeler) Hanson, on October 21, 1885. Mr. Thomas died March 6, 1910, leaving a wife and two children, Hanson and Ethel. His memory is a priceless legacy, not only to his descendants but to the entire community in which he dwelt, and to the territory and state in which he was so long an honored citizen.

Mrs. William R. Thomas came from an illustrious line of ancestors. Her grandfather was Samuel Hanson, born in the city of Alexandria (then a part of the district of Columbia), on the 14th day of May, 1786. He came of distinguished Maryland ancestry, being descended from John Hanson of Charles county, who held many important positions, among them that of president of the Continental Congress. His statue given by the state of Maryland stands in Statuary Hall in the National capitol. Samuel Hanson removed to Kentucky in the year 1806 and settled in Winchester, where for more than fifty years he practiced his profession. His fine scholarly attainments, great legal learning and superior

natural abilities placed him in the front rank of statesmen and jurists in Kentucky. He was always a firm and consistent Whig, repeatedly represented his county in both branches of the Legislature, and at one time filled the office of speaker of the Senate with credit and distinction. The record of the Legislature for years bears the impress of his masterly genius, and few men of his time exerted a more potent influence upon the policy of the state during the stormiest period of her political history. His wife was Matilda Hickman, daughter of General Richard Hickman, and granddaughter of Colonel Richard Callo-way. Of this marriage there were thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters. Of the sons, four were engaged in the war of the rebellion, two in the Union and two in the Confederate army. Of the latter was the distinguished Brigadier General Roger Weightman Hanson, whose brilliant career was cut short at thirty-three years of age, when he was killed at the head of the brigade at Murfreesboro.

Charles S. Hanson, the third son of Samuel and Matilda Hanson, was born in Winchester, Kentucky. He was educated in his father's profession and took a prominent part in the politics of his county. In the war between the states he took the part of the Union and in 1861 he was mustered into the service as lieutenant colonel of the Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, and in 1863 was promoted to the colonelcy of the Thirty-seventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry. Later he was placed in command of a brigade and took part in the engagements of Glasgow, Mt. Sterling and Saltville. At the close of the war he settled in Paris and practiced his profession until the time of his death.

Colonel Hanson was a fine disciplinarian, had great decision of character and was a fine and gallant gentleman.

ADOLPHUS L. REID.—Among the essentially representative and public-spirited citizens of Greenup, Greenup county, Kentucky, is Adolphus Lafayette Reid, who is now living virtually retired from business affairs but who during his active career gave most efficient service as sheriff and as judge of Greenup county.

At Natchez, Mississippi, on the 13th of November, 1824, occurred the birth of Adolphus L. Reid, who is a son of Darius B. and Caroline (Roach) Reid, the former of whom was a native of Connecticut and the latter of whom claimed Kentucky as the place of her birth. The father was reared to maturity in Connecticut, where he received a most liberal education in his youth. When nineteen years of age he left home and after a short sojourn at

Charleston, South Carolina, and New Orleans, Louisiana, he located at Natchez, Mississippi, where for several years he was principal of the public schools. It was during his residence at Natchez that he met his future wife, whose maiden name was Caroline Roach and who was then on a visit in Mississippi. It was a case of love at first sight and a few years after the marriage had been solemnized, in 1826, removal was made to Greenup county, Kentucky, where the family home was established on a farm some four miles below the town of Greenup, on the Ohio river. Mrs. Reid was summoned to the life eternal in 1827 and subsequently Mr. Reid wedded Miss Ann Muir, of Bardstown, Kentucky, after which event he removed to Hancock county, Kentucky, where he resided until his death, at the age of sixty years. Caroline Roach, mother of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was a daughter of Micajah and Ruth (Rice) Roach, both of whom were born and reared near Fairfax, Virginia, whence they came to Kentucky in the early pioneer days. For a time Micajah and Ruth Roach resided in the city of Louisville and later they located at Bardstown. Ruth (Rice) Roach was one of the heirs to the estate of Captain George Rice, a Virginian who had large land grants in various sections of Kentucky. Mrs. Roach received as her portion lands in Greenup and Lewis counties. Of her children Caroline Roach, mother of the subject of this review, resided on the Greenup county farm and died there in early life. She was the mother of four children, three of whom died in infancy. Adolphus L. being the only one to attain to years of maturity.

Adolphus Lafayette Reid was a child of but one year of age at the time of his parents' immigration from Mississippi to Kentucky and he was reared to adult age on the homestead farm in Greenup county. The mother died when he was a mere child and as he was the only survivor of her family he inherited considerable property at the time of her demise. He received his early educational discipline in the subscription schools of the locality and period and after he had reached his legal majority he began to farm. He continued to reside on and operate his farm in Greenup county for a period of fifty-five years, at the expiration of which he took up his residence in the town of Greenup, where he engaged in the general merchandise business. While residing on his farm Mr. Reid was elected to the office of sheriff, which position he filled with all of honor and distinction during the strenuous war times. In 1870 he was elected county judge, serving with all of efficiency in that

capacity continuously for some eight years. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order and in his religious faith he is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Mr. Reid has been twice married, his first union having been to Miss Henrietta Powell, a native of Greenup county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Vincent Powell, representative of an old Blue Grass pioneer family. To this union were born eight children, two of whom died in infancy and two of whom are living at the present time, in 1911. Those who grew to years of maturity were,—Charles; Lucy C. Brooks, of Parsons, Kansas; Annie; Morris; Edward A., cashier of the Kanawha National Bank at Charleston, West Virginia; and Charles, who died at Wichita Falls, Texas, was clerk of courts there for nearly twenty years and was succeeded in the office by his son. The mother of the above children was called to eternal rest in 1864 and in 1868 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Reid to Miss Atlanta E. Martin, who was reared and educated in West Virginia, a daughter of James Martin, of Charlottesville, Virginia, and subsequently a farmer and trader in Greenup county, Kentucky. This union was prolific of six children, all of whom are living, namely,—James Herbert, who is general manager of stores for a large coal company at Slab Forks, West Virginia; Jeanette, who is the wife of W. T. Cole, an attorney and banker at Greenup, concerning whose career further data appear on other pages of this work; Emma C., who wedded G. G. Woods, manager of the Sullivan Mines in West Virginia; Dottie, who is the wife of Frank Culver, of Sand Point, Idaho; Homer M., of Ordway, Colorado; and Nannie, who is the wife of Benjamin Powell, of Roanoke, Virginia.

Mr. Reid is a man of broad mind and liberal ideas, one who during his active life ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in all matters affecting the general welfare. He is liberal in thought and action, is tolerant of others' opinions and his entire life history is worthy of commendation and of emulation. Although quite well advanced in years he still retains in much of their pristine vigor the splendid mental and physical qualities of his youth and he possesses a large circle of loving and admiring friends.

JOHN TODD SHELBY.—It is inspiration enough to be descended from the founders of states and to have come into intimate personal association with the sons and grandsons of those whose bravery and genius have written bright pages into the history of their commonwealths and nation. Even the superficial



Genl. Sweeney

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student of the thrilling story of the achievements of pioneer heroes and heroines beyond the Alleghenies need not be told that the names of Shelby, Todd and Breckinridge stand for foundation stones in the building of old Kentucky and for much of its highest progress up to the times of the modern commonwealth. By direct inheritance John Todd Shelby, the able lawyer of Lexington, comes of his forceful personality through the Shelbys and the Todds, and he was also long a friend and a professional associate of the late brilliant William C. P. Breckinridge, congressman and Kentucky statesman of a type which conferred distinction even on the splendid name of his family.

Isaac Shelby, the great-grandfather of John T. Shelby, was a native of Maryland and a striking military figure in the Revolutionary war, which seemed to be so fertile a field for the breeding of remarkable heroes. The fact is that about a year before the culmination of the trouble with the mother country, as a young man of twenty-four, he had been not only under fire but his courage tested by conflict with savage foes; his metal proved to be of such hard and fine temper that for some time after the commencement of the Revolution he was pitted against the red man as his superior in shrewdness and woods-craft, as well as in promptness, intrepidity and diplomacy. His experience in these trying, training and testing times specially adapted him to perform a great part in the snatching of Kentucky and the western country from the allied Indians and British. His invaluable services as governor of the frontier state from 1792 to 1796 are fittingly and fully depicted in the picturesque general history which accompanies these biographies; and, if possible, his was the part of a rugged hero of the new world in an even more superlative degree, while he guided the swerving helm of the young commonwealth in the troublous times from 1812 to 1816. At the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813, by which the Americans crushed the allies of savage and "civilized" warfare, Governor Shelby was at the head of that fearless Kentucky phalanx which proved a very lightning shaft and a thunder bolt in Harrison's sweeping victory over the British and Tecumseh—for the Indians were as nothing without the bravery and military genius of their dusky leader. When Governor Shelby passed out of Kentucky history in July, 1826, not only was she bereft of a great man, but universal history wrote "finis" to the mortal life of an empire-builder. Before her marriage Mrs. Isaac Shelby was Susanna Hart, daughter of the well known Colonel Nathaniel Hart.

John T. Shelby is also descended (in the same generation) from Edmund Bullock, the first speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives. Tracing his genealogy three generations back, he is also descended, maternally, from General Levi Todd, a noted pioneer and grandfather of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, and Rev. John Blair Smith, one of the eminent Presbyterian divines of the last century, who was successively president of the Hampden-Sidney College, of Virginia, and of Union College, New York, and died in 1799 as pastor of the old Pine Street church, Philadelphia. Both Mr. Shelby's grandfather and father were named Thomas Hart Shelby, the latter marrying Frances Stuart Todd, a granddaughter of General Levi Todd, conspicuous in the military and civic history of Kentucky, and daughter of Dr. John Todd, who migrated to Illinois in 1817. On January 25, 1851, while Mrs. Shelby was visiting her father in Springfield, was born John Todd Shelby, subject of this review. His father, Thomas Hart Shelby, was a man of considerable public prominence, and at his death in 1895 was United States internal revenue collector for the Seventh Kentucky district.

After his preliminary educational training, John T. Shelby entered Princeton College, New Jersey, from which he graduated in 1870 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, three years afterward receiving that of Master of Arts from the same institution. He then studied law privately under the late Judge William B. Kinkhead, of Lexington, and was admitted to practice at the state bar in March, 1872. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession in that city, and his success has been of the substantial kind which is grounded on such traits as are noted in that standard work, "Lawyers and Lawmakers of Kentucky," as follows: "Mr. Shelby is recognized as a painstaking, studious and well-balanced lawyer. As a speaker he is clear, logical and convincing, and the profession and the public both accord him a high rank among the members of the legal fraternity."

On September 1, 1875, Mr. Shelby became associated with the late Colonel William C. P. Breckinridge, under the firm name of Breckinridge and Shelby, and the partnership soon gained precedence as one of the strongest and most harmonious legal combinations in the state, and it continued to advance in reputation until the death of the senior partner in 1904. Mr. Shelby then resumed individual practice and remained alone in his professional work until December 1, 1907, when he formed a partnership with his son, John Craig Shelby, a graduate of Harvard Law School, which stands today with an estab-

lished and growing reputation for able and honorable professional work, under the style of Shelby & Shelby.

The senior Mr. Shelby was a member of the Democratic party until the presidential campaign of 1896, since which date he has generally acted with the Republican party. He has never been ambitious for political or public preferment, but has devoted himself to the law, to the faithful discharge of his duties as a private citizen, to the general welfare of his city, to the cementing of personal friendship and to the manly and affectionate support of a happy and united household; these obligations, which he has well discharged, present scope enough for the abilities and virtues of any American gentleman and Christian. Mr. Shelby holds membership in various professional and social organizations of high standard, and both he and his wife are members of Christ church of Lexington, the oldest Protestant Episcopal parish and the mother body in Kentucky.

On the 7th of November, 1872, Mr. Shelby married Miss Lizzie M. Craig, of St. Louis, a descendant of the Brooking and Craig families, both associated with pioneer times in Kentucky. The following have been born of this union: Thomas Hart Shelby, who married Miss Agnes Scott, of Jessamine county, Kentucky, by whom he has one child, John T. Shelby, Jr., and is a resident of Fayette county, engaged in the internal revenue service; Francis Todd, who died in infancy; John Craig Shelby, who is his father's law partner, as stated; and Christine, who is unmarried and living with her parents.

WILLIAM T. COLE.—Among the men whose lives are crowned with honor and respect in Greenup county, Kentucky, William Throop Cole holds a high place. With him success in life has been reached by sterling qualities of mind and a heart true to every manly principle. He has never deviated from what his judgment indicated to be right and honorable between his fellow men and himself. He has never swerved from the path of duty and he has every reason to enjoy the consciousness of having gained for himself by his honorable, straightforward career the confidence and respect of the entire community in which he lives. He has attained a foremost position at the bar and in business circles in this section of the state he is also well known.

Judge Cole, cashier of the Citizens State Bank and present county attorney of Greenup county, was born at Flemingsburg, Kentucky, on the 21st of July, 1869. He is a son of Alfred E. and Abigail (Throop) Cole, the former of whom was born in Adams county,

Ohio, and the latter of whom claimed Nicholas county, Kentucky, as the place of her nativity. As a young man Alfred E. Cole accompanied his parents to Kentucky, location being made in Lewis county, where he grew to maturity. He studied law early in life, his preceptor having been Judge Richard E. Stanton, of Maysville. After admission to the bar he practiced law at Flemingsburg until 1874, in which year he was elected commonwealth's attorney, his district comprising six counties. He served as commonwealth's attorney for one term, during which time he resided at Flemingsburg, Kentucky. In 1880 Hon. A. E. Cole was elected circuit judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District of Kentucky, and he served with distinction and efficiency in that office for twelve years. After locating in Maysville he formed the law firm of A. E. Cole & Sons, which did an extensive business until Judge Cole's death, in 1902, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife, whose maiden name was Abigail Throop, was summoned to eternal rest in 1894, at the age of forty-nine years. To Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Cole were born six children, three of whom died in infancy and three of whom are living at the present time, in 1911.

In Fleming county Judge Cole of this review was reared to maturity and when eighteen years of age he removed with his parents to Maysville. He was graduated in the Kentucky Wesleyan College, at Millersburg, in 1887, and subsequently he attended Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, in the law department of which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890, duly receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately after graduation he entered upon the active practice of his profession as a partner of his father and older brother, Hon. A. D. Cole, at Maysville, continuing as such until 1895, when he opened an office at Greenup, where he has since resided. In his political convictions he is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies promulgated by the Democratic party, in the local councils of which he has long been a most important and active factor. In 1905 he was appointed by Governor Beckham to fill the unexpired term of Judge Bennett, who had been elected to Congress. He served as county judge for one year. After the new Twentieth judicial district was created, in 1907, Judge Cole was appointed commonwealth's attorney by Governor Beckham, being the first incumbent of that position in the new district. In November, 1909, Judge Cole was further honored by election to the office of county attorney, remaining in tenure of that office for

one term, of four years. Although the county is normally Republican Judge Cole was elected on the Democratic ticket. He is decidedly aggressive in his law practice, which is extensive and lucrative, and he is widely renowned as a skilled trial lawyer and as a well fortified counselor.

In addition to his professional work Judge Cole has other business interests of broad scope and importance. In November, 1909, he was elected cashier of the Citizens State Bank. He is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as is likewise his brother, A. D. Cole, who is a past grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the state of Kentucky, and also a prominent member of the Masonic order. Also his youngest brother, H. W. Cole, is a member of the Masonic order. Their father, Judge A. E. Cole, now deceased, was a Knight Templar Mason.

In the year 1896 was solemnized the marriage of Judge W. T. Cole to Miss Jeannette Reid, who was born and reared in Greenup county and who is a daughter of A. L. Reid, concerning whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume, so that further data concerning the family history need not be introduced at this juncture. To their marriage union have been born seven children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth,— Abigail R., Alfred E., Herbert R., Jeannette Collings, Josephine A., Helen E., and Mary L. Judge and Mrs. Cole are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Though heavy demands have been made upon his time and attention through professional, political and business associations, Judge Cole has always found opportunity to enhance the welfare and happiness of his family, where his deepest interest centers, and to labor zealously for the advancement of the interests of his home county of Greenup. His is a sturdy American character with a stalwart patriotism. He has a strong attachment for our free institutions, being ever willing to make personal sacrifices for their preservation. A man of stern integrity and honesty of principles, he despises all unworthy or questionable means to secure success in any undertaking or for any purpose, or to promote his own advancement in any direction whether political or otherwise. It is our duty to mark our appreciation of such a man, a man true in every relation of life, faithful to every trust, a statesman diligent in the service of his country and seeking only the public good.

SAMUEL M. STEDMAN, M. D., is engaged in the practice of his profession at Versailles, Woodford county. He is a scion of the third

generation of the family in Kentucky, with whose industrial and civic advancement the name has been prominently and worthily identified.

Dr. Samuel Maddox Stedman was born at Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky, on the 12th of August, 1868. He is a son of Silas N. and Elnora Keene (Maddox) Stedman, the former of whom was born at Georgetown, Scott county, and the latter in Newtown, that county. Silas N. Stedman was a son of Leander Stedman, who was a native of New England, whence he came to Kentucky when a young man. He established his home at Georgetown, where he conducted a business as curer, continuing in that business until the time of the Civil war, after which he lived retired until his death, when well advanced in years. He was a man of prominence and influence in his community, served as president of the trustees of Georgetown College and was a prominent representative of the Masonic fraternity in the state, having been one of the few in his day who had attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of this order. He was twice married and his first wife, whose maiden name was Kidd, was the mother of Silas N. Stedman. She likewise was born and reared in New England and she died in middle life.

Silas N. Stedman was reared to maturity at Georgetown and while he was afforded the excellent advantages of Georgetown College, he never deemed it expedient to adopt a profession but gave his allegiance to the great basic industry of agriculture throughout his active career. In 1869 he moved to Fayette county near Russell Cave, where he engaged in the raising of fine horses. After there maintaining his home for a number of years he removed to Bryantsville, Garrard county, where he died at the age of fifty-six years. In Scott county, Kentucky, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elnora Keene Maddox, who was a daughter of Samuel Maddox. Her father was a native of Maryland and was a son of Edward Maddox, who likewise was born in that state, as was also his father, Samuel Maddox, who was a valiant soldier of the Continental line in the war of the Revolution and who served as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Washington at the battle of White Plains. He continued his residence in Maryland until his death. The maiden name of the wife of Edward Maddox was Calias and they likewise continued to reside in Maryland throughout their lives.

Samuel Maddox, maternal grandfather of Dr. Stedman, emigrated from Maryland to Kentucky and became one of the early settlers

of Scott county. Here he married Miss Sarah Keene, who was born and reared in this county and who was a daughter of Vachel Keene. This worthy pioneer came to Kentucky in company with his father at the age of thirteen years, and after voyaging down the Ohio river by flat boats they landed at Limestone, now Maysville, August 20, 1789, then made their way through the wilderness to Scott county, where were secured large tracts of land, and instituted the herculean task of reclaiming farms from the virgin forest. When they here took up their residence wild animals of all kinds native to this section were much in evidence and here the Indians still maintained their hunting grounds, the savages oftentimes proving troublesome to the early settlers, by reason of which fact the father and two brothers built a stockade about their primitive log cabin as a proper protection against the Indians. Vachel Keene of Queen Ann county, Maryland, married Sarah Y. Faunt Le Roy, of the same county and state. Samuel Maddox became one of the extensive and successful agriculturists of Scott county, where both he and his wife continued to reside until they were summoned to the life eternal. The mother of Dr. Stedman was thirty-eight years of age at the time of her demise and of her children three attained to maturity,—Leander, who died when about thirty-two years of age; Elnora, who is the wife of Colby T. Jenkins, of Georgetown; and Samuel Maddox Stedman, who figures as the immediate subject of this review.

Dr. Stedman was about a year old at the time of the family removal to Fayette county, where his early educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools of the period. This discipline was supplemented by a course of study in the State University of Kentucky, at Lexington, and in preparation for the work of his chosen and exacting profession he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891 and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation he served two years as interne in a hospital in the city of Lexington and then established his home at Pisgah, Woodford county, Kentucky, where he continued in the successful practice of his profession for twelve years, since which time he has continued his endeavors as a physician and surgeon, with residence and headquarters in the city of Versailles. He is identified with the Woodford County Medical Society, the Midland Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His

political support is given to the Democratic party and both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church. He is affiliated with the lodge of the Knights of Pythias at Versailles and with the lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Lexington.

In the year 1894 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Stedman to Miss Mary E. Worley, who was born and reared at Pisgah, Woodford county, and who is a daughter of Harvey Worley and Betty (Wason) Worley, her father having been one of the leading citizens of that section of the state. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Stedman was Joshua Worley and he was a son of Caleb Worley, one of the sterling pioneers of Kentucky. On the maternal side she is a granddaughter of Dr. R. H. and Margaret (Stevenson) Wason. Dr. and Mrs. Stedman have two sons,—Harvey W. and Leander S.

SAMUEL S. SAVAGE.—A native son of Kentucky, the late Judge Samuel S. Savage accomplished a great work in connection with the development and progress of the old Blue Grass state, was a power in the local field of financial operations and over and above all was a man of impregnable integrity. Signal purity and honor found in him a secure abiding place and his life was guided and governed upon the loftiest principles. He was one of those whose lives offer lesson, incentive and inspiration and it is but consonant that in this publication be entered a brief tribute to his memory.

Judge Samuel Summerfield Savage was born at Tolesboro, Lewis county, Kentucky, on the 9th of April, 1851, and is a son of Pleasant M. and Sarah J. (Moore) Poage Savage, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and the latter of whom claimed Lawrence county, Kentucky, as the place of her birth. Pleasant M. Savage was a prosperous merchant in the Big Sandy Valley for a number of years and there occurred his death, in 1862. He was a son of James Savage, who was born and reared in the Old Dominion commonwealth, where was solemnized his marriage, and who served throughout the Revolutionary war as a gallant and faithful soldier. In 1791 he, with his wife and some of his older children, came to what is now Kentucky, settling at Poplar Flat, some fourteen miles above Maysville. James Savage was one of the earliest pioneers in that section of the state and he was the founder of the family in Kentucky. He improved a splendid farm from the virgin wilderness, although much hampered by wild animals and hostile and ferocious Indians. The doors and

windows of the log cabin, which represented the primitive home, were constantly barricaded, port holes being utilized for rifle defense. This old homestead was built on an eminence and is one of the well known landmarks of eastern Kentucky. There James Savage continued to reside during the remainder of his lifetime and he died at a ripe old age. He accumulated a large estate for those days and carried on extensive farming operations, being the owner of many slaves. His wife, Mary Philips, was also a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. James Savage became the parents of six sons and two daughters, of whom Pleasant M. was the second in order of birth.

Pleasant M. Savage was a prosperous merchant during the major portion of his active business career and he married Mrs. Sarah J. (Moore) Poage, who was the widow of John Poage and a sister of the late Judge L. T. Moore, of Ashland. To this union were born five children, several of whom attained to marked distinction in public life. One son, Dr. George Savage, was a practicing physician and minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, for some twenty-five years. He was also a professor in the Female College at Millersburg, Kentucky. The father was summoned to eternal rest in 1862.

Judge Savage, the immediate subject of this review, was a mere child at the time of his parents' removal to Louisa, Lawrence county, Kentucky, to the home of his maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Moore, who were pioneers in northeastern Kentucky. Here Samuel, with his two brothers and two sisters, was reared until the death of the father, in 1862, at which time he was eleven years of age. Shortly after the death of her husband, Mrs. Savage removed with her children to Catlettsburg, Kentucky, where she passed the remainder of her life. When twelve years of age young Samuel became a pupil in the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He was an interesting youth, red-headed and blue-eyed, always a prime favorite with everyone. He was quick, energetic and studious and made rapid advancement in his school work. When the East Kentucky Normal School was opened in Catlettsburg he entered that institution and worked his way through a three years' course, at the expiration of which he was engaged by the Boyd county board to teach in the public schools of Catlettsburg. About this time he began to study law in the office of his uncle, the late L. T. Moore, under whose able preceptorship he made rapid progress in the absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence,

being admitted to the bar of the state. He practiced the legal profession for a few years, but the work did not suit him, being too confining. He was at one time police judge of Catlettsburg and after coming to Ashland he was elected county judge, in 1878, serving in that capacity most creditably for two or three terms. He was one of the founders and largest stockholders in the Ashland Fire Brick Company and as its official head was responsible for its subsequent rapid growth and success. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of World's Fair Commissioners and was largely influential in building up the fair at St. Louis. In the time-honored Masonic order he had passed through the circle of York Rite Masonry, being a very prominent Knight Templar. He was also affiliated with several other organizations of a fraternal nature. He was candidate for Congress, in 1886, but failed the nomination. For many years he was a staunch Democrat, being one of the electors of that party, in 1884, but in 1896, during the Free-silver campaign, he became a loyal Republican.

At Memphis, Tennessee, on the 23d of April, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Savage to Miss Frances Dow, who was born and reared in that state and who is now residing at Ashland. To this union were born eight children, namely: Harlow, Carrie (deceased), Patty, Virginia (deceased), Frances, Elizabeth, Sarah and Samuel Summerfield, Jr., the latter of whom died in infancy.

Judge Savage was summoned to the life eternal on the 5th of October, 1903, and concerning him the following extracts from an article which appeared at the time of his demise will be here reproduced, with but slight paraphrase.

"He did every kind of work that a boy, youth or man could lay hands to, from driving a coal wagon to being president and chief stockholder of the Ashland Fire Brick Company. He was school teacher, police judge, county judge, and a candidate for Congress, but failed to secure the nomination. The result was the Ninth district was represented by G. M. Thomas, a Republican.

"In the early '70s, he identified himself more closely with the people of Ashland by locating there; and Ashland people knew his worth. His influence in that city was unbounded. Being an enthusiastic leader in every public enterprise, the imprint of his hand and mind will be seen and felt by coming generations not only in Ashland, but throughout entire eastern Kentucky. He was a fine business man; loved to make money; loved to spend for his family, for the good of the public, for

the benefit of the poor and needy. He was a great reader, and stored his mind with rich treasures from the fields of literature, which made his resources unlimited. He was equally as popular throughout the state as he was in eastern Kentucky. He was, without a doubt, the most ready, charming, and fascinating speaker in the state, not excepting the Marshalls, Menifees and Breckinridges. He delighted, charmed and inspired his hearers; not on one theme alone, or on one occasion, but on any theme, on any occasion, whenever called upon.

"Upon complimenting him on one of his best efforts, he answered: 'When you write the history of the East Kentucky Normal School, be sure and state that I acted as janitor to pay my board and tuition.' He was heard to say not long since: 'I have not an enemy in the world; at least, I am not an enemy to any man.' When not absorbed in business he was exceedingly fond of the society of his friends, and was always genial and happy in their company, contributing the lion's share to their entertainment, no matter what the occasion might be. He was full of good humor and good fellowship; there was not an element of malice in anything he did or said. He was never envious or jealous of his associates in private or public life; his loyalty to his friends was beautiful."

For many years Judge Savage was recognized as one of the well known, progressive citizens of Kentucky in the active support of all measures projected for upbuilding and he was particularly loyal to his home city and county. He was appointed and served on the state tax commission, was a member of the Louisville Commercial Club and of the Filson Historical Club of that city.

NOBLE F. NASH, M. D.—One of the best-known and most faithful physicians of Shelby county, Noble F. Nash, M. D., has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Clay Village for nearly four decades, during which time he has built up a large and lucrative practice in this vicinity. A son of Harmon Nash, he was born September 2, 1831, on the home farm in Bagdad. His grandfather, Noble Nash, a native of Maryland, emigrated to Kentucky in pioneer days, locating in Shelby county, where he took up land and was subsequently engaged in tilling the soil until his death, at the age of four score years.

Harmon Nash was born on the home farm in Shelby county in 1803 and spent his entire life of ninety-six years on the farm where his birth occurred. He married Sarah Gates, who spent her sixty years of life in Shelby county.

She was a daughter of Rev. Elijah Gates, a Baptist clergyman, who was born and bred in Georgia. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Nash eight grew to years of maturity, as follows: Louisa, who married Allen Barnett, died in Shelby county; Noble F., the special subject of this brief biographical sketch; Warren E., a retired physician of Carroll county, Kentucky; Cynthia, deceased, was the wife of Robert Owen, of Henry county; Ann E., wife of Captain Isaac N. Johnson, of Pleasureville, Kentucky, who served in the Union Army during the Civil war, being captain of a company; Leathe, who died in Henry county, was the wife of John Martin; Elliot, of Pleasureville, Kentucky; and Thomas, who died at the age of twelve years.

Laying a good foundation for his future education in the district schools, Noble F. Nash determined while yet a boy to enter upon a professional career and studied with that purpose in view. Going to Louisville in 1848, he entered the medical department of the State University of Kentucky, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1852. Immediately locating in Henry county, Kentucky, Dr. Nash remained there for twelve years, meeting with gratifying success. Coming from there to Clay Village in 1864, he has continued here since, by his ability and professional skill winning an extensive practice, for many years being the only physician of the place. The Doctor is affiliated with various medical organizations, belonging to the Shelby County Medical Society, to the Kentucky State Medical Society and to the American Medical Association. He is a sound Democrat in politics and has been a member of the Baptist church since early manhood.

Dr. Nash married first, in 1856, Jennie Phillips, who was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, a daughter of James Phillips, who came from Virginia to Kentucky in pioneer days, locating in Shelby county. She died in Henry county in 1864, leaving three children, namely: Lulu, widow of M. W. Huss; Kate, widow of T. M. Waddy; and W. N., a farmer in Shelby county. The Doctor married in 1866 Emma Guthrie, a daughter of Thomas Church Guthrie, an early settler of Shelby county. She died in 1909, at the age of sixty-three years.

SAMUEL VANNATTA SLEADD.—The agricultural interests of Shelby county find a worthy representative in Samuel V. Sleadd, who owns and operates a fine homestead farm of two hundred and forty-four acres, which yield him an abundant return for his modern and

enlightened methods. He belongs to one of the old families of this section, his grandfather, Seaton Sleadd, having come like so many of his neighbors from the Old Dominion to found his home here in the early days of Kentucky's statehood. The name of Sleadd is synonymous for good citizenship and its present prominent bearer upholds its prestige.

The subject was born in Shelby county, which still claims his residence, November 23, 1865, and here on December 15, 1823, his father also was born. As mentioned before, Seaton Sleadd of the preceding generation was a Virginian, who after making location in Shelby county found it sufficiently desirable to make it his residence for the remainder of his life. His views on the matter were shared by his son William, who was living in Shelbyville when summoned to the Great Beyond February 11, 1911. He was one of the leading farmers of this section, took a decided interest in all questions of the hour and stood ready to lend his shoulder to all causes destined to advance the good of the whole community. The mother was Sophie Vannatta before her marriage, and she was a daughter of Samuel Vannatta and a native of this county. Her father was a Virginian who spent all his life following his arrival in the state as a loyal citizen and who was removed from a life of great usefulness at an advanced age. Mrs. Sleadd was born in 1826 and died November 21, 1900, and she, as well as her husband, was zealous in the good works of the Bethel Baptist church. Mr. Sleadd was one of a family of nine children, concerning whom the following data are entered: Lucinda, the eldest, is the wife of Logan Ratcliffe and resides in Shelby; Minerva, deceased, was the wife of Willis Williams; Fannie married John Money and makes her home at Finchville; Virginia married A. F. Money and resides at Simpsonville; Sarah Thomas, deceased, was the wife of James S. Searce; William is deceased; Gertrude, deceased, married M. F. Perry; Edgar resides in Shelbyville; and Samuel V., the subject, is the youngest in order of birth.

Born and bred in Shelby county, Mr. Sleadd elected to make this the scene of his life and here he has met with material success and enjoys the possession of hosts of friends. It is small wonder that he finds much loyalty to this favored spot in his heart. He was married here February 28, 1889, Miss Maggie B. Newton becoming his beloved partner in the varying fortunes of life. She was born in Clay Village on May 9, 1866, the daughter of Thomas S. and Martha E. McWilliam New-

ton, her father's history being sketched on other pages of this work devoted to representative Kentuckians. Mr. and Mrs. Sleadd have two daughters—Martha T., born August 2, 1890, and Evelyn, born June 22, 1892. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sleadd are active and willing workers in the Missionary Baptist church, to which they give material assistance and sympathy, and the former stands as one of those remarkably public-spirited citizens whom Shelby county is fortunate enough to possess in great numbers. He is a Republican in his political convictions.

SAMUEL D. NEWTON is the owner and operator of one of those fertile and well-connected farms which are the pride of the Blue Grass state. His splendid tract of two hundred and twenty-nine acres is located in Shelby county and is the scene of successful and up-to-date activities in the line of his chosen vocation. He is a native of the very section in which his interests are now centered and his birth date was November 8, 1860. His father, Thomas S. Newton, was born in Shelby county November 27, 1823, and his grandfather, Samuel Newton, was a native of the state of Virginia. The maiden name of the mother was Martha E. McWilliams, and she, likewise, was born in Shelby county, her birth date being July 23, 1822. Mr. Newton's father, who was a prominent and estimable citizen, was called from the scene of a useful life December 23, 1898; and he was but a short time preceded to the hereafter by his wife, whose demise occurred January 3, 1895, when in her seventy-third year. Seven children were born to Thomas Newton and his worthy wife, Mary E., became the wife of F. H. Barriger, and resides at Shelbyville. Sallie E. is the widow of Thomas Vannatta, and makes her home in Shelby county. Annie married R. C. Thompson and lives in Shelby county. Susie is the wife of W. J. Montgomery, of Louisville. Samuel D. is next in order of birth. George T. resides in Louisville. Maggie B. is the wife of Samuel Sleadd of Shelby county.

The school days and youth of Samuel D. Newton were passed in Shelby county, where he has in fact spent his entire life. He early concluded to follow in the paternal footsteps in the matter of a life work and has always engaged in agriculture. Upon the occasion of his marriage he located in Clay Village, where he has ever since resided and where he and his wife are leading factors in all the best interests of the place. It was on January 27, 1887, that he laid the foundation of a happy life companionship and independent household by his marriage to Miss Mattie L. Card-

well, who was born in Shelby county July 21, 1865. Mrs. Newton's father was George Cardwell, a well known Shelby county citizen, who died when about seventy years of age. The maiden name of her mother was Elizabeth Threlkeld, who was born in Shelby county and who was summoned to the Great Beyond in 1882, when in her sixty-second year. They were the parents of a dozen children, Mrs. Newton being youngest in order of birth. The following is an enumeration: James, Thomas, Mary, Susan, William, Harrison, Elizabeth, George, Bettie, Samuel, Lillie and Mattie L. The union of the subject and his wife has been blessed by the birth of a quartet of young citizens, whose names are Beulah L., Mary E., Bernice and Samuel D., Jr. They have also lost two children—Alma T., who died when past eight years of age, and a son who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Newton are members of the Baptist church and zealous workers for its good causes.

THOMAS PICKETT TAYLOR, of Louisville, was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, February 20, 1858, the son of E. G. Taylor and Mildred (Hord) Taylor. On both sides of the house he is a direct descendant of the noted Taylor family of Virginia which furnished ten sons to the Continental Army and many in the war of the Revolution. His paternal great-grandfather was one of the ten, Jonathan Taylor, a lieutenant in the Virginia Convention Guards. His maternal grandfather, another of the ten brothers, was Major William Taylor, who entered the army as a lieutenant, was promoted to captain and, on December 7, 1779, was promoted to major of the Ninth Virginia Regiment. Mr. Taylor's grandfather, Dr. Francis Taylor, the son of Jonathan Taylor, married his first cousin, Ann Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Major William Taylor.

T. P. Taylor, as he is widely known in the business world, received his education in the primary schools of Jefferson county and in those of Louisville, to which city he was brought by his father while still a youth. On leaving school, he made the choice of a business pursuit which was to lead to great financial success. Entering a drug store while yet a boy, he soon mastered the minor details of the business but this was not enough—he must know the theory and practice as well. To this end, he attended the regular course at the Louisville College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated with credit. Then he struck out for himself, buying a small drug store in Portland. Soon the desire to branch out led to the purchase of another small store and thus when he was but little past his ma-

ajority, he was the proprietor of two drug stores. Still he was not satisfied; these stores were too small for his restless energies. He sold them and, in connection with a step-brother, bought a larger store at the corner of Third and Jefferson streets in Louisville, the best location in the city for a druggist. Here his success began. The "cut-rate" idea in the drug business was coming into notice. A store of that kind opened in the city but without marked success. Mr. Taylor, thinking he could make it pay, bought it. The result is that he now owns and operates the three largest and most profitable wholesale and retail drug stores in the city and is a full partner in a fourth operated under the management of a nephew trained to the business under Mr. Taylor's watchful eye. Mr. Taylor has been at all times successful in business and besides the four stores noted, is a large holder of Louisville real estate. He is a director in the Commercial Bank and Trust Company of Louisville and is also a director in the United Drug Company of Boston, Massachusetts, an organization of much importance in the drug trade.

Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Achsah Miller at Owensboro, Kentucky, January 18, 1883. They have two sons, Horace and Thomas P., Jr., both now grown to manhood, and each of them at the managerial helm of one of their father's stores. Mr. Taylor, of course, keeps a watchful eye on all of his stores, but to prove to his boys that he is not afraid to trust them with the full responsibility of management, he runs away to Europe whenever he feels like it leaving them to hoe their own rows without his advice or assistance. The success of Mr. Taylor in everything that he has attempted is another proof that the country boy is the salt of the earth and that if he never left the country for the city, there would soon be no business worth having in the latter.

MRS. POLLY FULTON LAWSON.—A pleasant and congenial woman, Mrs. Polly Fulton Lawson has been a resident of Shelby county, Kentucky, since the day of her birth, which was April 10, 1836. She comes of honored Virginian stock, her father, David Fulton Middleton, and her paternal grandfather, Adam Middleton, having been natives of the Old Dominion.

Adam Middleton, born in Virginia August 2, 1770, came to Shelby county, Kentucky, with his family in the early part of the nineteenth century, and on the farm which he redeemed from the wilderness spent his remaining days, passing away July 20, 1834.

David Fulton Middleton was born January



L. P. Taylor,

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14, 1796, in Virginia, and as a lad came with his parents to Kentucky. He was reared on the "Cross Keys" farm, and assisted his father in its improvement. He married, April 18, 1831, Elizabeth Y. Beattie, who was born in 1802, in Virginia, the place of birth of her parents, James and Hetty Beattie. After marriage he located with his bride on the farm now owned and occupied by Mrs. Lawson, and there they both spent their remaining days, her death occurring October 11, 1856, after a happy wedded life of twenty-five years. He survived his wife many years, passing away in January, 1889, at the venerable age of eighty-three years. Four children were born of their union, namely: James A.; Hetty, who married Alvin Hughes and died in Shelby county in 1888; Polly, now Mrs. Lawson; and John Anthony.

Polly Fulton Lawson was brought up on the parental homestead and educated in the Science Hill Seminary at Shelbyville. At home she was well trained in the domestic arts, becoming well fitted when young to preside over a household. On October 4, 1866, she was united in marriage with William H. Lawson, a son of Charles W. Lawson, who came to Shelby county, Kentucky, from North Carolina, his native state, and here resided until his death, at the comparatively early age of fifty-three years.

Mr. William H. Lawson was born February 22, 1836, in Shelby county, and has here been engaged in agricultural pursuits during his active career, now managing most successfully one hundred and fifty acres of the old Middleton estate, the farm belonging to Mrs. Lawson, who inherited it from her father. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson are the parents of five children, namely: David M., a prominent physician of Oklahoma; Ernest L., a prosperous farmer of Shelby county; Eugene B., engaged in the practice of law in Oklahoma; William G., engaged in farming in Shelby county; and Bessie B., living with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson are members of the Methodist church and are active in its work.

SAMUEL MONROE LONG, actively identified with milling and banking interests at Shelbyville, Kentucky, is a native son of the fine old Blue Grass commonwealth. He is deeply interested in community affairs and his efforts have also been a potent element in the business progress of Shelby county. He has with ready recognition of opportunity directed his labors into various fields wherein he has achieved success and at the same time he has ever manifested a genuine interest in all movements projected for the general welfare.

Concerning the history of the Long family

data are taken from the publication known under the unique title, "A Short History of the Long Family," which was written and compiled by J. L. Long, father of him to whom this sketch is dedicated and which appeared in the year 1898. The above book is of decided interest, and at this juncture is incorporated the author's introduction: "At the entreaties of friends I have written this book. I am the eldest representative of the Long family, being almost eighty-seven years of age. I shall not attempt any eulogy upon any but shall state plain facts for the information of my descendants, and would fain hope to say some things that may be beneficial to all who may peruse this short production."

The original progenitor of the Long family in America traced his ancestry back to stanch Scotch-Irish extraction. In the year 1790 William Long, great-grandfather of the subject of this review, left his native state of Pennsylvania and emigrated to Fayette county, Kentucky, locating some eight miles west of the present city of Lexington. His family consisted of a wife, whose maiden name was Culbertson, and eight children, five sons and three daughters, namely: Samuel, Robert, Rebecca, William, Isaac, Hester, Elizabeth and Alexander. Alexander Long, the youngest in order of birth of the above-mentioned children, was born in the old Keystone state of the Union, the date of his nativity being the 6th of March, 1788. He was a child of but two years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Kentucky, as previously noted. He was united in marriage to Miss Annie Lemmon, a daughter of James Lemmon, the ceremony having been performed on the 20th of April, 1809. After living for a short time at Georgetown, Kentucky, Alexander and Annie Long moved to a farm in Scott county, this state, where they continued to reside until the year 1827, at which time they removed to a farm in Woodford county, where the remaining, except one, of their children were born. They were the parents of eleven children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth: Nancy, James, William, Thomas, Amelia, Samuel, Eliza, Mary, Alexander, Josephine and Angeline.

In the year 1829 Alexander Long, whose household had then increased to some twenty persons, including the slaves, decided to take up a tract of government land in Missouri, whither a colony of forty persons emigrated on the 8th of October, 1829. Conditions in Missouri, however, were not as roseate as they had been pictured and after a year's sojourn there most of the company returned to Kentucky. The Long family then established its

home in Shelby county, on a farm some eight miles distant from Shelbyville, and there the parents passed the residue of their lives, the former having died on the 23d of February, 1852, and the latter on the 17th of October, 1879.

James Lemmon Long, father of Samuel M., of this notice, was born in Scott county, Kentucky, on the 30th of December, 1811. He was educated in the schools of the locality and period and as a youth was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he and his brother were employed for a time in the city of Louisville. Subsequently returning to Shelby county, he became interested in the doctrines set forth by the Christian church, of which he became a devout member in the year 1838. On the 5th of April of that same year was solemnized his marriage to Miss Kezia Maddox, who was a daughter of Dr. J. Maddox, of Shelby county. Mr. and Mrs. Long, in January, 1839, settled on a farm eight miles west of Shelbyville, and he became decidedly successful as an agriculturist, owning as much as five hundred acres of most arable land. The first child born to this union was Lemuel, who was a gallant and faithful soldier in the Confederate army during the war between the states. He was with General Lee when the latter surrendered and when peace had again been established he returned to his home in Kentucky, where he became ill as a result of the many hardships and exposure endured during the war, and where he died in September, 1869. The second child, born the 4th of October, 1841, was Mary Jane, who became the wife of John E. Bryan and who now maintains her home in Jefferson county, Kentucky. They have three children, Annie, Rosa and James. James Alexander, born in Shelby county the 1st of October, 1843, was called to the life eternal when in his tenth year. David Thomas, whose birth occurred in Shelby county, March 26, 1845, married Ellen Warford, and he died December 27, 1880, at the comparatively young age of thirty-six years. Annie, the fifth child, was born in Shelby county, on the 5th of April, 1847. She married Oswald Thomas and died on the 20th of November, 1882, survived by three children, James, Lillie and Mattie. Lillie married Rev. Howard T. Cree, of Kentucky, now of Augusta, Georgia, an eminent divine of the Christian church of that place. Mattie married Clarence C. Hieatt, of the firm of Johnson & Hieatt, attorneys-at-law and real estate men of Louisville, Kentucky. William, who was born in Shelby county on the 4th of March, 1849, married Nannie Glasscock and at the time of his death,

in 1894, was survived by a widow and three children, all of whom live in Louisville, Kentucky. Samuel Monroe, the seventh child, is the immediate subject of this review. Nannie, born the 5th of April, 1853, died in infancy. A. Campbell, born in Shelby county on the 30th of December, 1854, married Carrie Johnson and is now secretary and treasurer of the Shelby County Trust & Banking Company, at Shelbyville. He served as sheriff of Shelby county for one term a short time after the death of his brother, David T. Long, who likewise served in that capacity. Josephine, the tenth child of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Long, was born on the 1st of February, 1857, and she wedded Oscar Stewart, by whom she had three children, Carlisle, Campbell and Kezia. She passed into the Great Beyond on the 18th of February, 1893. Mattie, born on the 20th of January, 1859, is unmarried and she maintains her home at Shelbyville. Lena R., the twelfth and youngest child, was born on the 25th of November, 1860, and she passed away on the 2d of October, 1884.

In the year 1898 was celebrated the sixtieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Long, and at that time he was eighty-seven years of age and she eighty-one. Mr. Long was summoned to eternal rest on the 30th of January, 1902, and his widow, who survived her honored husband for a number of years, passed away in February, 1909. Both were devout Christian people and their exemplary life is one worthy of commendation and of emulation. Mr. Long was sincerely interested in all matters of public import and was ever on the alert to help along any charitable or benevolent movement. At the time of his death he had attained to the patriarchal age of ninety-one years, and as the result of his many good deeds he is held in reverent memory by all with whom he came in contact.

Samuel Monroe Long was the seventh in order of birth of the children mentioned in a preceding paragraph and the date of his nativity is the 4th of February, 1851. He was reared to the invigorating influence of the home farm in Shelby county and his preliminary educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the district schools. For a number of years after attaining to his legal majority he was identified with agricultural pursuits and live stock dealing. In 1875, however, he removed to Shelbyville, where, in company with his father, he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, giving his attention to that line of enterprise for a period of seven years, at the expiration of which he became interested in the milling industry. In 1904 he purchased

the Climax Roller Mill, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, which he now owns exclusively and which is in a strictly up-to-date and prosperous condition, having a daily capacity of two hundred barrels. In addition to his milling interests, Mr. Long is financially connected with the Citizens Bank, and with the Shelby County Bank & Trust Company, and with the Water & Light Company, in all of which he is a director.

In his political adherency Mr. Long is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and while he has never been ambitious for the honors or emoluments of public office, he contributes in generous measure to all projects advanced for the good of the community. He is a man of fine business instincts and one who is highly esteemed by his fellow citizens as a man of honor and straightforward principles. His religious faith is in harmony with the tenets of the Christian church, of which he is a zealous and active member and a deacon and treasurer.

On the 29th of November, 1881, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Long to Miss Fannie Edwards, who died in March, 1883. Subsequently Mr. Long wedded Miss Minnie Webber, who was born and reared in Shelby county and who is a daughter of Thomas and Mary J. Webber, long a representative family of Shelby county. To Mr. and Mrs. Long have been born four children, namely: Paul W., Samuel Monroe, Jr., Mary K. and Charles B., all of whom remain at the parental home. Mr. and Mrs. Long are popular in connection with the best social activities in their home community and their beautiful and spacious residence at Shelbyville is widely renowned for its sincere and generous hospitality.

CHARLES ALFORD McCORMACK.—The farming interests of Shelby county are well represented by Charles A. McCormack, a wide-awake, alert and enterprising citizen and business man, who in the management of his property interests displays excellent executive ability. His property consists of four hundred and five of the fertile acres of Kentucky and the greater part of Mr. McCormack's energies are devoted to its operation, one of his interests being stock raising. He is also a director of the Citizens Bank of Waddy and is well known throughout the length and breadth of Shelby county. Here he was born January 15, 1860, and here likewise was born his father, Lemuel W. McCormack, whose birth date was September 20, 1825. It must be written many times in an authentic history of Kentucky that a man's grandparents came

from the Old Dominion to the newer resources of the Blue Grass state, and Mr. McCormack is by no means an exception. His paternal grandfather, Alfred McCormack, followed the general rule, being one of the state's pioneers, locating in the eastern part of Shelby county and remaining here until his death. The maiden name of the mother of the subject was Mary E. Ware, born in Shelby county October 12, 1832, a daughter of Charles Ware, a Pennsylvanian. The father died June 23, 1905, and the mother survived her partner in a devoted life companionship, her demise occurring January 27, 1911. They were the parents of three children: Ada, wife of J. H. Fullenwider, of Shelby county, Edward W. and Charles A.

Mr. McCormack has been a lifelong resident of Shelby county. Here he received his education and here, upon his father's farm, he learned those lessons of thrift and application which have stood him in such good stead. He has ever evinced an interest in public affairs and is one of the county's Democratic leaders, being at present a member of the Democratic County Committee. He is the stalwart champion of good education and for a number of years held the office of school trustee, his council in such matters being considered as of weight. All measures which he deems as likely to prove conducive to the public welfare receive his support. He is a prominent and popular Mason and is privileged to wear the white plume of the gallant Knight Templar. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Mr. McCormack was married in Bloomfield, Nelson county, Kentucky, February 12, 1884, the young woman to become his wife and the mistress of his household being Miss Sallie Huston, born in Nelson county, Kentucky, December 11, 1863. She is the daughter of William B. and Sallie Ann (Ferguson) Huston, both natives of Nelson county, where both were gathered to their fathers. The father's demise occurred in June, 1895, and the mother, who was born in December, 1823, died May 17, 1892. Members of the Huston family, as well as of the McCormack, were among the early Kentucky pioneers. Mrs. McCormack's great-grandfather, Joseph Ferguson, built the first Methodist church in Nelson county.

Unto the union of Mr. and Mrs. McCormack have been born four children. The eldest, Elizabeth H., died November 5, 1904, when in her twentieth year; Lemuel H. is second in order of birth; Mary L. is the wife of George N. Smith; and Hester K. resides at home.

ELISHA R. McCAMPBELL.—One of Waddy's representative and highly respected citizens is Elisha R. McCampbell, who since 1899 has held the office of postmaster and has in the able performance of its duties proven himself one of the most enlightened of the servitors of Uncle Sam. Although a farmer during the earlier part of his career, he moved to Waddy in 1892 and was for some time president of the Deposit Bank of this place. He is well known throughout Shelby county and is active in the many-sided life of the community in which his interests are centered.

Postmaster McCampbell was born near Waddy, Kentucky, January 3, 1847. His father, James W. McCampbell, was a native of the Old Dominion and came to Kentucky when young with his father, Robert McCampbell, and settled in Shelby county. Thus the family which, as its name indicates, was founded in the Blue Grass state in pioneer days has long residence as one of the reasons for its loyalty. Robert McCampbell won recognition in the new community as a good citizen and he died here at an advanced age. James W. McCampbell died during the period of the Civil war, when aged about forty-five years. The maiden name of the mother was Levisa Kinney, a native of Shelby county and a daughter of Elisha Kinney. She died in 1863—the same year that witnessed the decease of the father, her years being forty. They were the parents of the following five children: Elisha R.; Amanda E., widow of William T. Snider; Elizabeth A., wife of J. B. Young; John W.; and James M.

As Mr. McCampbell has spent his entire life in Shelby county it goes without saying that he received his education here. As he was several years removed from the attainment of his majority when he became an orphan, he early was forced to face the serious issues of life, which no doubt gave him self-reliance beyond that of most young fellows of his years. He was drawn to agriculture and spent a number of years engaged in this pursuit, his farm being situated near Waddy. In 1892, however, he concluded that town life would be more congenial and he moved to Waddy, where he has ever since resided and where he is looked upon as one of the essentially useful citizens. As mentioned before, he was for a time president of the Deposit Bank of Waddy, which was established in the year 1890. Mr. McCampbell has always been one of the influential local Republicans, doing all in his power to advance the interests of the cause and it was the source of general satisfaction, when in 1899 he was appointed to the office of postmaster, which he has since

filled most acceptably and with strict adherence to its requirements.

Mr. McCampbell established an independent household in October, 1867, when in Shelby county he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Lucy A. Snider, who was born in Shelby county and is a daughter of Joseph Snider, also of Shelby county. The Snider family came originally from the state of Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. McCampbell has been born one daughter, Miss Mattie. They are members of the Baptist church and are prominent in the social activities of the place.

Mr. McCampbell has not severed his connection with the agricultural life of Shelby county, but still owns two hundred acres, eligibly situated, upon which are conducted operations in general farming and stock raising. It should be incorporated in a history of Mr. McCampbell that for eight years he held the office of magistrate.

GEORGE WILLIAM WADDY.—Among the designated functions of this publication touching the history of Kentucky is to accord recognition to those who stand representative in their various fields of activity and from this viewpoint there is propriety in noting the salient points in the career of George William Waddy, agriculturist and good citizen, who in the community in which he is best known is held in unqualified popular confidence and esteem. Although he has devoted his energies for the most part to his chosen vocation, he was also engaged for a time in the engineering department of railroad construction work. He is prominent in public affairs and served with efficiency for several terms as county surveyor. Politically he is in the advance guard of Shelby county Democracy.

George William Waddy has the somewhat unusual record of having been born upon the very farm upon which he now lives, the date of his birth being July 26, 1852. His father, William Lewis Waddy, was born near the town which bears his surname, March 30, 1819, and his father, Captain Samuel Waddy, was born in Virginia, May 2, 1771. The latter came to Kentucky at an early day and located in Shelby county, where he became a useful factor in the life of the developing section, his death occurring August 22, 1836. It may be taken as a mark of the confidence he enjoyed among his associates the fact that he was for many years a member of the fiscal court of Shelby county. William Lewis Waddy, father of him whose name initiates this review, died September 11, 1895. He was an enterprising citizen of Shelby county and took a very active part in public affairs. The village of Waddy was named in honor of

this gentleman, who received his title of major as an officer in the home guards. While in the Civil war he was upon the staff of General Sills. The mother of Mr. Waddy was Mariah Louise Thurston, born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in May, 1832. She was a daughter of Dr. Robert Thurston and Mariah (Searcy) Thurston. Dr. Thurston died in Shelby county in the summer of 1856. Mrs. Waddy was summoned to the Great Beyond December 26, 1907. She and her husband were the parents of five children. Robert S. died when a youth eighteen years of age. George William, our subject, was next in order of birth. Thompson Miller, a farmer by vocation, was born December 28, 1855, and died in Shelby county in October, 1910. Lucinda Ida died when about twenty years of age. Mariah Louise is the wife of Landon T. Bailey, of Waddy.

Since Mr. Waddy has been a lifelong resident of Shelby county it goes without saying that here he was reared and educated. As previously mentioned he has devoted most of his active years to farming, his two hundred and thirty acre homestead farm being located about one and one-quarter miles from Waddy and being dear with many associations and family traditions. He engaged in the engineering department of the construction work of the Louisville Southern Railway, but he later abandoned that to devote himself more thoroughly to his vocation.

Mr. Waddy was first married, in Shelby county, January 17, 1877, to Miss Mary S. Cardwell, born in Shelby county May 31, 1854, a daughter of William T. and Katharine S. Cardwell. The demise of this worthy woman occurred August 8, 1904. On February 24, 1910, Mr. Waddy was united in matrimony to Miss Emma Brown, a native of Spencer county, this state, and a daughter of Thomas H. and Capitola Brown. Their home is an hospitable and attractive one.

As before mentioned, Mr. Waddy is a leading Democrat, and he has been prominent in public affairs, having well served his fellow citizens as county surveyor and in 1908 having been a candidate for the state senate, although defeated at the election by Hon. P. J. Beard. He is active in the good works of the Christian church and for many years has been an elder. He is a popular member of the ancient and august Masonic order, with which he has been affiliated since the year 1875. His name is one of the best known in the state and in his manner of bearing it he does it all honor.

JACOB L. ZARING, who was born and reared in Shelby county, Kentucky, and who has passed his entire life thus far in the county of his birth, commands the unalloyed confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He is the owner of a splendid estate of six hundred and twenty-five acres of most arable land in Shelby county and is financially interested in various banks and other important business concerns of broad scope and importance in this section of the state.

A native son of Shelby county, Kentucky, Mr. Zaring was born on the 25th of February, 1868, and is a son of Lawson W. Zaring, born in Shelby county December 20, 1817. Lawson Zaring was a son of Jacob Zaring, a native of Oldham county, Kentucky, where his birth occurred on the 10th of January, 1788; he died on the 26th of August, 1820, at the early age of thirty-two years. Lawson W. Zaring married Miss Elizabeth Ann Boyd, born in Shelby county on the 9th of January, 1829, and a daughter of James P. Boyd, who died in 1869, at an advanced age. To Mr. and Mrs. Zaring were born seven children, concerning whom the following brief data are here inserted: Minerva J. became the wife of Noble L. Zaring, and she was summoned to the life eternal on the 8th of April, 1887; Octavia was the second wife of Noble L. Zaring and she died in Shelby county on the 4th of July, 1905; George D. is a resident of Shelbyville, Kentucky; Alfred H. passed away in Shelby county, on the 14th of April, 1892; Norbourne B. died in Shelby county on the 23d of March, 1882; Ida died in Shelby county on the 13th of November, 1894; and Jacob L. is the immediate subject of this review. The father passed to his reward on the 27th of July, 1896, and the mother died on the 6th of August, 1890.

Mr. Zaring was reared to the invigorating influences of the old home farm and he early became associated with his father in the work and management thereof. After completing the curriculum of the public schools of Shelbyville he turned his attention to farming on his own responsibility and he has continued to be identified with that line of enterprise to the present time, in 1911. His fine farm of six hundred and twenty-five acres is eligibly located three and one-half miles distant from Shelbyville, in Shelby county, and the same is in a high state of cultivation, the fine buildings and substantial improvements indicating the presence of an able, guiding hand and a practical, thrifty owner. He is a director and a heavy stockholder in the People's Bank &

Trust Company at Shelbyville; is vice-president of the Shelby County Fair Board; and is a director in the Shelby House Construction Company.

On the 10th of August, 1892, in Shelby county, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Zaring to Miss Zelma Coots, whose birth occurred in Daviess county, Kentucky, on the 11th of July, 1874, and who is a daughter of Wilson P. Coots, long a representative agriculturist in Shelby county, where his demise occurred on the 30th of July, 1900, in his eighty-second year. The mother of Mrs. Zaring, whose maiden name was Cecelia Evans, died in Shelby county on the 8th of November, 1900, at the age of sixty-one years. To Mr. and Mrs. Zaring have been born five children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth: Lawson D., Cecelia E., J. Malcolm, Wilson C. and Boyd W. Mr. and Mrs. Zaring are members of the Presbyterian and Baptist churches, respectively, to the various departments of whose work they contribute liberally of their time and means.

In his political proclivities Mr. Zaring indorses the cause of the Democratic party and he has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in all matters advanced for the general welfare of the community in which he has so long maintained his home. He is secretary of the county board of education and he has been incumbent of various positions of local trust and responsibility. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with several representative organizations and as a business man he is thorough and exact in all his dealings. He is a man of broad information and most laudable ambition and all his acts are inspired by that kindly human sympathy which counts for so much in the everyday walks of life.

BRENT RICE HUTCHCRAFT.—In the actual development of the rich mining regions of parts of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia no man has taken a greater interest or performed more of the practical work than Brent Rice Hutchcraft, of Lexington, who is also distinguished as having been one of the youngest of the brave boys who bore arms in the Civil war. He was born August 29, 1848, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, which was likewise the place of birth of his father, James Hutchcraft, and of his grandfather, John Hutchcraft, Jr.

John Hutchcraft, Sr., the great-grandfather of B. R. Hutchcraft, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Migrating to Kentucky very soon after its admission to statehood, in 1792, he bought a large tract of land near Middletown, Bourbon county, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, carrying on general

farming with slave labor. He served in the Revolutionary war, and in the records his name is spelled Hutchcroft. He reared three sons, John, Jr., James and Reuben. He willed his entire property, consisting of fifteen hundred acres of land and many slaves, to his three sons, with the provision attached that they should hold and work the property in common for twenty-one years, when it should be divided, share and share alike. John, Jr., being the eldest brother, became the head of affairs. They were very successful in the management of their property, and when it was divided, at the expiration of the twenty-one years, it had so increased that each son received fifteen hundred acres of land and a large number of slaves.

John Hutchcraft, Jr., noted as a stock-raiser, was one of the committee that went to Europe to buy Short-Horn cattle, and brought back to Kentucky the first Short-Horns brought into this state from across the Atlantic. He was a successful breeder of that grade of stock, while he and his brothers had the distinction of owning the first Arabian thoroughbred horse imported into Kentucky. Late in life he moved to Winchester, and spent his last days at the Reese Hotel, which he owned and which was managed by his son-in-law. About the time of his death the bulk of his fortune was swept away by security debts. He married Miss McIlvane, who died several years before his death, leaving three children, as follows: Mary B., wife of Jonathan Owen; Anna, wife of Chester Reese; and James.

James Hutchcraft was educated at Maysville, and afterwards turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate service, and was assigned to the staff of General Humphrey Marshall. Going to the front, he remained in active service until 1863, when he was captured and taken to Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, where he was confined until the earlier part of 1865. Being then exchanged, he returned to Virginia and continued with his command until the close of the conflict. In the meantime his slaves had been freed and his property swept away. Locating then in Harrison county, Kentucky, he took up school teaching, and remained a resident of that county until his death, at the age of seventy-five years.

The maiden name of the wife of James Hutchcraft was Nannie L. Rice. Her father, Honorable James W. Rice, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, where his parents were pioneer settlers and spent the greater part of



B. R. Hitchcraft

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their long lives, his mother attaining to the venerable age of ninety-six years. James W. Rice, a prosperous farmer, built the first brick houses erected in his native county and was one of the influential citizens of the place, at the time of his death having been a Representative to the State Legislature. He married Patsy Waldon, who was a life-long resident of Bourbon county. Mrs. Nannie L. Hutchcraft died at the age of sixty-five years. To her and her husband four children were born, namely: Belle married a Mr. Hale, and neither are now living; Clara, deceased, was the wife of Charles Cleundenin; Margaret married Frank O'Neil; and Brent Rice.

Brent Rice Hutchcraft received his rudimentary education in the private schools of Bourbon and Woodford counties, later continuing his studies in the school taught by Professor L. L. Pinkerton. When he was four years old his uncle, General "Cerro Gordo" Williams, gave him a Mexican pony, and he soon became an expert and fearless rider. When but nine years old he was also a skillful rifleman. Although scarce thirteen years of age when the Civil war broke out, he enlisted in Company K, Scott's Louisiana Cavalry, went to the front, and remained with his command, in its various campaigns and battles, until 1863, when he was captured by the Federals at Pine Knot, Whitley county, Kentucky. Taken to Camp Chase, Ohio, he remained there a short time, and was then transferred to Rock Island, Illinois, where he was kept a prisoner until February, 1865. Being then exchanged on condition that he should not take up arms for ninety days, he went with other comrades to Richmond, Virginia, and while there in parole camp was appointed naval cadet and was on his way to the James river, where the gunboat lay, when Richmond surrendered. His services as a soldier being thus ended, Mr. Hutchcraft returned to his Kentucky home, and the following eight years was engaged in farming on rented land. He was afterwards engaged in the dry-goods business for some time, being located at North Middletown, Bourbon county, two years, and at Paris, Kentucky, seven years.

Coming from Paris to Lexington, Mr. Hutchcraft embarked in the coal business, and for three years handled all coal brought into the city by the Southern Railroad. During this time he had made a close and comprehensive study of the coal question, and turned his attention to the development of some of Kentucky's rich coal fields. Organizing the Jellico Coal Company, he was its manager for eighteen years, and opened its four principal mines,

which have since yielded millions of tons of the well-known Jellico coal. Since severing his connection with this company, Mr. Hutchcraft has been employed as a mining engineer, operating in eastern Kentucky, eastern Tennessee and in west and southwest Virginia, and the rapid development of these sections is largely due to the energy and foresight of Mr. Hutchcraft.

On December 20, 1878, Mr. Hutchcraft married Mary Fenton Keller. She was born in Paris, Kentucky, a daughter of David and Hannah (Cook) Keller, and granddaughter of Dr. Cook, the first to occupy the chair of medicine at Transylvania University. Mrs. Hutchcraft passed to the higher life in April, 1906, leaving four children, namely: Mary B., Helen G., Lucy K. and David. David Hutchcraft, the only son, was graduated from the Kentucky State University and is now in charge of the Manual Training School at Duluth, Minnesota.

A. S. CRABB.—Kentucky is one of the banner states of the Union in the maintenance of a stable population. It is a noble state in which to be born, a fine state in which to live, and there is no more peaceful, comfortable country on earth in which to spend the declining years of this life than this same old Kentucky. Consequently, although it is no unusual thing to find substantial, contented men and women of middle age and even venerable years who have always lived near the localities where they were born, the fact is ever worthy of comment in supporting Kentucky's claim to pre-eminence as a state of permanent homes and stable people.

Andy S. Crabb, the substantial agriculturist of Henry county, is a fine personal illustration of this admirable trait of his native commonwealth, for he was born on the farm in Henry county which he still occupies, January 22, 1849. His grandfather, Jerry Crabb, died in the county at the age of seventy-five years, and his father, Alex C., was a native of it, born January 25, 1816. Sarah Barnett, as his mother was known before marriage, was a native of Green county, Kentucky, born in 1827, and she died at the early age of twenty-nine, mother of six children—William B.; Mary E.; Edward and John, who died in childhood; Andrew S., of this sketch; and Sallie.

Mr. Crabb was reared on the farm where he has always lived, and has been an industrious and successful agriculturist from his youth to the present time, when he finds himself the possessor of a comfortable and valuable country homestead of two hundred and

twenty-three acres. With the faithful assistance of his good wife he has reared to useful manhood and womanhood five sons and daughters of the six who have blessed his household. Both parents have also been earnest workers in the Baptist church, of which the husband has been a deacon for a number of years.

Mr. Crabb was united in marriage to Miss Mattie O. Rowland on the 22nd of June, 1875, his wife having been born in Louisville, Kentucky, April 12, 1853, a daughter of George J. and Harriet (Smith) Rowland. They were natives, respectively, of Shelby and Henry counties, the mother born at Newcastle. The maternal grandfather, Thomas Smith, was the first president of the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, now a part of the L. & N., and he died near Newcastle of cholera in 1850. Children were born to Mr. and Mrs. George J. Rowland as follows: Thomas S.; Mattie O., Mr. Crabb's wife; Clark N., Hallie R., William H., George J. and Fannie P. Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Crabb have become the parents of Rowland R., Mary B., Mattie O., Andrew C., Bessie B. and Jerry O. Crabb.

JEFFERSON D. KISER, M. D.—A man of broad culture and high mental attainments, Jefferson D. Kiser, M. D., of Lexington, holds a noteworthy position among the leading physicians and surgeons of Fayette county, and having made a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat has attained a higher degree of perfection in that branch of his profession than he otherwise would, and by his skill in their treatment has won a large and remunerative patronage. He was born on a farm in Greenup county, Kentucky, the birthplace, also, of his father, Hiram Kiser.

Henry Kiser, the doctor's grandfather, was born in Virginia and grew to manhood in Norfolk county, near the city of Norfolk. Accompanied by his wife, whose name before marriage was Miss Bellamy, he settled in Greenup county, and was there engaged in tilling the soil during the remainder of his life.

Hiram Kiser, reared to agricultural pursuits, succeeded to the occupation of his immediate ancestors and spent his entire earthly life of four score and four years in his native county. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Anglin, was born on a Carter county farm, about four miles from Grayson, in 1823, and died in 1894, aged seventy-one years. Her father, John Anglin, was born in Virginia, and there married Mary Ann Hanna, and afterward settled in Carter county, Kentucky, where both spent the remainder of their

lives, his death occurring at the age of ninety-three years and hers at the age of ninety-two years.

One of a family of seven children, Jefferson D. Kiser attended first the district schools and afterwards completed the course of study in the Greenup High School. At the age of eighteen years he embarked upon a professional career, for several terms teaching school. During that time he began the study of medicine with Dr. John Sowards, and subsequently continued at the Kentucky School of Medicine, now the University of Louisville, where he was graduated with the class of 1894. The following three years Dr. Kiser was assistant physician to Charles A. Olliver at the Wills Eye Hospital in Philadelphia, and in the meantime he added greatly to his knowledge by attending lectures at different medical colleges, making a specialty of the eye, ear, nose and throat, including the Medico Chirurgical College, and the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine. He subsequently made a special study of the eye and ear in the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College of Chicago, and likewise of the nose and throat, becoming familiar with the treatment of these delicate organs. Coming to Lexington in 1901, he has since built up an excellent practice, his patronage being large and of much importance.

Dr. Kiser married, in 1902, Jennie Butterfield. She and her father, John Butterfield, were both natives of Haverhill, Scioto county, Ohio, his birth occurring there in 1826. Her grandfather, Benjamin Butterfield, was born in 1798, in Boston, Massachusetts, of English lineage, and soon after the war of 1812 was closed he migrated to Ohio, which was then on the western frontier. Buying land in Scioto county, he was there engaged in general farming until his death in 1842. He married Mary Powell, who was born in 1795. She was brought up in Ohio, where her parents located when it formed a part of the North West Territory. She preceded her husband to the better life, passing away in 1840. John Butterfield was a life-long farmer in Scioto county, and quite successful in the management of his affairs. He died on his home farm in 1895, having nearly rounded out the allotted three score and ten years of man's life. He married, for his first wife, Ellen J. Rankin, who was born in Littleton, New Hampshire, in 1827. She was a daughter of David and Persis (Dannell) Rankin, the former of whom was born in New Hampshire, of Scotch parents, and a sister of Martha Rankin, who went to Mexico as a missionary un-



J. D. Kiser

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der the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and afterwards wrote a very interesting work entitled "Twenty Years in Mexico." Mrs. Ella J. (Rankin) Butterfield died in 1869, leaving but one child, Jennie, now Mrs. Kiser. Mr. Butterfield subsequently married Lucy Boynton, and they reared one son, John Butterfield. The Doctor and Mrs. Kiser have one child, Mildred Genevieve Kiser.

The Doctor is identified with numerous fraternal organizations, being a member of Lexington Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; of Lexington Lodge, No. 89, B. P. O. E.; of Lexington Sub-Court, I. O. F.; of Fayette Lodge, No. 1733, Modern Brotherhood of America; of Lexington Club, No. 20, K. O. T. M.; and of Henry Clay Camp, No. 11429, M. W. A. In addition to these, Dr. Kiser belongs to the Fayette County Medical Society; the Kentucky Valley, the Kentucky Midland, and the Kentucky State Medical Societies; to the American Medical Association; and to the American Academy of Ophthalmology, Otolology and Laryngology. He is likewise eye, ear, nose, and throat surgeon for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, also examiner U. S. Pension Department, for the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and was elected county coroner in 1909.

WILLIAM F. BEARD, M. D.—For more than half a century has Dr. Beard been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and he is at the present time the oldest active practitioner in Shelby county, where he commands the highest vantage ground in popular confidence and affectionate esteem. His life has been one of signal devotion to his noble and exacting calling and he has long been recognized as one of the able and essentially representative physicians and surgeons of his native state, the family name having been identified with the history of Kentucky for more than a century. The Doctor gave valiant service in the cause of the Confederacy during the Civil war, in which he became surgeon of his brigade, and his entire career has been marked by impregnable integrity and by broad human sympathy and tolerance. He has not been a "doctor for revenue only," but his humanitarian spirit has prompted him to labor with all of zeal, ability, and self-abnegation in the alleviation of suffering and distress, without subordination of the thought of mere temporal reward of a financial order. Thus it may readily be understood that this venerable physician is known and loved in the community in which he has so long lived and labored, and he is one of the honored citizens of Shelby

county, in whose metropolis and judicial center, the city of Shelbyville, he has long maintained his home.

Dr. William Foree Beard was born on the old homestead farm of the family near the city of Lexington in Fayette county, Kentucky, and the date of his nativity was September 5, 1835. He is a son of Joseph M. and Sarah P. (Foree) Beard, the former of whom was born in Fayette county and the latter in Shelby county. Joseph M. Beard was a son of Joseph and Anna (McAleer) Beard, who emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, to America in 1800 and who took up their abode in Kentucky soon after their arrival in the United States. Their old homestead farm in Fayette county was that upon which occurred the birth of Dr. Beard, and the property remained in the possession of the family for many years. Joseph Beard reclaimed his land to cultivation and developed a fine farm, upon which both he and his wife continued to reside until their death, when well advanced in years. They were folk of sterling attributes of character and their names merit an enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers of Fayette county.

Joseph M. Beard was reared to manhood in Fayette county, and he became one of the able representatives of the agricultural industry in that county, where he was the owner of a fine landed estate and where he was a citizen of prominence and influence. He served twenty years as deputy clerk of the county and finally he removed to Oldham county, where he purchased a large farm and gained a place of leadership in his community. Beard's Station in that county was named in his honor. He continued to reside on his estate in Oldham county until his death, at the age of seventy years, his cherished and devoted wife having passed away at the age of sixty-three years. Of their thirteen children nine attained to years of maturity and of the number only three are now living,—Dr. William F., whose name initiates this review; Dr. Eugene F., who is a representative physician of the city of Lexington; and M. Theresa, who was the wife of Richard P. Gregory, of Oldham county. Another of the brothers, Patrick C., was preparing himself for the medical profession at the time of his death, which occurred in 1848.

Dr. William F. Beard found his boyhood and youth compassed by the environments and influences of the farm, and he waxed strong in mind and body under the discipline involved. He was about thirteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Oldham

county, where he duly availed himself of the advantages of the common schools and where, in 1855, he began the study of medicine under effective preceptorship. In the following year he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1858 and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. It may be noted that in all the long intervening years Dr. Beard has permitted himself no retrogression in his profession, as he has been a close and appreciative student of its best standard and periodical literature and has thus kept in touch with the advances made in both medicine and surgery.

After his graduation Dr. Beard engaged in the practice of his profession at Beard Station, Oldham county, but on the 1st of January, 1859, he established his home at Christianburg, Shelby county, where he continued in active practice for more than thirty years, during which his professional business was extended over a wide territory. In 1890, to facilitate and broaden the scope of his work, the Doctor removed to the city of Shelbyville, which has continued to be his home and professional headquarters since that time. Engaged in successful practice for more than fifty years, he has been far more than a purveyor of medicine for pelf. He has been a true friend, a dispenser of good cheer, a safe and wise counsellor in all matters affecting the happiness and welfare of the family and the community in which he has lived. He has made of his calling something more than a cold-blooded science, and as exemplified by him it has had to do with mind as well as matter, with mental as well as physical conditions. He has sedulously observed the highest code of professional ethics and ideals, and his personal integrity and honor have been his chief endowments,—manifest in all his intercourse with his fellow men. Much of his labor has been charity work, and this he has accepted with good grace, by reason of his love for the profession of his choice. His dominating purpose has been to alleviate suffering and distress, and his reward has been based upon honest and conscientious service. Where there has been poverty or inability to pay he has found his reward in the consciousness of professional duty willingly performed. He has honored and been honored by the profession which he has dignified by his long and able service, and in many a home in Shelby county his name is held in reverent affection.

The private professional endeavors of Dr. Beard were interrupted when the dark cloud

of civil war cast its pall over the national horizon, and he soon gave distinctive evidence of his loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy, as he enlisted in 1862 and was commissioned surgeon of the Forty-first Alabama Infantry, in the Army of Tennessee. He continued with this regiment until the close of the war and with the same was transferred to Virginia, in the command of General Robert E. Lee. He was on active duty in the arduous campaigns of the commands with which he was identified and lived up to the full tension of the great struggle between the North and the South. About December 1, 1863, he was made senior surgeon of his brigade, an office which he retained until the close of the war. He was with General Lee at Appomattox at the time of the final surrender and there received his parole. He then returned to his home in Shelby county, where he has ever since continued to devote his attention to the work of his noble profession. He is a valued member of the Shelby County Medical Society and the Kentucky State Medical Society, and is also identified with the American Medical Association. Two of his sons, Frank M. and Samuel L., have likewise adopted the medical profession and are associated with him in practice, the alliance constituting one of the strongest and most popular of the kind in this section of the state, as the two sons are able coadjutors to their venerable and honored father.

In politics the proclivities of Dr. Beard are shown in the staunch allegiance accorded by him to the Democratic party, and he is well fortified in his opinions as to matter of public polity, though he has had no desire for the honors or emoluments of political office. In the Masonic fraternity he has completed the circle of the York Rite and is an appreciative and valued member of the lodge, chapter, council and commandery in his home city, besides which he was an influential factor in securing to Shelbyville the fine Masonic Home, a state institution. He has served as a member of the Reception committee of this noble institution from the time of its founding. He has ever retained a deep interest in his old comrades of the Civil war and is a member of the United Confederate Veterans' Association, besides which he is a trustee of the Kentucky Confederate Soldiers' Home at Pewee Valley. He and his wife are zealous members of the Baptist church, in which he has held the office of deacon for thirty years, and both have been instant in good works and kindly deeds. The Doctor is a man of unassuming way, genial, urbane and courtly in his manners, and he well

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W. C. G. Hobbs

exemplified the gentleman as well as the physician of the sterling old regime.

In the year 1860 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Beard to Miss Matilda Roberts, daughter of William R. Roberts, a representative farmer of Shelby county, where he was also a large contractor in the construction of pike roads. Mrs. Beard was born and reared in this county, with whose affairs the family name has long been identified. Dr. and Mrs. Beard have six children, concerning whom the following brief data are given: Elliot B. is a lawyer by profession and is engaged in practice in Shelbyville; Dr. Frank M. is associated with his father in practice; Charles F. is numbered among the enterprising and successful farmers and stock-growers of Shelby county; Pryor R. is cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Shelbyville; Dr. Samuel L., as before stated, is engaged in the practice of medicine in partnership with his father and brother; and Miss Iva, a popular factor in the social activities of the community, remains at the parental home.

HON. WILLIAM C. G. HOBBS, a successful and popular attorney of the younger generation in the city of Lexington, has served most efficiently in the Lower House of the State Legislature as a representative of the city of Lexington district and he has also served as president of the Lexington board of aldermen for a period of two years. Mr. Hobbs was born at St. Clair, Hawkins county, Tennessee, on the 6th of April, 1864, and he is a son of Dr. Creed Fulton and Sallie A. (Quary) Hobbs, the former of whom claimed Lee county, Virginia, as the place of his nativity, and the latter of whom was likewise a native of the Old Dominion commonwealth. Dr. Hobbs was descended from one of three brothers of the name who were born in Wales, whence they emigrated to America early in the eighteenth century, establishing homes in the colony of Virginia. Mrs. Hobbs traced her origin back to staunch Irish stock, her ancestors likewise being early settlers in Virginia. Dr. Hobbs received his preliminary educational training in the common schools of his native county and this discipline was effectively supplemented by a course of study in the old Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, in which celebrated institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1857 or 1858, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later he pursued a course in the medical department of his alma mater and in 1859 his degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him. He also attended the University of Maryland in 1860, and there received the

supplemental degree of Doctor of Medicine. He initiated the practice of his profession at St. Clair, Hawkins county, Tennessee, and at the outbreak of the Civil war he showed his intrinsic loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy by tendering his services as surgeon in the Confederate army. After leaving the army, in 1865, he returned to Hawkins county but the bitter feeling in east Tennessee toward a Confederate soldier caused him to refugee back to his old Virginia home, at Jonesville, where he continued in the active work of his profession until his death, on the 14th of October, 1876, at the age of forty-two years. His wife preceded him to the life eternal by a few months, her death having occurred on the 4th of May of that same year.

William Carroll Graves Hobbs was but twelve years old at the time of his parents' return to Jonesville, Virginia, to whose schools he is indebted for his early educational advantages. He was graduated in Franklin Academy, at Jonesville, in 1879, and in 1889 he emigrated to Kentucky, where he became book-keeper for J. C. Curry, at Pine Grove. In June, 1890, he made his advent in Lexington and here entered the law office of Judge Z. Gibbons, under whose able preceptorship he made rapid progress in his absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence. On May 4, 1893, he was admitted to the bar of the state and he immediately opened offices in the city of Lexington, where he has since been engaged in active practice, giving special attention to cases in equity. From an article previously published concerning him is taken the following statement: "The ease of his manner before judge or jury indicates perfect familiarity with his case and painstaking preparation, and the clear, forcible way in which he presents his arguments carries conviction with it." Mr. Hobbs has served by appointment from the governor as special judge to preside over trials in the circuit courts of different counties on various occasions. In the sessions of 1898 and 1900 he represented the city of Lexington district in the Kentucky state legislature and he served as president of the Lexington board of aldermen for a period of two years, this position carrying with it the office of vice-mayor of the city.

In politics Mr. Hobbs has ever been aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and he is alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures and enterprises advanced for the general welfare of the city and state at large. In a fraternal way Mr. Hobbs is affiliated with the Independent Order

of Odd Fellows, being a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 5, in which he holds the position of treasurer. In 1906-7 he was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky of this organization. He is also associated with the Knights of Pythias and is now, in 1910, serving as president of the board of directors of the Pythian Home of Kentucky.

On the 23d of April, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hobbs to Miss Emma C. Stevenson, who was born and reared in Brown county, Ohio, and who is a daughter of Joseph A. Stevenson, long a representative farmer of that county but now a resident of Pine Grove, Fayette county, Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs have been born four children, namely,—Katie N., who died at the age of three years; Joseph C., born March 11, 1895; William E., who died August 13, 1900, at the age of three years; and Nanetta, born August 6, 1899. The children attend the public schools of Lexington. Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs are devout members of the Broadway Christian church and they are prominent and popular factors in connection with the best social activities of their home city.

ELI HUSTON BROWN, JR., attorney at law, is a member of the well-known law firm of Brown & Nuckols, of Frankfort, Kentucky. For three terms while a resident of Nelson county, Kentucky, he represented that county in the General Assembly, having been elected in 1899, 1901 and 1903. On May 6, 1899, he was first nominated for the Legislature in a Democratic primary over his opponent, Mr. Y. P. Wells. Thereafter Mr. Brown did not have opposition either for nomination or at the general election. In the session of the General Assembly of 1904 he was elected Speaker, being nominated in the Democratic caucus on the first ballot over his opponents, Hon. Herman D. Newcomb, of Louisville, Kentucky; Hon. C. C. Spalding, of Lebanon, Kentucky; Hon. E. E. Baton, of Falmouth, Kentucky, and Hon. S. D. Rigdon, of Augusta, Kentucky.

Mr. Brown was born in Owensboro, Kentucky, and is the son of Eli Huston Brown and Nancy Washington Dorsey. His father was born at Brandenburg, Meade county, Kentucky, on the 13th day of November, 1841, and died March 30, 1911; his mother was born at Yazoo City, Mississippi, on October 30, 1845, and died December 11, 1885. Both branches of the family were of English descent and came from Virginia to Kentucky before 1790; the paternal grandfather, John McClarty Brown, was born May 2, 1799, and was a native of Nelson county of the Blue Grass state. His wife, Minerva Murray Brown, daughter of

John Murray, was born in Breckenridge county, November 9, 1807, and died at Lewisport, Hancock county, in 1873.

The subject of this sketch at an early age moved with his parents to Louisville, Kentucky, where he resided until the death of his mother in 1885, after which he made his home with his great-uncle, Eli Horace Stone, and his great-aunt, Mrs. Sarah Stone Sterett, at Bloomfield, Nelson county, Kentucky. He attended the schools at Bloomfield until 1892, when he became a student at the Kentucky University, now Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, from which institution he graduated with honors in 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For the three years succeeding his graduation he taught school at Bloomfield, reading law at the same time. He attended the law school at the University of Virginia in 1896, and was admitted to the practice of law at Owensboro, Kentucky, in 1897. He entered actively upon the practice of his profession at Bardstown, Kentucky, in 1900, and has continued since in the active practice. At the close of the legislative session of 1904 he moved to Frankfort, which presented a wider field for the practice of law. He formed a partnership with Judge Lewis McQuown, formerly of Bowling Green, under the firm name of McQuown & Brown. This partnership continued until 1907, when Judge McQuown and wife found it necessary to make an extended stay in Europe on account of their health. The partnership was dissolved and Mr. Brown continued his practice alone until August, 1909, when he formed a partnership with his present partner, Mr. Lewis Nuckols, under the firm name of Brown & Nuckols.

At the legislative session of 1906 Mr. Brown was elected by the General Assembly a member of the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners, defeating the incumbent, Hon. Edward Finnell. Factional feeling in the Democratic party was bitter in the year 1907, which resulted that year in the election of a Republican state administration and the Legislature elected at the same time elected a Republican to the United States Senate. The Board of Penitentiary Commissioners during this time was the object of violent attack by a faction in the Democratic party and by the Republican state administration. However, Mr. Brown became a candidate to succeed himself and at the legislative session of 1910 was re-elected for a period of four years, receiving both the Democratic and Republican caucus nominations and the unanimous vote of the General Assembly.

Mr. Brown's public service in the General Assembly and as member of the Board of

Penitentiary Commissioners is too extensive to be included in a sketch of this character. He was an active participant in all of the discussions and consideration of legislation pending during the six years beginning with the legislative session of 1900 and afterwards drafted the Indeterminate Sentence Law, the Reformatory Act and the Parole Law, passed by the General Assembly of 1910, which revolutionized the treatment of criminals in Kentucky.

In 1902 Mr. Brown was married to Miss Rose McKnight Crittenden, of Frankfort, Kentucky, the daughter of John Allen Crittenden and his wife, Virginia Lafon Jackson. Mrs. Brown is a member of a distinguished Kentucky family. Her maternal grandfather was Richard Jackson, of Woodford county, and the maiden name of her grandmother was Mary Lafon. Her great-grandfather on the paternal side was Major John Crittenden, of Virginia, an officer in the Revolutionary war, who afterwards moved to Fayette county, Kentucky, and represented it many times in the General Assembly of Kentucky. He was also a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; her grandfather was Henry Crittenden, of Shelby county, once secretary of state of Kentucky. He married Ann Maria Allen, of Shelby county, daughter of Colonel John Allen, who lost his life at the battle of River Raisin in the war of 1812.

Mrs. Brown's father, John Allen Crittenden, had three brothers and no sisters, namely—Henry Crittenden, a lawyer who died early in life and unmarried; Colonel William Crittenden, who was an officer in the United States Army and who was a member of the ill-fated Lopez expedition in Cuba, where he was captured and executed, and he also was unmarried; and Thomas T. Crittenden, afterwards governor of Missouri. John Allen Crittenden had four half-brothers, namely—Judge John Allen Murray, of Cloverport, Kentucky; General David R. Murray, of Hardinsburg, Kentucky; General Eli Huston Murray, of Cloverport, Kentucky; and Logan C. Murray, president of the American National Bank, Louisville, Kentucky.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, their names being Virginia Crittenden, Eli Huston and Dorsey Washington. Mr. Brown's mother was Nancy W. Dorsey, the daughter of Dr. Washington Dorsey, of Yazoo City, Mississippi, whose wife was Nancy Stone, daughter of Eli Hammond and Sallie Stephens Stone. The grandfather was John Stone, the son of Eli Stone; John Stone came to Kentucky from Fauquier county, Vir-

ginia, between 1786 and 1790. He settled in Nelson county, Kentucky, on a farm of six hundred acres, which now belongs to Mr. Brown and his brother and sister. Mr. Brown was one of a family of four children—Horace Stone Brown, who died in 1894; W. Dorsey Brown, who is a resident of Kaufman, Texas; and Sarah Dorsey Brown, now Mrs. George G. Black, of Seattle, Washington.

JAMES LESTER AMMERMAN.—Ranking among the prosperous agriculturists of Harrison county, Kentucky, a record of whose lives fill an important place in this volume, is James Lester Ammerman, of Lair. A native of Kentucky, he was born February 16, 1860, in Harrison county, six miles west of Cynthia, on Lexington Road, which is now the Mt. Vernon Pike. He is a son of Cornelius Ammerman and grandson of Daniel Ammerman. He is of true pioneer descent, his great-grandfather, Philip Ammerman, a native of Maryland, having migrated to Bourbon county, Kentucky, at an early day, taking up land near Cane Ridge, where he resided until his death in 1844.

Daniel Ammerman, who moved from Bourbon county to Harrison county, locating on White Oak Pike, married a Miss Reed, a daughter of Jonathan Reed, of Bourbon county. He died in 1864 on his home farm.

Cornelius Ammerman was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, July 8, 1817, and as a boy came with his parents to Harrison county. After his marriage he purchased a small farm and embarked in agricultural pursuits on a modest scale. Meeting with good success as a tiller of the soil, he purchased more land as his means allowed, in due course of time becoming owner of three hundred acres of good land, advantageously located on Mt. Vernon Pike, where he continued as a farmer until his death, January 3, 1896. A man of upright principles and solid worth, he was for many years an active worker in the Mt. Hope Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife was also a member, and was held in high regard as a citizen.

On May 19, 1839, Cornelius Ammerman was united in marriage with Elizabeth Renaker, who was born near Selma, Harrison county, Kentucky, October 30, 1823, and died on the home farm April 17, 1898. Her parents, Jacob and Frances (Bennett) Renaker, resided for many years in Harrison county. Nine children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Ammerman, namely: Sarah F., wife of A. W. Lydick, of Cynthia; Martha Ellen, wife of Thomas Henry, of Cynthia; Daniel, of Harrison county; Louisa,

wife of Robert Forsythe, of Mercer county; Jacob H., of Harrison county; Elizabeth, deceased; James Lester with whom this sketch is chiefly concerned, and two daughters who died, Zuba and Mary.

J. Lester Ammerman grew to manhood on the farm which his father improved and was educated in the rural schools of his district, remaining with his parents until his marriage. Leaving home at that time, he was away two years when he returned, and subsequently continued on the homestead until 1905. Mr. Ammerman then purchased his present estate of one hundred and sixty-four acres at Lair, where he is carrying on a substantial business as a general farmer and stock grower, raising an abundance of the cereals common to this region and keeping a good grade of stock.

Mr. Ammerman married, January 20, 1886, Maria Lee David, who was born December 13, 1864, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, between Shawhan and Ruddels Mills. Her father, John David, was twice married, by his first wife, whose maiden name was Wilson, having two children. He married for his second wife, June 15, 1854, Maria Simms, who died in 1906, aged eighty-one years, leaving two children, Elizabeth, wife of D. P. Patton, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and Mrs. Ammerman. Six children have made their advent into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ammerman, namely: Clyde David, born December 24, 1886, and now living in Memphis, Tennessee; Robert Lee, born September 29, 1888, and married Mary Belle Renaker, of Broadwell, and who now live in Memphis, Tennessee; Lester, born June 9, 1891; Ruth, born December 3, 1892; Cornelia, born April 17, 1897; and John, born October 31, 1899. Brought up in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Ammerman is still one of the most faithful members, while Mrs. Ammerman is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM D. URMSTON.—One of the most venerable and estimable of the farmer citizens of Harrison county is William D. Urmston, proprietor of that far-famed and valuable property, the Cold Spring Farm, near Lair on the old Lair Pike. He was one of the brave young Kentuckians who upheld the cause of the South at the time of the Civil war and to-day he stands as an example of the genial, optimistic Kentucky gentleman, dowered with many good gifts of mind and heart. Mr. Urmston was born August 1, 1830, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, north of Jacksonville, to Thomas and Eliza (Harcourt) Urmston. Thomas Duff Urmston was born near Chilli-

cothe, Ohio, February 12, 1801, and he lived to see more than eighty years, his demise occurring January 23, 1883. His father, Benjamin Urmston, who died in 1820, was one of the founders of Chillicothe, the original capital of Ohio. Thomas Duff was twice married, the first time in 1825, to Eliza Harcourt, of Bourbon county, mother of William D., her death occurring in 1855. Of the thirteen children born to that union Mr. Urmston is the only one who survives at the present time. The second marriage was with Ann G. Hurst, who died in 1878, some five years previous to her husband.

Thomas Duff Urmston was of the sturdy pioneer stuff which made possible the rapid development of the middle and southwest. When he was fourteen years old he left home with his brother Nathaniel, the size of the family making it expedient that the children become self-supporting as early as possible. They walked to a point four miles below Cynthiana, Kentucky, and there Thomas apprenticed himself to learn the tanning and currying trade. The brother Nathaniel secured work for a time, but his ambitions were set on becoming a minister. Prospects were dubious, however, for the accomplishment of this purpose and he might have been disappointed had not Thomas, as soon as he began to earn money, divided each month's wages with him in order that he might get the required education. Nathaniel Urmston in due time became a minister of the Presbyterian church and preached at Millsburg and in various points in Missouri, his demise occurring after a useful life at West Union, Ohio.

After Thomas Duff had mastered the details of his trade he worked for a Mr. Morrison at Cynthiana, and subsequently moved to Bourbon county, north of Jacksonville, near the Harrison county line. There he purchased a small tract of land and began the building of a tanyard. He discovered to his chagrin that his vats would not hold water because of the shale rock sub-soil, so in 1832 he sold out and moved across the line into Harrison county, about two miles south of Broadwell. There he built a large tanyard and currying shop and built up a large business in that line, while at the same time operating a store. In 1851 the tannery business began to grow slack, and ever alert to better business prospects he moved his tannery to a point two miles above Claysville on the Licking river, there constructing another tanyard. He piped his water supply from above. This enabled him to clean out his vats and have plenty of water in his tanning business. Here

he tanned his hides and hauled them in a wagon drawn by six horses to his shops, where he made the leather into boots, shoes, horse collars and all kinds of leather goods; this from what he did not send to the markets. With the proceeds he purchased merchandise for his store, the same being hauled across the country. His business was of broad scope and importance and he employed a large force of men, shoemakers, harness-makers, tanners and the like. In addition to all this he operated a farm of one hundred and forty acres. Thomas Urmston was a very enterprising and successful man. He started in the world without anything, handicapped by lack of education, and at the age when most boys feel themselves entitled to the shelter of the home roof. In view of all these circumstances his success was nothing short of wonderful. All his life he was an avid reader and he was well informed despite the short time he spent behind a desk in the school room. He never gave up active life even when his years had come to number many. Politically he was a Whig and he was a man of deep religious conviction. There was no Presbyterian church at Cynthiana when he first came to Kentucky, but on November 17, 1817, he joined the Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church near Broadwell and continued a member for sixty-six years. For half a century he was an elder in the church. His life as a Christian was most admirable and irreproachable and his Christian principles were for every-day use. He was very liberal in support of the church and its various projects. He was one of the organizers of the Jacksonville Cemetery. He was one of the most enlightened in his trade of that day and took many premiums for his leather goods, the same being valued mementoes in the family to-day.

The early years of William D. Urmston were passed near the Broadwell place and there he obtained a good common school education for that time, and his father's tanyard was the scene of his first employment. A part of his work consisted in driving a six-horse team between home and Claysville. In 1852, laboring under the conviction that "Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits," he left home and went to Clark county, Missouri, settling on two hundred and forty acres of land which his father had entered; one hundred and sixty acres of this was raw prairie land and the other one hundred and twenty was timber land. The tract to which young Urmston bent his energies is near the present site of the town of Kahokia, Missouri, which he eventually helped to name. He was successful in

the improving and cultivation of this land and he remained in Missouri until the outbreak of the long threatened Civil war.

He enlisted in September, 1861, in Colonel Green's regiment, the Tenth Missouri Regiment of the Army of the Confederacy, under Captain Richardson, and his service continued for a little over a year, or until October, 1862, taking part in several severe engagements. After his discharge he sold out in Missouri and returned to his native state, whose attractions had ever remained strong with him. He first located in Bourbon county, where he purchased a farm, but this he sold within a few months and returned to Harrison county, the district of his youth, and purchased a farming property near Leeslick, which he operated until 1869. In that year he became the possessor of his present desirable farm of one hundred and sixty-one acres, one and one-half miles from Lair, on the east bank of the South Licking river. His home is situated on one of the loveliest bends of this picturesque stream. His home is extremely attractive, the fine old house having been erected by Mr. Urmston to take the place of the original which was destroyed by fire a good many years ago. It has ever been the scene of gracious hospitality and is a favorite spot, for Mr. Urmston is a fine old gentleman and can lay claim to many friends and admirers. He is a faithful member of the Presbyterian church at Lair and has always given his suffrage to the Democratic party.

Mr. Urmston was first married September 1, 1856, Mary C. Talbot, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Henry H. Talbot, becoming his bride. She was a member of the prominent pioneer family of Bourbon county of that name. She passed to the other life in 1871, no children having been born to her and her husband. In September, 1874, Mr. Urmston took as his wife Rebecca Ann Switzer, born in 1845, her worthy and useful life being terminated January 15, 1911. More extended mention of this Switzer family is found on other pages of this work, but a briefer review of the family will be here inserted. Her parents were Nathaniel and Susan (Shropshire) Switzer, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom resides with her son, Robert W. Switzer. She has attained to a very great age, her birth having occurred October 21, 1816. Nathaniel Switzer was born in Ireland in 1814 and emigrated to America when a youth of about sixteen years. He subsequently found his way to Bourbon county and there entered upon an apprenticeship as a saddler. He married in

1838 and some years later came to Scott county, where he purchased a farm and thereupon resided for the residue of his life. He died in 1891. Of the eight children born to these good people Mrs. Urmston was one. Two brother survive,—Howard V., of Norfolk, Virginia, and Robert W., a Harrison county agriculturist. Mrs. Urmston's maternal grandfather, Abner Shropshire, was born May 13, 1761, enlisted in the Revolutionary army at the age of seventeen years, and came from his native state, Virginia, at the close of the war, to the state of Kentucky, there meeting and marrying his wife and spending his remaining years. Mrs. Switzer is a well-preserved, intelligent and worthy woman, and she lives in the best sense of the word despite her ninety-five years.

The ideal marriage union of Mr. and Mrs. Urmston was further cemented by the birth of six children, four of whom survive at the present day: Mary B. is the wife of H. W. Drath and resides in Chicago, Illinois; Elizabeth is the wife of J. M. Cooley and makes her home in Rome, Georgia; Howard and Katherine G. remain at home with their father, the latter presiding over the household since the death of her mother, whose memory will long remain green in the hearts of the many who knew and loved her.

CAPTAIN DANIEL WEBSTER OWENS, one of Shelby county's prominent citizens now living retired at Shelbyville, was for many years identified with Kentucky's agricultural interests and was also one of that valiant and loyal company who at the time of the Civil war put aside all personal considerations to offer their services to the government. He can look back over a most adventurous and thrilling career as a soldier, which embraced many of the crucial engagements of the great struggle. Mr. Owens, who is the scion of a well-known Kentucky family, was born in Henry county, four miles north of New Castle, the county seat, and in the vicinity of the old Mt. Gilead church, the date of his birth being December 19, 1840. The scenes upon which his eyes at first opened were those of the old Boulware farm, his mother having been Esther Boulware. His father was R. L. Owens, and he came to Henry county in 1806, at the age of six years, from his native county of Culpeper in the Old Dominion. Captain Owens had the misfortune to lose his mother when but three years old and four other children were left motherless by this sad event, one of them being an infant. One of his brothers was Thomas L., a teacher and later a tobacco merchant, who died in Louisville in February,

1911. L. B. Owens became a farmer and now resides in Indianapolis. B. F. is a physician now making his residence in Louisville. A half-brother, H. P. Owens, an attorney and editor of Monticello, Indiana, died about 1887. Captain Owens' mother was his father's second wife. The maiden name of the first wife was Rouzee, and the third was Mary A. Perry, of Shelby county, and she recently died in Indiana, at the age of ninety years. The father was called to the Great Beyond in October, 1886, his age at the time being eighty-seven. He spent his life in Shelby and Henry counties and was at one time a slave holder.

Captain Owens had not yet attained his majority when the Civil war broke out, and almost at the outset, in October, 1861, he enlisted in the Sixth Kentucky Infantry, under General Walter C. Whittaker. His regiment was a part of the Army of the Cumberland, which meant that he was in the thickest of the fight. He was in the battle of Shiloh, and at Columbia, Tennessee, he stripped and waded Duck River in order to meet Grant at Pittsburgh Landing, and was actively engaged in the second day's battle. He participated in the siege of Corinth and marched to Iuka, Mississippi, then back to Murfreesboro, returning with Buell to Kentucky. His regiment lay close at the time of the battle of Perrysville, but two miles away, waiting for a signal in case assistance was needed. It followed Bragg to London, Kentucky, and back to Murfreesboro; was in the battle of Stone River on December 31, 1862, and thence went to Chickamauga as a part of the division of General Palmer. It took part of the battle of Chickamauga September 19-20, 1863, and from there retreated to Chattanooga, it being the only battle of his service in which he had to retreat. General W. B. Hazen was in charge of one thousand picked men that passed Lookout Mountain in pontoon flotilla to raise the Chattanooga blockade. Captain Owens was in command of one of the boats. In this movement it joined with General Hooker. On the 23rd of November Orchard Knob was captured, from which point he witnessed Hooker's wonderful battle above the clouds on Lookout Mountain November 24th. On November 25th Captain Owens led his company with great gallantry in the general movement on Missionary Ridge, in which he faced eighty pieces of artillery (and assisted in capturing sixty of them) and a well-manned rifle pit. This was a signal victory. On November 27th he made a forced march to Knoxville, Tennessee, to the help of General Burnside. The winter of 1863 and 1864 was spent in

eastern Tennessee without tents or a change of clothing and living off of the community. The spring of 1864 was made memorable by the Atlanta, Georgia, campaign, in which he was almost constantly under fire for one hundred and twenty days. Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek and other engagements constituted a part of this campaign. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment came back to Tennessee and was used as a railroad guard in the Cumberland mountains and remained thus engaged until mustered out at Nashville on Christmas week of 1864. From the time of his enlistment Captain Owens had not seen home, having had no furlough, his service extending over three years and three months. At the battle of Stone River he was made first lieutenant of Company K, up to that time having been third sergeant of the same company. In June, 1864, he was commissioned captain. His brother, Dr. B. F. Owens, was with him from October 7, 1861, to February 14, 1862, when from protracted illness he was discharged.

Like most of the young men just mustered out after long service, Captain Owens was undecided as to what vocation to follow. For the first year he engaged as a partner in business at New Castle, but eventually took up agriculture, where his intelligent methods secured him success. For ten years he engaged in dairying. His land was situated near Bagdad in Shelby county, Kentucky. He retired from his strenuous duties in the year 1910 and since that time has resided in Shelbyville, in the possession of a large circle of friends and admirers. He finds no small amount of pleasure in renewing old war comradeship and is one of the enthusiastic and popular members of the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically he is a Republican, and in unmistakable evidence of the confidence in which he is held in the community he was nominated County Judge in 1886, but found it necessary to be absent during the entire campaign and consequently was not elected. For fifty-five years he has been a zealous member of the Baptist church, being but sixteen years of age when he became a church member. For twenty years he has been a member of the church at Bagdad, having been one of those who assisted in its organization. He is interested in everything likely to prove of benefit to all of the people and can ever be counted upon to give such measures his support.

On the 18th of November, 1868, Captain Owens was united in marriage to Anna Weakley, of Shelby county, who spent her entire life in this county, near the town of Bagdad.

Mrs. Owens died in 1883. On April 22, 1885, Captain Owens married Sally E. Bayne, sister of Robert L., James and Samuel Bayne, all of Bagdad, and of William Bayne, of Kansas City, Missouri, further mention of the family being made on other pages of this work. To the first marriage two children were born, W. W. and Esther. Esther is the wife of John Hardesty, of Mount Eden, Kentucky, and W. W. is engaged in the brass business in Indianapolis, Indiana. There were no children by the second union. Captain Owens takes an active interest in the Western Recorder, a publication of the Baptist church at Louisville, Ky. He is a pronounced Baptist, believing that the Baptist church was instituted by Christ and His Apostles, and that the "gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

JAMES W. MCKEE.—The late James W. McKee was one of Harrison county's leading citizens and his benign and noble influence will live after him in the community in which he so long resided. It was said of him at the time of his demise (April 18, 1911): "A fine man is gone, a gentleman of the old school, whom to know was to admire and esteem, and whose personal friendship was a priceless treasure. He was a man of fine character, widely known for his probity and worth and in his death the community has suffered a severe loss. Gentle and tender, just and firm, there are few men whose innate goodness meant so much to a community, whose counsel and advice were so valuable, whose life presented so splendid an example."

Mr. McKee was a descendant of a large clan of Scotch and Irish, and many of his forefathers distinguished themselves as warriors. The first of the family to come to America was John McKee I, who was born in the north of Ireland and came to North Carolina about the year 1755. He served in the Revolutionary war in the cause of independence, being a private in Captain Van Swearingen's company and Colonel D. Morgan's regiment of Continental troops. His first service was from July, 1777, to November, 1778, and his second from August, 17—, to February, 1780, and a part of the time he was in the Sixth Carolina Regiment. In December, 1779, he was married to Polly McCoy, and he was killed at Canes' Run skirmish in the Kings Mountain campaign on September 12, 1780, by the treachery of a Tory friend. His widow and her young son came to Kentucky over the mountains on horseback a short time afterward and located in Bourbon county. This son, John McKee II, was born October 18, 1780, in South Carolina, and died

September 10, 1842. He married, April 4, 1803, Elizabeth McClintock, who was born January 13, 1784, in Hamilton county, Ohio, and died September 2, 1864. He built the mills at Ruddles Mills, Bourbon county, Kentucky, and operated them all his life.

His son, John McKee III, the father of the subject, was born at Ruddles Mills, Bourbon county, February 6, 1804, and died August 22, 1883. Owing to adverse circumstances he received but a meagre education, and as soon as he was old enough he began working in his father's mills at Ruddles Mills. In 1833 he came to Harrison county and purchased thirty-five acres of wild land, now on Ruddles Mills Pike. He married the first time, on April 10, 1828, Eliza Wilson (daughter James and ——— (Richey) Wilson), who was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, March 8, 1807, and died December 15, 1839. They were the parents of six children, the subject being one, and John Alexander, of Lincoln county, Kentucky, surviving. John McKee III married for his second wife, June 24, 1841, Nancy Thorn, who died childless. His third marriage, on September 13, 1848, was to Caroline Sweeney, who was born near Sharpsburg, Bath county, Kentucky, September 18, 1827, and died July 20, 1886. To this union one son was born—Miles S., of Harrison county. The father, who began life in very humble circumstances, was thrifty and enterprising and at the time of his death he was the owner of seven hundred acres of fine Blue Grass land. In 1875 he removed to Poplar Hill, one mile east of Cynthiana, adjoining the Battle Grove cemetery, where he died. He was a fine self-made man, thrifty, honest and well liked by everybody. He was an adherent of the Democratic party and a member of the Presbyterian church.

James W. McKee, the immediate subject of his review, was born in Harrison county on November 26, 1836; was reared upon his father's farm and received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native county, attending until his seventeenth year. For three years he attended Farmers' College, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1856 returned home and began life for himself, farming and trading in a small way. He prospered exceedingly and at the time of his death was one of the largest land owners in Harrison county, while for years he dealt very extensively in mules. For eight years he served as justice of the peace and it has been generally agreed that he was one of the best officials the county ever knew. At his father's death he purchased the old homestead, known as Pop-

lar Hill, this beautiful old house, with fine grounds and rare historical interest, being situated a short distance from Cynthiana on the Millersburg Pike. During the battle of Cynthiana between General Morgan and the Federal troops the Confederate forces were stationed around this house, the Federals being toward the east, and bullet marks are still visible on the east walls. Ten or twelve men were killed in the vicinity of the house at the time of the engagement.

On December 3, 1857, Mr. McKee married Jane M. Turney, daughter of William and Margery (Fearman) Turney, of Bourbon county. She was born April 24, 1838, in Illinois. To this union eleven children were born, namely: William, living at Cynthiana; Eliza W., wife of Joseph A. Thorn, of Cynthiana; John A., deceased; Charles, residing at Little Rock, Arkansas; Julia M., at home; Alice F., wife of M. C. Swinford, of Cynthiana; Mary Elizabeth, wife of W. S. Van Deren, of Cynthiana; George L., of Memphis, Tennessee; Frank O., of Harrison county, Kentucky; Jesse M., of Harrison county, Kentucky; and Turney, of Harrison county, Kentucky. The demise of the worthy wife and mother occurred January 6, 1879.

Mr. McKee was a second time married, on September 5, 1882, Miss Anna B. Talbot becoming his wife. She was born October 22, 1850, in Bourbon county, the daughter of James T. and Elizabeth (Conway) Talbot. Her father was born in Bourbon county, August 13, 1822, and died February 17, 1899, in the same county. The mother was born in Nicholas county, February 9, 1829, and died October 2, 1887. They were the parents of ten children, equally divided as to sons and daughters, and all of whom survive at the present time. To Mr. McKee by his second marriage one daughter was born—Anna Louise, who resides at home.

Mrs. McKee's grandfather, George Talbot, was born in Virginia and came to Bourbon county in youth. He was the son of Harvey Talbot, who, it is believed, emigrated from England. George and his wife, whose maiden name was Unity Smith and who was born in Maryland, reared a family of nine children to good citizenship. Her maternal forefathers were Virginians who migrated to Nicholas county and engaged in farming throughout their lives.

In his political faith the late Mr. McKee was a Democrat. In religious conviction he was a Presbyterian and one of the most active and honored members of the Cynthiana congregation, being the oldest member at the time

of his death. For many years he held the office of deacon. Fraternally he belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Early in the spring of 1911 this honored citizen was stricken with paralysis and he passed away within a few weeks, being a little more than seventy-four years of age. At the obsequies his six sons acted as pall bearers. A local publication has paid him the following tribute:

"No man stood higher than Squire James W. McKee. None was there to question any motive of his; to doubt the rectitude of any purpose; to deny him that high respect and esteem that a long career of right living and upright dealing won for him from his fellow men. He will be widely missed from this county, for he was widely known and as widely esteemed. A kind and devoted husband and father, a citizen devoted to the best interests of his community, a man who loved his fellow men, the community fully realizes that truly a good man has gone. He lived contentedly on a splendid farm near Cynthiana."

ISAAC C. SHROPSHIRE.—Active, enterprising and progressive, Isaac C. Shropshire ranks high among the esteemed and substantial business men of Cynthiana, where he has a beautiful home. He has for many years been intimately associated with the advancement of the agricultural interests of Harrison county, being the owner and manager of a magnificent farm of four hundred acres, which he devotes to the raising of grain, stock and tobacco. A son of William O. Shropshire, he was born September 10, 1867, near Clintonville, Bourbon county, Kentucky, coming from English ancestry on the paternal side of the house.

Abner Shropshire, his great-grandfather, born in Virginia May 13, 1761, enlisted in the Revolutionary army at the age of seventeen years and served as a soldier throughout the remainder of the war. He married Susan Foster, a native of Virginia, and in 1794 migrated to Kentucky, locating in Bourbon county in pioneer times. On the farm which he improved from the wilderness he lived and labored and there reared his family of children, among whom was a son named James Harvey, who was the next in line of descent.

James Harvey Shropshire continued in the independent occupation of his ancestors, and became quite successful in his agricultural operations, acquiring title to a large farm. He married Maria Harcourt, of Bourbon county, and they became the parents of eight sons, all of whom they trained to habits of industry and honesty. They were devout members of

the Christian church, and all of their sons became active workers and official members of that church.

William O. Shropshire, a life-long resident of Bourbon county, Kentucky, was born December 24, 1837, and died November 10, 1910. Brought up in a rural household, he attended first the district schools, completing his early studies at the Transylvania University, in Lexington. He became a farmer from choice and won distinction in his labors, becoming owner of a well-kept farm of four hundred acres, on which he resided until his death. He was a man of sterling worth and a valued member of the Christian church, which he served as an elder for years and to which his widow, who still occupies the home farm, belongs. The maiden name of the wife of William O. Shropshire was Margaret Cunningham. She was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, April 30, 1844, a daughter of Thomas L. Cunningham and the second child in order of birth of a family of six children. Her father, an extensive and prominent farmer, was a noted breeder of Short-Horn cattle. Thomas L. Cunningham married, January 4, 1837, Isabelle M. Henderson, who was born in Sandersville Precinct, Fayette county, Kentucky, in December, 1818, while his birth occurred in 1810, in Clark County, Kentucky. She was a daughter of James W. and Betsey (Hill) Henderson, and paternal granddaughter of Thomas Henderson, who came from Pennsylvania to Kentucky in pioneer days, locating in Fayette county, and maternal granddaughter of James and Margaret (McCallough) Hill. Her maternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent and stanch members of the Presbyterian church, belonging to what was known as the old "secular" stock. Of the union of William O. and Margaret (Cunningham) Shropshire five children were born and reared, as follows: Isaac C., the special subject of this brief sketch; W. Clay, of Fayette county; T. A., of Bourbon county; Annabelle, widow of A. B. Wallace of Bourbon county; and W. H., also of Bourbon county.

Brought up on the parental homestead in Bourbon county, Isaac C. Shropshire obtained a substantial knowledge of the three "r's" in the common schools, and on attaining his majority bought eighty acres of raw land adjoining his father's farm. Successful in his operations, he soon repaid his father the money he borrowed when purchasing the land, on which he made many improvements. Subsequently disposing of that property, Mr. Shropshire came to Harrison county in search

of a good location, and being pleased with the country roundabout purchased one hundred and twenty-five acres of land on Indian creek, near Colville, and immediately assumed his possession. Here he has made improvements of value, each year adding to the attractions of the place, erecting a commodious residence and substantial farm buildings, his estate being now one of the most desirable rural homes in the county. He has added to the area of his original farm by purchase, now owning and operating four hundred acres of rich and fertile land, on which, in addition to his large annual crops of grain and tobacco, he makes a specialty of raising cattle for export. In 1900 Mr. Shropshire bought a beautiful residence in Cynthiana, where he and his family have since resided, and on January 1, 1911, he was elected president of the Farmers' National Bank of Cynthiana. He is a Democrat in politics, but not an office hunter.

Mr. Shropshire married, December 13, 1893, Minnie F. McShane, who was born on Indian creek, Harrison county, August 31, 1868, a daughter of Daniel McShane, Jr., and granddaughter of Daniel McShane, Sr. Her great-grandfather, Edward McShane, emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky in 1797 or 1798, locating in Harrison county, and on the farm which he purchased died a few months later. Daniel McShane, Sr., was ten years of age when he came with his parents to Kentucky, and he grew to manhood on the parental homestead. Choosing the independent occupation of a farmer, he was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1856. He married, in 1802, Nancy Talbert, a native of Virginia, and they became the parents of six children. Daniel McShane, Jr., was born on Indian creek, Harrison county, April 19, 1832, and died on his farm May 15, 1900. Beginning life for himself with limited means, he was exceedingly fortunate in his operations, becoming the owner of a fine farm of three hundred and eighty-five acres, a large part of which he placed under cultivation. He was a Democrat in politics and was also a trustworthy member of the Presbyterian church and had a host of good friends. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Martin, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, August 31, 1847, and died May 4, 1872, leaving but one child, Minnie F., now Mrs. Shropshire.

Edwin Martin, the father of Mary Martin, was a son of Joseph Martin, one of the earlier settlers of Harrison county. He married, in 1833, Mrs. Elizabeth (Waits) McClintock, a

daughter of John Waits and widow of Samuel McClintock, who died in Bourbon county, Kentucky, July 14, 1827, two years after their marriage, leaving her with one son.

Mr. and Mrs. Shropshire are the parents of two children, namely: Daniel McShane, born July 6, 1891; and Margaret K., born February 16, 1898. Mr. Shropshire is a member of the Indian Creek Christian church, towards the building of which he was a liberal contributor and in which he has served as an elder. Mrs. Shropshire is a member of the Presbyterian church.

CHESTER M. JEWETT, to whose life history we now direct attention, has by earnest endeavor attained a marked success in business affairs, has gained the respect and confidence of men and is recognized as one of the distinctively representative citizens of Cynthiana. He has that keen discrimination and sagacity in business affairs which when combined with energy and industry lead to success. He is making a splendid success in his chosen profession of law and occupies an office in the Fennell Building, opposite the court house.

Mr. Jewett is a native son of the Blue Grass state, his birth occurring at Oddville, Harrison county, Kentucky, on February 13, 1874, the son of John B. Jewett, born in Harrison County, January 13, 1843, and Lucy Daniel, his first wife, born in Harrison county, July 27, 1852, her death occurring July 24, 1884. They were the parents of six children: Atwell A., residence in Cincinnati, Ohio; John Q., residence in Cynthiana; Claud L., residence in Cynthiana; Lillian, wife of J. E. Woodbury, residence in Los Angeles, California; Chester M., our subject; and one child who died. The father married a second wife, Fanny Arnold, and they have two children, Cecil and Carrie, both of whom are at home. John B. Jewett was reared on the farm in his native county, married and started in the mercantile business three miles east of Oddville, where he conducted a store and was a tobacco buyer until 1880, when he sold and removed to Cynthiana and entered into the business which he still conducts.

Chester M. Jewett was reared in Cynthiana and attended the common and high schools, and when the time came for him to engage in the active battle of life on his own responsibility he took a position as bookkeeper in a dry goods store. In 1895 he began reading law under his brother, Atwell A., and was admitted to the bar in 1898 and for a year and a half practiced law with his brother, since which time he has practiced alone. Mr. Jewett

is now serving his third term as city attorney, and previous to his election served part of the unexpired term of Baily D. Berry.

Mr. Jewett is a Democrat and in social orders is a member of St. Andrews Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., and of the Elks, No. 438. He is an active member of the Cynthiana Baptist church and is a trustee and treasurer of the same and was secretary of the School Board for two years. He was a director in the Harrison Deposit Bank for four years and at the end of that time resigned, and is now attorney for the National Bank.

Mr. Jewett may be said to be a self-made man, he having been at leisure hours an extensive reader of history and the classics, and his systematic business methods, his sound judgment, his enterprise and his laudable ambition have all contributed to make his business career a prosperous one. He has a fine practice and the satisfaction of enjoying the high regard of his fellow men in all the walks of life, and is widely and favorably known in the community in which he lives.

THOMAS DUFF URMSTON.—Among the substantial and prominent citizens of Harrison county there is none more worthy of mention than the subject of this sketch, who is the owner of a fine farm on which he makes his home and wisely recognizes the independence of the farmer's life.

Mr. Urmston was born near Broadwell in Harrison county, Kentucky, March 6, 1872, a son of John Witherspoon Urmston, who was born near Broadwell, Harrison county, Kentucky, on November 28, 1836, and died June 22, 1909. He was reared on a farm and received a common-school education and was a surveyor. His early life was spent on a farm with his father, who was a tanner, and when he was fourteen years old he drove a six horse team from Broadwell to Claysville, hauling hides and finished leather goods from his father's tan yard. In 1857 he went to Missouri and started farming on some wild land, but after a few years he returned to Harrison county, with experience only. On August 23, 1864, he married Miss Nannie Gray and rented a farm on Gray's run and soon bought a small tract, besides buying and selling several farms. In 1900 he purchased a farm of eighty-five acres on Leesburg pike, near Broadwell, where he lived until his death. He was a good man and neither he nor his wife believed in hoarding their money nor land and he gave to each of his children as they grew up and started out in life sixty-five acres of land. He was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church and an elder for years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Urmston were born four children: Lyda, wife of Robert W. Switzer, of Harrison county, Kentucky; Thomas Duff, our subject; Nellie, wife of Robert Shropshire, of Bourbon county, Kentucky; and Stuart R., who married Rector Renaker, is with the mother.

The mother of subject was born on Gray's run, Harrison county, Kentucky, June 8, 1840, and is still living. She is a daughter of James Gray and Mary (Kiser) Gray. He was born on Gray's run April 20, 1804, and died at the age of ninety-three years, and his wife was born in Bourbon county July 18, 1812, and died in 1871. They were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are living: Our subject's mother; Mattie, wife of Frank Gray, in Missouri; Miss Lettie, in Harrison county, Kentucky; Addie, widow of Nelson Martin, in Harrison county, Kentucky; Miss Fannie, in Harrison county, Kentucky; John K., of Harrison county; and Sarah Lail, widow of George Lail. William Gray, the father of James, was a native of Virginia, who came to Kentucky, located in Fayette county and later returned to Harrison county and married Mary Kiser, a daughter of John Kiser, who was a native of Germany, his wife being Susan Whitehead. The grandfather of our subject was Thomas Duff Urmston. He was born in 1800, near Chillicothe, Ohio, and died at the age of eighty-two years. His wife was Louiza Harcourt, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, who died at the age of fifty years, in 1853. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom only one is living: William D., of Harrison county, Kentucky. Thomas D., the grandfather of our subject, left home when fourteen years old with his brother Nathaniel and walked to Cynthiana, Kentucky. This brother wanted to be a preacher, and after his brother secured a job he gave him one-half of his wages to enable him to study, which he did and became an old-school Presbyterian minister and preached for several years at Millersburg, later going to Ohio and dying at West Union, that state. Thomas D. Urmston on arriving at Cynthiana apprenticed himself to learn the tanner's and currying trade and after having qualified himself he worked for a short time for a Mr. Morrison at Cynthiana. In a few years he went to Bourbon county, purchased a small tract of land above Jacksonville, near Harrison county line, and built a tan yard but found he was in shale rock and could not make his vats hold water, so he sold out and moved to Harrison county in 1832, two miles south of Broadwell, where he built another tan yard

and established a fine lucrative business. He tanned his leather and made it up into saddles, boots, collars, shoes and harness. He was the owner of a store and tavern and employed a large number of men to make up his goods. In 1857 tan bark became scarce, so he went to the opposite side of Licking river from Claysville and built another tan yard and here he made his vats out of solid rock and piped his water supply from above, and this was probably among the first instances of piping done in central Kentucky. He could here get his tan bark from down the river by flat boat and would haul by six horse wagons hides to Broadwell, where it was made up into finished leather goods, bring it back to Claysville, take it by flat boat to Cincinnati, Ohio, sell it and return with merchandise for the store. He built up a large business and was a successful man in finances. He joined the Presbyterian church when a boy and continued in active membership all his life and liberal in all things pertaining to the church. He was an old-time Whig in politics, lived an active life, owned a farm when his tan yard and shops were in Harrison county, on which he reared his boys, and was a well read man. He helped to organize Jacksonville Cemetery, where he and his wife are buried. He received many premiums on his leather goods, which are still in the family.

Thomas D. Urmston, our subject, was named for his grandfather, was reared on the farm and attended the district schools and Professor Lockhart's Academy at Cynthiana. When twenty years old his father gave him the use of fifty acres of land and when he was twenty-one he rented his sister's portion. He prospered in as much that in the fall of 1906 he was able to purchase his present farm of one hundred and thirty-two acres and removed to the same. Mr. Urmston has improved this farm and now has one of the best in Harrison county, which he has devoted to grain, cattle, sheep, horses and mules. In connection with this farm, he also owns and operates a farm of one hundred and two acres along the same pike.

On December 17, 1896, Mr. Urmston married Miss Catherine R. Stone, who was born in Missouri March 4, 1876, a daughter of Israel G. and Annie (Rodgers) Stone. Mrs. Urmston was a granddaughter of Benjamin Rodgers and a great-granddaughter of Barton W. Stone, the former a pioneer divine of Kentucky. Her father was born in Missouri and died in October, 1910, at the age of seventy years. His wife was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, near Paris, and is now liv-

ing at Newtown, Kentucky, aged fifty-five years. They came to Kentucky from Missouri in 1877, located near Newtown, Scott county, and were farmers.

Mr. and Mrs. Urmston have one child, John Walter, born March 28, 1902. Mr. Urmston is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church and Mrs. Urmston is a member of the Christian church at Newtown.

COLBURN BROWN MARTIN.—Noteworthy for his honesty, integrity and good citizenship, Colburn Brown Martin is a fine representative of the substantial and well-to-do residents of Harrison county and holds a position of importance among the leading agriculturists of his community, his well managed farm being pleasantly situated near Breckinridge. A native of this county, he was born January 11, 1837, on Tricum pike, three and one-half miles west of Cynthiana, in the same house in which his father, James Harvey Martin, first drew the breath of life. His grandfather, Ralph Martin, came from Virginia to Kentucky in early pioneer days and settled in Harrison county. He began the arduous task of hewing a farm from the forest, and was accidentally killed in 1806 by the falling of a limb from a tree under which he was walking. He left his widow with six little children, which she reared.

James Harvey Martin, born August 30, 1803, on Tricum pike, as above stated, grew to manhood on the home farm, and on becoming of age bought the interest of the remaining heirs in the homestead, which he operated successfully a number of years. Selling out in 1847, he bought a farm nearer Cynthiana, on the same pike, and was there engaged in mixed husbandry until his death, at the age of seventy-six years. He was prosperous in his undertakings, acquiring possession of four hundred acres of land and becoming one of the leading farmers of his times. He married first Claracy Brown, who died a year after her marriage, and for his second wife he married a Miss Wails, who died in 1833, of Calora. For his third wife he married Mary Van Deren, who was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, in 1811, and died when but thirty-six years of age. She was a daughter of James Van Deren and granddaughter of Bernard Van Deren, who came from Virginia to Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1788, and two years later settled in Harrison county, where his death occurred in 1799. For his fourth wife he married Mrs. Moore, a widow, whose maiden name was Webb. She died in 1895 when ninety-two years of age.

Born in Loudoun county, Virginia, near Winchester, October 7, 1780, James Van Deren came with the family to Kentucky in 1788, and with his parents came to Harrison county two years later. Starting life for himself as a farmer, he located near Poindexter, and by dint of hard labor and wise investments accumulated a substantial property, at the time of his death, January 9, 1867, owning six hundred acres of land. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Journey, was born August 10, 1790, in New Jersey, and lived to the venerable age of ninety-three years. Of the children born to James Harvey and Mary (Van Deren) Martin two are living, Benjamin F., of Cynthiana, and Colburn Brown, of whom we write.

As a boy and youth Colburn Brown Martin attended the winter terms of the district school, receiving the ordinary advantages of a farmer's son. Remaining at home until twenty-eight years of age, he had a practical training in agriculture and acquired habits of industry and thrift. About 1865 he began his career as an independent farmer on a part of his father's place, being in partnership with his brother, Benjamin F. Martin. After two years he sold his interest in the property to his brother, and in 1870 bought one hundred and thirty-five acres of the land now included in his present farm, on which he located December 3, 1871. He has since added to his original tract by purchase, and is now the owner of a fine farming estate of three hundred and twenty acres of good land, the greater part of which is under a high state of tillage. Here Mr. Martin and his two sons, Sidney and George, are carrying on general farming with great success, each year reaping abundant harvests from the finely cultivated fields. The large, old stone house which Mr. Martin occupies was built in 1807, in Colonial style, and has walls two feet in thickness.

One of the leading members of the Democratic party, Mr. Martin soon after coming to his present home won such a standing in the community that he was frequently called upon to take public offices of trust and responsibility, in each of which he served with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. Elected magistrate in 1876, he filled the office four years, the following two years serving as deputy sheriff. He was then made high sheriff, a position which he also retained two years. Elected to the Lower House of the Legislature in 1887, he took his seat January 1, 1888, and served a term of two years. In the fall of 1893 Mr. Martin was his party's choice for state senator, and having been

elected served from January 1, 1894, until January 1, 1898. Popular among the people, Mr. Martin had no opposition when running for deputy sheriff, high sheriff or for the Lower House, where he represented Harrison, Nicholas and Robertson counties. He has always taken an active part in the betterment of public affairs, lending his support to beneficial projects and winning and retaining the reputation of an honest politician. Starting in life for himself with the thousand dollars which he had made and saved prior to his marriage, Mr. Martin won success through his own persistent efforts, receiving no aid from home until after the death of his parents. For thirty years he has been a member of Saint Andrew's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and belongs to Cynthiana Commandery, No. 18, K. T. In 1880 he joined Unity Christian church, of which he has been an elder for many years.

Mr. Martin married April 28, 1868, Sarah J. Stump, who was born in 1844 on Ashbrook pike, Harrison county. Her parents, John and Rebecca (Berry) Stump, pioneers of Harrison county, reared eight children, of whom six survive, as follows: James W., of Cynthiana; Jerome W., of Harrison county; Sidney, of Cynthiana; Sarah J., now Mrs. Martin; Molly, living in Millersburg, Kentucky; and Mrs. Louisa Rees, of Bellingham, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are the parents of four children, namely: Sidney, living at home; Leslie, of Harrison county; George, also living on the home farm; and Daisy.

JAMES M. TERRY.—Full of energy and vim, James M. Terry, living on Breckinridge pike, is one of the most prosperous and progressive agriculturists of Harrison county, being especially noted for his success as a stock raiser and breeder. He is actively interested in everything pertaining to his chosen calling, and for many years has been one of the directors of the "Blue Grass Fair," held annually in Lexington. A son of the late William M. Terry, he was born November 25, 1864, near Breckinridge, Harrison county. His grandfather, William Terry, came from Virginia, his native state, in the early part of the last century to Kentucky and was a pioneer settler of Harrison county, locating not far from Breckinridge.

William M. Terry was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, February 10, 1827. He came with his parents to Harrison county, and was here bred and educated. Starting life without means, he entered the employ of Hugh I. Brent and (Greybeard) Sam Clay in Bourbon county, and while overseer of their large plantation accumulated quite a sum of

honestly-earned money. Investing his savings in a small farm near Breckinridge, in Harrison county, he was exceedingly successful in his ventures, and at the time of his death, February 20, 1900, was the owner of seven hundred acres of valuable land. He was a Democrat in politics, but was not active in public affairs. William M. Terry was three times married. He married first Susan Robinson, of Bourbon county, and of the children born of that union one daughter is now living, Mrs. A. D. Lyter, a widow residing in Berry, Kentucky. He married for his second wife Mrs. Elizabeth (Mussleman) Lemons, widow of Emanuel Lemons, and they became the parents of one child, James M. Terry, the subject of this sketch. She was a life-long resident of Harrison county, her death occurring here in September, 1866. The maiden name of the third wife of William M. Terry was Mary A. Hedger. She was born in Scott county, Kentucky, and bore him two sons, John and William, both residents of Cynthiana, Kentucky.

Completing the course of study in the rural schools of his native district, James M. Terry attended the Kentucky University, in Lexington, in 1884, 1885 and 1886. The ensuing three years he worked on the home farm and then embarked in business for himself, opening a general store. In the fall of 1889 his establishment was burned, and in January, 1890, he went to Oklahoma, which was then being besieged with home hunters, but a stay of six weeks proved long enough and he returned to Harrison county, perfectly satisfied with his prospects in this locality. In the fall of 1891 Mr. Terry made his first investment in land, buying forty acres of his present farm, and he has since devoted his attention to agriculture. He is now operating six hundred acres of land, two hundred and fifty of which he owns, and is carrying on a substantial business.

Mr. Terry makes a specialty of stock raising and breeding, keeping registered saddle horses, Southdown sheep and Jack stock. He has the distinction of having been the first Kentuckian to exhibit and win a premium on a Jack at a World's Fair, making his first entry at Saint Louis, and winning the first premium. In 1910, at Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Terry won the silver cup and one hundred sixty-four dollars in cash for his senior Jack stock. He invariably wins many premiums on his saddle horses and Jack stock wherever he makes exhibitions, his reputation as a breeder of fine stock being well established in this and adjoining states. He was

the breeder of "Bohemian King," for which the present owner recently refused a cash offer of seven thousand dollars. Mr. Terry has always been prominent in politics, and is now chairman of the Democratic County Committee. He was deputy sheriff of Harrison county in 1895, 1896 and 1897, but his attention is so absorbed by his private affairs that he has little time for public office.

Mr. Terry has been twice married. He married first, December 12, 1890, Lydia Lafferty, who was born in Harrison county, a daughter of John A. and Frances E. (Henry) Lafferty and grand-daughter of John Henry, of Harrison county. She passed to the higher life in 1900, leaving no children. Mr. Terry married March 12, 1903, Iva Marr, a daughter of James and Alivia (Wiglesworth) Marr, residents of Harrison county. Mr. Terry is not affiliated with any religious organizations, but his mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

THOMAS DUDLEY BASSETT.—The subject of this sketch was a man of such strong character, such intellect and intelligence, and who brought to bear upon all his transactions such energy and farsightedness that to succeed was inevitable, and his widow and children are justly proud of his memory. This commemoration of the principal events in his life will be read with appreciation by all who were acquainted with him.

Thomas Dudley Bassett was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, March 10, 1837, and died July 28, 1901. He was the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Disher) Bassett, the father a native of Bracken county, Kentucky, born in 1801, and died in 1862, and the mother, born in Bracken county, in 1802, died in 1884. They were the parents of seven children, two of whom are living: William Bassett, for sixteen years circuit judge at Tuscola, Illinois, his present home, and he was also a captain in the Union army, and Louisa, widow of Wesley Ammerman, of Cynthiana, Kentucky.

Mr. Bassett, our subject, when eight years old removed with his parents to Bourbon county, Kentucky, and here attended the district and private schools and received a good common-school education. On April 23, 1874, he married Miss Sarah M. Stockton, who was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, a daughter of Preston and Mary (Hardin) Stockton. The father, born in Pennsylvania, was brought as a child to Kentucky, where he was reared in Shelby county. When a small boy he was taken by his uncle, James Middleton, and reared. Mr. Stockton died in 1876, at the

age of seventy-seven years. His wife was born and reared at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and died in June, 1902, aged eighty-seven years. She was a daughter of Judge Hardin, a native of Kentucky. He was a lawyer and a circuit judge. Mrs. Bassett's father was a master mechanic and worked at his trade while young, married and began farming near Frankfort, where he died. He and his wife were the parents of five children: Mary, widow of Captain James Settles, who was an officer in the Union army, and she is now a resident of Frankfort, Kentucky; Hardin, James and George, all residents of Frankfort, Kentucky, and Mrs. Bassett, our subject's wife.

Mr. Bassett began farming for himself on the farm where his widow now lives, on Coumersville pike, shortly before he married, but later removed to the farm where he died. He was an extensive stock breeder and for several years was breeding the famous Abadallah horses, one of which he sold for ten thousand dollars. At his death he left a farm of four hundred and seventy acres. Mr. Bassett was a great reader all his life, a successful man, a member of Plymouth Baptist church and a strong Democrat.

Since Mr. Bassett's death his widow has carried on the farm and has demonstrated that she is a fine business woman. To Mr. and Mrs. Bassett were born two children: Kate, wife of John Fuller, now in Florida, and Harry, born September 7, 1878, attended the schools of his native county and Smith's Classical school at Cynthiana. He entered the Kentucky State College at Lexington and graduated in 1901 with the degree B. S., and received his M. S. degree from the same school in 1902. He then entered the Johns Hopkins school and was the first native Kentuckian to graduate and the third person who ever took the course in three years. He received his Ph. D. degree in 1904. He was engaged in research work in physical chemistry at Carnegie Institute at Baltimore in 1905 and was afterward research chemist for the Geneva Electrical Company of Schenectady, New York. Mr. Harry Bassett was research chemist for the Dupont Powder Company at Chester, Pennsylvania, then assistant chemist of the North Dakota Agricultural College for eighteen months and was then ill for ten months, during which time he was at home, but after which he returned to North Dakota for one year and then resigned and is now engaged in research work in Newark, New Jersey, Baltimore and Philadelphia. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a shiner.

EDWARD F. VAN DEREN.—Noteworthy among the native-born citizens of Harrison county is Edward F. Van Deren, who is industriously engaged in the prosecution of a calling upon which the support and prosperity of our nation largely depends and in which he is meeting with unquestioned success. A son of James Van Deren, Jr., he was born January 25, 1858, in Harrison county, Kentucky, north of Cynthiana, on the opposite side of the Falmouth pike from which he is now living. His paternal grandfather, James Van Deren, Sr., was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1780, where he lived until eight years old. He then came with his parents to Kentucky, locating in Bourbon county. He subsequently came to Harrison county, locating on land near Poindexter, and was engaged in farming in this county until his death, January 9, 1866. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Journey, was born in New Jersey in 1790, and lived to the venerable age of ninety-one years, her death occurring in Harrison county, Kentucky. Her parents, Rev. Captain Joseph and Margaret (Magee) Journey, were both natives of New Jersey. Of the thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, born to James Van Deren, Sr., and his wife two are living, Alfred, of Cynthiana, and John, of the same place.

James Van Deren, Jr., was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, on Falmouth pike, in October, 1821, and died in the same locality in January, 1898. He had but limited educational advantages, but having acquired a habit of reading good literature when young he became well informed on the questions of the day, being a self-educated man in every sense implied by the term. Beginning life for himself on a small farm on Falmouth pike, he carried it on alone for a number of years, keeping bachelor's hall. In 1857 he purchased eighty acres of land now included in the home farm of his son Edward, and later traded it for an adjoining farm on Wait's pike, in addition buying one hundred and twenty acres of land at the junction of Wait's and Falmouth pikes. He began life a poor boy, with limited resources, and by determined efforts and persistent energy accumulated a good property, having at the time of his death held title to five hundred acres of land. He was a Whig in his earlier life, but subsequently became identified with the Republican party, and during the Civil war his sympathies were with the cause of the Union. For a full half century he was a leading member of the Christian church, with which his widow has been connected by membership since her girlhood.

In 1856, at the age of thirty-five years,

James Van Deren, Jr., married Sarah Waits, who was born on a farm adjoining the one on which his birth occurred, November 11, 1835. Her father, Edward Waits, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, and died in Woodford county, where he had located with his family in 1860, at the ripe old age of four score years. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Parker, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and died in Woodford county in 1871. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. James Van Deren, Jr., five are living, namely: Edward F., with whom his widowed mother now makes her home; Anna, wife of Hubbell Chinn, of Cynthiana; James G., of Harrison county; and William S. and Harry P., both of Cynthiana.

Educated at the district schools and at Professor Smith's Classical School in Cynthiana, Edward F. Van Deren was fitted for a professional career, but after teaching school one term, when twenty years of age, he registered a solemn vow to never again undertake a like task and religiously kept his promise. Turning his attention to agricultural pursuits instead, he with his brother had charge of the home farm until the death of the father. He has since continued in his chosen vocation and now operates three hundred acres of land on the Falmouth pike, north of Cynthiana, one hundred and fifty of which he owns. Enterprising and progressive, he is carrying on general farming with satisfactory results, each season adding improvements and enhancing the value of his well-kept and well-managed estate.

Mr. Van Deren married, November 17, 1896, Estella Yancey, who was born November 17, 1867, in Arkansas. She is a woman of culture and accomplishments, having been graduated from Hamilton College, in Lexington, Kentucky, with the class of 1889, after which she attended Madison Institute, in Richmond, Kentucky, and the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. She subsequently taught school until her marriage, for five years teaching near Hopkinsville, Kentucky, the birthplace of Jefferson Davis. Dr. J. M. Yancey, Mrs. Van Deren's father, was born in Tennessee February 27, 1832, and died in Russellville, Arkansas, December 13, 1909. Receiving the degree of M. D. in Macon, Georgia, Dr. Yancey was engaged in the practice of his profession in Tennessee until 1858, when he removed to Arkansas. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army and served as assistant surgeon until the close of the conflict. His first wife, whose maiden name was Mary Woodward, was born

in Tennessee and died while he was in the army, leaving three children. Dr. Yancey married for his second wife Margaret Lydick, who was born in Marion, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1834, and is now living with Mr. and Mrs. Van Deren. She is highly educated, and as a young lady taught school at Clarksville, Arkansas, and at Dover, Arkansas, having been taken to that state by a friend, Rev. Robert Graham, who afterward founded what is now the State University of Arkansas. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Van Deren, namely: Edward Y., Sarah Margaret and John Medearis. Politically Mr. Van Deren is a steadfast Republican, and religiously both he and his wife are active members of the Christian church at Cynthiana.

JAMES G. VAN DEREN.—One of the many enterprising and progressive men actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in Harrison county, James G. Van Deren, living on Falmouth pike, was born on the farm which he now owns and occupies March 21, 1861, a son of James Van Deren, Jr. Since assuming possession of his land he has diligently improved his property, adding to its value by the erection of a modern residence and all necessary outbuildings, his beautiful homestead giving ample evidence to the passer-by of his wise management and skill as a practical farmer and rural householder. He is of honored pioneer ancestry, his great grandfather, Bernard Van Deren, having come from his Virginia home to Kentucky in 1788. After living in Bourbon county for two years, he moved, in 1790, to Harrison county, where he had an old acquaintance living, and from a tract of timber land began the improvement of a farm, on which he resided until his death, in 1799. He reared eight sons and one daughter.

James Van Deren, Sr., the grandfather of James G., was born in Loudon county, Virginia, October 7, 1780, and came with his parents to Kentucky when eight years old. He grew to manhood in Harrison county, and when ready to settle in life bought land near Poindexter, and continued in his independent vocation of a farmer until his death, January 9, 1866. He married Sarah Journey, who was born August 10, 1790, in New Jersey, and died in Harrison county, Kentucky, at the good old age of ninety-three years. To them thirteen children were born, of whom two, Alfred and John, both of Cynthiana, are now living, in 1911.

Born in Harrison county, Kentucky, on Falmouth pike, October 18, 1821, James Van Deren, Jr., spent his entire life in that vicin-

ity, passing away in January, 1898. He began his independent career long before his marriage, having at first a small farm and keeping bachelor's hall. Although his schooling was exceedingly limited, he made good use of his keen perceptive faculties, and being a good reader and the possessor of a retentive mind he acquired a substantial knowledge of men and events, becoming one of the best-informed men of his times. He was a good trader, buying and selling lands, at one time claiming title to five hundred acres of excellent farming land. In his earlier years he was identified with the Whigs, but after the formation of the Republican party was one of its firmest adherents, and during the Civil war his sympathies were with the Union cause. For upwards of half a century he was a member of the Christian church, to which his widow still belongs, having become a member when quite young.

James Van Deren, Jr., married, May 13, 1856, Sarah Waits, who was born on an adjoining farm November 5, 1835, and is now living with her son, Edward F. Van Deren, of whom a brief personal notice may be found on another page of this volume. Her father, Edward Waits, the son of a Kentucky pioneer, was born in Harrison county, but in 1860 moved with his family to Woodford county, Kentucky, where he was engaged in tilling the soil for many years, dying there when eighty years old. He married Elizabeth Parker, who was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and died in Woodford county. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. James Van Deren, Jr., five of whom are now living, as follows: Edward F., of Harrison county; Anna, wife of Hubbell Chinn, of Cynthiana; James G., the special subject of this brief biographical sketch; and W. S. and H. P., of Cynthiana.

Growing to manhood on the home farm, James G. Van Deren was educated in the district schools and at the Cynthiana High School, which he attended until nineteen years old. The following year he began farming for himself on the land which he now occupies, it having been a part of the parental estate, and has since made a success of his work, as a grower of grain and tobacco and a stock-raiser, being exceedingly prosperous. His farm contains one hundred and sixty acres of productive land, and with its many valuable improvements is an attractive and desirable piece of property.

Mr. Van Deren married, January 9, 1889, Arabella Martin, who was born near Robinson Station, Harrison county, Kentucky, July 15, 1867, a daughter of Mortimer D. and

Zerilda Ann (Sellers) Martin, in whose sketch, which appears elsewhere in this work, further parental and ancestral history may be found. Mr. and Mrs. Van Deren are the parents of five children, namely: Lewis G., living at home; Edward Eugene, of Harrison county; Mortimer M.; James G., Jr.; and Annie Sue. Politically Mr. Van Deren is a sound Republican and religiously he and his wife are members of the Christian church at Cynthiana.

WILLIAM B. PAYNE.—Among the representative residents and successful farmers of Harrison county, Kentucky, may be mentioned William B. Payne, who both as a man and farmer deserves more than a passing notice.

Mr. Payne was born at Cane Ridge, Bourbon county, Kentucky, October 22, 1844, a son of William D. and Rachel Franklin (Marrow) Payne. The father was born on the same farm as our subject, at Cane Ridge, Bourbon county, Kentucky, on March 27, 1817, and he died on his farm near Millersburg, Kentucky, in 1897. The mother was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, between Cane Ridge and Millersburg, in 1824, and died in August, 1845. Two children were born of this union, of whom one is living, William B. Payne, our subject. His father was married a second time, to Miss Cynthia J. Frakes, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, who died in 1893, the mother of nine children, of whom three are living: Frances Ann, wife of James W. Thorn, of Bourbon county, Kentucky; Emma, wife of Frank E. Herbert, of Millersburg, Kentucky; and Lutie, wife of Horace W. Purdy, of Bourbon county, Kentucky.

John Payne, our subject's grandfather, was a native of Virginia and died in 1826, when about forty years of age. He came to Bourbon county about 1800, located at Cane Ridge when that county was all covered with cane brake and married Miss Elizabeth Bowles, of Virginia. He cleared his farm and at this death was the owner of some two hundred and thirty acres of land. Our subject's maternal grandfather was William Marrow, a Virginian who came to Kentucky early, locating in Bourbon county, near Cane Ridge, where he was a farmer and also a preacher for years in the Christian church. He married for a second wife Maria Hildreth, who was the grandmother of our subject. He was a well read man.

The father of William B. Payne was reared on the farm where he was born in Bourbon county, and was nine years old at the time of his father's death and was reared after that until he was twenty years of age by Peter

Bramblet. He then started for himself on a part of his father's farm, where he kept bachelor's hall for four years, and then married. In 1855 he sold and removed three and one-half miles northwest of Millersburg, where he purchased another farm and upon which he lived the rest of his life. At his death he owned two hundred and forty acres of land, which he had divided up with his children before his death. In politics he was an old-time Whig and in religion he and his wife were both members of the Christian church. He was a man who thought for himself and was very positive in all his decisions and ideas. As long as he lived he would not allow a Jersey cow on his farm nor allow a pound of tobacco to be grown on the place.

William B. Payne, our subject, was reared on his native farm until he was eleven years old, at which time his parents moved to the other farm already mentioned. He attended the common schools and also the Kentucky Wesleyan College, then located at Millersburg, Kentucky, for four years, remaining at home until he married. On October 31, 1871, he married Miss America E. Current, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, born October 31, 1845, a daughter of Thomas and Precilla (Fisher) Current, both also natives of Bourbon county. Twelve children were born to them, and Mrs. Current died in 1877. Mr. Current again married, his second wife having been Mrs. Lindsay, a Miss Allen in maidenhood, and she died in 1902, without children. Mr. Current was born December 1, 1811, and died in January, 1900.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Payne are the parents of five children: Carl D., of Cynthia, Kentucky; William T., at home; Annie T., wife of John T. Judy, of Millersburg; Elizabeth and Herbert, both at home. In December, 1871, shortly after Mr. Payne's marriage, he removed to Nicholas county, Kentucky, near Hooktown, where he purchased a farm and operated it until March, 1886, when he removed to his present farm, where he has two hundred and fifty acres known as "The Larches." Mr. Payne is the owner of thoroughbred Southdown sheep and Shorthorn cattle and is a tobacco grower and general farmer. He has always voted the Republican ticket in national elections and is a member of the Christian church at Millersburg and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in the same town. Mr. Payne is above the average man in intellect, well read, pleasant spoken and a first-class citizen of Harrison county, Kentucky.

JOHN T. TALBOT.—The Talbot family is one of the oldest and most highly respected of those of Bourbon county, Kentucky. Among its members have been many good and useful citizens, the greater part of these being identified in a prominent manner with agricultural affairs, the Talbots being people naturally inclined to private life and having no ambitions for public office. Among those who have borne the name and brought to it added distinction none has been more worthy and admirable than John T. Talbot, deceased, who ever held a warm place in the hearts of the people of the community in which his interests were centered and who for his integrity and justice enjoyed a reputation extending far beyond the limits of the county. Mr. Talbot was born July 7, 1839, in this county, and died here February 25, 1905. His father, Henry H. Talbot, was also born on the old homestead where the son's young eyes first opened to the light of day, and he died where he was born March 5, 1878, his age at the time of his demise numbering sixty-eight years. The maiden name of the mother was Angeline Whaley and she was a native of Bourbon county and a daughter of Lee and Mary Whaley. She preceded her husband to the Great Beyond by a number of years, the year of her death being 1860. Three children blessed the union of this much-esteemed couple, namely: The subject; Charles L., who resides at the present time in Mason county, Kentucky; and Mary C., widow of Thomas Meyers, of Pontiac, Michigan.

Glancing back another generation it is found that Mr. Talbot's grandfather, Reason Talbot, was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, and he died here in the spring of 1862, when his beloved South was in the throes of the Civil war. He married Miss Jane Whaley, who was born in the old fort at Maysville, Kentucky, although her family came originally from Loudoun county, Virginia. She died in 1870. They reared three sons and one daughter, of which the father of the subject of this review, Henry H., was the youngest in order of birth. Reason's father was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and he was the first of the family to come to Bourbon county, this state, his migration being as early as the year 1795. He must have been a young man at the time and he was accompanied by a faithful wife and adequate helpmeet, that lady's maiden name having been Barbara Whaley, and she, like her husband, being a native of the Old Dominion. Before he set out upon the journey which meant a perma-

ment change of residence he purchased a large tract of forest land in the new state, and located upon this, beginning strenuously upon the work of improving it and subduing the virgin acres. He played a prominent part in the life of the new community, and he lived for nearly a quarter of a century in the new home, his death taking place in the year 1819. They were the parents of five sons and three daughters, of whom Reason Talbot was next to the eldest.

The characteristics of the late John T. Talbot were such as might have been expected in the scion of a sturdy race such as his. He was an agriculturist of extensive operation and he raised and dealt largely in live stock and horses and mules. His early years were passed amid rural surroundings, and to him fell the duties which are the usual lot of the farmer's lad. In the school season he attended the common schools of his native county and shortly previous to marrying and establishing a household of his own he left the home roof and began farming independently. That he was to prove successful was at once apparent, for his methods were enlightened and progressive, and his thrift and industry were coupled with an unswerving integrity which won for him the confidence and respect of all those with whom he came into contact. In addition to general agriculture he raised stock and dealt in it and for a dozen or more years he bought horses and mules in large numbers and went south with them during the winter months. He was remarkably successful in his business, but he found it perfectly compatible with uprightness and good citizenship. For fourteen years previous to his passing away he was deacon of the Indian Creek Christian church and for many a year he was both clerk and treasurer of the church. Toward the support of the church and its many good projects he exercised a great liberality and it has been said of him by those who knew him and who had had an opportunity to observe his integrity in all circumstances that he lived his religion every day of his life. Politically he was a Democrat, the policies and principles of that party having found favor in his eyes from his earliest voting days. At his demise he left a farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres, situated near Colville, a part of this very valuable and well improved tract lying in Harrison county and part of it in Bourbon.

Mr. Talbot's wife previous to her marriage was Miss Lucinda Collins, and their union was celebrated on the 17th of May, 1866. Mrs. Talbot was born near Cane Ridge in

Bourbon county July 7, 1847, and she was a daughter of Benjamin F. Collins and his wife, Sarah Turney Collins. The parents were both natives of Bourbon county, the father born in January, 1814, and died March 13, 1867; and the mother, born May 16, 1822, died on the 12th of August, 1898. Mrs. Talbot was the second in a family of eight children, the other members being as follows: Peter T., deceased; Crittenden T., residing at Colorado Springs, Colorado; William F., of Harrison county, Kentucky; Judith A., deceased wife of Willis Boston; George F., whose whereabouts are unknown; Lucretia E., wife of Sidney Diltz, of Cynthiana, Kentucky; and Fannie L., wife of W. Newman, of Carrizo Springs, Texas.

Mrs. Talbot's mother, Sarah Collins, was the daughter of Peter Turney, and he (born July 7, 1781) was the son of Daniel and Susan Turney. Peter Turney on January 7, 1808, married Judith Collins, born January 16, 1784, a daughter of William and Martha Collins.

No children were born to Mr. Talbot and his wife, but the latter reared from infancy Anna F., the daughter of her sister, Mrs. Boston. She is now the wife of Russell Hickman, and they reside with Mrs. Talbot and operate her farm. Their children are Lucy Willis and Thomas Garnett.

The demise of John T. Talbot was a matter for universal mourning and his memory will long remain green in the hearts of the many persons who knew and admired him, while the beneficent influence of his character and personality will endure for many a day.

HARRY RHODES WIGLESWORTH.—In writing this brief biographical sketch of Harry Rhodes Wiglesworth we are but doing justice to one who spent the best years of his life in Cynthiana, being actively identified with the advancement of its manufacturing and mercantile interests as manager and principal stockholder of the John A. Poindexter Distillery, carrying on an extensive and remunerative business for many years. He was born in Harrison county, near Poindexter, December 5, 1860, and died at his home in Cynthiana, June 9, 1907, his death being a cause of general regret. His father, William T. Wiglesworth, was a son of John Wiglesworth, the founder of the Harrison county family of that name.

John Wiglesworth, born November 20, 1781, in Virginia, came to Kentucky in early manhood and took up a tract of wild land in Harrison county, not far from Poindexter, where he improved a fine farm from the wilderness, the estate which he reclaimed from

its original wildness being still owned and occupied by one of his descendants. He died May 6, 1846, and was buried on his estate. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Bush, was born in Virginia March 16, 1792, and died on the home farm in Harrison county January 21, 1851.

William T. Wiglesworth was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, March 20, 1822, and grew to manhood on the parental homestead, acquiring his education in the district schools. After his marriage he bought land in Woodford county, and was thereafter engaged in farming the remainder of his active life, his death occurring there December 3, 1893. In 1866 his brothers, John Wiglesworth and Tandy Wiglesworth, bought out the distillery which had been established at Poindexter in 1856 by John Poindexter, and in the plant he afterward purchased an interest, which he retained until his death, although he left its management entirely to his brothers. He was a Democrat in his political affiliations, but took no active part in public affairs. Religiously both he and his wife belonged to the Baptist church. He married Frances Goodloe, who was born in Woodford county in 1837 and died March 30, 1905. The following children blessed their union: Lillie, wife of K. M. Woods, of Missouri; Harry R., the special subject of this sketch; R. L., deceased; T. G., of Poindexter; William G., of whom a brief personal record may be found on another page of this volume; Leila, wife of John D. Woods, of Missouri; and Fannie Lou, wife of S. E. Drake, of Lexington, Kentucky.

At the age of eighteen years Harry Rhodes Wiglesworth, who had been brought up on the home farm in Woodford county and had been graduated from the Lexington Commercial College, succeeded to the ownership of the stock of his uncle, John Wiglesworth, in the John A. Poindexter Distillery, being his legal heir. Taking charge of his interest in the plant, he subsequently became head of the concern and one of its largest stockholders, and until his death operated it successfully under the name of the Wiglesworth Distilling Company. A man of excellent executive ability, far-seeing and progressive, he made radical changes in the plant and in the methods of operating it, managing it successfully. He accumulated considerable property, acquiring title to valuable land in Harrison county, and was held in high esteem as an honest, liberal-minded and generous man. He was a Democrat in politics, an active member of the Baptist church, and belonged to lodge No. 438, B. P. O. E.

Mr. Wiglesworth married, November 12, 1890, Allie Van Deren, who was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, August 25, 1869, a daughter of John Van Deren and granddaughter of James Van Deren. She is of honored pioneer ancestry, and Bernard Van Deren, her great-grandfather, a native of Virginia, came with his family to Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1788. Two years later he settled in Harrison county, where one of his early friends was living, and having bought a tract of timber began the clearing of a farm, on which he resided until his death, in 1799.

James Van Deren, born in Loudoun county, Virginia, October 7, 1780, came with his parents to Kentucky in 1788, and was brought up on the home farm in Harrison county. At the age of nineteen years he began farming on his own account, near Poindexter, Harrison county, and met with such success in his labors that he was encouraged to buy more land from time to time, eventually becoming owner of six hundred acres, his farm being large and well improved. He lived to the venerable age of eighty-six years, being active until the last, his death occurring January 9, 1866. He married Sarah Journey, a daughter of Rev. Capt. Joseph and Margaret (Magee) Journey. She was born August 10, 1790, and passed to the life beyond in 1883, having attained the remarkable age of ninety-three years. Of their family of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, two are now living, Alfred and John, the latter being the father of Mrs. Wiglesworth. Both parents were members of the Baptist church, and James Van Deren was a steadfast member of the Republican party.

John Van Deren was born January 23, 1828, in Harrison county, near Poindexter, and was there brought up and educated, attending the winter terms of the district schools. In 1866 he purchased seven hundred seventy-three acres of land in Harrison county, on the Millersburg pike, and was there actively and prosperously employed in farming and stock raising until 1903, when he retired from business cares. Disposing of his land in October, 1906, he has since been a resident of Cynthia. He is a Republican in politics and one of the charter members of the Baptist church, with which he and his wife united sixty years ago and which he has served as clerk and as deacon. He is a man of upright principles and a fine type of the men usually referred to as the "old-school Southern gentlemen."

On December 21, 1864, Mr. John Van Deren married Mattie C. Sanders, who was born in Millersburg, Kentucky, May 24, 1844, a daughter of James R. Sanders, a shoemaker

and dealer, who came from New Hampshire to Millersburg, Kentucky, when young, and there married Martha Smith. Seven children were born of their marriage, namely: James W. Van Deren, of Harrison county; Allie, now Mrs. Wiglesworth; John H. Van Deren, M. D., of Cynthiana; H. S., of Nashville, Tennessee; Joseph J., of Cynthiana; Frank A., of Russellville, Arkansas; and Will W., a well-known attorney of Cynthiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiglesworth became the parents of seven children, namely: Harry Rhodes, Martha Elizabeth, Mary Frances, Lela Woods, Allie Van Deren, John William and Katherine Ellis.

WILLIAM THOMAS KEARNS.—Among the skillful and successful agriculturists of Harrison county is William T. Kearns, whose farm on Two Lick pike constitutes one of the model rural estates of the community, being well improved and under a high state of culture. A son of Thomas B. Kearns, he was born April 10, 1842, on Curry's Run, Harrison county, coming from pioneer ancestry.

John Kearns, his paternal grandfather, a native of Virginia, followed the tide of emigration to Kentucky about 1795, and located on Two Lick pike, in Harrison county, where he purchased a tract of timber land, from which he hewed a homestead. In common with the other pioneers of that day, he labored with unceasing toil to provide a home for his family, helping in the meantime to develop the resources of this now rich agricultural region.

Thomas B. Kearns was born on the parental homestead, on Two Lick pike, Harrison county, in 1802, and here grew to manhood. When ready to establish a home of his own he moved to Curry's Run, and having purchased a tract of heavily timbered land for the small sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre he cleared and improved a farm, on which he lived and labored until his death, in 1886. He married first Jane Gardner, a native of Virginia, and of the three children born of that union two are now living, Richard Kearns and Daniel Kearns, both residents of Harrison county. He married for his second wife Elizabeth Fooks, who was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky. She died in 1852, at the early age of thirty years, and of their six children two now survive, namely: William Thomas, the subject of this brief sketch; and Lewis, of Harrison county. By his third wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Fooks, three children were born, as follows: Benjamin F., of Harrison county; James M., of the same county; and Arabella, wife of Jackson Lennous, of Harrison county. He was

affiliated with the Democratic party in politics, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wives also belonged.

Although his school education was limited, William Thomas Kearns obtained a practical knowledge of the art and science of agriculture on the home farm, and ere attaining man's estate took unto himself a wife. On September 9, 1862, his patriotic zeal being aroused, he enlisted in Company H, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, his company, which was commanded by Captain White, being assigned to Colonel "Billy" Breckinridge's regiment, and placed under command of that daring rider, General John H. Morgan. In December, 1863, at Charleston, Tennessee, Mr. Kearns was captured by the enemy and sent to Rock Island, Illinois, where he was held a prisoner until the close of the conflict, receiving treatment while thus confined that has been indelibly impressed upon his memory. He was not given sufficient food, but, with other Confederate prisoners, was allowed to go near enough to the abundantly supplied tables of the prison officials to see the temptingly displayed viands they were so heartily eating and to smell the delicious aroma of the coffee they were drinking, while they were told that those good things were for the men who would join the Union army. Many of the Confederates were forced to enlist for duty as Indian fighters on the western frontier, but Mr. Kearns, loyal and true to the cause of the Confederacy, remained a prisoner until paroled at the close of the war. While in the army Mr. Kearns had for his bunk mate Colonel E. Polk Johnson, the editor of this biographical work. After a lapse of forty-eight years, Mr. Kearns had the honor and pleasure of calling the roll of his old barrack comrades at one of their meetings.

Returning after his parole to the devoted wife and child, whom he had left behind when he enlisted, Mr. Kearns worked for a while by the month, afterward being profitably engaged in farming on rented land until 1885. Buying then sixty-three acres of the land included in his present farm, he continued in his independent occupation, meeting with genuine success in his ventures. He now owns a farm of one hundred acres, on which he has made improvements of an excellent character, including the erection of suitable buildings for the carrying on of general agriculture and stock raising. A sound Democrat in politics, Mr. Kearns has never been an office-seeker, his private affairs demanding his time and attention. He is known far and wide as a man of incorruptible integrity, who values his word,

which is as good in business circles as a government bond.

Mr. Kearns married, August 28, 1860, Dorcas Ann Whalen, who was born October 17, 1839, in Harrison county, between Oddville and Claysville, a daughter of Isaac and Mary Ann (Clough) Whalen. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kearns, namely: Mary E., wife of Arthur Thompson, of Harrison county; Thomas H., of Harrison county; William H., living in this county; Luther, deceased; and Julia B. and Maud Myrtle, living with their parents. Mr. Kearns is a member of Hunt Camp, No. 1263, Confederate Veteran Association of Cynthiana.

JAMES C. BAYNE AND MARY ADDAMS BAYNE.—James C. Bayne, one of Shelby county's most enterprising, progressive and popular citizens, was born December 2, 1852, near Bagdad, Kentucky, and he has been closely identified with the advancement of the business interests of the state for the last thirty years. After graduating with honors from Eminence College, in the class of 1874, he taught school for four years. Then he associated with his father, J. G. Bayne, in the mercantile business at Bagdad, Kentucky, until 1884, when he and his two brothers, S. B. and R. L. Bayne, began the milling business at that place, the title of the mill firm being "J. C. Bayne & Brothers." The firm did a flourishing business, and sustained a well merited reputation for enterprise, square dealing and good flour. In conjunction with the mill the brothers owned and operated successfully a farm of four hundred acres of fine Shelby county land. In 1906 the firm sold their mill to Charles E. Bates, and a few months later James C. and S. B. Bayne bought out R. L. Bayne's share of the farming interests. Since then James C. and S. B. Bayne, as partners, have operated the farm, which they devote to the raising of grain, cattle and tobacco, and they make a specialty of the breeding and growing of hogs.

James C. Bayne is likewise cashier of the People's Bank of Bagdad. This institution, founded more than a quarter of a century ago, has a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars, and is justly considered one of the soundest and most business-like banking corporations in the state. Mr. Bayne's native talents, his business integrity and his training and experience admirably fit him for the position of cashier, whose duties he fulfills to the satisfaction of every patron.

Mr. Bayne married Miss Mary Addams, who was born in Mason county, but after the death of her parents, while she was still a

little child, she made her home, until her marriage, with her brother, the Honorable William Addams, of Cynthiana.

For the last twenty years Mrs. Bayne has been favorably known throughout Kentucky as an educator, a writer of short stories, and during the last two years as a successful novelist. From the *Frankfort (Kentucky) Journal* we quote the following in regard to Mrs. Bayne's literary work: "Mrs. Mary Addams Bayne is one of the clever and original women of Kentucky, who has found fame with her pen. She possesses striking individuality; she is full of personal magnetism; and these qualities are clearly shown in her writings."

Besides numerous short stories, sketches and educational papers Mrs. Bayne is the author of two able novels,—"*Crestlands*" and "*Bluegrass and Wattle*," which books, although of recent issue, have already a wide circulation, good sales, and are bringing their author well deserved fame. Mrs. Bayne is now writing her third novel. This, like its two predecessors, deals in a pleasing, racy, finished style with life in Kentucky.

JOHN NAGLE.—Owning and occupying a pleasant homestead on Union and Mt. Zion pike, John Nagle is numbered among the prosperous and progressive agriculturists of Harrison county, where the larger part of his busy life has been spent, his father, John Nagle, Sr., having located here in 1869. He was born June 10, 1859, in Columbiana county, Ohio, coming from excellent Irish ancestry.

John Nagle, Sr., was born in August, 1822, in County Clare, Ireland, where his parents, Thomas and Catherine (Kearns) Nagle, were life-long residents and at one time well-to-do people, possessing considerable property. Leaving the home farm in 1848, he sailed for America, a land rich in promise for the poor man, landing in Portland Maine. From there he made his way on foot to Saint John, New Brunswick, while en route stopping to help different farmers thresh grain, using a flail and receiving twenty-five cents a day for his work. He worked in different parts of Maine, among other kinds of labor assisting in the building of a railroad then in process of construction in the southern part of the state. Going to Washington, D. C., in 1851, he married in August of that year, and soon after that event settled in West Virginia, where he found employment on a railroad. Coming to Kentucky with his family in 1853, John Nagle, Sr., located at Blue Licks, Nicholas county, and was employed in the building of the Maysville railroad until the company for which he was working failed, and he lost all

of his savings, never receiving a cent of the money due him. Going to Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1856, he worked as a railroad man in New Brighton for a year. Migrating then with his family to Columbiana county, Ohio, he settled west of Lisbon, the county-seat, in the timber, and there, while employed on railroad construction work, met with an accident which very nearly proved fatal and confirmed his decision to give up that kind of labor. In the fall of 1859 he came to Harrison county, Kentucky, locating first at Cynthiana and later in Scott Station, where he assisted in building the Scott Station turnpike.

Subsequently turning his attention to agricultural pursuits, John Nagle, Sr., rented the Henry Van Hook farm, which he operated for a number of years. From 1868 until January 6, 1869, he lived in Cynthiana, on the latter date coming from there to Union and Mt. Zion pike, and locating on the rear part of the farm on which his son John is now living, renting the land until 1877. In that year he purchased one hundred and sixty-two acres of it, buying it of William P. Savage, then president of the Female Institute at Millersburg. In 1885 he bought an additional one hundred acres from Lewis Lebus, and in the spring of 1890 erected on Union and Mt. Zion pike the commodious modern residence now occupied by his son John, and there resided until his death, April 13, 1900. He was a very successful business man, starting life for himself without means and acquiring a handsome property. He carried on general farming on an extensive scale and was a large stock raiser, keeping about one hundred head of sheep and about half as many head of cattle. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Roman Catholic church, to which his wife also belonged.

John Nagle, Sr., married, August 30, 1851, in Washington, D. C., Nora Lacey, who was born in April, 1820, in County Clare, Ireland, and died April 30, 1897. She was a daughter of Martin and Mary (Consedine) Lacey, who were born and lived and died in that county. She came to America in 1849, and with her sister migrated from Portland, Maine, to Washington, D. C., where she lived until her marriage. Three children were born of their union, as follows: Martin; Catherine, living with her brother John; and John, the special subject of this sketch. Martin Nagle, the eldest child, was born at Blue Licks, Nicholas county, Kentucky, February 3, 1854. He married Margaret Fitzpatrick, in September, 1893,

and they have three children, Thomas, Margaret and Joseph M.

Nine years old when he came with his parents to the farm where he now lives, John Nagle received good educational advantages, gleaning his first knowledge of books in the district school at Scott Station, and afterward attending school at Cynthiana and Zion and Professor Smith's Classical School at Cynthiana. He subsequently remained beneath the parental roof-tree, assisting his father in the management of the farm, of which he has now the entire charge. Mr. Nagle operates two hundred and sixty-two acres of land, owned by himself and his sister Catherine, who lives with him, and, as he has never married, takes charge of the farm. A scientific and skillful agriculturist, he is meeting with good success in his labors, raising principally, wheat, clover and tobacco. He has acquired property of value, being a stockholder in the Harrison Deposit Bank, the Farmers' National Bank and in the Cynthiana Building and Savings Association. Politically Mr. Nagle is a steadfast supporter of the Democratic party. Religiously Miss Nagle is a member of the Catholic church at Cynthiana.

DAVID N. LAFFERTY.—Persistent in purpose, resolute in character, and optimistic in his views, David N. Lafferty, successfully engaged in general farming on Lafferty's pike, has won success in life in spite of the many obstacles that beset his early career, which were legion, mishaps and misfortunes following his footsteps for a number of years. Never giving up, however, but ever looking onward and upward, he finally gained Fortune's smile, and is now seemingly a prime favorite of the capricious dame. He was born on the farm adjoining the one he now owns and occupies August 24, 1857, that homestead having also been the birthplace of his father, John A. Lafferty.

James A. Lafferty, his paternal grandfather, a native of Virginia, came from there to Kentucky about 1802, locating in Harrison county. The country roundabout was in its original wildness, game of all kinds being abundant and the Indians numerous. Buying four hundred acres of land on what is now Lafferty's pike, he erected a log cabin, the first one in this section of Kentucky, and built a barn, which was very commodious in its proportions for those days, and although not a nail was used in its construction it has bravely withstood the ravages of time and weather and is still standing on the farm. He was a man of some means, and as a farmer

was quite prosperous. He married Susan Smith, who was born and bred in Virginia, and of the three sons and two daughters born into their household Mrs. Lizzie King, of Harrison county, is the only survivor. He died on his homestead about 1865, at a venerable age.

John A. Lafferty, born on his father's farm on Lafferty's pike, February 14, 1832, was reared to agricultural pursuits. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army, becoming a bugler in Captain Shawhan's company. He was wounded in his first engagement, but recovering from his injuries served until the close of the conflict. After his marriage he bought land adjoining the parental homestead, and was there profitably engaged in farming until his death, August 29, 1905. He was a Democrat in politics and served as deputy sheriff and high sheriff of Harrison county, being in office eight years all told. Both he and his wife were members of the Christian church. The maiden name of the wife of John A. Lafferty was Frances Elizabeth Henry. She was born April 14, 1839, in Harrison county, Kentucky, where her parents, John H. and Elizabeth (Tebbett) Henry, located on coming to Kentucky from Virginia, their native state. Of the twelve children born of their union eight are now living, namely: Judge William T., dean of the law department of the Kentucky University, at Lexington; Sue Ella, wife of H. J. Martin, of Cynthiana; David M., the special subject of this sketch; James, a resident of Bloomington, Illinois; Minnie, wife of Frank McMurtry, of Harrison county; Pearl, wife of Joe H. Ewalt, of Harrison county; Meddie, wife of Dr. J. P. Chamberlain, of Breckinridge; and John A., of Danville, Illinois.

Attending first the district schools and later the public school in Cynthiana, David N. Lafferty completed his early education by taking a course at a commercial college in Lexington. Returning to the parental homestead, he assisted in its management until 1879, when, with a cousin, he embarked in mercantile pursuits, opening a general store at Berry, under the firm name of King and Lafferty. Selling out to his partner at the end of two years, Mr. Lafferty again returned to his early home, and there worked on the farm until 1893. Becoming superintendent and manager in that year of the Robinson Milling Company, at Robinson Station, he retained the position ten years and four months, a good record of service. Investing his money then in land, Mr. Lafferty purchased eighty-seven acres adjoin-

ing his father's place, on the opposite side of the pike, however, and to the original purchase has since added other land, having now a finely improved farm of one hundred and twenty acres, on which he has put all the improvements, which are numerous and substantial, his farm comparing favorably in its appointments with any in the neighborhood.

Mr. Lafferty has been three times married. He married first, in September, 1886, Molly Taylor, who was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, in 1856. She died January 11, 1889, leaving a three-days' old son, Wayne T. Lafferty, who is living with his father. In 1893 Mr. Lafferty married for his second wife Annie Valentine, who at her death, in 1896, left one son, James V., then eighteen months of age. Mr. Lafferty married, October 22, 1901, Mary Hayes, a daughter of J. E. Hayes, of Harrison county, and they are the parents of two children, Charles E. and Fannie E. Politically Mr. Lafferty is a Democrat, and socially he belongs to the Grange. Both he and his wife are members of the Breckinridge Christian church.

McHENRY WEBB, M. D.—One of Shelby county's best known citizens and one who has played many roles in the life of the community is Dr. McHenry Webb, who since 1897 has filled with faithfulness and efficiency the office of postmaster of Simpsonville. He is a veteran of the Civil war and can look back over a most active service in the struggle between the states. Although prepared for the profession of medicine, he has largely devoted his energies to other pursuits and has demonstrated great versatility by acceptably filling many positions. Dr. McHenry Webb was born in the very town which is still the scene of his dearest interests, his birthdate being May 20, 1841. His father, Enoch Webb, was born in Shelby county in 1808, his birthday being upon the same day as the Father of Our Country. The grandfather was Jeremiah Webb, a Virginian, who migrated to Kentucky in pioneer days and became one of the prominent men of the community in which he took up his home. His death occurred in Shelby county when he was about sixty years of age. Enoch Webb survived until September 15, 1891, after spending a long life as a farmer. The mother, Nancy Webb, was born in Shelby county and was the daughter of James Webb, a native of the Old Dominion. His life was terminated at an early age in the year 1833, the victim of cholera. Mrs. Nancy Webb was born January 31, 1821, and died April 7, 1897. She and her husband were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom grew to years of ma-

turity, as follows: McHenry, Fielding R., Marion C., Florence, Marcellus, Francis L., Enoch L., Imogene and Ella. James Webb, the father of Nancy Webb, had a family of eleven children, and when the first one died the youngest member of the family was in his fifty-second year.

Shelby county is dear to Dr. Webb through the roseate memories of childhood and youth. As he was entering manhood the country became plunged in the gloom just preceding the Civil war, when there seemed to be that in the air ominous of coming disaster. In September, 1862, he cast all personal considerations to the winds and enlisted, acting as medical cadet in the hospital at Louisville for nine months. He attended lectures meantime and engaged in actual medical practice in the Kentucky School of Medicine for a time in 1864. He again entered the army, however, in June, 1864, as acting assisting surgeon, U. S. A., and served until February, 1865.

After the return of peace Dr. Webb practiced medicine in Louisville for a year, and then removed to Christian county, where he was engaged in practice for one year, and in Jefferson county for another. On account of ill health he eventually found it necessary to give up the profession to which he was generally acknowledged to be an ornament, the personal hardships incident upon the practice of a country physician being too great for him. He secured a position as an accountant with John McConnell and continued in such work for eight years, at the end of which time he made a radical change by entering the commercial field and dealing in drugs for four years, in Simpsonville. From this place he went farther afield, locating in Missouri, where at Columbia, that state, he embarked in the same business. His next move was to Adairville in Christian county, and his term of residence at that place was four years, he meantime engaging in the drug business. He was a commercial traveler for eight years. He then returned to Simpsonville, whose charms and attractions have remained fresh with him in all his wanderings. He established a drug business, which he conducted until 1902, and then sold that to devote his attention to other interests. He was first appointed postmaster of Simpsonville in 1897, and he has held the office in all the ensuing fourteen years. For eight years in the meantime he was also station agent at Simpsonville for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. He is loyal to the tenets of the Grand Old party and is ever ready to be at any personal sacrifice to advance its interests. He is public

spirited and takes a great interest in the questions of the hour. He is a member of the time-honored Masonic order, in whose local ranks he is decidedly popular.

Dr. Webb was first married in the Civil war period, Miss Ellen O'Neal, of Louisville, becoming his bride on January 5, 1864. She was born December 9, 1845, and died in Louisville September 8, 1901. This worthy lady was the mother of six children, Eliza is the widow of Thomas D. Lockout. Nannie W. became the wife of Professor S. B. McCoun and died in Simpsonville when only twenty-nine years of age. Gracie is the wife of J. Baxter Kramer, of Louisville. Claude D. is engaged in the coal business at Shelbyville. Newell H. died when a lad twelve years of age, and one child died in infancy. Dr. Webb was married March 12, 1903, to Mrs. Sarah E. Burleigh, a native of Georgia. Mrs. Webb's maiden name was Moore. Both Dr. and Mrs. Webb are active in church work, affiliating with the Baptist church, to whose good causes they give generous sympathy and support.

JOHN WILLIAM GUGDEL.—A man of exceptional business ability and tact, with a good knowledge of men and affairs, John William Gudgel, of Shelbyville, has exercised his natural talents in such a practical manner as to achieve success in his various undertakings, being now one of the foremost agriculturists of Shelby county and the leading real estate and insurance agent of Shelbyville. He was born February 4, 1858, in Lawrenceburg, Anderson county, Kentucky, a son of J. M. Gudgel, whose birth occurred in the same county.

Elijah Gudgel, his paternal grandfather, was also a native of Anderson county, where his parents were pioneers, having settled there on coming to this state from Virginia, soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. Two of his brothers subsequently located in Bath county, Kentucky, where both attained positions of prominence and influence, one becoming circuit judge, and the other serving as county judge and a member of the State Legislature. Elijah Gudgel married Sarah Bell, a sister of Judge Matthew Bell, once a county judge of Anderson county.

J. M. Gudgel embarked in agricultural pursuits when young, and was for many years one of the most thriving and prosperous farmers in his section of the county, his home farm being but two miles from Lawrenceburg, the county-seat. He was very active in public affairs, as was his brother Van, who was sheriff of Anderson county, having had the distinction of serving as the first county mag-

istrate from the Lawrenceburg district, at the same time acting as county judge in the absence of the regular incumbent of that office. J. M. Gudgel was born February 18, 1833, in Anderson county, and died on his home farm May 18, 1896. To him and his wife, whose maiden name was Frances Griffey, one daughter and four sons were born, as follows: Mrs. E. G. Martin, living near Waddy, Kentucky; B. F., engaged in mercantile pursuits at Frankfort, Kentucky; E. E., formerly a commercial salesman, died of typhoid fever at the age of thirty-one years; Allie L. died of the same dread disease when twenty-four years old; and John William.

Growing to manhood on the home farm, John William Gudgel acquired a good education, attending the Lawrenceburg Seminary two years. He afterward taught school in Anderson and Spencer counties for twenty years, during the last four years of his pedagogical career being principal of the schools at Mount Eden, in Shelby county. Giving up his profession, Mr. Gudgel was for ten years commercial salesman for a wholesale grocery at Louisville, during which time his sales amounted, annually, to upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, a noteworthy record, his route being in central Kentucky, with headquarters at Shelbyville. Deciding in 1909 to leave the road, Mr. Gudgel bought the old insurance agency of Hart Wallace & Company, which had been in existence for twenty years, having been established by Mr. Wallace and his father-in-law, J. C. Burnett, late cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Shelbyville, who built up an extensive business, making it the leading agency of Shelby county. Mr. Gudgel is constantly increasing his operations and now carries seven leading insurance companies, the Home, of New York; the Hartford; New York Underwriters; New Hampshire Fire; Saint Paul Fire and Marine; Mutual Benefit Life; and the Bankers Surety Company. He is a representative of the more substantial and prominent companies of the United States, writing life, fire and accident policies, his farm policies being the most liberal written by any company, while his settlements of losses from whatever cause, are prompt and satisfactory.

Mr. Gudgel owns a fine farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres, and in addition to operating a fine dairy makes a specialty of growing tobacco, his 1910 crop having exceeded twenty-five thousand pounds. His pleasant home in the east part of Shelbyville was erected by Rev. B. F. Hungerford, a retired Baptist minister who preached in Shel-

byville, where he is now living, for forty years.

Mr. Gudgel married, May 21, 1879, Emma L. Gibbs, who was born at Glensboro, Anderson county, a daughter of Dr. J. C. Gibbs. Dr. Gibbs was graduated from the Louisville Medical College, and was for many years the leading physician of Glensboro, where his entire professional life was spent, his death occurring there at the age of eighty-seven years. Although they have had no children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Gudgel have brought up three orphans, giving them the same advantages they would to their very own offspring, keeping them until they were married. Mr. and Mrs. Gudgel were reared in the faith of the Missionary Baptist church and are active workers in the First Baptist church of Shelbyville, Mr. Gudgel having served as superintendent of its Sunday-school for ten years in his home town.

Fraternally Mr. Gudgel is a prominent member of the Masonic Order, belonging to Solomon Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past worthy master; to Shelbyville Chapter, No. 2, of which he is past high priest; to Shelbyville Council, No. 4, R. A. M.; to Shelbyville Commandery, K. T., No. 32; of which he is now recorder; and to Louisville Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has also represented his lodge and chapter at the Grand Lodge. He is a member of Fasso Lodge, No. 14, K. of P., in which he has passed all the chairs. A Democrat in politics, he served as school superintendent in Anderson county six years, from 1886 until 1892.

LABAN T. MOORE.—An enumeration of the enterprising men of Kentucky who won recognition and success for themselves and at the same time conferred honor upon the state would be decidedly incomplete were there failure to make mention of one of the most prominent lawyers and congressmen ever bred in the South. Laban Theodore Moore, whose death occurred on the 9th of October, 1892, long held distinctive prestige in the business and legal circles in the vicinity of Catlettsburg, Boyd county, and he wielded a wide influence for good among those with whom his lot was cast.

Mr. Moore was born in Cabell county, Virginia, on the 13th of January, 1829, and was a son of Frederick William Moore, who was of Dutch descent. The father was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1779, and after an extended tour throughout the European continent came to the United States, in 1809, landing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which city he be-

came interested in the manufacture of nails on a large scale. In 1812 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Pamela Van Horn, a descendant of an old historic family of Colonial America, and after the second war with Great Britain removal was made to what is now West Virginia, the family locating in Cabell county in 1817. Frederick Moore was an active business man and was prominently connected with developing industries in that locality in the early days. In 1841 he was elected to the Virginia legislature and was a member of that august body again in 1848. He was summoned to the life eternal in 1872, at the patriarchal age of ninety-eight years. One of his brothers, Laban, was a member of parliament in England and a sister, Rebecca, became the wife of an English nobleman. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Moore became the parents of eleven children, namely,—John Bernard; William Frederick, who served in the Kentucky legislature prior to the Civil war and who was a contemporary of Thomas F. Marshall and George R. McKee; Laban T., the immediate subject of this review; Frederick R.; Henry Halcombe; Sarah, Frances, Mary, Elizabeth, Chattie and Rebecca.

When nine years of age Laban T. Moore was sent to Marshall Academy, in Virginia, and a few years later he became a student in Marietta College, in Ohio, in which excellent institution he was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts. His father holding the opinion common to all Europeans that every boy should learn a trade, young Moore was apprenticed to the tanner's trade, which he pursued with much diligence, becoming an expert laborer in that line. He had an innate longing for a professional career, however, and early manifesting a fondness for law he began the study of that learned profession under the able preceptorship of Rochester Beatty, of Washington, Kentucky. One year later he entered Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, and subsequently he continued his studies under the guidance of Hon. Richard Apperson, at Mount Sterling, in 1848-9. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar of Kentucky and immediately located at Louisa, Kentucky, where he rapidly built up a large and representative practice and where he was eminently successful from the start. He early rose to prominence and for many years held a high place in the legal fraternity of the old Blue Grass state. As a speaker he was eloquent, forceful and brilliant; and in the knowledge of the minutia of the law he had few peers. He was always ready and willing to help young men just

launching out on the sea of life, admitting various ones to partnership and doing all in his power to help them to benefit by his own experiences. His last partner was a nephew, Laban T. Everett, who entered his office in 1887 and who still occupies that place of business, possessing his uncle's law books and controlling much of the latter's clientage.

One of the most marked characteristics of the late Colonel Moore was his loyal devotion to all interests tending to promote the public good. No man was more active and influential in the affairs of the county, state or nation. Originally a Whig in politics he advocated the most advanced ideas. His theory of government and pronounced opinions in favor of higher education cost him his seat in the state legislature for which his party presented his name in 1857. In 1859, however, he became the Whig candidate to represent the Eighth Congressional district of Kentucky in congress and he was elected with a gratifying majority over a prominent adversary, Judge James W. Moore. His position in congress was decidedly unique. Fearless and undaunted in what he believed to be right, he separated himself from the congressmen of the South by voting for the Morrill tariff bill, a measure whereby a revenue could be secured sufficient to prepare for and carry on the war for the preservation of the Union. He was strongly opposed to secession and delivered in congress one of the most patriotic and loyal addresses ever heard in that body, the same being entitled "An Undivided Country." This speech received warm commendation from Roscoe Conkling and others. When congress adjourned Colonel Moore immediately returned home to exert his influence among his constituents in regard to the secession movement. He espoused the cause of the Union with the utmost zeal and fidelity and was most influential in turning the people of the mountains of northeastern Kentucky to support the National cause. He raised and enlisted the Fourteenth Kentucky Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected the first colonel. Subsequently he resigned from that position and removed from Louisa to Catlettsburg, where he resumed the practice of his profession, in which work he was successfully engaged until the time of his death.

After the close of the strenuous war period Colonel Moore affiliated with the Democratic party and in 1881 he was elected state senator, in which connection he served with ability. He was also elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1890-1 and is regarded as one of the leaders in the body which formed

the present organic law of Kentucky. Colonel Moore was a man of broad and liberal views with nothing narrow or intolerant in his nature. He was enterprising and progressive in all the terms imply, lived in the present and, taking a pardonable pride in his community and state, had faith in their future and used his power and influence to make that faith realize the largest possibilities. Socially he was an affable gentleman, genial in manner, agreeable in conversation, courteous to all with whom he mingled, and he ever impressed those with whom he had business or other relations as possessing a power of mind and force of personality indicative of the natural leader in large and important undertakings.

On the 15th of January, 1850, was recorded the marriage of Colonel Moore to Miss Sarah Everett, a daughter of Colonel John Everett, a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, where he was born in 1788. Colonel Everett was married in the place of his birth to Miss Sarah Woodson and subsequently they moved to Guyandotte Valley, in Cabell county, Virginia, where he became one of the leading citizens and a man of prestige in community affairs. He was elected to the state legislature of Virginia for seven consecutive terms, was justice of the peace for fifteen years and also filled the offices of sheriff and revenue commissioner, being a strong partisan of the Clay school. He died on the 14th of July, 1871. Colonel and Mrs. Moore became the parents of six daughters, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated,—Felicia Ellis, born in Louisa, Kentucky, January 27, 1851, was matriculated in Vassar College in 1870, graduating therefrom in 1873, and she was summoned to eternal rest in October, 1878; Mary Frances and Lida Gartrell reside with their mother in the old home at Catlettsburg; Minnie Ha Ha is the wife of James S. Patton, who is a wholesale druggist at Catlettsburg; and Druzilla Nichols is now the wife of E. J. Buffington, who is president of the Illinois Steel Company, of Chicago.

HON. WILLIAM PRYOR THORNE.—Standing pre-eminent among the noted and admirable citizens of Henry county is the Hon. William Pryor Thorne, a lawyer by profession and a statesman by the choice of the people, in both of these capacities enjoying high prestige throughout the length and breadth of Kentucky. He was lieutenant governor at the time of the administration of Governor Beckham and served four terms in the lower house of the state legislature, in whose halls his effective eloquence was raised for many needed benefits and reforms, he being the au-

thor of more than one law and bill. He has served the county as circuit judge and for four years he occupied the office of commonwealth's attorney.

Mr. Thorne is native to this section of the state, his birth having occurred on a farm adjoining that which was the birthplace of Mr. Emmett Logan, associate editor of this volume, devoted to the deeds and achievements of representative Kentuckians. The date of his first arrival in the Blue Grass state was March 5, 1845, and his parents were William Kimberlan and Mary Moody Thorne, the former a native of Shelby county and the latter of Henry county. The farm upon which these worthy people were living at that time, and referred to above, was in the northern part of Shelby county, midway between Shelbyville and Eminence. William K. Thorne was the son of John and Elizabeth (Kimberlan) Thorne, who were Scotch-Irish in stock, but came to this country from England. Their old home in the Mother country was situated on the road between Manchester and London, at Thornleigh. The attractive and hospitable home of the subject at Eminence has been called "Thornleigh" in honor of the old ancestral place. Oakleigh Thorne, of New York, president of the Trust Company of America, is of the same family. Mr. Thorne's grandparents soon after their arrival on our shores came to Virginia, but eventually followed the tide of emigration to the newer state of Kentucky and settled in Shelby county shortly after the state's admission to the Union, probably about the beginning of the nineteenth century. John Thorne assisted in the building of the fort, Lynch's Station, and secured land as close to it as possible, his holdings being located on Bullskin Creek in Shelby county. The old home he built in the long ago days is still standing with its hosts of romantic associations and is the property of the Hon. Mr. Thorne. Those were wild days when life was continually in jeopardy and a man must ever be prepared for fight. Three of John Thorne's nephews and three nieces were killed by Indians (shot with arrows) in the vicinity of Clear Creek, upon whose fair banks they were buried. The place in the creek near which they met their deaths, now called "Thorne's Hole," has been used as the baptismal place of the Burkes Branch of the Baptist church for the past seventy-five years. It is not far from the old Colonel Todd home, one of the county's noted landmarks. John Thorne, the pioneer, lived to old age and was one of the prominent men of his day and

generation. His burial-place is surrounded by a stone wall and is owned by the Hon. Mr. Thorne, who reserved it at the sale of the property. His first deed for land was signed by Patrick Henry, of Virginia. He reared two sons and five daughters. The former were William Kimberlan, father of the subject, and Andrew Jackson, who went to Terre Haute, Indiana, to make his home. Of the five daughters only one remained in her native state, she being Nancy, who became the wife of Wallace Morrison, a brother of "Horizontal Bill" Morrison, ex-member of congress from Illinois.

William Kimberlan Thorne remained in Henry county, settling one mile west of Eminence, where he spent his active years, his demise occurring in 1886. His wife died six years later, each being seventy-eight years of age when summoned to the Great Beyond. William K. was a leading farmer and reared a family of three sons, all of whom became good and useful citizens. The eldest, A. J. Thorne, died soon after reaching manhood, and after four years valiant service as a soldier in the Confederate army at the time of the Civil war, he having been with General Morgan. Shelby Todd resides on the old homestead, occupying the old residence built by the father seventy-five years ago. His farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres.

William Pryor Thorne remained under the home roof until his twentieth year, his school days echoing with the clamor incident to the Rebellion. His higher literary studies were pursued at Eminence College under W. S. Giltner and ere his years numbered a score a long gathering ambition to become a lawyer had reached the point of crystalization. He studied under the enlightened guidance of Judge W. S. Pryor, of whom more extended mention is made on other pages of this work, and also with Judge George C. Drane, a noted lawyer. He was admitted to the bar before the attainment of his majority. He began his career at Eminence and his success has been the result of his own unaided efforts, independence being one of his prevailing characteristics. He has been identified with all the principal litigation in this county and several others which has arisen since the beginning of his career. He has twice been prosecuting attorney and although never elected to the office has several times served as circuit judge. His practice is in all courts. As previously mentioned he served four terms in the lower house of the state legislature and is the author of the Thorne Tobacco Bill and the Thorne Whiskey Bill and also of the law

to force railroads to fence their tracks. He has since his earliest voting days given his allegiance to the Democratic party and in 1903, in unmistakable evidence of the strong hold he had obtained upon the confidence of the people, he was elected lieutenant governor of the state of Kentucky, serving for four years with Governor Beckham. This included two regular and two special sessions. During the time he presided over the senate there was never one appeal from a decision, the only instance in the history of the state legislature. He has ever kept in touch with national politics and has been elector or assistant elector from his district at three national conventions. He served also as state delegate to notify William J. Bryan. He is a forceful and compelling stump speaker, has assisted in numerous campaigns and has ever been willing to do anything or go anywhere to promote the interests of the party to which he gives his fealty.

On the 27th day of March, 1866, Hon. W. P. Thorne was united in marriage, his chosen lady being Miss Anna Dickerson, only sister of ex-Congressman W. W. Dickerson. She is a native of Kenton county, Kentucky, and a daughter of R. A. Dickerson. Three children have been born to the subject and his wife. Agnes P. is the wife of Lindsay T. Crabb, of Louisville, superintendent of the Whiskey Trust, and they have five children. Bernice is the wife of James E. Waugh, of Christian county, Kentucky. William Pryor Thorne, Jr. is an attorney by profession. At one time he acted as buyer for the American Tobacco Company. He holds the office of corresponding secretary for the Poce Coal and Lumber Company, located at San Luis Obispo, California.

Among his many important concerns Mr. Thorne is director and attorney of the Deposit Bank of Eminence. Fraternally he is a Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is extremely popular in both orders.

THOMAS BROWN.—It is probable that no man is better known in Shelby county or is more familiar with this section of the state than he whose name introduces this record. He was born in Henry county, adjoining, and has spent all of his active and useful life, with the exception of six years spent upon a sugar plantation in Louisiana, in this part of the state. In the work of development and progress he has not only been an active participant but he has been a leader in several movements which have been of indisputable benefit to the community. His three hundred acre farm is

exceedingly well conducted and he is very loyal to the state to which he has paid the supreme compliment of almost life-long residence.

Mr. Brown was born at Newcastle, Henry county, October 10, 1844. Newcastle was likewise the birthplace of his father, Robert Brown, whose eyes first opened to the light of day January 16, 1819. Glancing back another generation we find that the grandfather, Thomas Brown, was an Irishman, his birth having occurred in County Antrim, Ireland. The promise of American opportunity and freedom reached him across the bounding main and he heeded it. Upon his arrival in this country he found his way to Newcastle, Kentucky, where he was a pioneer, and he followed merchandising, enduring the peculiar hardships and enjoying the compensations of the pioneer. He lived to be seventy-eight years of age and he gave as a heritage to his descendants some of those excellent characteristics for which his race is famous. The father, Robert Brown, lived in Kentucky and in Louisiana, his demise occurring in the latter state November 30, 1876. Mr. Brown's mother was Alpha Foree, whose birth occurred in Henry county on Christmas day of the year 1823. She was a daughter of Peter and Nancy (Toole) Foree, the father being a native of North Carolina and the mother of Virginia. They both died in Henry county, and both at a great old age, his demise occurring when he was within two years of the unusual distinction of the centenarian, and she being summoned to the Great Beyond when her years were ninety-seven. This devoted pair had spent together an ideal companionship of over sixty years. To the parents of Mr. Brown were born a large family of children, only three of whom lived to maturity. Alice died in Henry county in 1905, when nearly sixty years of age. Edna, a resident with our subject, Thomas, the youngest, and the subject of this review.

The school days and youth of Mr. Brown were passed in Henry county and for a good many years after reaching manhood he farmed in that county. In fact his residence there continued until the year 1884, with the exception of the six years before noted, when he assisted his father upon his sugar plantation in the Pelican State. In 1884 he became identified with Shelby county, removing to his present desirable farm, where he has ever since resided. He engages for the most part in general agriculture and has proved quite successful. His homestead is located in the

vicinity of Waddy and in the life of that centre he and his family play a happy part.

Mr. Brown was married November 6, 1883, the lady to become his wife being Miss Sarah Posey, who was born near Waddy, December 16, 1859. Her father, Thomas B. Posey, was a native of Missouri and died in 1867, when sixty-five years of age. Her mother was Miss Lydia Foree prior to her marriage, her birth occurring near Newcastle, Henry county. She lived many years past the psalmist's allotment, being ninety-three years of age at the time of her death, in 1907. Thomas and Lydia Posey were the parents of two children—Thomas, who died in infancy; and Sarah, wife of the subject, who was reared in Shelby county. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have five children, as follows: Alpha Foree, born August 30, 1884; Beverley B., born December 5, 1885; Lydia P., born July 12, 1889; Lucille S., born in June 1891; and Will-Anna, born July 3, 1901.

In his political fealty Mr. Brown is Democratic, and he and his wife are active members of the Baptist church of Waddy.

WILLIAM WORTHINGTON.—An active and esteemed member of the Kentucky bar, William Worthington, of Lexington, is devoting his best thought to the duties of his profession and is meeting with good success in the general practice of law. A son of Colonel William Jackson Worthington, he was born in Greenup county, Kentucky, and was there bred and educated. His paternal grandfather, John Worthington, was born in Maryland, of early Colonial stock. During his earlier life he spent several years in the state of Pennsylvania, from there moving with his family to Lawrence county, Ohio. During the closing years of his life he came to Kentucky, and here spent his last days. His wife, whose name before marriage was a Miss Luther, was born in Pennsylvania, and was, so saith tradition, a collateral descendant of William Penn.

Colonel William Jackson Worthington was born near Johnstown, Pennsylvania, but spent his childhood days in Ohio. While yet in his teens he came with his parents to Kentucky, and when civil war was declared he raised a company of troops for service in the Union Army, it having been Company B, Twenty-second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He was first commissioned captain of the company, and was subsequently twice promoted, first to the rank of major and later to that of lieutenant colonel. The Colonel took an active part in many of the more important engagements of the war, being with General Grant at the

siege of Vicksburg and at the Battle of Cumberland Gap, and under the command of General Burnside on the Red River expedition and at New Orleans. Returning to Greenup county at the close of the conflict, he purchased a furnace in the Hanging Rock Iron field, and was there actively engaged in the iron business for about fifteen years, his home in the meantime being on his farm in Greenup county, where he still resides. His first wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Steele, was born in Washington county, Virginia, a daughter of Dr. Daniel Steele. She died in 1889, leaving five children, namely: Annie and Agnes, twins; Finley; John Thomas; and William. He married for his second wife Lucy York, who was born in Kentucky, and they have two children, Sarah and Nancy. Colonel Worthington has been prominent and influential in public affairs. He served as county judge of Greenup county one term, and was elected state senator in about 1869. In 1895 he was elected lieutenant governor of the state, and in about 1900 had the honor of again being elected a member of the State Legislature.

Receiving his elementary education in the schools of Greenup county, William Worthington subsequently continued his studies at the State University of Kentucky, in Lexington. Going then to Washington, D. C., he began the study of law at the Georgetown University, later adding to the knowledge there obtained in the law office of Breckinridge & Shelby. Admitted to the bar in 1897, Mr. Worthington has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Lexington, in addition serving as law stenographer, a position requiring a comprehensive knowledge of law, exactness of execution and a clear, active brain. At the present time Mr. Worthington is referee in bankruptcy and he has been acting county attorney since March 20, 1911. In politics he is identified with the Republican party, but has never aspired to official positions, his time and energies being devoted to his professional work.

Mr. Worthington married, in 1898, Adaline Norwood, a daughter of Edward M. and Priscilla (Downing) Norwood, and they are the parents of one child, William Norwood Worthington.

JOHN D. MOORE.—A man of ability, intelligence and enterprise, John D. Moore is actively associated with the advancement of the business interests of Lexington, being at the head of the John D. Moore Tobacco Company, which he founded a few years ago. A son of David Moore, he was born November 17, 1873,

in Wyoming, Ontario, Canada, where he grew to manhood.

David Moore was born in County Cavan, Ireland, of Scotch ancestry, and was there bred and educated. At the age of twenty years he came with his parents to America, locating in Canada. Starting in life for himself as a farmer, he bought land in Wyoming, province of Ontario, where he still resides, a bright and active man of eighty-six years. His wife, whose maiden name was Ruth Blair, was born in County Down, Ireland, and came with her parents to America at the age of eighteen years. Of their union eight children were born and reared, all being trained to habits of industry and thrift.

John D. Moore was educated in the public schools of Wyoming, Ontario, and as a boy developed a remarkable aptitude for business. Ere attaining his majority he opened a mercantile establishment in his native town and conducted it about three years. Going then to Michigan, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Saint Clair until 1896, when he became traveling salesman for a large tobacco firm. This business called Mr. Moore into the more important centers of trade in various states, and in 1908, when he decided to once more start in business for himself, he selected Lexington, Fayette county, as the most desirable city in which to locate. Immediately after coming here he organized the John D. Moore Tobacco Company, manufacturers of tobacco, and has since devoted his time and attention to the affairs of this corporation which has been exceedingly prosperous from the start.

Mr. Moore married in 1900 Jessie Kimble, a native of Louisville, Kentucky. Her father, William Kimble, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, of English stock, and married Maria Van Sickle, who was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, of Holland ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have two children, Ruth Blair and John D., Jr. Both Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Episcopal Church, and he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Palmer Lodge, No. 20, at St. Clair, Michigan, of the Woodmen of the World, at Port Huron, Michigan, and of the U. C. T. in Indianapolis, Indiana.

CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD HENRY GOODLOE.—Kentucky has had many good, brave and able men in her day—in contemplating the pages of her history, one is inclined to believe almost more than her quota—and it will scarcely be gainsaid that among the most admirable of those who have claimed Kentucky as the

mother state was Captain Archibald Henry Goodloe, deceased November 27, 1809, at Lexington, Kentucky. He was distinctively well-born, the scion of families which had produced patriots, soldiers and statesmen, and he shared their high ideals and lived them. His fine courage and essential forgetfulness of self had come down to him through the generations. His remotest ancestor fought under William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings. Another ancestor was a trooper in Cromwell's Ironsides; while another carried arms under Charles I. All four of his great-grandfathers were officers in the Revolutionary Army, one of them being present at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777 and also at that of Cornwallis at Yorktown. This witness of the triumphant termination of the struggle of the colonies for independence was associated with the great Washington. In the War of 1812 Captain Goodloe's kindred commanded Kentucky troops at New Orleans and in the war with Mexico they fought under Taylor and Scott.

Captain Goodloe was born in the capital city of the state of Kentucky October 18, 1842, where his parents were temporarily residing. His ancestral home was in Madison county, Kentucky, his grandparents having come here from Virginia in early pioneer days, when the redman was still lord of the forest. His father, William C. Goodloe, likewise a native of the county, achieved distinction as a member of the legal fraternity and became a circuit judge of this district. Of him a more extended mention is made on other pages of the work. He married Almira Owsley, daughter of Judge William Owsley, who was governor of Kentucky during the war with Mexico. His social position was high and he inherited the advantages and honor of a family whose members had filled the highest stations in his native state and who were noted for ability and faithfulness in their civil and social positions. He was reared on the farm of his father near Richmond, Kentucky, and received his preliminary education at the Madison Male Academy. Following this he went to Danville, Kentucky, where he matriculated at Center College. He was very energetic and active in his boyhood days, fond of out-of-door life, always a fine horseman and delighting himself with hunting and riding to the hounds. His father believed in training his boys to work, teaching them habits of industry in physical labor as well as mind and heart culture.

His youth was passed in the unsettled period immediately preceding the Civil war and

its influence was deep upon him. In many ways it was a serious and thoughtful time and the boys of that day felt dimly, but no less certainly, that days of sharp struggle lay before. Despite the section in which he lived and his Southern ancestry, Judge Goodloe, the father, was an ardent Union man, in truth was looked to as one of the leaders of the Union people of Kentucky during that long and bitter strife. It was but natural that Captain Goodloe should share in his family's devotion to the Union, which in past years had been secured by such hard struggle, Northern and Southern brethren shoulder to shoulder. In 1861 his ambition to be a soldier was gratified by an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point, and had this appointment not come to him he would have entered the Union army, for the first guns had been fired at Fort Sumter. In 1863, during his furlough from the Academy, while with his family in Lexington, Kentucky, he found an opportunity to take an actual part in the war, which was then at its height. An invasion of the state was made at that time by the Rebel cavalry under the famous General John Morgan. Cadet Goodloe immediately tendered his services to General Foster, who was in command of Kentucky, and they were accepted, he being ordered to report to General Sanders, who commanded the pursuit of the Rebels. Cadet Goodloe got a chance to engage the enemy at Irvine, Kentucky, and also a few miles farther along; but it was a flight and a chase, and little skirmishing was done. He enjoyed the experience.

The Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy published an account of the military career of Captain Goodloe in their necrology issued at the time of their annual reunion, June 12, 1900 (the year after his death), and the following extracts are inserted in this review with but slight paraphrase.

In 1865 Captain Goodloe was graduated and appointed first lieutenant in the Thirteenth Infantry and ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. He was sent to Forts Larned, Zarah and Riley, and thus at the beginning of his military life was put into active service on the Indian frontier. In 1866 he was transferred to the Twenty-second Infantry and served upon the regimental staff of General David S. Stanley until his promotion to a Captaincy in 1872, his regiments during these years being stationed at Forts Randall and Sully, Dakota Territory. He was with Sheridan at New Orleans during the troublous political times of '74 to '76. Upon the defeat and death of Gen-

eral Custer, his regiment, which was then serving in the Department of the Lakes, was hastily ordered to the West again.

It was while making forced marches against Sitting Bull's band of Indians that Captain Goodloe received his stroke of paralysis, the outcome of taxing his strength beyond endurance in helping his soldiers to bear their burdens in that hard march. The weather was extremely hot, which, added to other difficulties, rendered conditions almost unbearable. He tried hard and earnestly to regain his health, but in vain. He loved his profession, loved his fellow officers and only yielded to necessity when he was retired from active service April 14, 1883. He was a brave, diligent and modest soldier, full of energy and he was often commended for services well done.

General E. L. Otis, in a letter to Captain Goodloe of May 16th, 1897, writes: "You were a strong, active, energetic and able officer as a lieutenant serving in the staff department of the army, and especially so as a captain of a company. While participating in the severe campaign in Montana in the summer of 1876 against the hostile Sioux Indians, and while in command of your company and engaged in the pursuit of the enemy, you were suddenly and without premonition stricken down because of fatigue and the extreme heat of the weather, and remained unconscious for several successive days, during which time you were carried along with the marching column in a mule litter hastily prepared for that purpose. The day was very warm and the march severe. Several of your men seemed unable to endure the fatigue, while you on foot were giving them encouragement and urging them on, you, yourself, carrying two or three rifles which you had taken from them to give them temporary relief. I believe that your effort in behalf of your men was the cause of your extreme illness, and that it is the sole cause of your present incapacity."

Captain Goodloe made his home in Lexington after returning from Europe in 1892. The war with Spain found him helpless to serve, but with a heart panting to be with his old comrades.

On August 12, 1868, Miss Fanny Edgar, of Detroit, Michigan, daughter of William H. Edgar, became the bride of Captain Goodloe. On that day began a life which was beautiful service of devotion to one another. After his illness the devoted wife gave her whole existence to him, trying to nurse him to recovery. When this seemed hopeless she continued her attention to his welfare with a devotion and an

assiduity that elicited the admiration of all who knew and loved the Captain. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, as is also his widow.

Captain Goodloe died at his home on Ashland Avenue, Lexington, Kentucky, November 27, 1899, and is buried in the cemetery near that city. He filled his lot well as citizen, soldier, friend, brother, son and husband, and sleeps well until the Resurrection Morning.

Mrs. Goodloe survives her husband, and he is also survived by the following brother and sister: Mrs. William H. Neale, of Lexington, and Rev. William Owsley Goodloe, a Presbyterian minister at Seymour, Indiana.

THOMAS THROCKMORTON FORMAN has been engaged in the practice of law successfully in Lexington, Kentucky, since 1890, and prior to that time for about sixteen years he practiced his profession at Cynthiana, Kentucky. He was born at Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky, on the 29th day of December, 1852, and is the son of Rev. Ezekiel Forman, D.D., being the second child born of the latter's marriage with Miss Ellen Russel. The lineage of T. T. Forman in the agnatic line is traced back in an authentic way to the reign of Charles I. of England, during whose reign Robert Forman fled from England to Holland to escape religious persecution.

The name of Robert Forman and his wife are enrolled upon the church register at Vlissingen Holland, of which the English name is Flushing. Coming to America, Robert Forman became one of the eighteen incorporators of the town of Flushing on Long Island in 1645.

Aaron Forman, son of Robert, was a townsman of Hempstead in 1660. He was residing at Oyster Bay in 1683.

Samuel Forman, son of Aaron, was a resident of Monmouth county, New Jersey. Samuel Forman was High Sheriff of Monmouth county in 1695.

Ezekiel, son of Samuel Forman, was born in 1706, and died in 1746. He married Elizabeth Seabrook.

Thomas Forman, son of Ezekiel, moved to Mason county, Kentucky, in 1789. The stone house which he probably built, and certainly occupied, is believed to be standing at the time this sketch was written, and was certainly standing as late as 1903, thus illustrating the solidity with which they built in those days.

Ezekiel Forman, son of Thomas Forman, was born in New Jersey in 1770, died in Mason county, Kentucky, in 1836. He married Dollie Wood, the second white child born in Mason county, Kentucky, in February, 1808. He was

a large land owner and made a considerable fortune in farming, sheep raising and in trading down the Ohio and Mississippi by flat boat with New Orleans.

Rev. Ezekiel Forman, D.D., son of Ezekiel last named, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1819, and died in 1902, in the eighty-third year of his age.

Dr. Forman graduated at Center College, Danville, Kentucky, in 1837, and studied theology at Princeton, New Jersey. He completed his course in 1841, and returned to Kentucky, where he spent most of his ministerial life. His last pastorate was that of the Memorial Presbyterian church in New Orleans, Louisiana. In 1868 he returned to Kentucky, and he died in Lexington, April, 1902, and is buried at Richmond, Kentucky, where he was for many years pastor. Dr. Forman represented West Lexington Presbytery in the General Assembly at Rochester, New York, in 1860, as the commissioner for Transylvania Presbytery. He received the degree of A. M. from Center College, and that of D. D. from Central University, Richmond, Kentucky. Miss Ellen Russel, who became the second wife of Dr. Forman, October 26, 1848, was a daughter of David A. Russel who was born in Belfast, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish lineage, and settled in America when a young man, and for nearly half a century was an elder of the First Presbyterian church in Danville, Kentucky, where he continued to reside until his death.

T. T. Forman, the subject of this sketch, was reared in a home of culture and refinement, and after preliminary training attended the Kentucky University and later the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, in which institutions he continued his studies for about four years. After leaving the University of Virginia he taught school for one term at Bardstown, Kentucky, before he reached his majority or had decided upon his life pursuit. About this time his father had assumed the pastorate of three churches near Cynthiana, Kentucky. T. T. Forman after teaching in Bardstown followed his father to Cynthiana and there read law with the Hon. J. Q. A. Ward and was admitted to the bar in 1873, upon examination before two of the judges of the Court of Appeals. He practiced law in Cynthiana from May, 1874, until September, 1890, and during that time was attorney for the municipality, Farmer's National Bank and was local counsel of the Kentucky Central Railroad, now the L. & N. Railroad Company. In 1890, Mr. Forman removed to Lexington, Kentucky, regarding it as a larger field for the practice of his profession, but particularly with the view of giving his chil-

dren better educational advantages. Mr. Forman has never sought political preferment. He has occasionally served as special judge of the Fayette Circuit Court, and his firm, Forman & Forman, of which he is the senior member, the junior member being his son, is regarded as one of the leading firms at the bar. Mr. Don Forman, his son, has been a member of the firm since his admission to the bar in December, 1898.

Mr. T. T. Forman has been an elder of the Presbyterian church since he was about thirty years of age, being first made an elder in the Presbyterian church at Cynthiana, and upon his removal to Lexington became an elder in the Maxwell Street Presbyterian church, and in about the year 1900 became an elder in the First Presbyterian church, Lexington, Kentucky, an office which he still holds. In May, 1890, he was a commissioner to the General Assembly at Asheville, North Carolina, from the Presbytery of West Lexington. For several years he has been a member of the Kentucky Synod's Evangelistic Committee, and the Home Mission Committee of the Presbytery of West Lexington. At the meeting of Presbytery at Cynthiana in April, 1911, he was unanimously elected as moderator of that body.

He has served on the Board of Education in Lexington, on the Board of Trustees of the Good Samaritan Hospital, Board of Trustees of the Lees Collegiate Institute Board or Trustees of Sayre Female College, and is a Director and General Counsel for the Union Bank & Trust Company of Lexington, Kentucky.

The only interest Mr. Forman has ever manifested in politics has been to take, when occasion demanded, a decided stand in favor of good government and in an endeavor to select good men for office. This course has occasionally brought him into notice locally. He became a member of the Masonic Fraternity just about the time he became of age and is a past master of Lexington Lodge, No. 1, the oldest Masonic lodge west of the Alleghanies.

In October, 1876, Mr. Forman was married to Miss Lelia Campbell Donohoo, of Bardstown, Kentucky, who has been to him a faithful and devoted wife and with whom he has lived happily now for nearly thirty-five years.

Four children have been born of the marriage. M. Don. Forman, above mentioned, who has been his law partner since 1898; Thomas Vernon Forman, who is engaged in the insurance business in Lexington, Kentucky; Miss Lelia Forman, the only daughter born of the marriage, and who still resides

with her father; and Howard H. Forman, who died in August, 1910.

MAJOR ROBERT S. BULLOCK, a hale and hearty man, bearing with ease and graceful dignity his burden of upwards of four score years, Robert S. Bullock has spent nearly one half of his long and useful life in his present position as cashier of the Fayette National Bank in Lexington. A son of Waller Bullock, he was born on a farm in Fayette county, May 8, 1828, coming of honored Virginia stock.

Waller Bullock, born in Virginia, came with his parents to Kentucky in pioneer days and assisted in the pioneer labor of clearing and improving a farm from the wilderness. When ready to begin the battle of life for himself, he bought land near the Richmond Pike, about seven miles from Lexington, in Fayette county, and there actively and prosperously engaged in agricultural pursuits, including farming and stock-raising, until his death, at the age of seventy-eight years. He married Maria Burch, who was born in Scott county, Kentucky, where her father was an early settler. She died at the age of forty-five years, leaving ten children.

Robert S. Bullock was brought up on the home farm and acquired a practical education in the district schools, while under the wise instructions of his father, he became well versed in agriculture. He continued farming until the breaking out of the war between the States, when he entered the Confederate service. Being commissioned Major in the Eighth Kentucky Regiment, he served under General John H. Morgan, participating in many of the campaigns and battles of the earlier part of the conflict. In September, 1863, Major Bullock, with his command, was captured in Ohio and taken to Columbus, where he was held as a prisoner in the Ohio Penitentiary for about a year and a half. In the early part of 1864 he was transferred to Fort Delaware, where he was confined until the close of the conflict, when he was paroled and returned to Lexington, where he soon found employment as clerk in a grocery. Elected county sheriff in 1868, Mr. Bullock served faithfully for four years. In March, 1873, he was made cashier of the Fayette National Bank, and has held the position continuously since, a record of service that speaks his ability and trustworthiness. Although eighty-three years of age, Mr. Bullock is still mentally and physically vigorous, and has, without doubt, many more years of usefulness to come.

In 1858 Mr. Bullock was united in marriage with Mary Franklin, who was born

in New York state, a daughter of Stephen Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Bullock have reared five children, namely: Thomas, who married Nettie McDowell and has one child, Henry McDowell Bullock; Frank, who married Grace Hambrick; Sarah, wife of Rev. Carey F. Moore; Mary died at the age of twenty years; and Samuel lived but nineteen years.

Mr. Bullock demitted from the Masonic Fraternity, to which he formerly belonged. He is now a member, and the vice-president of the John C. Breckinridge Camp, Confederate Veterans. Both he and his wife are valued and esteemed members of the Presbyterian church.

GEN. WILLIAM TEMPLE WITHERS.—Distinguished not only as a brave soldier and an able lawyer, but as a man of prominence and influence, General William T. Withers, late of Lexington, Fayette county, was for many years actively associated with the leading affairs of this part of the state and a brief resume of his honorable and useful life may prove of interest and value to the readers of this biographical work. A son of William Allen Withers, he was born January 8, 1825, in Harrison county, Kentucky, near Cynthiana, of English ancestry. Lieutenant Benjamin Withers, the General's paternal grandfather, was born in England, it is supposed, and brought to America by his parents when young. He was reared and educated in Virginia, and during the Revolutionary war served as a lieutenant in the Colonial army, being present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. Soon after the close of the struggle for independence, he came to Kentucky, and for a time lived in what is now Maysville, but spent his last years in Harrison county. He married Ann Markham, who belonged to a well-known Virginian family, one of her near relatives having been Chief Justice Marshall.

William Allen Withers was born in 1800 in Virginia, and was brought to Kentucky in childhood. Beginning life for himself as a merchant, he located in Cynthiana ere the time of railroads, going across the mountains by stage to Philadelphia to buy goods, which were forwarded to Pittsburg, sent down the Ohio river to Maysville, and thence taken by teams to Cynthiana. Removing to Jackson, Mississippi, a short time before the Civil war, he there lived retired from business activities until his death, in 1863. During the trying times of the Civil war, he had joined the Home Guards, as aid to General Loring, and was killed while carrying dispatches from the front to the General's headquarters. A few years after the war his remains were removed from Jackson to Cynthiana, and laid

to rest beside the body of his wife, who had died in middle life. His wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Perrin, was born at Stanford, Kentucky, a daughter of Archibald and Jane (Smith) Perrin, natives of Virginia. Her father, a wealthy planter, moved from Kentucky to Platte county, Missouri, where he purchased an extensive tract of land and resided until his death, many of his descendants being still residents of that locality. Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Withers reared three children, namely: James S., deceased; William Temple, deceased; and Jennie, widow of Samuel M. Smith, of whom a brief sketch may be found on another page of this volume.

Graduated from Bacon College, in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, in 1846, William Temple Withers was chosen valedictorian of his class, but on account of the Mexican war, did not stay for Commencement exercises, leaving to enlist in Company C, Second Kentucky Regiment, of which he was commissioned sergeant. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and for a while served as aide de camp to Generals Marshall and Butler. When actual fighting began, he rejoined his regiment, and was with it during all of its campaigns. At the battle of Buena Vista he was twice wounded, and his life was despaired of, his wounds having been more severe, it is said, than that of any other soldier who recovered sufficiently to take part in another war. After spending three months in a hospital, the gallant Lieutenant returned to Kentucky, traveling three hundred miles in an ambulance.

Beginning then the study of law with Major William R. Wall, Lieutenant Withers was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Cynthiana, where he continued successfully until 1851. Removing then to Jackson, Mississippi, he practised there, in partnership with ex-Chief Justice Sharkey, for a number of years, in the meantime buying land in Louisiana and engaging in cotton planting, retaining his residence, however, in Jackson. During the year preceding the breaking out of the Civil war, he vigorously opposed secession during all discussions on the subject, but in 1861 he espoused the cause of his friends. At the solicitation of Jefferson Davis he came to Kentucky and was instrumental in raising the First Kentucky Brigade, which was organized at Camp Boone, in Tennessee. He afterward organized the Mississippi Light Artillery, which was composed of ten companies and fifteen hundred men, and until the close of the conflict commanded that brigade, with the rank of colonel, which was the highest rank in that branch of the army, and equivalent to that of general in any other

corps, a title afterward accorded him. During the second attack of the city of Vicksburg, General Withers was taken from the artillery and given sole command of the Confederate right wing at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, where General Sherman was defeated and forced to retreat. Rejoining the artillery, General Withers had command at the memorable fight against General Grant at Champion Hill, and during the third siege of Vicksburg he commanded all of the land batteries, which were many in number, and extended a distance of five miles. On the surrender of Pemberton's army at Vicksburg, the General yielded himself and his command to General Grant, but was soon exchanged and, returning to the Artillery, remained in service on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay and in Central Alabama, until the final surrender of his troops at Macon, Georgia.

Soon after the cessation of war, General Withers was appointed state agent at Washington, and remained in the District of Columbia several months. Returning then to Jackson, Mississippi, he formed a partnership with Judge Wiley P. Harris and practised law in that city until 1871, when he came to Lexington, Kentucky, in order that his children might have better educational advantages. Buying within the city limits the estate known as Fairlawn Farm, the General engaged in the breeding of trotting horses as a recreation. The industry soon developed into a profitable business, and expanded from season to season until it became the largest trotting horse breeding estate in the entire country. He continued thus actively and profitably employed until his death, June 16, 1889.

General Withers married, in April, 1850, Martha Sharkey, who was born March 24, 1830, in Warren county Mississippi, and was there brought up and educated. To them ten children were born, namely: Ida, Sally, Alice H., Sharkey, Martha, Annie M., William T., Jennie, Mary S. and Edith (deceased). Mrs. Withers is a member of the Christian church, with which she and her husband united many years ago.

General Withers took an active interest in educational matters, and served as chairman of the Executive Committee of Kentucky University and as a member of both its Board of Curators and its Board of Trustees, and was for many years chairman of the Executive Committee of Hamilton Female College. His death was really caused by the wound received in the Mexican war.

JAMES NICOL.—As superintendent since 1905, and for the past twenty years associated with the Lexington Cemetery, James Nicol

has made good use of his artistic skill as a landscape gardener and horticulturist, rendering this burial spot one of the most beautiful of the many attractive resting places of the dead to be found in the state. A Scotchman by birth and breeding, he was born at Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, William Nicol.

David Nicol, Mr. Nicol's grandfather, a Highlander, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, where his ancestors for many generations had lived and died. Going as a young man to Dumfriesshire, he established himself as a landscape gardener, and was there engaged in his favorite occupation during the remainder of his life. He married Nannie Hay, a life-long resident of Dumfriesshire.

William Nicol, developing much native mechanical ability when young, learned the carpenter's trade and subsequently carried on a good business as a contractor and builder in his native shire, where he spent his entire life. He married Mary Todd, a daughter of William Todd, a life-long resident of the same shire, and to them nine children were born.

James Nicol obtained a practical education when young, attending the public schools regularly as a boy and youth. Born with a love for flowers, he early began the study of horticulture, becoming familiar with its every branch. Subsequently establishing himself as a landscape gardener, he entered the employ of the Duke of Buccleugh, at Drumlanrig Castle, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, and had charge of the beautifying of his estate until 1884. Emigrating then to the United States, Mr. Nicol joined his uncle, Richard Nicol, a noted florist in Frankfort, Kentucky, and remained with him four years. Coming then to Lexington, he has continued a resident of this city, since 1905 having served acceptably as superintendent of Lexington Cemetery. This "City of the Dead," one of the hallowed spots of the city, owes much to the magic touch of his skilful fingers, which have made it beautiful by trees, flowers, shrubs and shaded walks.

The maiden name of the wife of Mr. Nicol was Susanna Keith. She was born in Lexington, a daughter of Dr. and Susanna (Ball) Keith, both of whom were born in South Carolina, of Scotch ancestors. Mr. and Mrs. Nicol have two children, namely: William Todd, a student in the State University; and Margaret Elizabeth, a student in the Lexington High School. True to the religious faith in which they were reared, Mr. and Mrs. Nicol belong to the Presbyterian church, but the

son and the daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

SAMUEL M. SMITH.—A man of ability and worth, Samuel M. Smith, late of New York city, was a native-born Kentuckian, proud of his birth and of the pioneer stock from which he was descended. He was born in March, 1844, in Harrison county, Kentucky, on the farm and in the same house in which his father and his paternal grandfather were born.

Mr. Smith's paternal great-grandfather migrated at an early day from Virginia to Kentucky, settling as a pioneer in Bourbon and Harrison counties. He bought a tract of land lying about eight miles north of Paris, and in the house which he there erected, a part of which is even now standing, his children, some of his grandchildren and a few of his great-grandchildren, including the subject of this sketch, first drew the breath of life. Mr. Smith's paternal grandfather, who married a sister of Colonel Richard Chinn, inherited the old homestead and there spent his entire life. Mr. Smith's father, Frank C. Smith, succeeded in turn to the ownership of the ancestral acres, and was there actively engaged in farming and stock raising until his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Agnes Ball Chinn, was also a life-long resident of Bourbon county. Samuel M. Smith was a third cousin on his mother's side to General George Washington. His great-grandmother, Agnes Ball, was a sister of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington.

Receiving a practical education in the schools of his native county, Samuel M. Smith remained with his parents until eighteen years of age. Going then to New York city, he was in the employ of his cousin, William T. Coleman, a commission merchant, for about three years. Subsequently engaging in the brokerage business on his own account, Mr. Smith met with great success from the start and continued it until his death, in 1893, while yet in manhood's prime.

Mr. Smith married, in 1872, Jennie Withers, who was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, a daughter of William Allen and Eliza (Perrin) Withers, and a sister of General William T. Withers, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Smith returned to Kentucky and has since resided in Lexington, in the beautiful home which she purchased. She likewise bought the old Smith homestead in Bourbon county and is still its owner.

THEODORE LEWIS.—Prominent among the many able and influential men who are familiar with the public affairs of Fayette county is Theodore Lewis, of Lexington, who has

served many terms as county clerk, a position which he is now filling in a most creditable and acceptable manner. He was born March 16, 1848, in Fayette county, which was the place of birth of his father, Samuel Lewis, and the pioneer home of his grandfather, Jesse Lewis.

According to a history of the Lewis family, compiled by Benjamin F. Van Meter, Mr. Lewis is a lineal descendant of one John Lewis, who was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1678, a son of John and Mary (Calhoun) Lewis, and the descendant of a French Huguenot family. In 1720 this John Lewis emigrated to the United States, and for a number of years was a resident of Pennsylvania. In 1732, again seized by the wanderlust, he migrated to Virginia, locating near the present site of the city of Staunton, being one of the first of the brave men that crossed the Blue Ridge mountains, penetrating the wilderness hitherto inhabited only by Indians. Securing title to two thousand and seventy-one acres of land, he built a substantial stone house, which was standing in a good state of preservation as late as the year 1900. Improving a farm, he there spent his remaining years. He was a stanch Presbyterian in religion and was one of the founders of the Tinkling Spring church. Passing to the life beyond in 1762, his body was buried in Bellefont. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Lynn, was a native of Scotland. The next in line of descendant was their son Samuel, who married a daughter of Colonel Whiteley, and were, as far as known, life-long residents of Virginia.

The line was continued through Jesse Lewis, grandfather of Mr. Lewis. Born and brought up in Virginia, he sought new fields of labor as a young man, coming with the early colonists to Kentucky and becoming one of the first settlers of Fayette county, although the exact date of his arrival here is not known. He bought a large tract of land near the present site of the city of Lexington, and was there a resident until his death, in 1813. He was twice married, his second wife being Miss Jane Logan, a daughter of an early pioneer of Fayette county, Archibald Logan, and to them several children were born.

Samuel H. Lewis was born on the home farm in Fayette county, Kentucky, and as a boy and youth took advantage of every offered opportunity for securing an education. He inherited a portion of the parental acres, and for many years carried on farming with slave labor. Very successful in his undertakings, he added from time to time to his estate until he had six hundred acres of valuable land,

situated about two miles from the Lexington Court House. There he lived and enjoyed the pleasures and comforts of rural life until his death, in 1870. He married Margaret Cassell, who was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, a daughter of Abraham Cassell and granddaughter of David Cassell, a descendant, it is said, of Henrich Cassell, who came to America with William Penn. David Cassell was a life-long resident of Maryland, but Abraham Cassell migrated from Maryland to Kentucky in 1795, following the footsteps of the illustrious Daniel Boone. Locating in Jessamine county, he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land, for which he paid two hundred and fifty pounds in Kentucky currency. With the help of his slaves, he cleared and improved a farm, on which he spent his remaining days. He married Sarah Rice. Of the union Samuel and Margaret (Cassell) Lewis, seven children were born, namely: William R., Margaret, Samuel L., Katherine, Annie, Theodore and Mary.

William R. Lewis, the oldest child, joined the Confederate service during the Civil war, and, having assisted in raising Company B, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, was commissioned as its captain, and had command of the company in all of its campaigns and battles until captured by the enemy in Ohio. He died as a prisoner of war on Johnson's Island when but thirty years of age.

Samuel L. Lewis, the second son, was graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville about the time of the breaking out of the war, in 1861. He entered the Confederate service as a private in the Ninth Mississippi Regiment, and at the end of two years was made post surgeon at Meridian, Mississippi. He was subsequently transferred to the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, and served as assistant surgeon under General Forrest until the close of the conflict. Settling then on land in Perry county, Alabama, he was there actively engaged in business as a farmer and a physician until his death, in 1868. He married Margaret Reese, a daughter of Carlos Reese. She, too, died in 1868, surviving her husband but two months, at her death leaving an infant daughter, Maggie S. Lewis, who is now the wife of Rev. Dr. L. O. Davison, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

After leaving the public schools, Theodore Lewis continued his studies in the private school of Professor James K. Patterson in Lexington, Kentucky. Taking pleasure in the rural occupation to which he was reared, he continued in agricultural pursuits until 1883, when he was elected county clerk. Performing the duties devolving upon him in this

position most satisfactorily, Mr. Lewis was re-elected to the same office in 1887 and in 1891. In 1905 he was again chosen clerk of Fayette county, and having been re-elected in 1909, is serving the people with characteristic fidelity and ability.

Mr. Lewis married, January 18, 1870, Kate Reese, who was born near Marion, Perry county, Alabama, a daughter of Carlos and Mary C. (Crenshaw) Reese, natives of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are the parents of three children, namely: Mary, who died in infancy; Samuel Higgins Lewis, who married Lillian Pettit, and Annie Reese Lewis. Politically, Mr. Lewis cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley, and has since been a consistent member of the Democratic party. Fraternally, he belongs to Merrick Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F.

FRANCIS S. GRAVES.—As magistrate of the Third district, Fayette county, Kentucky, Francis S. Graves, of Lexington, is well and widely known, while his long record of upwards of fifteen years in this capacity is conclusive evidence of his popularity and genuine worth as a public official. He was born April 10, 1860, in Lafayette county, Missouri, but his father, Colonel John R. Graves, and his grandfather, George W. C. Graves, were both natives of Fayette county, Kentucky.

Thomas Graves, his great-grandfather, was born and bred in Virginia, where his father, a native of England, located on coming to this country. He was one of a family of seventeen children, sixteen sons and one daughter, and, it is claimed, that all of the sons served in the Revolutionary war. Thomas was present at the siege of Yorktown, and his house was at one time the headquarters of Marquis de la Fayette, who presented a pocket knife to his host's son, John. When in 1825 the Marquis revisited Lexington, he met this son John and asked him what he had done with the knife. In 1784 Thomas Graves followed the trail of the emigrant to Kentucky, and became one of the very first permanent settlers of Fayette county. Settling on the present site of Sandersville, Fayette county, he bought seven hundred acres of land, and was there engaged in tilling the soil during the remainder of his life, dying in 1801.

George W. C. Graves became a farmer from choice, living near Lexington, where for many years he owned and occupied the Harkness farm, which he operated with slave labor. Late in life he disposed of his estate and lived retired in Lexington until his death, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. His wife, whose maiden name was Sidney Doherty, died a few years before he did. They reared

a fine family of children, consisting of eight sons and two daughters.

John R. Graves was born on the home farm in Fayette county, Kentucky, April 8, 1832, and was fitted for the legal profession at Transylvania University, being graduated from its law department. Removing then to Lafayette county, Missouri, he was there engaged in the practice of law when, in 1861, the tocsin of war resounded throughout the land. Laying aside his personal ambitions, he raised a regiment for service in the Confederate army, and, having been commissioned its colonel, joined the command of General Sterling Price and took an active part in the Missouri campaign, participating in the engagements at Carthage, Springfield, Pea Ridge, Cane Hill, Helena and Red River. In 1864, at a skirmish near Cross Hollows, he was captured and afterward confined as a prisoner of war at Saint Louis until the cessation of hostilities. Returning then to his old Kentucky home, Colonel Graves was a teacher in the public schools of Lexington until 1874, when, on account of ill health, he was forced to relinquish his position. The following three years, in association with Colonel Miller, he was editor and publisher of the "Tri-Weekly Dispatch." Subsequently resuming his professional labors, Colonel Graves continued as a teacher during the remainder of his life, at his death, March 17, 1908, having been principal of the Lexington High School. The Colonel was prominent in the administration of public affairs, filling various offices, having served as a member of the City Council, as a member of the County Board of Examiners, and as a director of the Lexington Public Library.

Colonel John R. Graves married Mary E. Tarlton. She was born in Missouri, a daughter of Scott and Mary (Rogers) Tarlton, and died in Lexington, Kentucky, September 30, 1908. Both she and her husband were valued members of the Baptist church. They reared children as follows: Eugene, Ed. Tarlton, Francis S., C. Scott, George W., Viola, Robert Lee and Claude Rogers.

Leaving the public schools while in his early "teens," Francis S. Graves began to learn typesetting in a local printing office, and worked in various capacities until master of the art of printing. He continued as a printer until 1895, when he was elected magistrate of the Third district of Fayette county. To this position he has since been re-elected at each election, and is now serving his seventeenth consecutive year in this office.

In May, 1903, Mr. Graves was united in marriage with Caroline E. Hartman, who was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, a daughter of

A. S. and Elizabeth Hartman. Two children have brightened the union of Mr. and Mrs. Graves: Francis S. and Katherine Elizabeth. Fraternally, Mr. Graves is a member of Covington Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F., and of Phoenix Lodge, No 25, K. of P. Religiously, both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

JAMES EDWARD PEPPER.—Among the active, keen-sighted and progressive business men who contributed their full share in the advancement of the industrial and financial prosperity of Kentucky, the name of the late James Edwards Pepper is eminently deserving of an honored position. His magnificent estate, "Meadowthorpe," located near Lexington, Fayette county, was established as a stock farm and is conceded to be one of the finest in the Blue Grass state. He was not only identified with the agricultural interests of the state, but having succeeded to the ownership of the Pepper Distillery, which was established in Woodford county, Kentucky, by his grandfather, Elijah Pepper, and subsequently conducted a number of years by his father, Oscar Pepper, he built up a business that became well known throughout our own country and across the sea. He was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, May 18, 1850, and was of honored Virginia ancestry, having been a direct descendant of Lord Culpeper, who served as governor of Virginia in 1681.

Elijah Pepper, born in Culpeper county, Virginia, there grew to a vigorous manhood. Enterprising and ambitious, he sought new fields of endeavor, and soon after his marriage with a Miss O'Bannon, came to Kentucky, settling as a pioneer in Woodford county, where he spent his remaining days. He bought land that was in its original wilderness, and on the farm that he cleared erected a distillery, which was said to have been the first in Kentucky.

Oscar Pepper was born and reared on the parental farm in Woodford county, and in due course of time succeeded to the ownership of the parental acres. He there carried on farming and stock raising successfully throughout his active life, and likewise conducted the distillery in an able manner, realizing considerable profit in the business. He married Ann Edwards, who was born in Woodford county, a daughter of James Edwards, and they became the parents of six children, namely: Ada, James Edwards, Oscar N., Thomas E., Mary Belle, and Dixie.

Gleaning his early knowledge of books in the public schools of his native county, James Edwards Pepper completed his studies at Frankfort, Kentucky, obtaining a fine educa-

tion. Subsequently, under the instruction of his father, he gained a thorough knowledge of the details connected with the distilling business, and having, after the death of his father, become owner of the Pepper Distillery, he conducted it with marked success. Largely increasing its products, he found markets for its distilled spirits in all parts of the United States and also in every section of the civilized world, the productions of his plant becoming famous at home and abroad, his name becoming a household word in many climes.

Mr. Pepper had the honor of being one of the one hundred contributors, leaders in commerce, finance and manufactures, to a work entitled "One Hundred Years of American Commerce," edited by the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. His article on the manufacture of distilled spirits was very exhaustive in its details regarding the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, commencing as far back as anything was known on the subject and continuing its history up to the time the article was written, the paper showing the profound knowledge he possessed of the business from its inception. Prior to Mr. Pepper's succession to the ownership of the Pepper Distillery it had been well managed, but he, with his associates, enlarged and extended its operations, taking advantage of all opportunities for entering new territories, making its productions known the world over. Mr. Pepper had a great love for horses, and took great pleasure in the improvement of "Meadowthorpe," one of his purchases, it being beautifully located about two miles from Lexington and being famous for its valuable horses.

In 1890 Mr. Pepper married Ella Offut, of Shelby county, Kentucky, a daughter of James Offut and granddaughter of Henry Offut, a pioneer of Scott county. Mrs. Pepper has a beautiful residence in Lexington, but spends a part of each year at "Meadowthorpe," which she now owns. Mr. Pepper died December 24, 1906, at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, from injuries received in an automobile accident, his death depriving Kentucky of one of her most active and best-known citizens.

JOHN S. SHANNON.—For many years the leading furnishing undertaker and furniture dealer of Shelbyville, John S. Shannon was a prominent factor in the business life of Shelbyville, Kentucky, where he is now living, retired from active business. He was born December 3, 1836, four miles south of Shelbyville, on the Taylorsville Pike, a son of Samuel Shannon, Jr. His grandfather, Samuel Shannon, Sr., an early settler of Shelby county, married Sarah Bracken, who came from Pennsylvania to Kentucky with her parents

when she was a girl. His brother, William Shannon, a prominent pioneer of Shelbyville, was a man of wealth and donated from his land four squares that are now included within the city limits, one of the squares being now occupied by the Court House. He was one of the foremost citizens of the county.

A native of Shelby county, Samuel Shannon, Jr., was born on a farm south of Shelbyville July 19, 1797, and continued in agricultural pursuits during his entire life, his death occurring July 14, 1856. He married Deborah Younger, who was born, lived and died in the same vicinity, south of Shelbyville, her birth occurring October 24, 1799, and her death, December 5, 1865. They became the parents of six children, one son and five daughters. The son, John S., is the subject of this sketch; only two of the daughters are living, their homes being in Texas.

At the age of twenty years, on the death of his father, John S. Shannon became head of the parental household, assuming charge of the family and the management of the farm. In 1863 he left the farm, but returned four years later, and was there engaged in farming until 1873, when he removed to Shelbyville, where he has since resided. Embarking in that year in business as an undertaker and furniture dealer, he built up an extensive patronage, and for thirty-five consecutive years was one of the leading men in his line of industry. Prompt in his services, attentive to the needs of his customers, accommodating and ever courteous, he won the confidence and esteem of the entire community. He is now enjoying a well-earned leisure in his pleasant and attractive residence on East Main street, Shelbyville, Kentucky.

On September 2, 1862, Mr. Shannon was united in marriage with Catherine Robinson Sharp, a daughter of Dr. David Newton and Paulina (Glass) Sharp. Dr. Sharp was engaged in the practice of medicine in Shelby county, Kentucky, a part of the time in Shelbyville and a part in the country, for many years living about five miles from Shelbyville during the latter part of his life. In 1856 he moved with his family to Shelbyville, but did not live very long after, his death occurring in 1857, when sixty years of age. He was a skillful physician, and had a large practice, extending far and wide, riding on horseback, as it was before the day of good roads suitable for vehicles, to see his many patients.

Mr. and Mrs. Shannon are the parents of six children, namely: Samuel, Jr., a cabinet maker, resides in Harrodsburg; Newton S., a grain dealer in Kansas City, Missouri; Katie G., wife of Joseph D. Hall, a lumber

and coal dealer in Shelbyville; Mildred Reid, wife of Arthur Harbison, one of the leading florists of Harrodsburg, Kentucky; Deborah, wife of T. P. Nicholas, of Shelbyville, a capitalist; and Mary Martha, living at home with her parents.

A steadfast supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, Mr. Shannon sympathized with the South during the Civil war, and has since served as constable. Fraternally he is a Mason, and for twelve years was steward of his lodge, Solomon's Lodge, No. 5, of Kentucky. Both he and his wife are trustworthy and consistent members of the Presbyterian church, with which he united thirty-five years ago, while Mrs. Shannon joined it forty-nine years ago.

JOHN T. HENDERSON.—It is a distinction well worth striving for to hold the superlative position in regard to any achievement, and John T. Henderson, one of Shelby county's most prosperous and prominent citizens, is generally conceded to raise some of the finest mules in the United States, and he has won as many prizes in this field as anyone else throughout the length and breadth of the country. And it must be added that the blue ribbons and other honors which he has acquired have not been limited to mules, for he has received the largest number of prizes on record for White Boone county corn. This unusual excellence has by no means been the result of accident, but has come as the result of untiring perseverance and investigation and operations of the most scientific and enlightened character. Mr. Henderson's motto has never been to "let well enough alone" and his labors have been crowned with success, renown and prosperity. In the work of raising mules, Mr. Henderson is assisted by his five sons, a quintet of fine young men, all of whom remain at home and all of whom share their father's ambitions for superiority and the upholding of the prestige of the Blue Grass State in regard to her peerless live-stock.

Mr. Henderson was born on the 10th day of August, 1840, in Bourbon county, and came with his father, Samuel G. Henderson, to Shelby county when a boy, having ever since resided here. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Henderson, was born and reared in Pennsylvania, but came to Kentucky as a young man and located in Bourbon county, where he spent his remaining years, dying at an advanced age. He proved an able citizen of his adopted town and served its interests in various ways. Among the older members of a large family of children, Samuel G. Henderson was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on a farm. In 1851 he came with his

family to Shelby county, and in this state remained engaged in the tilling of the soil until his death, which occurred June 15, 1880. His wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Henderson, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and there spent her entire life. She died in June, 1844, leaving two children, namely: James W., of Champaign, Illinois, and John T., the special subject of this biographical sketch. The father had previously been married to Jane Smith, who bore him four children, two of whom died in infancy and the others being Samuel Smith Henderson and Sarah Ellen Henderson, who live in this county.

Eleven years of age when he came with his father to Shelby county, John T. Henderson completed his early education in the district schools, and as early as practicable was initiated into the mysteries of farming. He proved an intelligent and faithful student and having adopted the occupation to which he was reared has been exceedingly prosperous. He now owns one hundred and eighty-one acres of rich and productive land, the scene of the wonderfully successful operations in mule and corn raising before alluded to.

Mr. Henderson laid the foundations of a happy and congenial life companionship by his marriage to Ann Eliza Smith, their union being celebrated in Shelby county, December 6, 1864. She was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, in 1838, and died March 13, 1905, in Shelby county, where she had lived since childhood. Her father, John Smith, a native of Oldham county, married Mary Howell, who was born and reared in Shelby county. Five sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, namely: Thomas H., William S., Emmet S., Oren and Linn. Politically Mr. Henderson has always supported the policies and principles of the Democratic party by voice and vote. Since 1860 he has been a faithful member of the Baptist church, to which his wife also belonged. He is respected and admired where best known and is loyal to a marked degree to the interests of the community in which he has found success and to whose success and prestige he has contributed so generously.

WILLIAM G. WIGLESWORTH.—Conspicuous among the highly esteemed and enterprising citizens of Cynthiana is William G. Wiglesworth, a man of talent and culture, widely known, not only as an able and skillful lawyer, but also as manager of the John Poindexter Distillery, of which he is the principal stockholder. A son of William T. Wiglesworth, he was born in Woodford county, Kentucky,

November 30, 1869, the descendent of a Virginian family of some note.

His paternal grandfather, John Wiglesworth, was born November 21, 1781, in Virginia, and in the early part of the nineteenth century came with his family to Kentucky, locating in Harrison county. He took up a tract of wild land near Poindexter and the farm which he cleared and improved is still in the possession of the family. He was quite successful in his operations and lived on the old homestead until his death, which occurred on the 6th of May, 1846, his body having been interred on his farm. He married Jane Bush, who was born in Virginia, March 16, 1792, and who died in Harrison county, Kentucky, January 21, 1851. They reared a large family, bringing up their children to habits of industry and thrift. Concerning their children the following brief data are here incorporated—Thompson, whose birth occurred on the 16th of September, 1809, was summoned to the life eternal on the 31st of July, 1835; America, born March 14, 1811, died on the 6th of December, 1831; Rhodes, born December 23, 1812, passed away in the spring of 1876; Polly Anne, whose natal day was the 25th of March, 1815, died July 15, 1835; Frances Anne, born March 15, 1817, died June 12, 1837; Louisa, whose birth occurred on the 28th of June, 1819, died April 4, 1882; William T., born March 20, 1822, died December 3, 1893; Elvira, born March 8, 1824, died February 6, 1853; John B., whose birth occurred on the 19th of April, 1826, passed to eternal rest on the 30th of March, 1884; Manda, born August 25, 1828, died in June, 1832; Tandy, born on October 10, 1830, died August 28, 1888; Sarah, born March 1, 1832, died in the same year; and Thacker, whose natal day was the 17th of December, 1834, passed to his reward on the 7th of November, 1837.

Born in Poindexter, Harrison county, Kentucky, on the 20th of March, 1822, William T. Wiglesworth, father of the subject of this review, obtained his early education in the district schools and during the earlier period of his life he was engaged in farming on an estate near his father. In 1858, having married a Woodford county girl, he purchased land in that county and was there successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, December 3, 1893. In 1856, the distillery established at Poindexter by John Poindexter was brought out by Rhodes, John and Tandy Wiglesworth, brothers of William T. Wiglesworth, who later bought an interest in the plant, holding the same until his death, although he left its management to his brothers,

devoting his own time to the care of his homestead. He was a staunch Democrat in politics but not an office seeker, and, with his wife, belonged to the Baptist church.

The maiden name of the wife of William T. Wiglesworth was Mary Frances Goodloe. She was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, in the year 1837, and died March 30, 1905. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Lillie, wife of K. M. Woods, of Missouri; Harry R., who died June 7, 1907, was for over twenty years and until his death, manager of the John Poindexter Distillery; R. L., died January 5, 1911; T. G., of Poindexter; William G., with whom this sketch is chiefly concerned; Leila, wife of John B. Woods, of Missouri; J. M., of Versailles, Kentucky; and Fannie Lou, wife of S. E. Drake, of Lexington, Kentucky.

Spending the days of his boyhood and youth on the home farm in Woodford county, William G. Wiglesworth attended, first, the district schools and later continued his studies at Georgetown College. Entering the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, in 1890, he was graduated in the law department of that excellent institution as a member of the class of 1892, duly receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He initiated the active practice of his profession at Lexington, Kentucky, and there achieved a most gratifying success. After the death of his father, however, he became interested in the distillery at Poindexter of which his brother, Harry R., who was also a stockholder in the plant, became manager. On the death of his brother in 1907, Mr. Wiglesworth assumed the management of the plant, at the same time keeping up his law practice in Lexington. The care of the distillery demanding his entire attention, however, Mr. Wiglesworth gave up his law practice and moved to Cynthiana, in order to devote his entire time and energies to the supervision of the distillery, in which he is the controlling stockholder. This plant, which has a capacity of three hundred bushels a day, is still known as the John Poindexter Distillery.

Mr. Wiglesworth uniformly supports the principles of the Democratic party, and is a member of Cynthiana Lodge, No. 438, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a man of sterling integrity, and during his residence in Cynthiana has gained a high standing in the community as a citizen, the esteem of a wide circle of warm friends, and the respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

CAPTAIN RICHARD H. GEORGE.—It should be, and no doubt is, a matter conducive to much pride with all loyal Shelby county citizens

that so many of her native sons have elected to remain permanently within her borders, finding her advantages and attractions superior to those of other sections with which they are familiar. Among such citizens is Captain Richard H. George, of Simpsonville, a venerable and much esteemed citizen. He received the title by which he is known when a member and officer of the Kentucky State Guards at the time of the Civil war, and for more than a decade after that struggle he engaged in agriculture, but since 1877 he has been living in semi-retirement.

Captain George was born in Shelby county August 13, 1833. His father, Lindsay W. George, was likewise a native of the county, and his father, Moses George, like so many of his contemporary emigrants to Kentucky was a native of Virginia. In this state the father lived out the remainder of his days, his death occurring at an advanced age. Lindsay W. died when he was about forty-eight years old, after an active career as an agriculturist. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Young, was born in Shelby county, the daughter of James Young, a native Virginian, who became attracted by Shelby county and, securing a homestead within its borders, lived here until his death, at an advanced age. Elizabeth (Young) George died in Shelby county August 13, 1860, when fifty-nine years old. She and her husband were the parents of four children, two of whom lived to maturity, Margaret, a sister, becoming the wife of William Graves and dying in 1861.

Captain George received his education in the district schools and passed the roseate days of youth amid the rural surroundings of his father's farm, under the tutelage of that gentleman becoming trained in the many departments of agriculture. A part of his education was received in the Kentucky Military Institute, then in the vicinity of Frankfort, Kentucky. For a short time he served in the Kentucky State Guard and was captain of his company. His homestead was located very close to the town and there he pursued farming operations until 1877, when he removed to Simpsonville, and here he has ever since made his home. He has always taken an active part in public affairs, giving serious consideration to all questions of the hour, and, while he is in sympathy with the men and measures of the Democratic party, he esteems high above mere partisanship the support of the best man.

Captain George was married in Green county, Kentucky, November 10, 1853, his chosen lady being Miss Mollie R. Gaines, who

was born in Green county March 3, 1834, the daughter of Henry Gaines, a Kentuckian. They have no children.

FRANK O'NEALE YOUNG, M. D.—Among the active and skilful physicians of Lexington, Frank O'Neale Young, M. D., holds a position of influence and note, his professional success being the direct result of his knowledge, ability and good judgment. During his thirty and more years of practice in this city he has been busily employed in the care of his many patients, his patronage being exceedingly large and lucrative. He was born November 13, 1850, in Lexington, a son of Richard B. Young and grandson of Ambrose Young, one of the early pioneers of Fayette county. He comes of honored Virginian stock, his great-grandfather, Richard Young, having spent his entire life in the Old Dominion.

Ambrose Young, born, reared and married in Virginia, came with his bride to Kentucky, performing the long journey with teams. Purchasing a tract of land in Fayette county, eight miles from Lexington, he began the pioneer task of clearing a farm from its original wildness and carried on general farming with the help of slaves for many years. He married a Miss Alcock, and both lived, to a good old age, passing away on the homestead.

Richard B. Young was born April 2, 1808, on the farm which his father redeemed from the wilderness, and was there brought up and educated. Learning the tanner's trade, he established a tannery across the line in Boyle county, and built up an extensive business, the products of his plant being sold in the markets of Philadelphia and Boston. In the meantime he made his home in Lexington, living in this city until his death, June 26, 1873. The maiden name of his wife was Jane O'Neale. She was born November 16, 1816, at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. Her parents, Frank and Mary (Ferguson) O'Neale, were both of Scotch ancestry, the birth of her father occurring in Ireland, and that of her mother in Virginia, while their residence after marriage was in Woodford county, Kentucky. Mrs. Richard B. Young survived her husband many years, passing away October 11, 1900. Two children were born of their union, namely: Rear Admiral Lucien Young, of whom a brief sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and Dr. Frank O'Neale Young.

Having completed the course of study in the public schools of Lexington, Frank O'Neale Young entered Beech Grove College, in Tennessee, and was there graduated with the class of 1870. Four years later, in 1874, he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville, and began the prac-

tice of medicine at Liberty, Kentucky, where he continued for five years, meeting with encouraging success in his work. Coming from there to Lexington, Dr. Young has since built up an extensive patronage in this city, his professional knowledge and skill placing him among the leading physicians of this part of the county.

Dr. Young has been twice married. He married first, June 15, 1881, Addie Barkley, who was born in Fayette county, a daughter of William L. and Addie (Lafon) Barkley. She died December 18, 1892, in early womanhood. The Doctor married for his second wife, June 25, 1896, Effie Hill, who was born in Hartford, Kentucky, a daughter of General Samuel E. and Naomi (Baird) Hill, and they have one child Jane Ewing Young.

Dr. Young was a member of the State Board of Health under Governor Beckham's administration. He served as president of the board of aldermen four years, and was also a member of the board of education of the city of Lexington. He is identified with various organizations, in each of which he takes an active interest. He is a member of the Fayette County Medical Society, of the Kentucky Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He belongs to the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has taken the Knights Templar degree; to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Knights of Pythias; and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Both the Doctor and Mrs. Young are members of the Episcopal church.

REAR ADMIRAL LUCIEN YOUNG.—Especially fortunate in the eminence and character of her citizens, Kentucky has no more worthy or honored name upon the list of her distinguished men than that of Rear Admiral Lucien Young, a native of Lexington. Although comparatively few are the men that attain national prominence, he holds distinctive precedence as one of the most fearless, brave and efficient officers of the United States Navy, his services on both land and sea having met with recognition from those holding superior rank in military, naval and civil life. He was born in Lexington, Kentucky, March 31, 1852, a son of Richard B. and Jane (O'Neale) Young, and brother of Dr. Frank O'Neale Young, of Lexington, in whose sketch, on another page of this volume, further parental and ancestral history may be found.

Entering the United States Naval Academy, to which he had been appointed, June 21, 1869, Lucien Young was there graduated May 31, 1873, and on July 23, the same year, he was ordered aboard the United States steamer "Alaska," then about to start for the European

station. During the rough passage across the Atlantic he displayed rare courage and pluck by jumping overboard to rescue from a watery grave a disabled seaman who was knocked overboard from aloft, his heroic act being warmly applauded by those who witnessed it and commended in a general order by the secretary of the navy, and by the commanding admiral of the squadron. At the same time the New York Benevolent and Life Saving Institution awarded him a gold medal of the first class and the Humane Society of Massachusetts gave him a framed certificate in commemoration of his bravery. On the same voyage, while the vessel lay in Lisbon harbor, this young hero won added laurels by going out in a small steam launch at the risk of his own life to rescue five persons from a vessel that had been capsized and was drifting in the rough sea, bottom upward, near the mouth of the Tagus river. Accomplishing his purpose, Mr. Young received the public thanks of the authorities of Lisbon and the King of Portugal, while he declined from the Portuguese government a medal suggested as a token of respect and admiration.

Detached from the "Alaska" at Lisbon August 5, 1875, Lucien Young was ordered on board the United States steamer Hartford, where he remained until October 16, 1875, when he was sent to Annapolis for examination and promotion to ensign, his promotion to date from July 16, 1874. Again, while on board the United States steamer Huron to which he was ordered February 29, 1876, he showed marked heroism as a life saver, and won national fame for his fearless conduct in time of great peril. On the morning of November 24, 1877, the Huron was wrecked off Nag's Head, on the North Carolina coast, endangering the lives of all on board, many persons being drowned. In the desperate efforts to save the lives of men, Ensign Young, without a thought of danger to himself, bravely swam ashore on the balsa, a perilous feat, taking with him a line, with which thirty-four of the one hundred and thirty-two men and officers of the Huron were saved, while the remaining ninety-eight, including Commodore Ryan, were lost. The press of the country was unstinted in its praise of the Ensign's bravery, and he was in many other ways commended and rewarded. The Secretary of the Navy sent Ensign Young a letter of thanks; from the Life Saving Service of the United States he received a gold medal of the first class, under an act of Congress; the state of Kentucky presented her beloved son with a sword, and the Kentucky legislature, by a resolution unanimously adopted, made him an

honorary member of that body, an honor which had been conferred upon no other man excepting Henry Clay; subsequently, under a special act of Congress, he was nominated by the President to be advanced to a Master, the act there-to being confirmed by the Senate, the promotion to date from November 24, 1877, the date of the wreck of the Huron, that having been the very first time in the history of the Navy when such an honor had been bestowed upon an American sailor in time of peace.

During the Paris Exposition Mr. Young had charge of a detachment of sailors and marines there on duty, and as a testimonial to the high esteem which his faithful performance of duty and his personal deportment evoked the Commissioner general of the Exposition sent him a complimentary letter and tendered him the medal of the Loyal Legion of France, the former of which he gracefully received, although he declined the medal. At the close of the Exposition he returned to the United States steamer, the "Portsmouth," which was attached to the Training Squadron, and returned home. He was afterward Aid to the Secretary of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting Department of the Navy for two years, later serving on board the Montauk, and on December 5, 1882, was assigned to the Kearsarge, on which he cruised to the West Indies, later joining the training ship Minnesota.

On March 3, 1883, he was appointed lieutenant of the junior grade, and served faithfully in various positions, at Panama, with the Pacific Squadron, and on the store ship Onward at Callao, Peru, where, on October 17, 1884, he was transferred to the Shenandoah, and entrusted with the duty of protecting American interests during the Peruvian revolution of the spring of 1885. In October, 1886, he was ordered to Washington for examination and for promotion, and was commissioned full lieutenant to date from May 1, 1884, when he was ordered to the Shenandoah.

Ordered to the United States steamer Boston in February, 1890, Lieutenant Young was in the Hawaiian Islands during the revolution which resulted in the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy, having command of the artillery brigade which engaged in the protection of American residents and property in Honolulu. In December, 1897, he was ordered to the Alert, and fitted her out for a survey of the western approach to the proposed Nicaragua canal, but being taken ill at Acapulco, Mexico, was forced to give up the command, and was taken to the Naval Hospital at Mare Island.

During the war with Spain, although still on

sick leave, the Lieutenant applied for and was given the command of the United States steamer "Hist," and joined Admiral Sampson's fleet off Santiago, Cuba, where he had command of three steamers, the "Hist," the "Hornet" and the "Wompatuck." On June 30, 1898, this little squadron silenced the forts and land batteries at Nicaro, and sunk one of the enemy's gunboats. The same day this same brave squadron won the battle at Manzanillo, putting out of commission four forts, two sand batteries and rifle trenches, while several gunboats, armed pontoons and three transports were sunk and destroyed. The Lieutenant's boat was hit eleven times that day by heavy guns. The Lieutenant subsequently had several engagements with the enemy's batteries and land forces at Santa Cruz, Jucaro, Trinidad and Casilda, inside the Keys, and along the south corner of Cuba, and with the "Hist" took part in the battle at Santiago, for his efficient services being complimented by the Commander-in-Chief and by the Chief of Staff. He was likewise awarded the highest medal by the Naval Department, with four bars attached, and was advanced in numbers for "extraordinary heroism" in battle, being the only officer so honored.

Subsequently ordered back to Cuba, Lieutenant Young was for four years commander of the naval station and captain of the port of Havana, having charge of the entire marine jurisdiction of Cuba. For the ability and high executive qualities which he there displayed he received commendatory letters from the Governor General and personal congratulations from the President of the United States, while from the mayor and city council he received letters expressing commendation and gratitude.

Detached from duty in Cuba, Commander Young was a member of the Naval Board at Washington until March 5, 1902, when he assumed charge of the Ninth Lighthouse district, with headquarters at Chicago. In 1904 he was in command of the naval forces on the Isthmus of Panama, and in 1905 had command of the steamer Bennington, and avoided a serious accident in San Diego harbor, California, by his coolness, self-possession and good seamanship, having his vessel beached on a mud flat, thus saving lives and property. While in California Commander Young did heroic service in saving life and property during the memorable earthquake and fire that destroyed San Francisco. Relieved from duty at Mare Island December 15, 1909, he returned to Lexington. On February 19, 1910, he was ordered to the Navy Yard in Pensacola, Florida, and there, March 17, 1910, he was promoted to the grade

of Rear Admiral, being next to the youngest officer of that grade.

The naval record of Rear Admiral Young is without blemish, his entire career having been marked by sincerity of purpose and heroic devotion to duty, and is one of honor to himself and reflects credit not only upon his native city and state, but upon the whole country.

OTIS V. RILEY.—Americans are beginning to realize the moral as well as the historical significance of genealogical foundations. A nation which relies upon the records of its homes for its national character cannot afford to ignore the value of genealogical investigation as one of the truest sources of patriotism. The love of home inspires the love of country. There is a wholesome influence in genealogical research which cannot be over-estimated. Moreover, there is a deep human interest in it. Otis V. Riley, who holds distinctive prestige as one of the ablest attorneys in Bell county, Kentucky, maintains his home at Pineville, and he is descended from a distinguished and brilliant ancestry, the original progenitor of the name in America having come to this country in the early Colonial era of our national history.

Ninien Riley was born and reared in England and he was a noted member of the clerical order of that kingdom prior to his emigration to America. He first settled in Maryland, where he lived a pioneer existence and endured the various privations and hardships of life in a new world. Owing to the prevailing religious and social differences existing in that colony, however, and also influenced by the greater prosperity of the Carolinas, he removed with his family to North Carolina about 1730. He reared to maturity a large family of children, among whom was Garrard Riley, who married Miss Frances Wright, a daughter of John Wright, who was an early settler in North Carolina. Frances (Wright) Riley had two brothers, James and William Wright, both of whom were valiant soldiers in the War of the Revolution, in which the former was a general. Garrard and Frances Riley became the parents of thirteen children, whose names are here entered in the respective order of birth: Clark, Ninien, John, Elizabeth, Sallie, William, Williams, Amelia, James, Frances, Garrard, Zack and Polly. Of the above children, Ninien Riley, second in order of birth, was born in Virginia, in December, 1789. After attaining to years of maturity, he entered upon an apprenticeship at the mechanic's trade and when he reached his legal majority he emigrated to Fayette county, Kentucky, where he was employed at mechanical work, wagon making and blacksmithing. He wedded Sarah

Hinds, of Fayette county, a daughter of Samuel and Jane (Francis) Hinds, the former of whom was a native of Maryland and a soldier in the great struggle for independence, he having belonged to the command which received and welcomed General Lafayette when he first landed on the American shore. Samuel Hinds joined in the universal shout that went up at the time from the destitute colonists when they beheld the wheelbarrows of gold being wheeled ashore. He was a farmer by occupation and belonged to the Blue Stocking Presbyterians. His old homestead on the waters of Hickman creek in Fayette county is still in the possession of his lineal descendants. To Ninien and Sarah (Hinds) Riley were born ten children, namely: Samuel H., Frances, Martha, Clark W., Nancy E., Ninien S., John Marcus, Sarah E. and two who died in infancy. Ninien Riley was a colonel of the Kentucky State Militia from 1824 until the time of his death, in 1840.

Samuel Hinds Riley, grandfather of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was the first born of the above children and his birth occurred on the 15th of December, 1811, in Clermont county, Ohio, whither his father had removed from Fayette county. He married Miss Margaret Van Deren, a daughter of James and Sallie (Journey) Van Deren, the ceremony having been performed on the 14th of November, 1833. Sallie J. (Van Deren) Riley was born in the state of New Jersey, her father and grandfather having both emigrated to that commonwealth from their native land of France. Samuel and Margaret Riley became the parents of ten children,; Ninien Smith, James Van Deren, Louvenia E., Martha, Madison, Samuel, Nancy and Joe S. and two who died in infancy, unnamed. James V. Riley, Madison Riley and James M. Frost, who became the husband of Nancy Riley, were all three ministers in the Baptist church and they were gentlemen of splendid education, Georgetown College, Kentucky, having conferred upon them the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Divinity. Samuel Hinds Riley was a farmer during the major portion of his active business career and he was known far and wide as a man of strict integrity and unusual business ability. He was a member of the Baptist church at Dallasburg, in Owen county, Kentucky, and was a deacon therein from the time of the organization of that church in 1840, until his demise. In his political proclivities he was a staunch supporter of the old-line Whig party until the formation of the Democratic party, when he transferred his allegiance to its cause. He was an ardent Union sympathizer during the Civil war and

he gave up his slaves without any feeling of reproach toward the government. He was decidedly successful in his various business undertakings and prospered even during the strenuous war times. He gave his children the best educations possible for one in his circumstances, and reared them under the influences of a fine home and in a high moral atmosphere. He was a man of liberal views, temperate in all things, benevolent and charitable, and in him the poor and needy ever found an ardent sympathizer and faithful friend. In May, 1872, his first wife was called to eternal rest and in October, 1873, was solemnized his marriage to Sarah W. Furnish, widow of Graves Furnish. She was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, and was a daughter of Joseph and Susan Gayle, the former of whom was the founder and promoter of the public schools at Lexington, Kentucky, in which he gave efficient service as the first principal. Samuel Hinds Riley was captain of the state militia from 1838 to 1845 and was a justice of the peace for several years before the constitution of 1850. His death occurred in 1898, at which time he was eighty-seven years of age.

Ninien Smith Riley, the first in order of birth of the children born to Samuel Hinds Riley by his first wife, was born on the 4th of December, 1834, and he is the father of Otis V. Riley, of this review. In January, 1858, was recorded his marriage to Julia A. Violett, who was at that time a girl of seventeen years of age. She was born on the 2nd of January, 1841, and was a daughter of Joseph and Olivia (Shipp) Violett, residents of Henry county, Kentucky. Joseph Violett was a cabinet-maker in early life. He was married, in Woodford county, Kentucky, in 1830, and shortly after that event removed to Henry county, Kentucky, where he passed the residue of his life and where he was an eminently successful farmer at the time of his demise, in 1850, having been the owner of extensive tracts of land and numerous slaves. To Ninien S. and Julia A. Riley there were born nine children, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated: Margaret Olivia, who became the wife of Guthrie Allnut, is deceased, as is also her husband, and they are survived by one son, Robert Pryor Allnut; Otis Violett Riley is the immediate subject of this review; Mary E. is the wife of William D. Davis and they reside at Shelbyville, Kentucky; William Thomas is deceased; James M. maintains his home in Oklahoma; Anna S. was the wife of Ashby A. Stewart prior to her demise; Samuel Hinds is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Owen county, Kentucky, as is also Albert T.; and Ninien S., Jr.,

resides in the city of Louisville, Kentucky. Ninien S. Riley is a prominent and influential farmer in Owen county, Kentucky. As a man his salient traits are similar to those of his honored father; he is a member of the Baptist church, is a God-fearing, law-abiding citizen and in the various avenues of usefulness he has so conducted himself as to command the whole-souled confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been associated. Though adversity again and again stripped him of all the fruits of his labors and the Civil war ravages exacted a bounty he could ill afford to pay, he still faced the battle of life with an honest heart and a willing hand. He has been abundantly awarded for his persistency and well directed endeavors and is now living virtually retired, in full enjoyment of former years of earnest toil and labor. His cherished and devoted wife passed into the great beyond on the 10th of December, 1910, and she was to the time of her death a helpmate and companion in the most significant sense of the terms. When the clouds of life darkened and adversity overtook them she was ever at hand with good counsel and words of encouragement.

Otis Violett Riley, of this notice, was born in Owen county, Kentucky, the date of his nativity being the 26th of August, 1860. He passed his boyhood and youth on the hold homestead farm and received his rudimentary education in the common schools of the neighborhood. Subsequently he attended the academy at New Liberty and in 1877 he was matriculated in the State University of Lexington, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1884, duly receiving his well earned degree of Bachelor of Science. After leaving college he was engaged in teaching school for a time and in reading law. In 1887 he entered the University of Louisville, in the law department of which he was graduated in 1888, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The 21st of May, 1888, marks his advent in Pineville, Kentucky, his trip to this place having been made on the first regular passenger train that entered the town. He immediately opened law offices and here initiated the active practice of his profession, in due time building up a large and representative clientele. In January, 1890, he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of county attorney, he being a candidate on the Democratic ticket in a strong Republican county. In 1898 he was commissioned colonel on Governor Bradley's staff, and he served one term as city attorney of Pineville.

He has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in educational affairs at Pineville, and he was most active in organizing a High School

in Pineville, in 1906, and contributed liberally to its support until the law giving state aid went into effect. He has also been very liberal in his contributions to church and philanthropical institutions.

On the 25th of February, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Riley to Miss Mary Allen Jones, who was born in Wayne county, Kentucky, on the 2nd of April, 1860, and who is a daughter of Lewis Russell and Emily (Coffee) Jones, both of whom were representative and prominent citizens of Lincoln county. Mrs. Riley is a woman of innate refinement and rare charm of personality, one who wields a potent influence for good in the home and community. Mr. and Mrs. Riley are the fond parents of five children, concerning whom the following brief record is offered: Samuel Russell is now a resident of Los Angeles, California; Julia Violett was graduated in the Knoxville high school and is attending the state normal school at Richmond, Kentucky; Emily Portia is now attending the Pineville high school; and Otis Cable and Ninien S. are pupils in the graded schools, the latter being an energetic little newsboy.

In his political convictions Mr. Riley is an uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, as previously intimated. While he has always taken an active part in local politics and been incumbent of a number of public offices of trust and responsibility, he is not a politician strictly speaking. He is a man of stern integrity, modest, unassuming, a home lover, who seeks and finds his chief pleasure by his own fireside in the companionship of his family and intimate personal friends. Club life or the mad whirl of political strife have little or no attraction for him. From the time he was seventeen years of age, Mr. Riley received practically no help from any one. He earned his own way through college and the substantial success which crowns his efforts to-day is the outcome of his own well directed endeavors. He is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word, is a lawyer whose ability is recognized throughout this section of the old Blue Grass commonwealth, and as a citizen his intrinsic loyalty and public spirit have ever been of the most insistent order. He and his wife are devout members of the Baptist church and they hold a high place in the regard of their fellow citizens.

JOSEPH A. DONALDSON.—A native son of the old Blue Grass state and a representative member of its bar, is this well known and influential citizen of Carrollton, the metropolis and judicial seat of Carroll county, where he is successfully engaged in the practice of his pro-

fession and where he is also president of the First National Bank, concerning which specific mention is made on other pages of this volume. Judge Donaldson is at the present time a member of the state senate and he has been called upon to serve in various other offices of public trust, the while he has been an influential factor in political affairs in his section of the favored old commonwealth which has ever been his home and in which he has gained special prestige as a legist and jurist.

Judge Donaldson was born at Petersburg, Boone county, Kentucky, on the 13th of January, 1847, and is a son of Allen and Amanda (Foster) Donaldson, the former of whom was born in Virginia, and the latter of whom was born in Boone county, Kentucky. The lineage of the Donaldson family is traced back to staunch Scottish origin, and the original progenitors in America, leaving their native land to escape religious persecutions, established homes in Virginia in the Colonial era of our national history. Andrew Donaldson, grandfather of him whose name introduces this article, and a man of strong character and impregnable integrity, came to Kentucky in an early day and established his residence at Petersburg, where he engaged extensively in manufacturing barrels, to which he devoted his attention during the major portion of his active career. He was a fine example of the old-school gentleman, and he long continued to wear the knee-length trousers that were common in the Colonial days. He removed to Mason, Illinois, when well advanced in years, and there he passed the residue of his long and worthy life.

Allen Donaldson was a child at the time of the family removal to Kentucky, and he was reared to maturity in Boone county, in whose somewhat primitive schools of the pioneer epoch he received his early educational training. In 1856 he removed to Carroll county, where he purchased a tract of land and where he continued to be successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, upon an extensive scale, for many years. He finally retired from active labors, after years of earnest toil and endeavor, and he passed the closing days of his life at Carrollton, where he died in 1894, at the age of seventy-three years. He was a man who ordered his life according to the strictest principles of probity and honor, and he ever held secure vantage place in the confidence and respect of his fellow men. He was reared in the somewhat stern faith of the Scotch Presbyterian church.

Allen Donaldson was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and, endowed with strong intellectual powers, he was well fortified in his

opinions as to matters of public import. Though he never sought or held office he was a zealous worker in behalf of the cause of his party and he was influential in the community that so long represented his home. While still a resident of Boone county he raised a company of volunteers for service in the Mexican war, and he was chosen captain of the same, but as the war closed soon afterward the company was not called into active service. His wife was reared in Boone county, Kentucky, and educated in Cincinnati, Ohio, and she was summoned to eternal rest in 1900, at the age of seventy-five years. Allen and Amanda (Foster) Donaldson became the parents of seven children, of whom three sons and three daughters are now living, and Judge Donaldson of this review is the eldest of the number.

Joseph A. Donaldson was a lad of eight years at the time of the family removal from Boone county to Carroll county and he was reared to maturity on the home farm, in the meanwhile duly availing himself of the advantages of the common schools, after completing the curriculum of which he continued his higher academic studies at Carroll Seminary, a well ordered institution of the period. For ten months he was engaged in teaching in the schools of Carroll county, and in the meantime he initiated the study of law. Finally he went to the city of Covington, this state, where he prosecuted his technical reading under the able preceptorship of Judge James Pryor. Later he entered the Cincinnati Law School, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1871 and from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws, but in order to fortify himself still more adequately for the work of his chosen profession he took a post-graduate course in the Louisville Law School, in which he was graduated in 1873. He was forthwith admitted to the bar of his native state and at once initiated the practice of his profession at Carrollton, where he has since maintained his home and where he has long held a position of pre-eminence as one of the most able and versatile members of the bar of the northern part of the state.

Judge Donaldson has been one of the influential figures in the councils of the Democratic party in his native state and has been an active and efficient advocate of its principles. He served nine years as county attorney, and for the long period of fifteen years he was on the bench of the county court, where he made an enviable record for the judicial wisdom and discrimination of his decisions, very few of which met with reversal by courts of higher jurisdiction. He retired from the bench in 1888 and has since given his attention to the

private practice of his profession, in which he has been identified with many of the most important cases brought before the courts of this section of the state. He was school commissioner of his county for nine years, and in 1907 he was elected to represent the Twenty-first senatorial district, comprising the counties of Carroll, Trimble, Oldham and Henry, in the state senate, of which he has since continued a valued working member and in which he has done much to promote wise and effective legislation. While incumbent of the office of county attorney he prosecuted many important cases, both in the criminal and civil divisions, and while serving on the bench he did much to further judicious public improvements in the county, including the construction of more than one hundred and twenty miles of free turnpike road. This notable work was accomplished within his regime on the bench, as was also the erection of the fine county court house, the funds for the expenses of which were raised in full before the building was completed. Judge Donaldson has been a most zealous friend of popular education and while serving as school commissioner he did splendid work in bringing the public schools of Carroll county up to an advanced standard. Within his regime in this office was established in Carrollton its first public school, in which free tuition was granted in all departments, and he also urged and assisted in the erection of better school buildings and the employment of competent teachers by the paying of proper salaries. Judge Donaldson was also one of those actively concerned with securing to Carrollton the fine industrial enterprise now conducted under the title of the Carrollton Furniture Manufacturing Company, in 1882, and he served as president of the corporation during the first two years of its existence. Concerning this company more specific mention is made in the sketch of the career of Henry Schuerman, the present president of the same. In 1881 Judge Donaldson was the prime factor in effecting the organization of the First National Bank of Carrollton, and he has since served continuously as president of this substantial and popular institution, concerning which mention is made on other pages of this work, as already noted. He is the owner of a valuable landed estate in Carroll county, where he has several well improved farms, and is also the owner of improved realty in his home city. The Judge and his wife are most earnest and active members of the Presbyterian church in Carrollton, and he has been an elder in the same for many years. He is a charter member of the local lodge of the

Knights of Pythias and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In the year 1876 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Donaldson to Miss Susie I. Giltner, who was born and reared in Carroll county and who is a daughter of the late Michael Giltner, a representative farmer and honored citizen of the county. Judge and Mrs. Donaldson became the parents of six children, all of whom are living except one daughter, who died in infancy; Allen, who was graduated in the Louisville Medical College, is engaged in the practice of his profession in Carrollton; Giltner Andrew, who studied law under the preceptorship of his father and the University of Virginia, is engaged in practice at Carrollton; Velma is at home; Eula is the wife of Joseph E. Robertson, of Carrollton; and Joseph Lyter is attending Central University of Kentucky.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CARROLLTON.—Among the staunch institutions that have emphasized the financial stability and conservatism of the state of Kentucky is the First National Bank of Carrollton, the county seat of Carroll county and one of the alert and progressive cities of the state. This bank was organized on the 15th of November, 1881, and initiated business on the 1st of the following January. Its history has been one of consecutive and substantial growth and it has enlisted the capitalistic and executive support of citizens of the highest standing, so that it has ever had secure vantage ground in the matter of popular confidence and support. The wise policies and marked discrimination of its administrative officers have carried it successfully through seasons of financial panic and depression, and the bank is worthy of mention as one of the strong and valuable financial institutions of the state.

The officers of the bank at the time of its incorporation were as here noted: Judge A. Donaldson, president; John I. Forbes, vice-president; and James E. Barnett, cashier. In addition to the president and vice-president the original directorate included Paschal T. Baker, Peter Lostutter, William H. Tandy, Henry H. Adcock and James V. Conn. Mr. Barnett held the office of cashier for five months and was succeeded by the present incumbent, John M. Giltner, who has proved a valuable factor in the upbuilding of the business of the institution. Joseph A. Donaldson, of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work, has served continuously as president and John I. Forbes has likewise retained consecutively the office of vice-

president. Theodore B. Forbes is assistant cashier. The bank bases its operations upon a capital stock of sixty thousand dollars; its surplus and undivided profits aggregate fifty-five thousand dollars, its deposits are in excess of four hundred thousand dollars, while the loans and discounts represent approximately the same amount; and the institution has paid five per cent semi-annual dividends, whose aggregate has reached the noteworthy amount of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

JOHN W. HINKSON.—A decidedly progressive and influential farmer and stock-grower in Harrison county, Kentucky, is John William Hinkson, who owns and operates a splendid estate of six hundred acres south of Lair, known as Lynnhurst, and who is the owner of a fine business block at Cynthiana. Mr. Hinkson is descended from an old Pennsylvania family, a representative of which, Colonel John Hinkson, came to Kentucky in 1775 with a colony of settlers, whose idea it was to take up and improve the Blue Grass lands.

Colonel John Hinkson, great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was born in Ireland, in the vicinity of Belfast, and he emigrated to America when a young man, locating in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1775 a party, known as Hinkson's company, started out from Pennsylvania for Kentucky in search of lands to improve. This company consisted of John Hinkson, John Haggin, John Martin, John Townsend, James Cooper, Daniel Callahan, Patrick Callahan, Mathew Fenton, George Gray, William Haskins, William Shields, Thomas Shares, Silas Train, Samuel Wilson and John Wood. Those sturdy pioneers came down the Ohio river in boats and thence up the Licking river in canoes, landing at the mouth of Willow creek, on the east side of Main Licking, four miles above the forks, where Falmouth now stands. On account of rainy weather and high water the party was forced to remain at the latter place for two nights and one day. They then proceeded up the Licking river to near the Lower Blue Licks. A few days later, in the spring of 1775, another company, known as the Miller Company—fourteen persons in all—came in canoes down the Ohio and up the Licking to Lower Blue Licks, where they joined the Hinkson colony. Each party sent out explorers who examined the country and who reported to their respective companies at the Blue Licks. They all traveled together, following the main buffalo trace toward what is now the city of Lexington until they reached a trace turning westward, which has since

been called Hinkson's trace, because the party headed by Colonel Hinkson followed it, while the Miller party encamped on a small stream which they called Miller's run, the same being at the crossing of the lower Limestone road. The Hinkson party continued its progress along the Buffalo trace until they came to the south fork of the Licking river, about one mile and a half south of what is now Lair. Here they camped and initiated operations toward settlement, clearing the land and building log cabins. They explored the surrounding country, naming the creeks after different members of the company, as Townsend creek, Cooper's run, Gray's run and Hinkson's creek. In April, 1775, Colonel Hinkson cleared a piece of ground and erected a log cabin on the banks of Licking, near the mouth of Townsend creek. Several other members of the party did likewise and they began to raise corn, with which they later furnished seed to a number of other improvers. Hinkson's settlement soon became a station and as such was the central source of supply. Shortly after the settlement there was quite an engagement between Colonel Hinkson, who was in command of the station, and the notorious renegade, Simon Girty, of the Indian forces. The ammunition gave out at the station and Colonel Hinkson was forced to surrender himself to the Indians. This he did under promise from Girty that the remainder of his men, women and children should be allowed to remain at the station unmolested and he, Hinkson, to be furnished with Girty's uniform as a guaranty of safety while a prisoner. These conditions were complied with and he was taken to "broad ford" on the south fork of Licking in the northern part of Harrison county. He was there hid and guarded by large numbers of Indians, who formed a circle facing to the center, and thus lay down to sleep, but when slumber closed upon them his cords were untied by Mrs. Boyers, who also was a prisoner, and he sprang to his feet seized a gun and ran to the bank of the river, which was very deep, plunged in and swam safely to the other side, amid a shower of bullets from the Indians, who had been suddenly awakened and were in hot pursuit. On the following day he returned to the station with clothes torn and presenting a very unnatural appearance. At first he was not recognized by his friends at the station but, climbing a tree, he soon made himself known, when he received a hearty welcome. In the fall of 1775 all of the Miller company and seven of the Hinkson party returned up the Ohio river to their old homes in Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1776 nearly all of

these pioneers returned to Kentucky and on the 3d of May, 1776, the Lyons company, consisting of ten persons, came from the old Keystone state to Hinkson's station, where at the instance of Colonel Hinkson, William Haskins conducted them to some rich lands which had not been taken up, the same being some miles to the east, probably in what is now Bourbon county. In June and July, however, a great number of Indians came from Ohio to their old hunting grounds in Kentucky. Finding them occupied by white settlers they commenced their depredations on the 7th of July, 1776, and in the ensuing skirmishes killed John Cooper, who was the first man to raise corn in Harrison county. Colonel Hinkson, together with the other settlers—nineteen in all—not being strong enough to resist the terrible onslaught of Indians, fled to McClellands fort at Georgetown, where they remained for a time, later returning to Harrison county. Colonel Hinkson was 'a gallant officer in several Indian wars and he was a leading spirit in this early attempt at civilization. He married Miss Margaret McCracken, of Pennsylvania, and of their children, Samuel, grandfather of John W., of this review, served as private under General Harrison in the war against the British and the Indians under General Proctor and Tecumseh at Fort Meigs on the Maumee. General Harrison was twice besieged. The enemy, twice repulsed, turned to attack Fort Stephenson on the Lower Sandusky, commanded by Major Croghan, with only one hundred and fifty men, but here they were summarily defeated and retired into Canada.

Samuel Hinkson was born at Bullets Lick and as a young man settled in what is now Harrison county, where he married Miss Nancy Wilson. Subsequently he went to Clinton county, Ohio, where his wife was summoned to eternal rest, and thereafter he returned to Harrison county, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Susan Lyons, grandmother of the subject of this sketch. There were five children born to the first marriage and eight to the latter. Samuel Hinkson was very well-to-do at one time, but was unfortunate in business dealings later in life, dying poor. His son, Thomas Hinkson, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, on the 12th of March, 1819, and he died at Cynthiana on the 28th of May, 1894. As a result of his father's reverses he received but meager educational training in his youth and began life as a poor farmer without means. In 1879, however, he left his farm and moved to Cynthiana, where he engaged in the distilling and wholesale liquor business. His distillery

was known as the Redmond Distilling Company, to the conduct of which he devoted considerable time until his death. He was regarded by all who knew him as a man possessed of much more than ordinary business capacity and as the result of his activity and indomitable energy he eventually gained a competency and became a man of extensive influence in the industrial and commercial world. As time passed he accumulated a large landed estate, owning twelve hundred acres of most arable land south of Lair and five hundred acres north of Cynthiana. He also had extensive property holdings in Kansas and was the owner of a beautiful home in Cynthiana. He was a stockholder in the Cynthiana National Bank and had other interests of broad scope and importance in addition to his whiskey and distilling business.

In his political faith Mr. Thomas Hinkson allied himself as a stalwart in the ranks of the Democratic party after the close of the Civil war. He had no political aspirations and consequently never held any public office other than that of councilman of Cynthiana. He was a devout member of the Presbyterian church and his widow is a member of the Christian church. On the 15th of August, 1862, was solemnized the marriage of Thomas Hinkson to Miss Susan Ritcheson, who was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, on the 4th of August, 1845, a daughter of John and Julia (Ecklar) Ritcheson. To this union were born five children, namely: John William, the immediate subject of this review; Sterling P., who is an agriculturist in Harrison county, Kentucky; Benjamin and Wyatt, who are deceased; and Osters, who is now the wife of Howard Jett, resides at Cynthiana. The mother is living and maintaining her home at Cynthiana, Ky.

John William Hinkson was born on a portion of the farm on which he now resides, in Harrison county, Kentucky, the date of his birth being November 22, 1863. He spent his early boyhood on the home farm and received his preliminary educational training in the district schools. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Cynthiana in 1879 and there completed his education with a course in the local high school. Thereafter he was identified with his father in the wholesale liquor business and for three years after his father's demise he continued to conduct the distilling business, eventually disposing of it. In 1897 he turned his attention to farming and although he continued to maintain his home in Cynthiana until December, 1905, he finally built a beautiful home on his fine estate, Lynnhurst, south of Lair, where he has

since resided. He owns and operates a farm of six hundred acres, devoting considerable time to the raising of high-grade stock, grain and tobacco. The modern and substantial buildings in the midst of highly cultivated fields indicate the great thrift and industry of a practical, businesslike owner. Mr. Hinkson has a large brick business block in Cynthiana and is recognized as a man of influence and marked executive ability. In politics, although he has never manifested aught of ambition for the honors or emoluments of public office, Mr. Hinkson accords an unswerving allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and he is ever on the alert to do all in his power to advance the general welfare of the county and state at large. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are active and zealous members of the Presbyterian church and they hold a high place in the confidence and regard of their fellow citizens.

On the 26th of May, 1897, Mr. Hinkson was united in marriage to Miss Florence Browning Grose, who was born at Greenfield, Indiana, on the 5th of October, 1875. She is a daughter of Elijah B. and Cerena (Taylor) Grose, the former of whom is a native of Virginia and the latter of Lockport, Kentucky. They are now living at Greenfield, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Hinkson have been born four children, whose names and respective dates of birth are here entered: Ruth Ann, April 2, 1900; William Grose, April 21, 1906; John Thomas, September 12, 1908; and an infant, deceased.

FELIX STERLING ASHBROOK.—The essential limitations in a volume of this character forbids aught but a mere outlining of the life and labors of Felix Sterling Ashbrook, late of Cynthiana, Harrison county, but even a brief sketch cannot fail to be rich in interest and incentive. Remarkable in his breadth of wisdom, in his indomitable perseverance and in his strong personality, he utilized his God-given talents in directing his efforts along lines where good judgment, wise discrimination and high moral principles led the way, becoming noted for his integrity of purpose, his fidelity to trusts and his rare Christian charity. A life-long resident of Cynthiana, his birth occurred February 27, 1862, and his death November 18, 1910, while yet in manhood's prime. The representative of an early pioneer family of Kentucky, he was of Virginia ancestry, having been a lineal descendant in the fifth generation from Aaron Ashbrook, of Virginia, the line of descent being

as follows: Aaron, Felix, Aaron, Thomas Veach and Felix Sterling.

Aaron Ashbrook was born and lived and died in Virginia, but little of his life history being known to the writer of this sketch. Felix Ashbrook was born and bred in the Old Dominion. Migrating to Kentucky in early pioneer days, he helped defend the old fort at Boonesborough in a bloody battle. Locating in Harrison county, Kentucky, he resided there until his death, in 1843, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Todd, was born in Virginia and died in Harrison county, Kentucky, in September, 1838, aged seventy years.

Aaron Ashbrook was born in 1796, in Fayette county, Kentucky, and died in Harrison county, Kentucky, in 1855, of cholera. Beginning life in humble circumstances, he was first engaged in farming on Madison creek, meeting with good success in his labors. In 1821 he had accumulated a sufficient sum of money to warrant him in buying a good farm, and he removed to Harrison county, purchasing a tract of wild land on Mill creek. Fortune smiled upon his industrious efforts, and there before his death he became an extensive landholder, and to each of his children deeded four hundred and fifty acres of land, in addition to which seven hundred acres more were divided among his heirs by will. He married Sallie Veach, a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Huff) Veach, and a granddaughter of John and Jane (Stewart) Veach.

Thomas Veach Ashbrook was born August 22, 1828, near Cynthiana, Kentucky, and died September 3, 1874, in Cynthiana. Brought up on the home farm and educated in the district schools, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1869, when he, in company with his brother Felix G. Ashbrook, established in Cynthiana the business now carried on under the name of the "Ashbrook Distillery Company," building up a large plant and an extensive and remunerative business. Eminently trustworthy in all matters, he became prominent in municipal affairs, and served as mayor of Cynthiana, and as president of its school board, for a number of years. In the home, on the farm, as a business man, as a city official, and in the church, he was loyal, honest and true. Born and reared in the Democratic fold, he was true to his convictions, and during the Civil war, was threatened with arrest if he dared vote. Notwithstanding the threats, he walked to the polls, cast his ballot, and, having been arrested, was kept under a negro gun for a short time.

On September 3, 1857, Thomas Veach Ashbrook married Artemesia Belles, who was born

near Indianapolis, Indiana, February 10, 1832, and died in Cynthiana, Kentucky, October 7, 1904. Of their union seven children were born, namely: Sallie Veach, of Cynthiana; Dorcas Sanders, wife of R. B. Hutchcraft, of Paris, Kentucky, of whom a brief sketch may be found elsewhere in this work; Felix Sterling, the subject of this brief record; Sudie, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Earl, deceased; and Mary E., wife of James C. Dedman, of Cynthiana.

John James Belles, father of Artemesia Belles, was born October 26, 1781, and died June 5, 1839. His wife, whose maiden name was Dorcas Sanders, was a daughter of John and Sarah (Grant) Sanders, and granddaughter of William Grant, who married Elizabeth Boone, a sister of Daniel Boone, the noted Kentucky pioneer. Her grandfather, William Grant, was born in Pennsylvania in 1726, in February, and died in Kentucky in 1804. Her great-grandfather, William Grant, Sr., was born and reared in Scotland, where for a deed of bravery, he was given a grant of land, and his name, which was originally William Douglas, was changed to William Grant. He married Mrs. Marjory Varnon, a widow with one son. She was born in Ireland, where her father was a man of much fine linen and many servants. Because of unkind treatment at home, she escaped, came to America, and here met and married William Grant, Sr.

Felix Sterling Ashbrook was brought up in Cynthiana, attended the public schools until seventeen years old, acquiring a practical education that well fitted him for a business career. The ensuing five years he was book-keeper in the Cynthiana National Bank, after which he became interested in the Van Hook Distillery, in Cynthiana. In 1898 he organized the F. S. Ashbrook Distillery Company, in which he was the controlling stockholder, and of which he was vice-president and treasurer until his death. For a number of years he owned much land in Harrison county and was much interested in farming and stock raising.

One of the most distinguished and influential citizens of Cynthiana, Mr. Ashbrook served the city in various capacities, and in the betterment of public affairs, spared neither time nor money. As a member of the City Council, he aided in the establishment of beneficial enterprises, endeavoring at all times to perform his duty towards the people to the best of his ability. In 1888 he was elected mayor of the city, and with the exception of four years held the office until a short time prior to his death, when he refused to become a candidate for re-election. While he held the mayor's chair,

the Cynthiana Water Works system was installed, being built at a comparatively small expense to the tax-payers. True to the political faith in which he was reared, he was a staunch member of the Democratic party, supporting its principles by voice and vote. Fraternally, Mr. Ashbrook was a member of Cynthiana Lodge, B. P. O. E., No. 438, with which he united in 1901, and which had charge of the burial services when his body was laid to rest in the Battle Grove cemetery. Religiously, he was a faithful member of the Christian church.

The personal record of Mr. Ashbrook would be incomplete did we not speak of his characteristics as a man, which are dimly shadowed in the lines above. Strong in his individuality, he never lacked the courage of his convictions, but the dominating elements of his personality were a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity, which left their impress upon the public. His death, which was caused by an affection of the heart, was quite sudden, and a shock not only to his immediate family and friends, but to the whole community. The funeral services at his home on the following Monday, conducted by his pastor, Rev. W. E. Ellis were indeed a tribute of honor to the memory of a noble man. The pall bearers, R. V. Bishop, George M. Dickey, J. H. Holladay, W. R. Curle, Dr. Patterson, H. F. Wilson, J. J. Curle and Clyde Girard, were life-long friends and boys with whom he grew to manhood. Resolutions of sympathy were adopted by Cynthiana Lodge, B. P. O. E., copies of which were sent to the bereaved family and also published in the local papers.

Mr. Ashbrook married, December 18, 1884, Miss Nancy Megibben, a daughter of the late Hon. T. J. Megibben, of whom a brief sketch may be found on another page of this volume. Four children were born of their union, namely: Betsy, wife of Thomas Allen, of Paris, Kentucky; James Reid, who has succeeded to his father's position in the F. S. Ashbrook Distillery Company; Artemesia, living at home, and Thomas, who is twelve years of age, also residing with his widowed mother.

ORIE LEBUS.—The subject of this sketch is one of the most prominent men in the county, well-known and trusted, as is evidenced by the positions requiring competency and reliability that he has occupied, and the handsome fortune that he is worthily enjoying.

Orie Lebus was born at Oddville, Harrison county, Kentucky, on October 13, 1860, the son of Lewis Lebus, born in 1834 in Columbiana county, Ohio, a son of Seraphin and Anne LeBus (the name LeBus originally spelled

with a capital B), and a great-grandson of Lotis LeBus, of Alsace, France.

Lewis Lebus' parents came to the United States in 1828 and settled on a small tract of unbroken land six miles west of Lisbon, the county seat of Columbiana county, Ohio. Here the subject's father was born in 1834 and grew to manhood, attended the county school during the winter months and remained at home until twenty-one years of age. When he was seventeen years old he attended a classical school at Salem, Ohio, and then taught school in his native county for three years. He then heard of the greater opportunities in the then west, so accordingly came to Harrison county in 1855 and for the following five years taught school here. On January 12, 1860, he married Martha Cole Garnett, the eldest daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Garnett and a granddaughter of Rev. Josiah Whitaker, a pioneer Methodist Episcopal minister of Harrison county.

Mr. Lebus, by the most rigid economy and hard work during vacation time, bought a small farm near Oddville, Kentucky, and began to buy and sell stock. He was a young man twenty-one years of age when he came to Kentucky and readily adopted the ways and manners of the Kentuckians. He became a leader among men, and as a student and teacher, he had a natural taste for its pursuit as well as being a natural born mathematician. His advice on all matters was eagerly sought by his friends and especially by young men starting out for themselves. When the Civil war was inaugurated, he furnished horses to the government which were much needed for cavalry service. About this time he was made sheriff of Harrison county and afterwards was selected by the governor as United States deputy collector for internal revenue for the Covington district. In 1888 Mr. Lebus was a delegate to the national convention that nominated Benjamin Harrison for President of the United States.

Mr. Lebus was a farmer and stock raiser and one of the largest ever in Harrison county, and he owned a thousand acres of Blue Grass land. He was a delegate to the national congress of farmers held at Washington, D. C., and was often asked to give his opinion by the United States Department of Agriculture, and was an authority on farming and stock raising. He was a large owner of property in California, and dealt in stocks and bonds, but was by nature conservative. In 1893, he removed to Los Angeles, California, and became a power in financial circles in Southern California. He spent much of his time in Cynthiana, Kentucky. He was a very methodical

man, every transaction being made clear and everything kept in writing and often in margin notes, and his Harrison county estate, after his death, which occurred on October 31, 1905, was settled without delay or quibble of any kind, and only two small notes that were not paid, and these were considered worthless by Mr. Lebus before his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Lebus were the parents of seven children, and his widow is still living in Los Angeles, California. The names of their children are as follows: Orie, the subject of this sketch; Clarence, president of the Burley Tobacco Society, residence in Cynthiana and Lexington; Fannie, deceased, was the wife of Rev. F. M. Warrington; Leona, deceased; Bertha, in California; Prentice, in California; Elizabeth, wife of C. S. Holman, in California. The death of Mr. Lebus was due to an accident, owing to his being thrown out of a buggy, which caused a fracture of his hip.

Orie Lebus, the subject of our sketch, was reared on a farm in Harrison county, and from January 19, 1880, to August 1, 1880, was engaged as a clerk in a general store for his uncle (W. D. Hickman), and attended the common and graded schools and graduated from the Cynthiana graded city school on June 17, 1881. On August 1, 1881, he was appointed a special deputy internal revenue collector of the Covington (Kentucky) district, before he was twenty-one years old, and was made a special collector until he was of age. On October 19, 1881, he was appointed a regular deputy internal revenue collector for the Covington (Kentucky) district, and held this position until 1885, under Collector John W. Finnell. On January 1, 1885, he was made secretary of the Central Kentucky Exportation and Guaranty Company, which position he held until March 31, 1891. In the spring of 1889 he was again appointed a deputy internal revenue collector for the Covington (Kentucky) district, under Collector John J. Landrum, and held this position until May 1, 1891. On June 4, 1892, he was elected individual bookkeeper in the National Bank of Cynthiana, Kentucky, and held this position until October 1, 1900. He has been a director of the Cynthiana Building and Savings Association of Cynthiana, Kentucky, since December 30, 1895, and a member of the Board of Education of Cynthiana, Kentucky, since January 7, 1902. On July 23, 1898, he was appointed colonel on the Governor's staff by Governor W. O. Bradley, and held this position during the administration of Governor Bradley.

Mr. Lebus is a charter member and assisted in the organization of Quimby Lodge, Knights

of Pythias, on December 3, 1887. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1886; was secretary of St. Andrew's Lodge for several years; recorder of Cynthiana Commandery for seven years, and was secretary of Cynthiana Royal Arch Chapter, No. 17, for twenty-three consecutive years.

On October 10, 1900, Mr. Lebus was appointed special agent of the Cincinnati Tobacco Warehouse Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, which position he held until November 1, 1907. Since that time he has devoted his time to his farm of five hundred acres, which circles one-third of the distance around the town of Cynthiana. In politics he is a Republican, as was his father.

On December 25, 1888, Mr. Lebus married Miss Bird Martin, born in Cynthiana, Kentucky, and to this couple have been born four children: Lewis Martin, Clarence Prentice, Curle Talmage, and Martha Thomas, all living at home, except Curle Talmage, deceased.

Mrs. Lebus is a daughter of Hon. Isaac T. Martin, who was born in Wysox county, Pennsylvania, on September 13, 1822, and died in Cynthiana, Kentucky, June 29, 1870. He married Miss Martha Washington Woodyard, who was born in Cynthiana, Kentucky, February 22, 1832, and died April 6, 1900. She was a daughter of Thomas B. Woodyard and Susanna Wetzell, both natives of Virginia. Mr. Woodyard was county clerk of Harrison county for thirty years, and died while in office. I. T. Martin and wife were the parents of seven children, as follows: Lizzie M., the widow of A. S. Carter, residence at Cynthiana, Kentucky; Allie M., deceased, wife of L. Garnett; Miss Lulu Martin, at Cynthiana, Kentucky; J. T., at Colorado Springs; subject's wife; Mattie, wife of J. R. Rigg, at Cynthiana, and Miss I. T., at Cynthiana.

The father of Mrs. Lebus, I. T. Martin, was apprenticed to learn the harness maker's trade in Virginia, and in 1850 came to Cynthiana, Kentucky, married and established a hardware store with a small stock of groceries in Cynthiana. He became a prominent man in Cynthiana; was self-made and self-educated, being a great reader and possessing a large library which he read and was familiar with. Mr. Martin was the founder of Battle Grove Cemetery and it was due to his efforts that Cynthiana has today the finest cemetery in Kentucky for a town of its size. He took an active part in city and county affairs and was elected state senator, and died while holding that office. He was a prominent Mason, having joined that order in Virginia. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and at the time of his death was getting ready to go to Eng-

land to take the thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite. He had served as most excellent grand master of Kentucky Lodge and at the close of the Civil War he personally raised five thousand dollars and took it South and distributed it among the needy widows and orphans of Masons. He was one of Cynthiana's best citizens and his death was a blow to Harrison county.

GEORGE T. HIGGINBOTHAM, a prosperous and highly successful farmer living on the Newtown Pike, about two miles from the Court House, holds an honored position among the esteemed and respected residents of Fayette county. Of pure Scotch ancestry and the descendant of an early pioneer family of Kentucky, he was born September 26, 1850, in Garrard county, Kentucky, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, William Higginbotham. His grandfather, Emanuel Higginbotham, was born in Virginia, near Tazewell, where his parents settled on coming to America from Scotland, their native country. Leaving Tazewell in 1786, he migrated to that part of Virginia now included within the boundaries of Kentucky, locating as a pioneer in Garrard county. This entire state was then in its original wildness, much of it being unexplored. Wild game, including bear and deer, was plentiful, and the Indians were still contending for this as a hunting ground. He settled on the line of Garrard and Madison counties, becoming owner of land on both sides of the line, and there improved a farm, which he operated with slave labor, continuing his residence there until his death, when upwards of ninety years of age. He married a Miss Reid, and to them six sons and four daughters were born.

William Higginbotham was reared to agricultural pursuits, and as a young man became an extensive dealer in stock, driving his cattle and hogs to the South Carolina markets, the journey there and back taking several weeks to perform. He bought land near the parental homestead in Garrard county, and was there successfully engaged in cultivating the soil during the remainder of his career, his death occurring at the age of seventy-five years. The maiden name of his wife was Ellen Roberts. She was born at Crab Orchard, Lincoln county, Kentucky, a daughter of James and —(Mitchell) Roberts, the former of whom was born in Kentucky, while Miss Mitchell was a native of Tennessee. She died at the age of seventy-three years. Six sons and four daughters blessed their union, as follows: John M., a soldier in the Confederate army, served under General John H. Morgan; Joseph, also a soldier in the Confederate army, served under General Forrest, and was killed

at the battle of Montro Valley, Alabama; William S., James M., George T., the special subject of this brief biographical review; Alzira G., Bettie M., Ella M., Tillie and Eliza.

Completing the course of study in the district schools of his native county, George T. Higginbotham further advanced his education by an attendance at Transylvania College and at the State University. Subsequently renting land, he began his career as an independent farmer, and by putting into use the habits of industry which were a part of his early training he met with assured success from the start. Subsequently buying land in Garrard county, he was there engaged in tilling the soil until 1908, when he sold out and came to Fayette county. Mr. Higginbotham located on the Newtown Pike, two miles from the Lexington Court House, buying the finely-improved farm on which he is now living, it being one of the most valuable pieces of property in the vicinity, and in its care and management he is meeting with characteristic prosperity.

Mr. Higginbotham married, in 1874, Ann Elizabeth Cochran, who was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, a daughter of William and Sally Ann (Newland) Cochran. Six children have brightened the union of Mr. and Mrs. Higginbotham, namely: William W., Joseph E., John J. (died at seventeen years), Ella and Sarah, twins, and Anna E. William W. married Ottie McGarvey. Ella, wife of T. B. Floyd, has one daughter, Elizabeth Floyd. Sarah married, first, George H. Perkins, and married, second, B. W. Chappellear, of Delaplane, Virginia, by whom she has one son, George H. Anna E., wife of James P. Smith, of Richmond, Virginia, has one daughter, Elizabeth Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Higginbotham are faithful members of the Christian church and have reared their children in the same religious belief.

HON. CHARLES BOYD NICHOLS.—A man of tried and true integrity, possessing good business ability and judgment, Hon. Charles B. Nichols has won for himself an honored position among the useful and valued citizens of Fayette county, and is numbered among the leading agriculturists of this part of the state, his home farm being located on Newtown Pike, four miles from Lexington. A son of Charles Nicholas, he was born February 21, 1848, in Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky.

His grandfather, Moses Nichols, was born in New Jersey, and the family has records showing that his brothers, Isaac and Samuel, served in the Revolutionary war. He subsequently built a house in Newark, New Jersey but a few years after his marriage sold that

and removed to New York state, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Born and brought up in Newburgh, Orange county, New York, Charles Nichols there acquired his early education. On leaving school he went to Newark, New Jersey, where he served an apprenticeship at the carriage-maker's trade. In 1838 he came to Kentucky, going first to Pittsburg, from there coming down the Ohio river to his point of destination. Settling in Georgetown, he and his brother Robert established a carriage factory, which they conducted successfully a few years. Selling his interest in that business, he opened a blacksmith's shop, which he operated with slave labor until his death, in 1862, when but forty-five years of age. He married Nancy Boyd Eckles, who was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, a daughter of Charles and Nancy (Boyd) Eckles, who were both of Scotch ancestry and natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Pennsylvania. She survived him, passing away at the age of sixty-eight years, in 1889. Eight children were born to them, as follows: Moses; Mary, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Charles Boyd, the special subject of this brief personal record; James, Susan and Samuel, all of whom died in childhood; Martha, who married A. V. Cleveland and died at the age of fifty-three years; and Daniel, of Latonia, Kentucky.

On the death of his father, Charles Boyd Nichols, who was then a student in the Georgetown college, was forced to relinquish his studies and assist in the support of the family. He was subsequently employed at various kinds of labor until his marriage, when he began farming on rented land, living one year in Scott county and for twelve years renting land in Fayette county. Industrious, enterprising and a good manager, he met with undoubted success in his operations and subsequently purchased the farm which he now owns and occupies. Located four miles from Lexington, on the Newtown Pike, it contains one hundred and twenty-three and one-half acres of rich Blue Grass land, and, under his excellent management, yields abundant harvests each year.

Mr. Nichols married, in 1871, Ella M. Tarlton, who was born on the farm where she now lives, a daughter of Caleb Tarlton, Jr., and granddaughter of Caleb Tarlton, Sr., the original owner of the estate. Caleb Tarlton, Sr., a pioneer settler of Scott county, Kentucky, bought land near Georgetown and lived there until 1825. Coming with his family to Fayette county in that year, he purchased the farm now owned by Mr. Nichols, and here

spent his remaining days. Born July 27, 1804, in Scott county, Kentucky, in 1825, Caleb Tarlton, Jr., came to Fayette county and here spent his remaining days. Succeeding to the ownership of the parental acres, he carried on general farming and stock raising, laboring industriously and successfully. He was twice married, the maiden name of his second wife, the mother of Mrs. Nichols, having been Mary Ann Crenshaw. She was born in Scott county, Kentucky, a daughter of Joel and Millicent (Sutton) Crenshaw. Mattie Tarlton Nichols, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, married Horace C. Dale, of Eminence, Kentucky, and has one daughter, Mary Ellen Dale. Religiously, Mr. Nichols belongs to the Presbyterian church, while Mrs. Nichols is a consistent member of the Christian church.

Mr. Nichols is interested in educational and financial matters, and during the past twenty years has devoted a large part of his time to the settling up of estates. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the State University, having first been appointed by Governor Beckham and reappointed by Governor Willson. He is also chairman of the executive committee of the Board of Trustees of the State University of Kentucky, and is one of the directors of the Second National Bank of Lexington. He is a Democrat in politics.

BENJAMIN COLEMAN CRENSHAW.—Numbered among the active and prosperous agriculturists of Fayette county is Benjamin Coleman Crenshaw, who owns and occupies a large, well-appointed and well-managed farm on Spurr Pike. A son of Benjamin Bluford Crenshaw, he was born March 13, 1850, in Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky, of Virginia ancestry.

Joel Crenshaw, Mr. Crenshaw's grandfather, was born and bred in Virginia, and came from there to Kentucky in the very early part of the nineteenth century, settling as a pioneer in Scott county, which was then in its pristine wildness. Buying a tract of land on the Lexington and Georgetown Pike, he improved a homestead and there engaged in tilling the soil until his death. He married Millicent Sutton, a sister of Dr. William L. Sutton, a prominent physician of that day, and she survived him many years, dying at the home of a daughter. Nine children were born of their union, namely: Benjamin B., Elymas, Joel, John, William, Mary, Martha, Elizabeth and Nancy.

Benjamin Bluford Crenshaw was born in Scott county, Kentucky, near Georgetown, July 31, 1807, where he grew to manhood. Following in the footsteps of his ancestors, he became a tiller of the soil from choice, and

was engaged in agricultural pursuits during his entire life. In 1853 he located on land extending from the Leestown to Spurr Pike, in Fayette county, buying a farm of four hundred and twenty acres of rich and fertile land, and there resided until his death, February 25, 1874. He was twice married, the maiden name of his first wife, Mr. Crenshaw's mother, having been Priscilla Patrick.

Priscilla Patrick was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, a daughter of Charles Patrick, Jr. Her grandfather, Charles Patrick, Sr., the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, was born in County Down, Ireland, where he grew up and was educated. In 1745, bidding farewell to his parents and friends, he came to America, settling in Albemarle county, Virginia, where his two sons, John and Charles, were born, and where the elder son spent his entire life. Charles Patrick, Jr., the younger son, migrated in 1801 to Kentucky. Being pleased with the country roundabout Fayette county, he bought land near Bethel church, paying ten dollars an acre for the tract, and on the farm which he improved spent his remaining days, passing away in 1852. He married Dorcas Black, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of Rev. Samuel Black, a native of Ireland. Her father was a Presbyterian minister. She preceded him to the better world, dying July 27, 1849. Their children were as follows: Samuel; George M.; Mary; Charles; John; Catherine; Priscilla; Dorcas; William; Benjamin Coleman, with whom this sketch is chiefly concerned; Eliza J., and James P. Catherine, the oldest daughter, now the widow of William H. Greene, has two children, Mary and George. Eliza J., the youngest daughter, married Levi Prewitt, and reared six children, Margaret, Benjamin, Mary, Gaines, Lida and Fanny. George and William both served in the Confederate Army. George was killed at Atlanta, Georgia, and William died while in the service. Benjamin B. Crenshaw married second, May 17, 1855, Mary Squires, who died at the age of ninety-two years, leaving one son, John Crenshaw.

Benjamin Coleman Crenshaw was educated in the rural schools of his community, and as a boy was initiated into the duties incidental to agricultural life, becoming familiar with the various branches of farming. After the death of his father, Mr. Crenshaw settled on that part of the home estate lying on Spurr Pike, and has since here carried on general farming with satisfactory pecuniary results, evidences of his industry and wise management being everywhere visible.

In 1885, Mr. Crenshaw, who had previously kept bachelor's hall, was united in marriage

with Elizabeth Thornton Maury, who was born in Bath county, Kentucky, March 27, 1867, and died on the home farm September 8, 1893. Her father, Dr. Joseph Maury, for many years a prominent physician in Bath county, married Elizabeth Graves, and both spent their remaining years in that county.

Mr. Crenshaw has living with him a nephew and a niece, James Gaines Prewitt and Mrs. Frances Patrick (Prewitt) Taylor, daughter of his sister Eliza, who married Levi Prewitt. The niece, who presides gracefully over the household, is the wife of Henry C. Taylor, a well-known carpenter, and has two children, Benjamin Crenshaw and Louisa Clay. Mr. Crenshaw is a member of Berea church. He is a Democrat and was a magistrate for twelve years.

COLONEL CICERO COLEMAN.—One of the oldest native-born citizens of Fayette county, Colonel Cicero Coleman is an honored representative of the early pioneers of this section of the Blue Grass state, and a true type of the hardy and energetic men who have rendered material assistance in the development of this fertile and productive agricultural region. A son of Horace Coleman, he was born on the farm and in the house which he now owns and occupies October 7, 1833. He comes of thrifty Virginian stock, his paternal grandfather, William Coleman, having been a life-long resident of the Old Dominion.

Horace Coleman was born and educated in Spottsylvania county, Virginia. Ere attaining his majority he came to Kentucky, bringing with him several slaves, all of whom had learned the bricklayer's trade and which his father had given him. Very enterprising and active, he began taking contracts for building brick houses and made a great success in his work. He subsequently invested his surplus money in land, buying a farm on the Winchester Pike, nine miles from Lexington, and was there subsequently engaged in cultivating the soil until his death, in 1846, at the age of fifty-six years. He married Mrs. Anna B. (Ellis) Thompson, a daughter of Captain William and Elizabeth (Shipp) Ellis and widow of John Thompson.

A native of Virginia, Captain William Ellis, the maternal grandfather of Colonel Coleman, visited Kentucky at an early day, and in looking about perceived some of its future possibilities. Returning to Virginia, he organized the "Traveling Church," an organization containing about five hundred people, all of the Baptist persuasion, and with them settled in Garrard county, Kentucky. A short time later Captain Ellis secured a tract of wild land on Winchester Pike, Fayette county, at the

head of Boone Creek. Indians were then plentiful and troublesome, making frequent raids throughout this part of the state. The Captain was very active in the many skirmishes that occurred between the whites and the redskins, leading the garrison from Boone Station to Bryan Station when that was attacked and being one of the few survivors of the bloody tragedy at Blue Lick Springs. His brave services were much appreciated and his name now adorns a tablet in the wall surrounding the spring at Bryan Station. He died in 1802, his wife surviving him a few years. Mrs. Horace Coleman survived her second husband, dying at the advanced age of eighty-five years. By her marriage with Mr. Thompson she had three children, Pike M., William E. and John, none of whom are now living. By her union with Mr. Coleman three children, also, were born, namely: Louisa, who married Hezekiah Ellis, died at the early age of seventeen years; Mark, deceased; and Cicero, the special subject of this brief biographical sketch.

Educated in the rural schools, Cicero Coleman succeeded to the ownership of the parental homestead and has spent his entire life in agricultural pursuits. Enlisting in the Confederate service in 1862, he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry and served under General John H. Morgan, both in Indiana and in Ohio. In August, 1863, he was captured and held as a prisoner of war in the Ohio Penitentiary until the earlier months of 1865, when he was taken to Fort Delaware. There released at the close of the war, Colonel Coleman returned to his home and has since been here pleasantly and profitably engaged in general farming and stock raising, his estate on Winchester Pike being one of the most desirable in the neighborhood.

Colonel Coleman married, in 1867, Eveline Moore Field, who was born in Boone county, Missouri, March 27, 1842, a daughter of John Harding Field. Her grandfather, Curtis Field, and her great-grandfather, John Field, were both native Virginians. John Field came from Virginia to Kentucky in early pioneer days and settled in Bourbon county, on a tract of land that had been granted to his father, Henry Field. He began the improvement of a farm, and there spent his remaining years. Curtis Field was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, but was brought up on the homestead in Bourbon county, Kentucky. Soon after attaining his majority he removed to Madison county, Kentucky, and for a number of years was engaged in mercantile business at Richmond. He was prom-

inent in financial circles of that city and was one of the directors of the Northern Bank, an institution of much importance. He died in 1864, aged four score and four years. The maiden name of Curtis Field's wife was Rossanna Hardin. She was born in Washington county, Kentucky, where her father, Colonel John Hardin, located when coming from Virginia, his native state, to Kentucky. He fought valiantly in many engagements with the savages and was killed in Ohio by a treacherous Indian guide while carrying a flag of truce. Colonel Hardin married Jane Davis, who survived him and married for her second husband Christopher Irvine, of Madison county.

John Hardin Field, Mrs. Coleman's father, was born in Richmond, Kentucky, and as a young man was there engaged in business as a general merchant. Migrating, about 1834, to Boone county, Missouri, he bought land and for several seasons carried on general farming to some extent. He subsequently resumed business as a merchant, having at first a general store in Boone county, Missouri, but later removing to Audrain county, Missouri, where he spent the remainder of his life, passing away in 1869. His first wife, whose maiden name was Martha Ann Hockaday, was born in Clark county, Kentucky. A daughter of Isaac and Amelia (Irvine) Hockaday, natives of Virginia. She died in 1847. His second wife, whose maiden name was Frances Provines, survived him. Of his two marriages thirteen children were born, seven by the first union and six by the second.

Colonel and Mrs. Coleman reared but one child, Horace Coleman. He married Lizzie Goodman and died in March, 1910, leaving two children, Frances Field and Eveline Goodman. The Colonel and Mrs. Coleman are sincere Christians and worthy members of the Baptist church. Colonel Coleman is a Democrat in politics.

JAMES FLETCHER SCOTT.—A man of sterling worth and character, energetic and progressive, the late James Fletcher Scott was for many years prominently identified with the business interests of Lexington, and contributed much towards the promotion of its material prosperity. He was born in Lexington, and here spent his entire life of fifty-seven years, his birth occurring August 1, 1840, and his death, November 18, 1897.

Mr. Scott's father, Persickless Scott, was a native of Virginia, where the name of Scott has been known and honored since Colonial days. Reared and educated in the Old Dominion state, he left home on attaining his majority, coming to Kentucky, where for some time he was employed as a clerk in the

Posthewaite Hotel, which was for many years the leading hostelry of central Kentucky. Continuing his residence in Lexington after leaving the hotel, he became one of the leading manufacturers of hemp goods and carried on a substantial business during the remainder of his active career. Having accumulated a fair share of this world's goods, he spent his closing days in retirement, passing away at the age of four score years. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Hamilton. She was born in Lexington, a daughter of James and Jane (Cooper) Hamilton, pioneer settlers of this city. She died at the age of forty years, leaving six children.

James Fletcher Scott was brought up and educated in Lexington. Having completed his studies, he became associated with his father as a manufacturer and eventually succeeded to the entire business, which he conducted with marked success until 1897, when, in the midst of life's useful and honorable activities, he was summoned from the scene of his earthly endeavors, his death occurring as above stated.

Mr. Scott married Florence Rebecca Pettit, who was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, coming on both sides of the house of pioneer ancestry. She is a daughter of Harry Pettit, whose father was Nathaniel Pettit, a son of Hezekiah Pettit, the emigrant ancestor of the Pettit family in America. Emigrating to the United States in Colonial times, Hezekiah Pettit lived for a while in Pennsylvania, but spent his last years in Virginia. His son, Nathaniel Pettit, was reared and educated in Virginia, and as a young man came to Kentucky and was one of the earlier school teachers of Fayette county. He subsequently turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and having purchased land on the Nicholasville Pike was there engaged in farming until his death, while yet in the prime of life. His wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Owens, survived him, dying at a good old age. To them six children were born and reared, as follows: Nancy, Polly, Nathaniel, John, Harry and Rebecca. Harry Pettit, Mrs. Scott's father, spent his seventy-seven years of earthly life in Fayette county, during his active career being successfully employed in agricultural pursuits. He married Juliet G. Atchison, who was born in Lexington, Kentucky, a daughter of John Atchison and granddaughter of Alexander Atchison. Alexander Atchison, who was born in the north of Ireland, of Scotch ancestry, married Lady Mary Hamilton. Prior to the Revolutionary war he came to America, and two years later sent for his wife and two children.

and his brother Arthur, who joined him in Virginia. The brother enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, and after leaving for the war was never again heard from by his relatives. Alexander Atchison subsequently migrated from Virginia to Kentucky, bought land on what is now Tates Creek Pike, in Fayette county, and on the farm which he improved he and his wife spent their remaining days. They were the parents of five children, Hamilton, John, Kitty, James and William.

John Atchison, a native of Fayette county, was educated at Transylvania University, but instead of adopting a profession turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, for about fifty years carrying on general farming in Fayette county. Removing then to Warren county, he bought land near Bowling Green, and was there a resident the remainder of his days. He married Nancy Ayers, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of Thomas Ayers, who spent his entire life in Virginia. She came to Fayette county on a visit, and while here Mr. Atchison, who wooed her successfully, won her for his bride. Seven children were born of their union, as follows: Juliet G., Samuel Ayers, Zuriiah, Hamilton, Cadwallader, John Atchison, Kittie A. and Thomas A. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pettit, the parents of Mrs. Scott, reared five children, namely: Sarah, who married Daniel B. Bryan, grandson of Daniel Boone; Nancy, widow of George W. Headley, of whom a brief biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; William; Nathaniel; and Florence Rebecca, now Mrs. Scott. Mrs. Scott and her daughter Paulina, her only child, live on West Third street, Lexington, occupying the pleasant home built by Mr. Scott. Mrs. Scott was reared in the Presbyterian faith and attends this church, to which Mr. Scott also belonged.

ISAAC SANDUSKY.—A native of Kentucky, Isaac Sandusky was a life-long resident of Jessamine county, his birth occurring July 2, 1854, and his death, March 10, 1897. Trained from his early youth to habits of honesty and industry, he succeeded to the occupation of his immediate ancestors and as a tiller of the soil met with satisfactory success. His father, John Evans Sandusky, was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, August 29, 1817, being a son of Ephraim Sodowsky, grandson of Jacob Sodowsky, and great-grandson of Jacob Sodowsky, Sr., the emigrant ancestor.

Jacob Sodowsky, as the name was originally spelled, was born and bred in Poland. Coming to the United States as a young man, about 1730, he located in Virginia, becoming over-

seer on the plantation of Esquire Insheep, whose daughter, Hannah Insheep, he subsequently married. He and his wife spent their remaining days in Virginia. They reared a large family of children, several of whom came to Kentucky in pioneer times, among them being their sons Jacob, Jr., and James, one the paternal great-grandfather of Mr. Sandusky and the other his maternal great-grandfather. These brothers came to this state in 1773 to assist in making surveys, and were among the first white men to explore this section of the country. They were with Captain Harrodd at Harrodsburg in 1774, the year in which the town was platted and when the first crop of corn was planted. The Indians becoming troublesome during that summer, the company of white men abandoned the town, the Sodowsky brothers making their way to the Cumberland river and securing a dugout, in which they went down the Cumberland, Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, where they shipped to Baltimore, thence to their old home in Virginia. They afterward participated in the Revolutionary war and, it is said, were present at the surrender of Cornwallis.

Jacob Sodowsky, Jr., a part of whose life record is given in the preceding paragraph, was born in Virginia in 1750. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war he returned to Kentucky and located in Jessamine county, where he had a grant of a thousand acres of land, his brother James receiving a similar grant in Bourbon county, Kentucky. Improving a homestead from the wilderness, he was here engaged in tilling the soil the remainder of his long and busy life, passing away in 1832. He married Jemima Voss, who was born in Virginia and died in Kentucky about 1830. Her father, Captain William Voss, whose surname was sometimes spelled "Vouse," served in the Revolutionary war, being a captain in the Eighth Virginia of Foot, commanded by Colonel James Wood, serving from May, 1777, until May, 1779.

Ephraim Sodowsky, son of Jacob Sodowsky, Jr., was born October 1, 1779, and spent his entire life on the parental homestead in Jessamine county, his death occurring September 1, 1854. He succeeded to the ownership of the farm which his father hewed from the forest, and carried on a substantial business as a farmer and stock raiser. At his death his body was laid to rest in the family burial plot on the farm. The maiden name of his wife was Ann Evans. She was born in what is now Brown county, Ohio, June 15, 1784, and died in Jessamine county, Kentucky, on the home farm, December 24, 1843. Her

father, John Evans, was a pioneer of the Northwest Territory and one of the first settlers of that part of Ohio now included within the limits of Brown county.

John Evans Sandusky received good educational advantages and as a young man taught school a number of terms. He subsequently bought a tract of land about a mile from the parental homestead and was there actively and successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising until his death, which occurred in 1872. He married, July 4, 1842, Hannah Sodowsky, who was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, January 23, 1824, and was a lineal descendant of Jacob Sodowsky, the emigrant ancestor, her father, Jacob Sodowsky, having been a son of James Sodowsky, referred to above, and grandson of Jacob, the emigrant. She passed to the life beyond July 20, 1892. Her children, eight in number, were as follows: Jacob, Chilton A., John William, Inez Bell, Glendora, Isaac, Lulu V. and Mary E. The names of these children and the dates of their births were all recorded in the Family Bible by the father, the last name retaining its original spelling, "Sodowsky," until the birth of Isaac, when it was changed to its present spelling, "Sandusky."

Isaac Sandusky, the sixth child and youngest son of his parents, was a life-long resident of Jessamine county, where he was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, being an industrious and prosperous farmer and stock-raiser. He married, January 27, 1881, Susan H. Hardwicke, who was born in Courtland, Alabama, a daughter of William Hardwicke. Mr. Hardwicke was born of early English ancestry, in Virginia, and as a young man moved to Courtland, Alabama, where he was engaged in mercantile business for many years, residing there until his death, at the comparatively early age of fifty-two years. He was one of the leading merchants of the place and took an intelligent interest in the public affairs of his adopted city, which he served as mayor. He married Ann E. Follis, who was born in Virginia and was connected with many of the best families of the state, being related to the Paine and Wells families and being a collateral descendant of Thomas Jefferson. She died at the age of forty years, leaving two children, William and Susan H., now Mrs. Sandusky. William, the only son, attended Center College, in Danville, and studied law in Philadelphia. After his admission to the bar he practiced law for a while in Courtland, Alabama, and then migrated to Texas, where he died, unmarried, when but thirty years of age.

Mrs. Sandusky has one daughter, Katherine, wife of Dr. Henry Foushee, a well-known physician in Lexington, Kentucky. Mrs. Sandusky is a member of the Presbyterian church, to which her husband also belonged.

MAJOR HENRY CLAY McDOWELL, who died on his fine estate, "Ashland," near the city of Lexington, Fayette county, on the 18th of November, 1899, was a scion of a family whose name has been one of marked distinction in connection with the annals of American history and one of special prominence in the state of Kentucky. A man of high character and exceptional ability, Major McDowell left a definite and benignant impress upon the history of Kentucky, and his influence penetrated into the industrial and civic affairs of the state in no uncertain way. He was an able member of the state bar, was called upon to serve in various positions of public trust and was a potent factor in connection with various lines of productive enterprise after his virtual retirement from the work of his profession. He well upheld the prestige of the honored name that he bore and such were his life and labors that it is altogether consonant that in this publication be entered a tribute to his memory and a brief record of his career, which was one of signal usefulness and distinction.

Henry Clay McDowell was born at Fincastle, Botetourt county, Virginia, on the 9th of February, 1832, and was a son of Dr. William Adair and Maria Hawkins (Harvey) McDowell. Dr. McDowell was one of the distinguished representatives of the medical profession in Kentucky and was engaged in practice in the city of Louisville for a number of years. He made a special study of pulmonary tuberculosis, commonly designated consumption, and was particularly successful in the treatment of this dread disease. A treatise which he prepared "On the Curability of Consumption in All Its Stages" attracted bitter and condemnatory attention on the part of the medical profession of Louisville. But long after his death it was recognized as the first specific work ever published concerning tuberculosis and its treatment. It was written long before the distinguished Bennett published his views on the subject. This valuable work was published in 1843. Dr. William Adair McDowell was born near Harrodsburg, Mercer county, Kentucky, March 21, 1795. After his mother's death his early boyhood was passed with his uncle, Dr. Ephraim McDowell, whom he later assisted in many of his operations. He received an excellent education along both general and professional lines, and graduated in the Med-

ical School of Philadelphia. He finally retired from the practice of his profession so far as possible and he passed the closing three years of his life in Indiana, at his country home on the Ohio river, where he died in 1853, at the age of fifty-eight years, secure in the high regard of all who knew him. His appointment as surgeon of the Marine Hospital of Indiana reached him just after his death. His wife was born in Fincastle, Virginia, and was a daughter of Matthew and Magdalene (Hawkins) Harvey. She survived him by more than a score of years and was summoned to eternal rest in 1876, at a venerable age. They reared eight children to maturity, namely: Sarah Shelby, Mary, Ann, Henry Clay, Magdalene, John (died in New Orleans), Major William Preston (wounded severely at Perryville, served till the end of war), and Captain Edward Irving (killed at Resaca, Georgia, in 1864, aged twenty-one).

The lineage of the McDowell family is traced back to staunch Scotch-Irish origin and representatives of the same established homes in America in the Colonial epoch of our national history. The founder of the family in Kentucky was Colonel Samuel McDowell, who was born in Virginia, in 1735, and who passed the closing years of his life near Danville, Boyle county, Kentucky, where he died in 1817. He was a son of John McDowell, whose father, Ephraim McDowell, emigrated to America from Ireland in 1729. He remained for a number of years in Pennsylvania and then removed to Virginia, where he continued to reside until his death. Colonel Samuel McDowell was reared and educated in Virginia, and, as has well been said, he was the "founder of a family of patriots." He was a valiant soldier in the French and Indian wars and served under General Washington in the campaign of the Monongahela valley in 1755; in this connection he received commission as captain of his company. In 1775, in recognition of his effective military services, a large tract of land in Fayette county, Kentucky, was surveyed and awarded to him. When the war of the Revolution was precipitated he promptly tendered his services in the cause of independence. He was commissioned colonel and assigned to the command of a regiment of militia from Augusta county, Virginia. His regiment was with forces of General Nathaniel Greene at Guilford Court House, North Carolina, with which it was also present at the surrender of General Cornwallis, at Yorktown. He proved a gallant commanding officer in the Continental line and took part in a number of the important engagements marking the progress of the

great struggle which hurled oppression back and gained the boon of national liberty.

Prior to the Revolution Colonel McDowell had several times represented Augusta county in the Virginia house of burgesses, and when the revolutionary measures were brought forward he was a delegate from his county to the convention held at Richmond, Virginia, on the 20th of March, 1775, as was he also to the later convention which assembled at Williamsburg and formulated definite plans for the impending conflict. He was a member of the state council of Virginia after the close of the war and was appointed surveyor of public lands in Fayette county, Kentucky, a section then comprising about one-third of the present area of the state, which continued to be a county of Virginia until 1790. In 1783 Colonel McDowell established his home in Kentucky and entered upon the active discharge of his official duties. In the same year he was appointed one of the judges of the first district court held in Kentucky, and from the beginning of his residence here he was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the state, in whose organization as an independent commonwealth he played a most conspicuous part. He was president of the convention of 1782, which framed the first constitution of Kentucky as an independent territory, and he was not only one of the first to serve as judge of the circuit court in the new territory, but also one of the first district judges of Kentucky, under the federal jurisdiction, his appointment to this office having been made by General George Washington, who was then president of the United States.

Colonel McDowell married Miss Mary McClung, who was born in Ireland and who was of staunch Scotch ancestry. They became the parents of seven sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Major John McDowell, well upheld the military prestige of the name through his services as a gallant officer in the war of 1812, and the latter's son, Dr. Joseph N. McDowell, of Missouri, became one of the most distinguished surgeons of the United States. Colonel James McDowell, the second son of Colonel Samuel McDowell, was another of the patriot soldiers of the family. He not only served in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution but was also an officer in the war of 1812. The third son, William, became a representative member of the bar of Kentucky. The sixth son, Dr. Ephraim McDowell, attained high distinction in the medical profession and gained in that connection the title of "father of ovariectomy." He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and engaged in the practice of

his profession at Danville, Kentucky, where he was the first to perform a successful operation for the removal of ovarian tumors. This operation, the first of the kind ever performed—after much persecution at home—attracted widespread attention on the part of the medical profession both in America and foreign countries, and in recognition of his distinguished services the representatives of his profession in Kentucky erected to his memory, fifty years after his death, a fine monument at Danville, where he had continued to reside until his death. He was born in Rockbridge, Virginia, November 11, 1771, and died in Kentucky, June 25, 1830. He married Sarah, daughter of Isaac Shelby, first Governor of Kentucky.

Colonel Samuel McDowell, Jr., the fourth son, and the grandfather of H. C. McDowell, was another who added laurels to the patriot crown of the family. He was born in 1764 and thus was a mere youth at the time when he entered the ranks of the revolutionary forces. He served in the command of General LaFayette and was present at the surrender of General Cornwallis, the capitulation that marked the close of the great struggle for independence. He, like his father, received supplementary honors after the close of the Revolution, as in 1789 he received from President Washington appointment as the first United States district marshal of the district of Kentucky. He retained this position also during the administration of President Adams and during a part of that of President Jefferson. At the time of the inception of the Civil war twelve grandsons of Colonel Samuel McDowell, Jr., were living and all of the number were in sympathy with the cause of the Union, though nine of the number were residents of southern states. One was killed by "bushwhackers" at his home in Missouri at the beginning of the war; nine served as officers in the Federal armies; one was physically incapacitated for military service; and the last of the twelve was too young for enlistment. One of the sons, Abram, was the father of Major General Irvin McDowell, of the United States Army, and the fourth son was Dr. William A. McDowell, father of him to whom this memoir is dedicated.

Major Henry C. McDowell was afforded excellent educational advantages in his youth and he thoroughly fortified himself for the work of his chosen profession, in which connection it should be noted that he was graduated in the Louisville Law School, from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Louisville,

where for a number of years he was associated with his brother-in-law, Judge Bland Ballard, under the firm name of Ballard & McDowell. He was a man of broad mental ken and mature judgment and he soon gained a place of prominence as one of the representative members of the Kentucky bar. He was known as a versatile and resourceful advocate and was identified with much important litigation in both the state and federal courts prior to the Civil war. He was among the first in Kentucky to tender his services in defense of the national integrity after the dark cloud of civil conflict obscured the country's horizon. Early in 1861, in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, he enlisted in a Kentucky regiment and was soon afterward commissioned assistant adjutant general by President Lincoln. In this capacity he served on the staffs of Generals Rousseau and Boyle, and in 1862, suffering from effects of camp fever, he resigned the office to accept that of United States marshal for Kentucky. This appointment was conferred by President Lincoln, and as incumbent of the office which had been held by his grandfather many years previously Major McDowell did fully as effective service in behalf of the Union as he could have given as an officer with the military arm of the government service.

Major McDowell did not resume the practice of his profession after the close of the war, but located on a farm in Franklin county, where he remained until 1883, when he removed to "Ashland," the fine old estate formerly owned by Henry Clay, in Fayette county, where he gave his attention to the raising of thoroughbred horses during the remainder of his active career. He became one of the representative breeders of fine horses in Kentucky and in this line did much to uphold the high reputation so long enjoyed by this commonwealth in this interesting field of enterprise. Major McDowell was a man of fine intellectual powers and had those sterling characteristics that ever beget popular confidence and esteem. He was progressive and public-spirited and gave his executive and capitalistic support in the promotion of many enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of his state. For a number of years he was president of the Kentucky Union Railroad, now the Lexington & Eastern Railroad Company, of which his son William A., of Lexington, is now general manager, and as a man of prominence and influence he left a beneficent impress upon his day and generation, the while he ever held secure vantage ground in the confidence and regard of his fellow men. He was a staunch and effective

exponent of the principles and policies of the Republican party and was identified with various social organization of representative order.

On the 21st of May, 1857, was solemnized the marriage of Major McDowell to Miss Anne Clay, who was born in the city of Lexington, this state, and who is a daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Clay, the third son of the illustrious statesman, Hon. Henry Clay. Colonel Clay was graduated with high honors in the United States Military Academy at West Point, as a member of the class of 1830, and later he studied law and was admitted to the Kentucky bar. He engaged in the practice of his profession in Louisville, and upon the outbreak of the war with Mexico he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of a Kentucky regiment, with which he proceeded to the front and in command of which he continued until the battle of Buena Vista, in which he met his death. He was born on the 10th of April, 1811. In 1832 Colonel Clay married Miss Julia Prather, daughter of Thomas and Matilda (Fountain) Prather, of Louisville, and she preceded him to the life eternal. Of the three children who survived the devoted mother Mrs. McDowell is now the only one living. Henry, the elder of the two sons, served as captain in the Union army during the Civil war, and the younger son, Thomas Julian, was a captain in the Confederate service, in which he continued until his death. Mrs. McDowell still remains at "Ashland," the old family estate of her distinguished grandfather, Henry Clay, and one of the finest in the entire state of Kentucky. Its material attractions are on a parity with its great historic interest and the place is endeared to Mrs. McDowell by the gracious memories and associations of the past.

In conclusion of this brief memoir is entered an epitomized record concerning the children of Major and Mrs. McDowell: Nanette is the wife of Dr. Thomas S. Bullock, a representative physician and surgeon of Lexington, Kentucky, and they have one son, Henry McDowell Bullock. Henry Clay McDowell, Jr., was a distinguished member of the bar of the state of Virginia, and resides in the city of Lynchburg, Campbell county, where he is now serving on the bench of the United States district court; he married Miss Elsie Clay and they have no children. William A. McDowell is one of the influential citizens of Lexington, Kentucky and, as previously stated, is general manager of the Lexington & Eastern Railroad. He married Miss Alice Dudley and they have one son, William C. Thomas Clay McDowell, the fourth of the children of Major McDowell,

resides in Lexington and is one of the prominent and successful breeders of thoroughbred horses in this section of the state. He married Miss Mary Goodloe, and they have two children, Anne Clay and Goodloe. Julia P., the fifth child, is the wife of William Brock of Lexington, Kentucky, and they have two sons, William and Clay. Madeleine is the wife of Desha Breckinridge, of Lexington. Ballard, the youngest of the children, died at the age of four years.

GEORGE W. HEADLEY.—Distinguished not only for the honored pioneer ancestry from which he was descended, but for his own good life and work, George W. Headley, late of Lexington, was a prominent farmer and influential citizen of Fayette county, where his entire life was spent, his birth occurring February 23, 1828, and his death September 11, 1906. He was a son of James Headley, Jr., and a grandson of James Headley, Sr., Kentucky pioneers.

James Headley, Sr., was born in the north of Ireland, of pure Scotch ancestry. In early manhood he emigrated to America, and for a number of years resided in Maryland, not far from Georgetown. Coming from there to Kentucky in 1797, he made his first stop in Lexington, putting up at the only hotel in the place, a rude log building standing on the south side of West Main street, between Mill street and Broadway. Looking about for a favorable location, he soon purchased a tract of land on Tates Creek Pike, about five miles from Lexington, and was there engaged in cultivating the soil the remainder of his days. He married a Miss Patterson, and they reared eleven children, namely: Polly, James, Betsey, Samuel, William, John, Francis, Rebecca, Marshall, Alexander and Nancy.

James Headley, Jr., a native of Maryland, was about four years of age when he was brought by his parents to Fayette county, where he was reared in true pioneer style. On attaining his majority he bought land near the parental homestead, on Tates Creek Pike, and there, with the help of slave labor, was prosperously employed in general farming and stock raising until 1865 when he retired from active business, making his home with his sons until his death at the venerable age of ninety-one years. He married Malinda Atchison, who was born on a farm on Tates Creek Pike, where her parents, Hamilton and Isabel Lane (Dennison) Atchison, were pioneer settlers. She passed to the life beyond at the early age of forty years, leaving four children, as follows: Hamilton Atchison, George W. (the special subject of this brief sketch), James A., and William.

George W. Headley received excellent educational advantages for his day, attending first the private schools of Fayette county and later continuing his studies at the Kentucky University. Following in the footsteps of his honored ancestors, he became a farmer from choice, and having succeeded to the ownership of the old homestead occupied it several years after his marriage. Selling it then, he purchased an estate situated about ten miles from Lexington, on the Russell Cave Pike, and there continued his operations as a general farmer and stock raiser until 1892, meeting with satisfactory results in his labors. Removing then with his family to Lexington, he lived retired from active business pursuits the remainder of his life, enjoying a well-deserved leisure.

Mr. Headley married, April 15, 1852, Nancy Pettit, who was born October 25, 1832, in Fayette county, Kentucky, which was likewise the birthplace of her father, Harry Pettit. Her grandfather, Nathaniel Pettit, was an early pioneer of Fayette county, while her great-grandfather, Hezekiah Pettit, a native of England, came to America in Colonial days, and after living for a time in Pennsylvania removed to Virginia, where he settled permanently.

Nathaniel Pettit was born and bred in Virginia, and there acquired a substantial education. As a young man he came to Fayette county, Kentucky, to teach school, being one of the early and successful educators of the state. He subsequently invested his earnings in land, buying a tract lying on Nicholasville Pike, about six miles from Lexington, where he was afterwards engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred while he was yet in manhood's prime. He married Rebecca Owens, whose parents were pioneer settlers of Kentucky, and she survived him, living to a ripe old age. Their children were: Nancy, Polly, Nathaniel, John, Harry and Rebecca.

Harry Pettit, the youngest son of the parental household, was brought up on the home farm, and in early life became familiar with the various branches of agriculture. When ready to establish a home of his own, he bought land near the old homestead, and there followed his chosen occupation the remainder of his life, passing away at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, whose maiden name was Juliet Atchison, was born near Lexington, Kentucky, a daughter of John Atchison. Her grandfather, Alexander Atchison, was born in Ireland, of Scotch ancestry. He married Lady Mary Hamilton, and a few years later came to America on a prospecting

tour, coming to this county prior to the Revolution and being joined two years later by his wife and their two children, and by his brother Arthur, who enlisted for service in the Revolutionary war, and was never heard from after his enlistment. After spending a few years in Virginia he came with his family to Fayette county, Kentucky, and having purchased seminary land on Tates Creek Pike, he and his wife spent their closing days on the farm which they redeemed from its original wildness. They reared five children, namely: Hamilton, John, Kitty, James, and William.

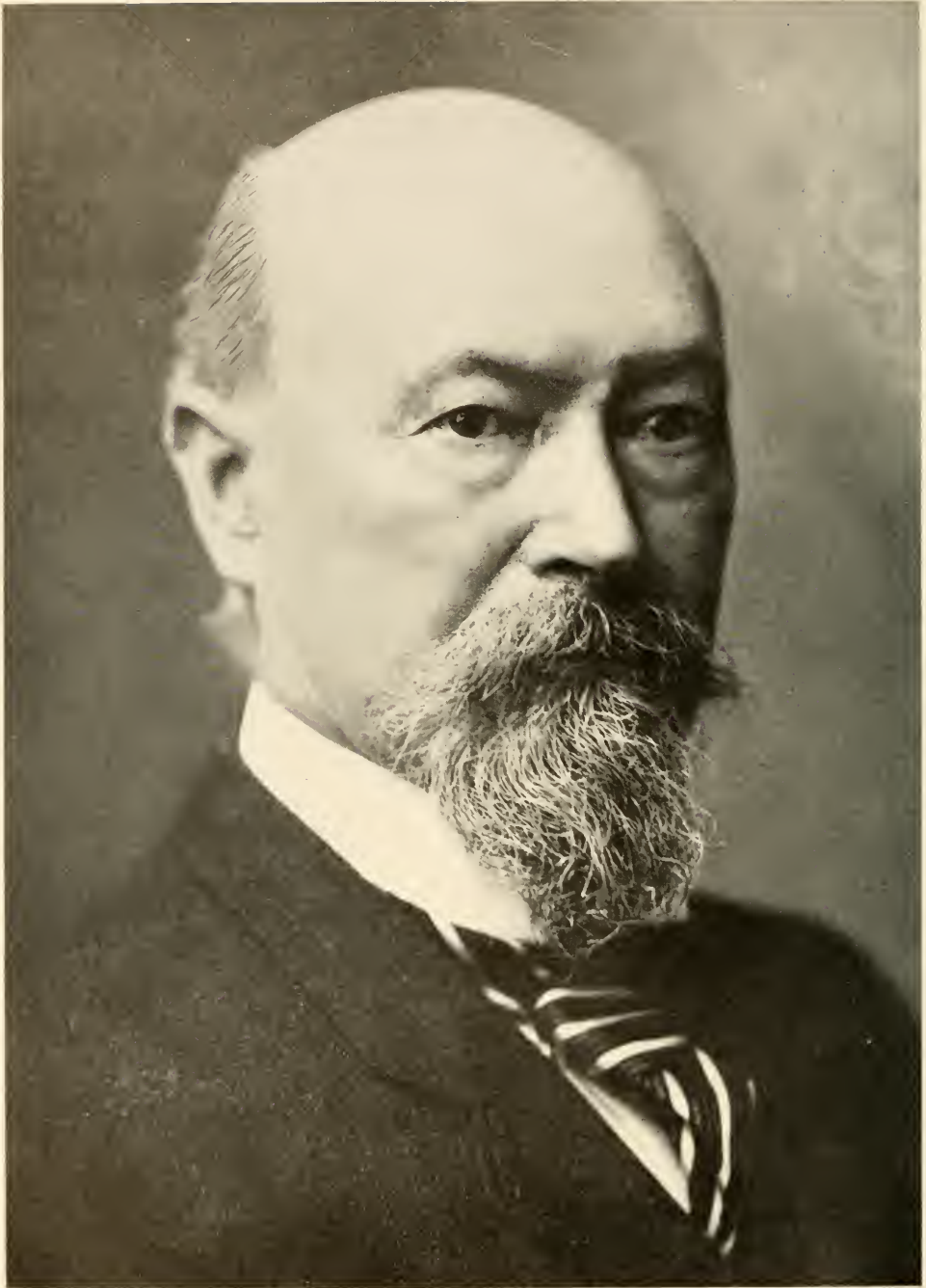
John Atchison, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Headley, was born in Fayette county, and was educated at Transylvania University. After his graduation from that institution, he followed farming in his native county for a number of seasons, after which he removed to Warren county, purchased a farm near Bowling Green and there continued his agricultural labors until his death. He married Nancy Ayers, a daughter of Thomas Ayers, of Virginia, and to them seven children were born, as follows: Juliet G., Samuel Ayers, Zuriiah, Hamilton Cadwallader, John Atchison, Kittie A., and Thomas A. The union of Harry and Juliet (Atchison) Pettit was brightened by the birth of five children, namely: Sarah, Nancy, now Mrs. Headley; William, Nathaniel, and Florence Rebecca, widow of James F. Scott, of whom a brief personal record may be found on another page of this work.

Mrs. Headley has three children, one son, Hal Pettit, and two daughters, Alice and Florence Lillian. Hal P. Headley has been twice married. He married first, Alice Price, who died in early life, leaving three children, George, Alma and Hal Price. George Headley, the oldest son, married Louise Adams, and they have two sons, George W. and Duval. Hal Price married Martha Withers, and they have one daughter, Martha Pettit. Mrs. Headley and her daughters occupy their pleasant home on North Broadway, Lexington, the greater part of the year, although they spend a part of each summer on the farm. They are members of the Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Headley's cousin, David Rice Atchison, a son of William, was a United States senator from Missouri a great many years, and acted as president. Dr. Thomas Atchison, Mrs. Headley's uncle, was a prominent physician in Nashville and professor in Vanderbilt University, also an able writer on medical subjects.

JOHN W. KEISER.—An extensive and well-to-do agriculturist of Fayette county, John W. Keiser is prosperously engaged in his independent vocation on one of the most highly

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improved and best appointed farms in his neighborhood, it being finely located on the Newtown Pike, about six miles from Lexington. Its fertile land is under an excellent state of cultivation, and, with its substantial buildings, invariably attracts the attention of the passer-by and indicates to what good purpose the owner has employed his time and means. He was born in Fayette county, which was, likewise, the birthplace of his father, Christopher M. Keiser.

Adam Keiser, his grandfather, a native of Maryland, was a pioneer settler of Fayette County. His first purchase of land was in what is now the city of Lexington and included the present site of the Eastern Kentucky Insane Asylum. It was then heavily timbered and inhabited by Indians and wild beasts of all kinds. With true pioneer courage and pluck, he redeemed a farm from the wilderness, and here both he and his wife, whose maiden name was Walker, lived to a ripe old age.

Christopher M. Keiser was engaged in agricultural pursuits during his active career. He bought land on the Newtown Pike, in Fayette county, and until his death, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, was engaged in general farming, making a specialty of raising fine stock. He married Nancy Randolph, who was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, and here spent her life of seventy-seven years. Her father, Moses Randolph, came from Maryland, his native state, to Kentucky in pioneer days, and having bought and improved a farm on the Iron Works Pike, in Fayette county, there spent his remaining years. He married Sally Cromwell, who was born in Maryland, and died in Fayette county, Kentucky. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Christopher M. Keiser, as follows: John W., William J., David, and James A.

John W. Keiser obtained a good education in his youthful days, and as a young man taught school one or more terms each year for a couple of years. Intelligent and capable, he subsequently served in public office for some time, having been constable two years, deputy sheriff one year and assessor eight years. In 1866 Mr. Keiser assumed possession of the farm he now owns and occupies, on the Newtown Pike, six miles from Lexington. It contains ninety-two acres of "blue grass" land, and in addition he owns another "blue grass" farm of one hundred acres on Iron Works Pike. As a farmer and stock raiser, he has been very successful, and as a man and a citizen he is held in high esteem.

An important step in the career of Mr. Keiser was his marriage, in 1865, to Susan

H. Cromwell, who was born in Fayette county, a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, who was born in the same neighborhood in 1799. Her grandfather, Vincent Cromwell, a lineal descendant, it is claimed, of Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, was born, reared and married in Maryland. Coming to Kentucky with his wife in the latter part of the eighteenth century, he became one of the early settlers of Fayette county. Buying land on what is now the Georgetown Pike, he built a log cabin in the wilderness, and on the farm which he improved he and his wife, whose maiden name was Rachel Miller, spent their remaining years. Oliver Cromwell, Mrs. Keiser's father, was reared to agricultural pursuits, and after the death of his parents, purchased, with his brother, the old home estate. He subsequently bought out his brother's interest in the place, becoming its sole proprietor. He replaced the log cabin with a substantial brick house, and having made other improvements of value, was there employed in general farming until his death, in 1858. The maiden name of his second wife, the mother of Mrs. Keiser, was Betsey Maguire. She was born in Fayette county, where her father, Edward Maguire, settled on coming to this country from Ireland, his native land. She lived to a good old age, passing away in 1892. She, too, had been previously married, by her first union having had five children, while by her marriage with Mr. Cromwell she had six children, as follows: Robert B., Eliza, Thomas W., Susan H., now Mrs. Keiser, and Jennie.

Mr. and Mrs. Keiser have one child, Chrissie Keiser. He married Mattie Gorham, and they have two children, Nettie Barnes and James Douglas.

HON. JAMES E. NEELY, M. D.—A prosperous and popular physician and surgeon of Lexington, Fayette county, Honorable James E. Neely, M. D., has gained marked prestige in his profession, and is widely known and esteemed as a progressive and public spirited citizen. A son of Dr. Charles Neely, he was born November 12, 1838, and bred in Simpson county, Kentucky.

Edward Neely, his grandfather, a native of Orange county, New York, came with his family to Kentucky in 1804, making the removal with teams, the only means of transportation in pioneer days. Locating in Simpson county, he bought land and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. He was active and enterprising, and in addition to farming, owned and operated a grist mill. In 1819, when the county was organized, he was made its first sheriff, and served in that capacity most ably.

His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Morrison, was also a native of Orange county, New York.

Born in Orange county, New York, in 1801, Charles Neely was a mere child when brought by his parents to Kentucky. Receiving his early education in the subscription schools of Simpson county, Kentucky, he subsequently began the study of medicine while in his teens, and from 1822 until 1827, attended the Transylvania University, being graduated from its medical department. He began practice in Franklin, Kentucky, and there built up a lucrative patronage. He died in 1875, aged seventy-three years. He married Frances Wilkins, a native of North Carolina. Her parents, Richard and Polly Wilkins, migrated from that state to Kentucky, becoming early settlers of Simpson county, where their remaining years were spent. Mr. Wilkins was a skilful farmer, operating his land with slave labor, and was one of the very first to raise fine cattle and fast horses in Kentucky. Mrs. Charles Neely died at the early age of forty-nine years, leaving six children, namely: Elizabeth, wife of R. A. Rutherford, of Texas; Richard, a farmer in Simpson county; John Neely, M. D., a physician and farmer in Simpson county; Mary, wife of Harvey Wade, of Franklin; Fanny, wife of Thomas Barlow, of Barren county, and James E.

A bright and apt pupil while in the public schools, James E. Neely decided while yet a boy to enter a profession, and began when young to study medicine with his father. He was afterwards graduated from the medical department of the New York University, in New York City, and from that time until 1896, was busily employed in the active practice of his profession in Simpson county. Coming in that year to Lexington, Dr. Neely soon gained the confidence and esteem of the community, and has here won a wide and highly remunerative patronage.

Dr. Neely married, in 1889, Nannie Laughlin, who was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, a daughter of Taulton and Anna Laughlin, and they have had two children; Jessie married J. B. Murrello, and died when about twenty-five years of age and left one child, Jesse, who lives with the grandparents, Dr. J. E. Neely and Mrs. Neely. One of the leading members of the Democratic party, the Doctor takes an intelligent interest in public affairs, and in 1889 and 1890 represented Simpson county in the State Legislature. Since coming to Lexington he has served as Medical School Inspector and as a member of the Police and Fire Commission. He is a member of the Fayette County Medical So-

ciety, and of the State Medical Society, and belongs to one fraternal organization, Phantom Lodge, K. of P.

ROBERT BURNS WADDY, M. D.—Well-known among the skilful and successful physicians of Fayette county is Robert Burns Waddy, M. D., of Lexington, who familiarized himself with the rudiments of medicine and surgery when young and has continually added to his store of knowledge by observation, close study, and experience, gaining a fine reputation for ability by sheer merit. A native of Virginia, he was born on the banks of the North Anna river, in Spottsylvania county, of substantial English ancestry.

The Doctor is a direct descendant in the sixth generation from the emigrant, Anthony Waddy, the line being continued as follows: John, William, William, John Anthony and Robert Burns.

Anthony Waddy, a native of England, emigrated to America in Colonial days, settling in Virginia, where he spent his remaining days. John Waddy, who was born and lived and died in Virginia, married Rebecca Nelson, also a life-long resident of that state. William Waddy was born in Hanover county, Virginia, but later removed to Louisa county, where he and his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Thompson, reared their children. William Waddy, a native of Louisa county, Virginia, became an extensive planter in that section, his estate being known as "Dunlora." He at one time owned one hundred and twenty-five slaves, with their assistance managing his large plantation. He was cultured and in his younger days taught school. He was prominent in public affairs, for twenty-eight years serving as magistrate. He attained the age of seventy-seven years, dying, as he had lived, honored and respected by all. To him and his wife, whose maiden name was Patsy Harris, several children were born. Two of their sons, John and Nelson, served in the Confederate army during the Civil war.

John Anthony Waddy was born and bred in Louisa county, Virginia, and while young attended a preparatory school taught by Judge William Nelson, a kinsman and a noted educator in his day. Subsequently, instead of adopting a profession, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and for a few years after his marriage lived in Spottsylvania county. He afterward bought his father's homestead (Dunlora) and there for many years was profitably and pleasantly engaged in general farming and stock raising. Now, retired from the activities of life, he makes his home with a daughter in Long Creek, in the same Virginia county.

The maiden name of the wife of John Anthony Waddy was Jemima B. Harris. She was born at Buck Hill, Louisa county, Virginia, September 17, 1832, a daughter of Abner Nelson Harris, whose birth occurred on the same homestead. Her paternal grandfather, Nelson Harris, was born in Hanover county, Virginia, being a son of Overton Harris and a grandson of the emigrant ancestor, Robert Harris, who came to America from England between 1650 and 1660 and settled in Hanover county, Virginia, where he married Mrs. Rice, nee Claiborne. Nelson Harris moved as a young man from his native place to Louisa county. Purchasing, with his patrimony and land grants for services in the Revolutionary war, land on Buck Hill, on the South Anna river, he cleared and improved a good farm and there passed his remaining years, a happy and contented farmer. Abner Nelson Harris, who served as a soldier in the War of 1812, inherited a portion of the parental acres on Buck Hill, and engaged in farming as a life occupation. Successful in his undertakings, he added to his landed property by purchasing "Meadow Wood," an estate belonging to relatives of his wife, and likewise bought the former home of Colonel Overton, "Woodstock," residing at "Meadow Wood," where his death occurred at the age of sixty-three years.

Abner Nelson Harris married Lucy Tolman Overton, a daughter of Captain John Overton. She was a descendant of William and Mary Overton, who emigrated from England to the United States about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled in Hanover county, Virginia. The next in line of descent were James and Elizabeth Overton, whose son, William, the succeeding ancestor, married Jemima Harris. Their son, Captain John Overton, was the father of Lucy Tolman Overton. Enlisting as a private in the spring of 1775, in the company commanded by Patrick Henry, he marched to the headquarters of Dunmore to demand the return of the powder which, under his direction, had been removed from the magazine at Williamsburg. In the organization of the Virginia forces John Overton was commissioned lieutenant in one of the regiments, and served continuously in the continental army during the war. He took an active part in the engagements at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, for gallant conduct being promoted to the rank of captain. He was twice married, the maiden name of his second wife, mother of his daughter Lucy, having been Anna Bacon. Of the union of John Anthony and Jemima B. (Harris) Waddy two children were born, namely: Lucy

Overton, now wife of John O. Cosby, of Louisa county, Virginia, and Robert Burns Waddy, M. D.

Having completed his early studies in the common schools of his native district, Robert Burns Waddy went South at the age of seventeen years and for some time was employed in the construction of railways in Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia, in this way earning money to advance his education. Having previously read medicine, he then entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1888. Accepting a position as contract surgeon on railroad construction in Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia, Dr. Waddy was thus employed until 1891, when he located in Lexington, Kentucky, where he has since been actively and successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession. He has here won a large patronage, his knowledge, skill and ability inspiring his patients with confidence in him and his methods.

Dr. Waddy married, in 1891, Annie Thompson, who was born in Lexington, a daughter of Butler Thompson and P. E. (Appleton) Thompson, well-known residents of that city. The Doctor and Mrs. Waddy have one child, a daughter named Elizabeth. Public-spirited and progressive, the Doctor has never shirked the responsibilities and cares of office, but has served as a member of the Board of Aldermen, and for two months, when his predecessor, on being elected state senator, resigned, was mayor of the city, filling the chair with grace and dignity.

CLIFTON FERGUSON ESTILL.—The substantial and progressive citizens of Fayette county have no better representative than Clifton Ferguson Estill, who for many years was actively identified with the development and advancement of the agricultural interests of this part of the state as one of its most able and skilful farmers, and is now living retired from farm work, having a pleasant home not far from Lexington. A native of this county, he was born February 3, 1842. Thomas Estill, the emigrant ancestor from which Mr. Estill is descended, was one of three brothers who came to America in 1664, and settled in New Jersey, where his son, through whom the line of descent was continued, was born, as was also his grandson, Wallace Estill, the first, the next in line of descent.

Wallace Estill, the first, was born, reared and married in New Jersey, but subsequently moved to Virginia, locating in that part of Orange county that later became Augusta county. He was twice married, the maiden

name of his second wife having been Mary Boode, who was the mother of Captain James Estill, the succeeding ancestor. A native of what is now Augusta county, Virginia, Captain James Estill began life for himself in Greenbrier county, Virginia, living there until after the birth of his third child. Migrating then with his family to that part of the Virginia colony now included in Madison county, Kentucky, he was one of the original settlers of that section of the state. He there built a fort which was known as Estill's Station, and became a leader among the people, who placed implicit confidence in his judgment. In 1781, when Lincoln county was organized, he was commissioned justice of the peace by the governor of Virginia. During the same year Captain Estill was wounded in an engagement with the Indians, and in 1782, while in command of a body of soldiers, he was killed at the battle of Little Mountain, which, according to Collins's history, was, considering the number of men on both sides, one of the most bloody battles on record. His wife, whose maiden name was Rachel Wright, survived him and married a second time.

Wallace Estill, the second, grandfather of Mr. Estill, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, and when a child was left fatherless. He inherited a part of the land granted to his father, and subsequently bought other land on the Big Hill road, about four miles from Richmond, and on the farm which he improved spent his remaining days, passing away at the age of four-score years. He married Elizabeth Rodes, whose parents were Virginians and early pioneers of Madison county, where she spent her life of seventy-five years. They reared six children: William, John, Robert, Jonathan, Clifton and Mary.

William R. Estill, the oldest son, father of Mr. Estill, was born on the home farm in Madison county, and as a boy became familiar with all branches of agriculture. After marriage he bought a farm on the Winchester Pike, in Fayette county, and in its management employed slave labor. He was very successful as a general farmer, and carried on an extensive business in the raising of cattle and mules. He died in May, 1875, at the age of sixty-three years. The maiden name of his wife was Amanda Ferguson Frye. She was born in Clark county, Kentucky, a daughter of Christopher and Eliza (Didlake) Frye, pioneer settlers of that place. She died in 1868, at about forty-nine years of age, leaving three children, namely: Clifton Ferguson, William Wallace, and Robert C.

Clifton F. Estill was educated in the district schools, which he attended quite regularly dur-

ing his youth. Soon after the breaking out of the Civil war, his father sent him North to look after cattle that were being shipped to Buffalo and Albany. In 1862 he started for home, but on reaching Cincinnati was not allowed to cross the river. Going therefore to Chillicothe, he made his way from there to Maysville, Kentucky, by river, from there proceeding by rail to Lexington, Fayette county. Immediately enlisting in the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry for service in the Confederate army, he joined his regiment, which was already in the field, at Knoxville, Tennessee. Under the command of General John Morgan, he took part in various raids, remaining with him until captured in Ohio in 1863, after which he was confined as a prisoner of war until the close of the conflict, first at Camp Chase, and later at Camp Douglas. Returning to his home in Fayette county, Mr. Estill engaged in agricultural pursuits, in addition to carrying on general farming on an extensive scale making a specialty of raising cattle and mules, an industry which proved highly satisfactory and quite remunerative. In 1910 Mr. Estill removed to his present home, near Lexington, and since March of that year has served acceptably as superintendent of pikes for Fayette county.

Mr. Estill married, September 5, 1865, Mary E. Carr, who was born in Fayette county, a daughter of David and Roann (Childs) Carr. Mr. and Mrs. Estill have reared nine children, namely: David Carr, a merchant at Granbury, Texas; William R., who married a Miss Kinkead, and they have two sons, Wallace and Thomas; R. Merrell; Clinton F., Jr., who died at the age of twenty-five years; Amanda F., who married Charles Darnaby and has two children, Rosa and James L. W.; Roann, wife of F. F. Wilson; Ella, who married Harry L. Spence, and they have four children, Estill, Roann, Harry L. and Clifton; Sallie married A. M. Brooks and has three children, Kennedy, Jane Pettit and Margaret; and Pauline. Mr. Estill has not acquired the habit of joining fraternal organizations, but he is a valued member of the John C. Breckinridge Camp, Confederate Veteran Association of Kentucky.

DAVID T. AMBROSE.—Possessing good business acumen and tact, David T. Ambrose, of Lexington, Fayette county, is well known through his successful operations as a real estate dealer and is held in high regard throughout the community. He was born November 10, 1843, in Lewis county, Kentucky, about twelve miles from the city of Maysville, on the farm of his father, James Ambrose. His grandfather, William Ambrose, was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, where his father,

who lived to the venerable age of one hundred and five years, was a pioneer farmer.

Born and reared in Bracken county, William Ambrose cleared and improved a homestead from the wilderness, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits during his entire life. The maiden name of his wife was Isabelle Harrison. She was born in Virginia, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Thomas) Harrison and a niece of William Henry Harrison, the ninth president of the United States. Her mother, Sarah Thomas, had five brothers that served as soldiers in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. During that time a British officer called on her mother and asked if she had any sons in the Rebel army. She answered, "I will not lie to save my life; I have five sons in the Rebel army." The officer said, "We will not hurt you, madam. Please give us some milk, and we will pass on."

Born on the home farm in Bracken county, Kentucky, in 1804, James Ambrose became familiar with pioneer farming as a boy, and on attaining his majority purchased land in Lewis county, Kentucky, and there followed farming and stock raising until his death, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. His wife, whose maiden name was Harriet Kuuk, was born near Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Her father, Colonel Kuuk, was born in Rotenburg, Germany, and on emigrating to this country located first in Kentucky. He later removed to Louisiana, and having bought a plantation near Baton Rouge, there spent the remainder of his life, passing away in 1814. He was a large-hearted, public-spirited man, loyal to the country of his adoption, and served as a soldier in the War of 1812. Colonel Kuuk married Nancy Waters, a native of Mason county, Kentucky. After the Colonel's death she returned to Kentucky and spent her last days in Mason county. Mrs. James Ambrose died at the age of three-score years, leaving children as follows: Sarah Ann Ambrose Filch, Eliza A. Ambrose Stevenson, William H. Ambrose, David L. Ambrose, H. Clay Ambrose and Marcus L. Ambrose.

Leaving the parental roof-tree at the age of sixteen years, David T. Ambrose went to New Elizabeth, Indiana, where he found employment as clerk in a dry goods store. Becoming familiar with the details connected with mercantile pursuits, he subsequently returned to Kentucky, and in partnership with his brother William opened two stores in Dover, Mason county, one for the sale of groceries and the other a dry goods establishment. Selling out at the end of a year, Mr. Ambrose came to Fayette county and engaged in farming on the

estate of his father-in-law, continuing thus employed until 1873. Locating then in Lexington, Mr. Ambrose conducted a grocery the following three years, but since that time has been successfully engaged in the real estate business, operating extensively in realty.

Mr. Ambrose was united in marriage, in 1865, with Julia F. Robinson. She was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, February 16, 1849. Her father, Dr. John Robinson, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, while his father, John Robinson, Sr., was born in West Virginia, near Harper's Ferry. Her great-grandfather, William Robinson, married Eleanor Wright, and both, as far as known, were life-long residents of Virginia. John Robinson, Sr., was one of the pioneer school teachers of Kentucky, and taught nearly all of his active life, having charge of schools in Bath, Fleming and Fayette counties. He died at the home of his son in Fayette county, aged seventy-five years. His wife, whose maiden name was Fanny Hudnut, was born in New Jersey, of French Huguenot ancestry. Dr. John Robinson, Mrs. Ambrose's father, took up the study of medicine as a young man, and after his graduation from a medical college in Columbus, Ohio, settled in Kentucky. He subsequently engaged in the practice of his profession in Fayette, Clark and Madison counties, acquiring an excellent reputation as a skillful physician. He spent his last years on his farm in Fayette county, passing away in 1863. Dr. Robinson married Mary J. McGee, who was born in Clark county, Kentucky, February 7, 1816. Her father, John McGee, was a native of the same county, while her grandfather, David McGee, was born in Virginia, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and, like his ancestors, was a strict Presbyterian in religion. One of the earlier settlers of Kentucky, David McGee bought fourteen hundred acres of land near Boonesboro, built a fort as a protection from the Indians, and, with the help of his slaves, cleared a large tract of land, on which he spent his remaining days. He was enterprising, and, it is said, raised the first crop of corn grown in that part of Kentucky soil. John McGee, Mrs. Ambrose's maternal grandfather, was reared to agricultural pursuits, but having a natural talent for trading, dealt extensively in live stock, and shipped produce of all kinds down the river to New Orleans. Subsequently settling in Boone county, Missouri, he embarked in mercantile business, but meeting with financial reverses, he took up teaching as a profession, and taught school from that time until his death. The maiden name of the wife of John McGee was Polly Bledsoe. She was born in Mason county, Kentucky, in

September, 1793, a daughter of Benjamin and Isabella (Thomas) Bledsoe, her mother having been a sister of the Sarah Thomas that married Samuel Harrison, brother of William Henry Harrison. Polly (Bledsoe) McGee died in Mason county, Kentucky, at the age of twenty-two years. The mother of Mrs. Ambrose died at the age of seventy-two years, leaving four children, namely: Dr. Marshall P. Robinson; Julia Frances, wife of Mr. Ambrose; Justus A. Robinson, and Hugh Blair Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose have one son, Oscar B. Ambrose, an attorney in Lexington. Oscar B. Ambrose married Catherine McQuaid, and they are the parents of one child, David Marshall Ambrose. David Marshall Ambrose married Margaret A. Moore, and their only child, a son, is named David Teager Ambrose. True to the religious faith in which he was reared, Mr. Ambrose is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while Mrs. Ambrose belongs to the Christian church.

GARRET DAVIS WILSON.—A man of undoubted executive and business ability, thoroughly acquainted with the more modern methods of horse breeding and raising, Garret Davis Wilson, of Lexington, Fayette county, holds high rank among the leading horsemen of the Blue Grass region, his estate, "The Iroquois Stock Farm," being known far and wide. A native Kentuckian, he was born in Bourbon county, the birthplace also of his father, Francis M. Wilson.

Jeremiah Wilson, grandfather of Mr. Wilson, was born in old Virginia, of English ancestry. Migrating as a young man to Kentucky, then a frontier state, he located in Bourbon county. Buying timbered land lying about fourteen miles southeast of Paris, he hewed a farm from the forest, and was there engaged in tilling the soil and raising stock the remainder of his days. He married a Miss Trotter, a fair Virginia lassie, who proved a most efficient helpmate.

Reared to agricultural pursuits, Francis M. Wilson inherited a portion of his father's estate, which he managed successfully until 1895. Selling out in that year, he bought a farm near Cynthiana, Harrison county, Kentucky, and was there a resident the remainder of his life, passing away in 1908, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. His wife, whose name before marriage was Eliza Ann Duncan, was born at Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Kentucky, eighty-six years ago. Her father, Traverse Duncan, a native of Kentucky, married Lucy Rogers, who was born in Virginia. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Wilson was blessed by the birth of six

children, namely: Garret D., Mattie, Henry Clay, Richard E., Amanda D. and Fanny.

Obtaining his elementary education in the common schools of his native district, Garret D. Wilson subsequently attended the high school in Independence, Kentucky, there completing his early studies. When ready to begin his active career he came to Lexington, Kentucky, to engage in the livery business, which, seemingly to him, offered great opportunities to a man of energy and enterprise. Succeeding even beyond his expectations, Mr. Wilson soon became an important factor in the business affairs of this part of the country, developing a most profitable industry and becoming a leading dealer in high-class horses. He is a large owner of cars built for the special purpose of transporting horses, and has shipped standard-bred horses to every civilized country on the globe. The Iroquois Stock Farm is situated on the Versailles Pike, two miles from Lexington, and is finely equipped. Mr. Wilson's stable, three hundred feet long and sixty feet wide, is conveniently arranged, well lighted and kept scrupulously clean. Here he has accommodations for two hundred horses, and ample room for his many vehicles of all kinds.

Mr. Wilson married in 1880 Margaret M. Maguire, who was born in Lexington, a daughter of P. F. and Mary Maguire. (See sketch of Dr. J. D. Maguire for family record.) Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, namely: Margaret, Louise and Garret D., Jr.

Characterized by the same mental vigor and business aptitude that distinguished his ancestors, Mr. Wilson holds a foremost position among the citizens of prominence, and is among the more active in the forwarding of enterprises conducive to the general welfare. He is now vice president of the Phoenix National bank; a director in the Henry Clay Fire Insurance Company, and secretary of the Kentucky Horse Breeders' Association. He is prominent and active in the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Lexington Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; to Lexington Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; to Webb Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; and to the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Phantom Lodge, No. 15, K. of P., and of Lexington Lodge, No. 89, B. P. O. E.

DAVID HUNT JAMES.—One of the most highly esteemed and respected residents of Fayette county, Kentucky, David Hunt James has been prominently identified with its development and progress, having, as opportunity occurred, given his influence to encourage the establishment of enterprises conducive to the

public welfare. He has not only been associated with the advancement of its agricultural prosperity as an extensive agriculturist, but as president for upward of a quarter of a century of the Second National Bank of Lexington, has been associated with its financial interests. He was born in Fayette county, near Lexington, a son of the late John Graves James.

His paternal grandfather, Rev. Daniel James, was born and bred in Culpeper county, Virginia, where the larger part of his life was spent. Showing strong religious tendencies from childhood up, he prepared himself for the ministry, and was for many years an active preacher in the Baptist denomination. He was also engaged in agricultural pursuits, and followed the miller's trade, his farm and grist mill being located in Culpeper county, Virginia, near the James City Postoffice. When well advanced in years, he came to Kentucky, and spent his last days in Boone county with his son, Henry Field James. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Graves, was born in Virginia, of English ancestry.

One of a large family of children, John Graves James was born and reared in Culpeper county, Virginia, and there educated. On attaining his majority, he migrated to Mississippi, locating in the town of Rodney, Jefferson county, where he was engaged in mercantile business until 1842. Coming in that year to Fayette county, Kentucky, he bought a farm lying eight miles southwest of Lexington and engaged in general farming and stock raising on a somewhat extensive scale. Enterprising and eminently capable as a business man, he subsequently organized and operated the Agricultural and Deposit Bank of Lexington, placing the institution on a substantial foundation. He continued his residence, however, on his farm, living there until his death, in 1874, at the age of seventy-seven years.

John Graves James was twice married. He married, first, Anna Skinner, a native of Mississippi and a daughter of Richard Skinner, who was born on the eastern shore of Maryland, and after his removal to Church Hill, Jefferson county, Mississippi, operated a cotton plantation with slave labor. She died in 1848, in early womanhood. He married for his second wife Nancy Montgomery Coleman, who spent her entire life in Fayette county, Kentucky, her death occurring on the home farm in 1889. By his first marriage he was the father of four children, as follows: Ann Fliza, who died at the age of fourteen years; Richard Skinner, who died in 1867; David Hunt, the special subject of this brief biographical sketch, and Jane Payne, who married

John S. Phelps. By his second union, one child was born, Robert C. James, M. D., a practicing physician in New York city.

After laying an excellent foundation for his future education in the public schools of Fayette county, David Hunt James attended the Kentucky University, then located at Harrodsburg. At the age of eighteen years he joined the Confederate service, enlisting in Company A, Second Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, which was commanded by General Duke. With his comrades he participated in many engagements of the conflict, and on July 19, 1863, at Buffington's Island he was captured by the enemy and confined in the Federal prison at Camp Morton, later being transferred to the prison at Camp Douglas. Being paroled in February, 1865, Mr. James was sent to Richmond, Virginia, and was there in the parole camp until the surrender of the city.

Returning then on foot to Kentucky, Mr. James resumed farming on the old homestead, to the ownership of which he succeeded on the death of his father in 1874. He has been especially successful in his agricultural labors, in addition to general farming paying much attention to the breeding of thorough-bred Shorthorn cattle, and to the fattening of stock for export. In 1883 Mr. James, who is an able financier, became one of the organizers of the Second National Bank of Lexington, and was elected its president, a position which he has since filled with distinction, a period of twenty-seven years.

Mr. James married, May 29, 1877, Annie T. Gay, who was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, a daughter of John T. and Sarah (Branham) Gay. Her paternal grandfather, John Gay, a native of Virginia, was one of the first permanent white settlers of Kentucky, having located in Woodford county as early as 1780, while the Branhams were among the earlier pioneers of Scott county, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. James are the parents of five children, namely: John Gay, Jennie P., Sarah E., Annie T. and Robert Lee. John Gay James, the first-born, married Maude Metcalf, and they have one child, David Metcalf James. Mr. James is a member of John C. Breckinridge Camp, Confederate Veteran Association. He is liberal in his religious views, and a contributor toward the support of the Christian church, to which Mrs. James belongs.

JOHN T. JACKSON.—Worthy of special mention in this work is John T. Jackson, a well-known and prosperous business man of Lexington, Fayette county. A son of James William Jackson, he was born December 11, 1863,

and was reared in Bullitt county, Kentucky, coming from pioneer stock.

John Jackson, his grandfather, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, of English ancestors. At the age of eighteen years, following the tide of emigration westward, he came to Kentucky, and for a time resided in Shelby county. He subsequently bought land in Spencer county, but did not stay there very long, not being satisfied with the location. Selling out his possessions in that locality, he purchased a farm lying about two miles from Shepardsville, Bullitt county, and there rounded out a useful life of more than four-score years. His wife, whose maiden name was Lydia Holloway, lived but sixty-five years. She bore him eight children, all of whom were reared to habits of industry and thrift.

James William Jackson was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, and as a boy received a practical training in the various branches of agriculture. When ready to settle in life he bought land in Bullitt county, near the Jefferson county line and but thirteen miles from Louisville. Laboring with energy, he cleared and improved a good farm, on which he resided until his death, in February, 1910, at the age of eighty years. He married Elizabeth Holloway, who was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, where her parents, Major and Sarah (Whittaker) Holloway, were pioneer settlers, moving there from their native state, Virginia. She passed to the higher life at the early age of forty-three years, leaving eight children, namely: Jennie, who married Professor E. A. Herrod, who is now teaching in Alva, Oklahoma; Mattie, wife of L. J. Stivers, of Jefferson county; Alice, deceased, married Marion Stark, of Jefferson county; Lydia; John T., the subject of this brief sketch; Emma, wife of J. W. Gilmore, of Jefferson county; Lulu, deceased, married J. W. Kennedy, of Spencer county; and Ollie, who married H. C. Cooper, of Bullitt county.

Having acquired his rudimentary education in the district schools, John T. Jackson completed his early studies at the Transylvania University. When out of school he assisted in the care of the home farm and during his earlier years devoted his energies to farming. In October, 1888, he made a decided change of residence and occupation, coming to Lexington and embarking in the lumber business, with which he has since been actively identified, his operations being now extensive and remunerative.

Mr. Jackson has been twice married. He married first, in 1886, Sally Hughes. She was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, a daughter

of William Johnson Hughes and a granddaughter of Samuel Montgomery Hughes, both native-born Kentuckians. Her great-grandfather, Abijah Hughes, was born in Henry county, Virginia, in 1772, and, with his wife, whose maiden name was Susan Pace, migrated to Kentucky, becoming pioneers of Shelby county. Samuel Montgomery Hughes was born in Shelby county, Kentucky. He subsequently removed to Franklin county, and having bought a tract of land on Lawrenceburg Pike, seven miles from Frankfort, was there engaged in tilling the soil the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1862. He married Lucy Ballard, a daughter of Johnson Ballard, of Owen county. She survived him several years, dying at a good old age. Their children were six in number, as follows: William J., Benjamin S., James Wyot, John F., Mary and Mildred E. Reared on the parental homestead, William Johnson Hughes began life for himself as a farmer, continuing thus employed a number of years, at the same time being engaged to some extent in the manufacture of lumber, having a saw mill on his farm. Subsequently he removed to Frankfort, Kentucky, where he is now living retired from active pursuits.

William Johnson Hughes married Sarah Thompson, who was born in 1833 in Kentucky, a daughter of Lewis Aloyson Thompson, who, after his marriage, came from Virginia, his native state, to Kentucky, locating in Lexington, where he spent his remaining days. Her grandfather, Charles Raphael Thompson, and her great-grandfather, Raphael Thompson, natives of Maryland, lived for many years in Saint Mary's county, Maryland, from there removing to Virginia, where their remaining days were passed.

Mrs. Sally (Hughes) Jackson died November 4, 1892, leaving two children, William Hughes and John T. Jr. Mr. Jackson married, second, in 1898, Margaret Sellier, who was born in Lexington, Kentucky, a daughter of Julius and Elizabeth (Ramsey) Sellier, and of their union one child has been born, Elizabeth Jackson. Mr. Jackson is a man of sterling integrity, held in high esteem for his manly qualities, and is a faithful member of the Christian church. Mrs. Jackson is a devout Christian and a member of the Episcopal church.

NATHANIEL LEWIS BOSWORTH, M. D.—Devoting his energies to the best effort of human endeavor, Nathaniel Lewis Bosworth, M. D., has won prestige in the medical profession, his success being the direct result of the proper utilization of his natural talent and of his forces acquired by education and train-

ing. Born on a farm in Fayette county, Kentucky, April 12, 1869, he is of pioneer descent and comes of honored New England ancestry, being lineally descended from two of the Mayflower's passengers, John Alden and Miles Standish. He is in the sixth generation from Salah Bosworth, the first of his paternal ancestors of whom we have record, the line of descent being Salah, 1; William, 2; Benijah, 3; Nathaniel, 4; Benijah, 5; and Nathaniel L., 6.

Salah (1) Bosworth, presumably of Connecticut, married Rebecca Perkins, who rightfully claimed among her earlier ancestors both Miles Standish and John Alden. They reared five sons, among whom was William (2) Bosworth.

Benijah (3) Bosworth was born and educated in Connecticut, and there married Sarah Holcombe. Soon after that important event in his life he followed the march of civilization westward, crossing the Alleghanies at Pittsburg. There building a flatboat, he came in it down the Ohio river to Limestone, now Maysville, Kentucky, arriving there in 1781. Continuing his journey to Lexington, he purchased a tract of land and on the present site of the Cincinnati & Southern Railroad depot built a hotel, "The Elephant." Subsequently selling that property, he bought a large tract of land, which included the site of the fort at McConnell's Station. He was well educated, a great reader, strictly temperate and always industrious. He improved a large part of his land, built a still and a grist mill, and though not a doctor, was frequently called upon to extract teeth and set broken bones, being in every capacity a valued and useful citizen. He built the first steamboat that plied the Kentucky river, an extended account of which is given in the history of Fayette county. He was a man of versatile talents, and took the first contract to pave streets in Louisville. Vigorous of body as well as of mind, he attained the advanced age of eighty-three years.

Born in Fayette county, Kentucky, Nathaniel (4) Bosworth was reared to agricultural pursuits, and after his marriage located on his father-in-law's estate, and was there engaged in farming the remainder of his life, carrying on his work with the help of slaves. The farm is still in the family. The maiden name of his wife was Ann Muldrow. Her father, Colonel Muldrow, one of the first settlers of Fayette county, purchased land near the Versailles Pike, and there spent his remaining days, the estate which he cleared and improved being still in the possession of his Bosworth descendants.

Benijah (5) Bosworth, the Doctor's father,

was born in 1834 in Knoxville, Tennessee, where his parents were then visiting, and was but a few weeks old when they returned to the Muldrow estate, on which he grew to manhood. Subsequently inheriting the old homestead, he carried on general farming and stock raising with the assistance of slaves until they were freed, continuing his residence there until his death, June 10, 1906. Benijah Bosworth married, in 1857, Mary Cloud, who was born in Lexington, Kentucky, October 30, 1840, a daughter of John Cloud and granddaughter of Dr. Caleb W. Cloud, who was a son of Rev. Robert Cloud, an early pioneer of Lexington. Rev. Robert Cloud was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1755, and was there reared. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and while in the army was converted and was subsequently a preacher in the Methodist denomination for half a century, doing faithful work in the Master's vineyard. He was presiding elder in Philadelphia in 1790, and in New York city the following year. In 1792 he came to Lexington, Kentucky, and continued his work of forming societies and building churches, his earnest labors being well rewarded. He was a forceful speaker, having a well-trained intellect and a remarkable gift of oratory. He spent his last days in Lexington, dying in 1833, his death being followed, six years later, by that of his wife, whose maiden name was Rachael Matson. Rev. Robert Cloud was a son of Robert, to whom in 1681 William Penn granted his father, William, 500 acres of land.

Dr. Caleb W. Cloud, Dr. Bosworth's maternal great-grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania and came with the family to Kentucky. He received an excellent education, and until his death, in 1849, was one of the leading physicians of Lexington. He was a noted preacher as well as a physician, and for many years filled the pulpit of the church which he erected with his own funds on Main street, between Spring street and Broadway. Warm-hearted and charitable, he did much good, and during the memorable cholera epidemic gave his services willingly to the afflicted, gratis, relieving their sufferings as far as it was possible. He was prominent in Masonic circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason. He married a widow, Mrs. Mary (Watson) Plympton, who had by her marriage with Mr. Plympton one daughter, Harriet Plympton. She was of English ancestry, the emigrant ancestor of the Watson family having emigrated from England to America in Colonial days. She lived to the age of four-score years. Their son, John Cloud, the Doctor's maternal grand-

father, spent his brief life of forty years in Fayette county. He married his step-sister, Harriet Plympton, who was born in Lexington, a daughter of Charles and Mary (Watson) Plympton, natives of Wiltshire, England, and residents of Lexington, Kentucky. She survived him, at her death, October 6, 1880, leaving five children, two of whom, Mary, widow of Benijah Bosworth, and John, are living in Lexington. John married Virginia Summers, a daughter of Dr. Summers, of Bath, and they have three children, Llewellyn, Mary and Elizabeth. Of the union of Benijah and Mary (Cloud) Bosworth nine children were born, namely: Henry M., ex-sheriff, ex-state treasurer and a farmer; Cloud, also engaged in farming; Joseph, an attorney and senator, Bell county, Kentucky; Harriet; Nathaniel Lewis, an M. D.; Powell, president of the Postal Savings Bank; Clifford, Benijah, and Mary.

The preliminary education which Nathaniel Lewis Bosworth acquired in the public schools was further advanced by study at the Kentucky University, in Lexington. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. Evans, and in 1892 was graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville, in Louisville. Dr. Bosworth immediately located in Lexington, where he met with most encouraging success as a general practitioner. Keenly alive to the necessity in these days of scientific progress in keeping in touch with all modern medical knowledge and methods, he took special courses in a New York polyclinic in 1898, and in 1900 crossed the Atlantic and studied for a year in London and Vienna. Returning to this country in 1901, the Doctor took up his specialty in dermatology in Lexington, and with the exception of a few months of special work in Chicago hospitals has remained in this city. He has a fine practice, his many patrons having the utmost confidence in his professional skill and ability.

Dr. Bosworth married, in 1903, Mary E. Neale, who was born in Lexington, which was also the birthplace of her father, Hon. William L. Neale. Her grandfather, James Neale, was born in Richmond, Virginia, and on coming to Kentucky located in Lexington, where his death occurred when he was but twenty-five years old. He married Ann Rainey, a native of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and to them two children were born. Hon. William L. Neale learned the printer's trade when young, and for a time was associated with Cassius M. Clay, having been in his office when he was attacked. He published a paper in Lexington for a number of years, and was quite prominent in public affairs. He

served three terms in the state legislature, and for one term was state treasurer. He afterward lived on a farm in Madison county for a few years, and then returned to Lexington, where he resided until his death. He married Carrie Goodloe, a daughter of Hon. William C. and Almira Goodloe, of whom a sketch may be found on another page of this work. She survived him, and is now living with her only child, Mrs. Bosworth. Her other child, William G. Neale, died at the age of twenty-five years. The union of Doctor and Mrs. Bosworth has been brightened by the birth of two children, Carolyn Goodloe and Nathaniel Lewis, Jr.

Dr. Bosworth is a member of Lexington Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; and of Lexington Lodge, No. 89, B. P. O. E. He belongs also to the Fayette County Medical Society, of which he is an ex-president; to the Kentucky Midland Medical Society; to the Kentucky State Medical Association, and to the American Medical Association. Dr. Bosworth is a member of the First Baptist church, and Mrs. Bosworth is a member of the Presbyterian church.

GENERAL ROGER D. WILLIAMS, of Lexington, Kentucky, was born in Bourbon county, August 29, 1856. He is a descendant of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island. His great-grandfather, General Roger Williams, was born in March, 1770; in 1794 married Mary Kerfoot, born in 1773; and came from Virginia to Kentucky in the very early days of its settlement. General Roger Williams was the son of George and Catherine (Taylor) Williams, of Frederick county, Virginia, and served in the Second Virginia regiment during the Revolutionary war. Major George W. Williams, grandfather of General Roger D. Williams, immediate subject of this review, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, October 7, 1801; in March, 1824, married Winifred Webb, daughter of Charles and Mary (Ware) Webb; and became prominently identified with the history of the state. He was a graduate of Transylvania University in the palmiest days of that institution. Very popular in his home county, he was repeatedly elected without a single defeat to the legislature and senate, serving in this capacity for over twenty years. He was a leader in the movement for constitutional reform, and as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1849 contributed largely to the formation of the platform of the New Constitution party, of which, as state senator, he became the champion. After great and good service to the commonwealth he voluntarily retired. He was a Whig and attached himself to the American party until the out-

break of the war. He freed his slaves, being strongly opposed to secession and slavery and was an uncompromising Union man throughout the struggle. In 1864 he was made permanent president of the first Republican state convention at Louisville, and in 1868 was a strong party candidate for the office of judge of supreme court. He died in Paris in January, 1870, widely respected for his learning and public service, professional probity and piety. (Extended mention is made elsewhere in this work.)

Benjamin Franklin Williams, son of the foregoing, was born in Bourbon county in March, 1827; was graduated with high honors at Bethany College, Virginia, and up to the date of his death, in 1908, was a fine Greek and Latin scholar. While a lawyer, he never practiced his profession, confining himself to mercantile and manufacturing business. He married Mary Gates Massie, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Massie, who came from Frederick county, Virginia.

Roger D. Williams, eldest son of Benjamin Franklin and Mary (Massie) Williams, spent the greater part of his boyhood in Cincinnati and Chicago, to which latter city his parents removed during the Civil war. Upon his return to his native state he attended the Kentucky University, now Transylvania University, and at that time was the youngest student who had ever matriculated at the institution. After two years in the government service, in the pension and internal revenue departments, he was seized with the gold fever and sought a more exciting life in the Rocky Mountains and the far west. He was one of the pioneers in the Black Hills country, being one of the first of a party of fourteen that in 1874 penetrated this unexplored section and occupied a stockade near the present site of Custer City, notwithstanding the efforts of the Indians to dislodge them. He was later one of the first miners to locate in Leadville, Colorado. For three years he followed the occupation of a gold miner with varying success, generally in new mining sections, including British Columbia, Arizona and Mexico, and much of the time was spent in hunting big game. During the Sioux war campaign in 1876 he saw much service and was with General Crook's command as special war correspondent of the *Denver Tribune* at the time of the Custer massacre and the battle of Slim Buttes. Tiring of his romantic life, he went to California in 1877, and for two years was a valued member of the celebrated California Theater Company and of the supporting companies of Lawrence Barrett, Thomas Keene, Joseph Jefferson and Fannie Davenport. Re-

turning to Kentucky in 1879, he settled down to a mercantile manufacturing life and established the Kentucky Copper Works and Iron Foundry, which was later merged into the Lexington Engine and Saw Mill Works, this being the only iron foundry in central Kentucky. This business he has successfully conducted for the past thirty years, giving employment to a number of skilled workmen.

In 1887 General Williams married Minnie Lyle Sayre, youngest daughter of Ephraim Danforth Sayre. Ephraim Sayre was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, in September, 1820, the son of James C. Sayre and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth P. Hamilton, they being natives of New Jersey. Ephraim Danforth Sayre was a banker and for many years had the oldest and best known private bank west of the Alleghanies. General and Mrs. Williams have two children, Roger, Jr., born in 1895; and Mary Sayre, born in 1892. Mrs. Williams' mother was Mary E. Woodruff, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Britton) Woodruff, who were born in New Jersey in 1826, and she was married to Mr. Sayre in 1850.

Roger D. Williams has held several positions of honor and trust and has served his state and home city faithfully in several honorary appointments, among them that of commissioner of the Eastern Asylum for the Insane and as park commissioner for the city of Lexington. His title of general was obtained in the National Guard, in which he was in active command of the entire militia of the state. Up to the present time he has had thirty years of service, fifteen of this as commanding colonel of the Second Regiment. During this time his services were found invaluable by the different governors in suppressing the mountain feuds, lawlessness and night riding, particularly during the tobacco troubles. He commanded the forces in possession of the state capital during the troublous times following the assassination of Senator Goebel, and by his fairness and rare judgment prevented further bloodshed. During the Spanish-American war, at the earnest solicitation of his friend, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, he raised a troop of cavalry for the Rough Riders, but the sudden termination of the war prevented their seeing any service.

As a writer of sporting books and a contributor to magazines, General Williams has been quite successful, and his book, "Horse and Hound," now in its third edition, is considered an authority on the subject and will stand as a record of the fox-hunting days in which we live. As a fox-hunter and hunter of big game he has a national reputation, and

his inherent qualifications, augmented by wide experience and unlimited opportunities have made him an unique character in this particular line of sport. President Roosevelt, in his book, "The Wilderness Hunter," says: "General Roger D. Williams, more than any other American, is entitled to speak upon hunting big game with horse and hound." He was the organizer and is president of the National Fox-Hunters' Association, is a charter member of the Boone and Crockett Hunt Club; is vice president of the Society of American Officers; a member of the National Geographic Society; director of the National Rifle Association; member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of many other clubs and associations, a majority of which are devoted to sports and to all of which he has lent encouragement and support. Though many events have been crowded into his strenuous life, he has found time to become an extensive traveler both in America and abroad.

WILLIAM DAVID WATTS.—A prominent and highly esteemed resident of Lexington, William David Watts has been intimately associated with the growth of the agricultural prosperity of the Blue Grass state during his active career and is widely known as proprietor of one of the most highly improved farming estates of Fayette county, which has been his abiding place through life. He was born October 2, 1851, in Fayette county, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, David Twyman Watts, and of his grandfather, Garrett Watts.

David Watts, his great-grandfather, was born April 28, 1761, in Albemarle county, Virginia, where he was bred, educated and married. Not long after his marriage he started westward, coming in the year 1780, or 1781, to that part of Virginia that is now included within the boundaries of Fayette county, Kentucky. Purchasing a tract of land on the Athens and Winchester road, he cleared a good farm, which he managed with good success until his death, December 13, 1835. His wife, whose maiden name was Ruth Twyman, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, June 17, 1757, and died in her Kentucky home June 6, 1837.

Garrett Watts was born on the parental homestead in Fayette county April 20, 1796. When ready to establish a home of his own he purchased land on the Cleveland and Athens and Winchester road and began the improvement of a farm. Prosperity smiled upon him, and in 1816 he erected a substantial brick house from bricks made on his farm, and the structure is still standing. He carried on general farming with the assistance of slaves,

making corn and hemp his principal crops. He used to break and hackle the hemp, which was spun and woven by the women of the household into fabrics for the use of the family, making linsey, jeans and cotton tow. He also employed a shoemaker, who did all the cobbling for the occupants of his large plantation. He passed away February 3, 1873, aged seventy-seven years. He married, first, Martha Twyman, who was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, December 29, 1801, and died in Fayette county, Kentucky, March 30, 1842. He married, second, in December, 1842, Mrs. Lucinda (Darnaby) McCann. By his first marriage two children were born and reared, as follows: David Twyman; and Lucy R., born March 13, 1819, married a Mr. Ferguson and moved to Missouri, where her death occurred July 27, 1841.

David Twyman Watts, born on a farm in Fayette county, April 11, 1831, was reared to agricultural pursuits, and on marrying located on the old homestead. In the fall of 1854 he was stricken with a fever, and on October 14, 1854, was called to the life beyond, being then but twenty-three years of age. His wife, whose maiden name was Talitha Quisenberry, was born December 19, 1824, on a farm five miles southeast of Winchester, Clark county, where her father, Joel Quisenberry, born January 31, 1784, lived and died. Her mother was Elizabeth Haggard, and among her brothers and sisters were Roger, John, James, Thomas Jefferson, Jane, Joyce, Pamela and Talitha. She subsequently married for her second husband Silas Evans, whom she survived, spending her last years with her youngest son, Garrett, in Clark county, where she died February 3, 1885. She reared two children, namely: William David, the subject of this brief sketch, and Garrett, a prosperous farmer of Fayette county. She was a descendant of John Quisenberry, the emigrant ancestor who came to America with two brothers from England and located in Virginia prior to 1651. (See genealogy of the family.)

In his boyhood days William David Watts assisted his step-father on the farm, in the meantime obtaining his elementary education in the common school and completing his studies at Georgetown College. After his graduation he located on the ancestral homestead, the farm upon which he was born and which was then occupied by his grandfather, Garrett Watts. His grandfather, dying soon after, Mr. Watts succeeded to the ownership of the estate, and as he had been well trained in the science of agriculture by his step-father, he was successful in its management from the very start. He added to the original tract by

purchase of adjoining land, and made extensive improvements on the place, including the repairing and erection of new farm buildings, each year enhancing the value and attractiveness of his property. In 1905 Mr. Watts, having built a fine residence in Lexington, removed to this city, retaining, however, the entire management of his farm, which he visits daily, supervising its work with characteristic ability and judgment.

Mr. Watts married, February 10, 1880, Elnora Chenault, who was born in Madison county, Kentucky, a daughter of Hon. Waller Chenault and granddaughter of William Chenault, who was prominent in the affairs of Kentucky in the early part of the nineteenth century. The emigrant ancestor from whom she is descended was one Stephen Chenault, who was born, it is supposed, in England, of French Huguenot ancestry, and settled in Virginia in early Colonial times. William Chenault, Sr., Mrs. Watts's great-grandfather, was born in Virginia, and served in the Revolutionary war under General Washington. About 1786 he came to Kentucky, purchased a tract of land near the present site of the city of Richmond, in Madison county, and there spent his remaining days. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Mullins. Their son, William Chenault, Jr., was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, and was a boy of thirteen years when brought by his parents to Madison county, Kentucky. He was a man of marked ability and became influential in public affairs, in 1822 serving as a representative in the state legislature. He married Susanna Phelps, a daughter of Josiah Phelps, another pioneer of Madison county. Waller Chenault spent his entire life in Madison county, his birth occurring in 1803, and his death in 1861. He, too, took an active part in public matters, and in 1848 represented his district in the Kentucky legislature. He married Talitha Harris, a daughter of Overton and Nancy (Oldham) Harris, and granddaughter of Christopher and Agnes (McCord) Harris, pioneers of Madison county. Twelve children blessed their union, namely: William, Elizabeth, Susan, Joseph, Carlisle, Christopher D., Waller, Nancy, Overton, Laura, Ella and David.

Mr. and Mrs. Watts are the parents of three children, namely: Lillian, Ethel and Aileen. Lillian, widow of William C. Smith, has two children, Elnora and William C. Ethel, wife of Dr. Harry M. Blanton, has two sons, William Watts and Harry M. Aileen married Harry Griswold Edwards, and they have one son, Harry Griswold, Jr. Reared in the faith of the Baptist church, Mr. and Mrs. Watts are among its most faithful and valued members,

and have reared their children in the same religious belief.

JUDGE JOHN T. STEVENSON.—If it be true that a man's success is not measured by the lofty position which he may reach on the ladder of attainments but by the number of rungs which he climbs during his progress along life's pathway, a brief resume of the life of the late Judge John T. Stevenson may be interesting and inspiring to the readers of this volume. Without other means than a clear head, a strong arm and a true heart, he conquered adversity, and at the end of a long and busy career was numbered among the most highly esteemed and respected citizens of Fayette county, where his entire life was spent, his birth occurring here July 10, 1819. His father, Thomas Stevenson, was born on a farm two miles from Lexington, Fayette county, on what is now Russell Pike.

Judge Stevenson's paternal grandfather was born in Ireland, of Scotch ancestry. Emigrating to America in early manhood, he became a pioneer of Fayette county, and here married a Miss McConnell, who was born in Ireland and belonged to the family of McConnells that settled in Lexington in pioneer days. He took an active part in the Indian war of 1782, and at the battle of Blue Licks lost his life.

Thomas Stevenson was reared to manhood on the two hundred and sixty-acre farm which his father had bought in Fayette county from the government, and became familiar with agricultural pursuits when a boy, and was engaged as a tiller of the soil during his entire life, his death occurring in 1832, in Fayette county. He married Emily Madison, a native of Kentucky, who died in early womanhood.

By the death of his father, John T. Stevenson was left an orphan when but thirteen years old, the death of his mother having occurred when he was an infant. Thrown thus early upon his own resources, he was brought up among strangers, working hard for his board and clothes, in the meantime attending school whenever opportunity offered. An apt and ambitious scholar, he acquired sufficient education while yet in his teens to enable him to teach in a district school. With the money he thus obtained, Mr. Stevenson paid his way through Transylvania University, and after completing the course of study in that institution taught school another two years. Deciding then upon a professional career, he began the study of medicine with Dr. William H. Richardson, who after a while entrusted him with some of his minor cases, eventually turning over to him all of the night calls. Soon tiring of the arduous work devolving upon

him as a physician's assistant, Mr. Stevenson turned his attention to agriculture, buying the Beard farm, which he occupied for some time. He then bought a part of the Milton Young farm, later purchasing the Taylor farm, sometimes called the Sutton farm. This farm includes two hundred acres of land that was presented to Aaron Reynolds by Colonel Patterson for his generosity in giving his horse to the Colonel when, at the battle of Blue Licks, that gallant officer was wounded and dismounted. Colonel Patterson escaped from the enemy on that horse, while young Reynolds made his escape on foot.

On that farm Judge Stevenson carried on general farming and stock raising for many years. In 1871 he was elected justice of the peace, and in 1874 was elected county judge of Fayette county and served four years in that capacity. He was beloved by the people, who framed the following resolution: "Resolved, that as a judge he has been considerate, laborious and impartial, and has merited and received the warmest personal friendship of every member of this Board of Claims. Well done, good and faithful servant."

Judge Stevenson married Emma M. Cromwell, who was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, a daughter of Vincent Cromwell. She, too, passed to the higher life. Six children blessed their union, namely: Vincent T.; John W.; James B.; Richard H.; Charles C. and Elizabeth M., wife of William Granville Craig, of whom a brief sketch may be found on another page of this work.

WILLIAM GRANVILLE CRAIG.—Noteworthy among the energetic and progressive men who have rendered practical assistance in advancing the agricultural and financial interests of Fayette county is William Granville Craig, of Lexington. He is distinguished not only for his own good life and works, but for the honored ancestry from which he traces his descent, his more immediate ancestors having been the "Craig" preachers of Kentucky. He is a descendant in the sixth generation of Tolliver Craig, of Virginia, his lineage being as follows: Tolliver (1), James (2), William (3), James William (4), James William (5), and William Granville (6).

Tolliver (1) Craig, who was of English parentage, was born in 1710 in Virginia, as were his three brothers, Lewis, Joe and Elijah. He married Polly Hawkins, and settled in Orange county, Virginia, where his sons, Tolliver and James were born. Rev. James (2) Craig developed religious tendencies at an early age, studied for the ministry, and in 1750 became pastor of Saint Andrew's church in Brunswick, Virginia. He married, and

among his children was the succeeding ancestor, William Craig (3). Other descendants of Tolliver (1) Craig acquired fame for their earnest and faithful labors in the Master's vineyard, both in Virginia and in Kentucky, it having been through their arduous ministerial works that the doctrine of the Baptist church has been perpetuated in America. While yet residents of Virginia some of the Craig ministers were accused of preaching the gospel contrary to the law, and were thrown into jail, where they preached to the prisoners behind the bars, producing a far greater and more lasting effect upon the people than they would if they had been at liberty.

Rev. James William (4) Craig was born October 10, 1803, in Virginia, and died September 18, 1853. Imbued with the same zeal and earnestness of spirit that characterized the brave ministers of olden days, he made a close study of the Bible, which was his guide through life, and though a cripple preached upon crutches and through prison bars. Faithful to the cause of Christ, he suffered much amid the fiery persecutions that tried men's souls. By his clear presentation of the Baptist doctrines he enkindled religious enthusiasm in the minds and hearts of his many hearers, and won many converts. He was a man of much ability, a good financier for his times, and accumulated quite a fortune for those days. He married Mary C. Suggett, and to them one son was born, James William (5) Craig.

Rev. Elijah Craig, a brother of Rev. James William (4) Craig, came to Kentucky in pioneer days, and was the first pastor of the Great Crossing church, in Scott county. He was a man of strong personality, a forceful leader and during the stormy period that gave birth to the Campbellite doctrines and weakened the churches of other denominations, he lost but sixteen of the six hundred members of his church, a record unequalled by any other minister of the gospel. He was a man of rare business qualifications and foresight. In 1786 Rev. Elijah Craig bought a thousand acres of land and laid out the town which was at first named Lebanon, but was afterwards called Georgetown. There he erected a saw mill and grist mill, and put up the first fulling mill in Scott county. He was very successful in the management of his mills, and subsequently built the first rope walks and the first paper mill in Kentucky.

James William (5) Craig, father of William Granville, was born in 1830, and died November 18, 1893. He began life for himself as a merchant in Scott county, continuing thus engaged until 1859. Going then to Missouri, he

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J. A. Stucky.

bought land near Sedalia and began the improvement of a farm. During the progress of the Civil war, his estate was devastated, and his live stock killed, while his negroes were spirited away. Returning to Scott county, Kentucky, he began life anew in Georgetown, and was there a resident until his death, carrying on a substantial mercantile business. He married Ellen Graves, a daughter of Jefferson and Ellen (West) Graves. She was born in 1836, in Fayette county, Kentucky, and died in Scott county, Kentucky, in 1897. Four children were born of their union, namely: Jennie, wife of Rev. Morgan Wells; Mary C., wife of Victor F. Bradley; William Granville, the special subject of this personal review; and Albert, who married Jeannette Hearne.

William Granville (6) Craig was born in Sedalia, Missouri, July 19, 1861, and was reared and educated in Scott county, Kentucky. Succeeding to the business established by his father, he conducted it successfully until 1889, when he bought the Steadman farm in Fayette county, about five miles from Lexington, on the Iron Works pike, and turned his attention to farming and stock raising. On this farm is one of the finest and most productive barytes mines to be found in America. From its products many things of great value are manufactured, including lithophone, the best black dye known; a laundry starch; a face powder; and a superior paint. Leaving the farm in 1903, Mr. Craig has since resided in Fayette Park, Lexington, where he has an attractive home.

Mr. Craig married, October 28, 1886, Elizabeth Stevenson, who was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, a daughter of the late Judge John T. and Emma M. (Cromwell) Stevenson. James William Craig, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Craig, was born on the Steadman farm, in Fayette county, Kentucky, November 19, 1895, and is now a pupil in the Lexington High School. While very young, he developed remarkable poetical talent, and was known as the "Child Poet of Kentucky." He began expressing his thoughts in poetry when but five years old, and when eight years old a volume of his work, entitled "Childhood Rhymes," was published. In this venture, he accomplished what older poets and authors often fail to do, making it a decided financial success. This little volume of verse is circulated and read in twenty-seven states of our Union, and recognition of his talent has been given in various magazines and periodicals on both sides of the Atlantic.

JOSEPH A. STUCKY, M. D.—Prominent among the leading physicians of Fayette county is Joseph A. Stucky, M. D., who has been actively engaged in the profession in

Lexington for upwards of thirty years, during which time he has gained an enviable reputation for his skill in diagnosing and treating diseases and is a specialist on the eye, ear and nose. He has won a large and remunerative patronage, his extensive knowledge and genial courtesy inspiring confidence in his patients. A son of Harry Stucky, he was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and comes of pioneer stock, his great-grandfather, John Stucky, having been one of the early settlers of Kentucky.

The Stucky family originated in Switzerland and was established in America in early Colonial times. John Stucky, mentioned above, was born and bred in Pennsylvania, and came to Kentucky in the latter part of the eighteenth century, settling as a pioneer in Jeffersontown, Jefferson county. His son Frederick, the Doctor's grandfather, was there born in 1801. He lived to the ripe old age of ninety-two years. He married Louisa Hite Meyers, who was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, the daughter of a neighboring farmer, and spent his active life as an agriculturist.

Harry Stucky was born September 19, 1827, in Jeffersontown, Kentucky, and was there a resident until 1846, when he settled in the city of Louisville, which was afterward his home. He married Sallie Kemp Sweeny, the daughter of a Campbellite minister. She was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, December 6, 1835, and is still living. Three children were born of their union, namely: Joseph A., the subject of this brief biography; Thomas Hunt, a well-known and prosperous physician of Louisville, of whom special mention is made elsewhere in this work; and Virginia, wife of Dr. B. C. Frazier, of Louisville. These children are all talented and accomplished and have attained places of note, the sons being successful physicians and the daughter a physician's wife.

Laying a substantial foundation for his future education in the elementary schools of Louisville, Joseph A. Stucky completed the course of study in the Louisville High School. His vigorous mentality and scholarly ambitions well fitted him for a professional career, and with that end in view he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, where he was graduated with the class of 1878. Immediately locating in Lexington, Fayette county, he has since been here actively engaged in the practice of medicine, and as he has advanced farther and farther along the pathway of success, his fame has broadened, and he is now justly considered a fine representative of the medical profession of Fayette county.

The Doctor is identified with several fraternal organizations, belonging to Lexington Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; to Merrick Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F.; and to Phantom Lodge, No. 15, K. of P. Keeping in close touch with the modern methods used in medicine and surgery, Dr. Stucky is a recognized authority on diseases of the various organs of the human body, more especially of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and is a member of many medical societies, including the Fayette County and the State Medical Societies; the American Medical Association; the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, and is an ex-president of the American-Rhinological Society, the American Laryngological, Rhinological and the Otolological Societies, and is likewise ex-president of the American Academy of Ophthalmology, Otolology and Laryngology.

Dr. Stucky married, in 1881, Nellie McGarvey, a daughter of Rev. Dr. John and Ottie (Carr) McGarvey, and they are the parents of five children, namely: John McGarvey, William Sweeny, Harry Clarke, Lillie, wife of Harold Williamson, and Nellie. Both the Doctor and his wife are valued members of the Christian church, and he is an active worker in its Sabbath-school, and in the Young Men's Christian Association, having served as president of the State Young Men's Christian Association.

DAVID B. TANNER.—Industrious, energetic and progressive, David B. Tanner, living on the Georgetown Pike, in Fayette county, occupies an important position among the active and self-reliant men who are so ably conducting the agricultural interests of this part of the state. He was born November 19, 1840, in Fayette county, a son of William Tanner.

William Tanner was born and educated in Clark county, Kentucky, where his parents were pioneer settlers. Although as a boy he served an apprenticeship at the tanner's trade, he never followed it to any extent, but began his active career on a farm in Clark county. Subsequently locating in Fayette county, he bought land in the Ennis neighborhood, on Nutter pike, and spent the remainder of his life in this and Bourbon counties, passing away at the age of seventy-two years. He married Belinda Dennison, who was born in Bourbon county, of which her parents were pioneers. She, like her mother, whose maiden name was Morrow, lived to a venerable age. Eleven children were born of the union of William and Belinda Tanner, namely: Elizabeth, Edward, Nancy, Lou Ann, David B., Arabella, William, Eliza Frances, Florida, Susan and Margaret. Nine of these children married and reared families.

Having obtained his early education in the common schools, David B. Tanner received a practical training in the various branches of agriculture while young, and when ready to begin the battle of life for himself hired out as a farm hand at ten dollars a month wages. Industrious and economical he wisely saved his earnings, and in a few years had a sufficient sum to enable him to buy the farm he now owns and occupies. This beautiful farming property lies on the west side of Georgetown pike, and contains three hundred and seventy-five acres of rich "blue grass" land, which, under his intelligent management, has been well cultivated. Here he has made improvements of an excellent character, his buildings being substantial and conveniently arranged, the place being one of the most attractive in the vicinity, and he also feeds and deals in stock. His wife has a farm of two hundred acres lying on the east side of the same pike.

Mr. Tanner married, in 1871, Mattie Tarlton, a daughter of Calep Tarlton, Jr., and granddaughter of Calep Tarlton, Sr. Calep Tarlton, Jr., married Mary Crenshaw, a daughter of Joel and Millicent Crenshaw, who were early and prominent settlers of Scott county, Kentucky, as were the Tarltons. Mrs. Mattie (Tarlton) Tanner died in 1899, leaving one daughter, Mary D. Tanner. Mr. Tanner married, in 1901, Amelia Carrick. She was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, a daughter of John Carrick, and granddaughter of Robert Carrick.

William Carrick, Mrs. Tanner's great-grandfather, was born in the north of Ireland, and on coming to this country settled first in Virginia, but later migrated to Kentucky, and spent the remainder of his long life in Fayette county. Born and brought up in Fayette county, Kentucky, Robert Carrick became owner of a farm lying about nine miles northeast of Lexington, and was there engaged in cultivating the soil until his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Conley, was born in Scotland, and with her parents came to America, settling in Fayette county, Kentucky, where she grew to womanhood and married. John Carrick, the father of Mrs. Tanner, began life for himself in early manhood by buying a farm lying about three and one-half miles from Georgetown, towards the north-east, and there lived and labored for eighteen years. Disposing then of that property, he bought land on Lexington pike, in the same county, and there carried on general farming with the help of slaves until his death, at the age of fifty-nine years. John Carrick married Nancy Hurst.

who was born in Fayette county, a daughter as their happy hunting ground, and several of James and Rebecca (Sheeley) Hurst, who owned and operated a farm situated nine miles northeast of Lexington. She died at the age of seventy-two years, leaving eight children, namely: Mary E., Robert Alexander, Nancy James, Amelia Rebecca, wife of Mr. Tanner, Ruth Elizabeth, William Thomas, John Archibald, and Lulu Helen. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner are active and valued members of the Berea Christian church, of which he is an elder. He is a Democrat politically, but not an office seeker.

ALBERT GALLATIN BRYAN.—Born and bred in Fayette county, Albert Gallatin Bryan well represents some of the earlier families of the state, the blood of many of Kentucky's pioneers flowing through his veins. He is likewise an excellent representative of the more prosperous business men of Lexington, as head of the wholesale grocery firm of Bryan, Goodwin and Hunt carrying on a large and constantly increasing mercantile trade. He is a descendant in the sixth generation from one Morgan Bryan, the emigrant ancestor, his lineage being as follows: Morgan, Joseph, George, Woodson, William Woodson, and Albert Gallatin. Through the ancestry of Morgan Bryan, Mr. Bryan traces his descent from "Bryan of the Tribute," king of Ireland in the tenth century.

Morgan Bryan was born in Denmark, and as a child was taken by his parents to Ireland, where he spent his days of boyhood and youth. After the death of his parents, he came as a young man to the United States, locating first in Pennsylvania. He subsequently moved with his family to Virginia, settling near Winchester. From there he went to Roanoke county, North Carolina, where he spent his closing years. While in Pennsylvania, he met, wooed, and married Martha Strode, whose father was born in Holland, but migrated from there to France and subsequently came to this country and died in Pennsylvania, leaving three children, Jeremiah, Samuel and Martha. Martha Strode was a lineal descendant of Sir William Strode, a character of historical interest. Ten children were born to Morgan and Martha (Strode) Bryan, and of these one daughter became the wife of Daniel Boone, the famous frontiersman. Joseph Bryan, in company with three of his brothers, William, George and Morgan, Jr., and his brother-in-law, Daniel Boone, came to Kentucky in 1779, locating about five miles northeast of Lexington, where they built a fort known as Bryan's Station, and where he spent, as far as is known, the remainder of his life. Indians then, and for some time after, claimed Kentucky

battles were fought in that neighborhood, at one of which, in 1781, William Bryan lost his life. George Bryan, son of Joseph Bryan, was born, lived and died in Fayette county. He married Elizabeth Prewitt, a daughter of Bird Prewitt, who fought in the Revolutionary War, and they reared several children.

Woodson Bryan, son of George and grandson of Joseph Bryan, was born in Fayette county, near the ancestral homestead, May 2, 1804, and was reared to agricultural pursuits. Beginning life for himself in early manhood, he bought a farm located on Todd's road, between the Winchester and Richmond pikes, and operated it with slave labor, living there until his death. The estate is still owned by his descendants. He married first, in 1828, Sophia Maddox. She died in 1832, leaving three children, Martha, Albert Gallatin, the first, killed in the Mexican War, and William Woodson.

William Woodson Bryan was born August 20, 1831, on the home farm in Fayette county, where he grew to manhood. After his marriage he removed to Shelby county, Kentucky, purchased land lying about four miles from Shelbyville, and was there prosperously engaged in general farming and stock raising throughout his active career. He is now living, retired from active business, at the home of a daughter in Shelbyville. His wife, whose maiden name was Sophia Ewing, was born in 1833, in Fayette county. Her father, Samuel Ewing, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, of Virginia ancestry, and married Sarah Bryan, a lineal descendant of Morgan Bryan, through his son, Joseph Bryan. She died in February, 1910, leaving five children, as follows: Albert Gallatin, the special subject of this brief sketch; Roger Hanson, Sally Ewing, Nannie Morgan, and William Bird.

At the age of sixteen years, Albert Gallatin Bryan, having completed his early studies, began work in a grocery and hardware establishment in Shelbyville, where he was employed as a clerk for seven years. The following seven years he was commercial traveler for a Louisville house, after which he came to Lexington, and for fifteen years was traveling salesman for the wholesale grocery firm of Pearson & Clark. At the end of that time Mr. Bryan, having acquired a thorough knowledge of every branch of the trade, formed a company, consisting of his brother, Roger H. Bryan, W. J. Goodwin, and J. C. Hunt, and, having purchased the entire interests of Messrs. Pearson and Clark, has since built up a very satisfactory business from a financial point of view, as head of the well-known firm

of Bryan, Goodwin & Hunt. The members of this firm are all men of good business ability and judgment, and as active and worthy citizens are held in high esteem.

Mr. Bryan married, in 1880, Mildred Julian Mitchell, a native of Danville, Kentucky, and a daughter of Thomas Mitchell, Jr. Her grandfather, Thomas Mitchell, Sr., was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, and became a pioneer settler of Louisville, Kentucky, where he was for several years engaged in the banking business. Subsequently establishing a branch bank in Danville, Kentucky, he conducted it successfully for some time, afterward living there, retired from active business cares, until his death, at the age of seventy-two years. He married Mildred Abbott Julian, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of Charles Julian and granddaughter of John Julian, both natives of Spottsylvania county, Virginia. Charles Julian the first, the great-grandfather of Mildred Abbott Julian, was born in Virginia, of French Huguenot descent, his emigrant ancestor having fled to England from France on account of religious persecution, he having been a Protestant, and his large estate having been confiscated.

John Julian, grandfather of Mildred Abbott Julian, and great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Bryan, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war, serving under Washington, who was his intimate friend, and a fellow-member of the same Masonic Lodge. During the Civil war, while Mrs. Thomas Mitchell, Sr., and her son were standing at an open window in their home at Danville, watching a skirmish between the Confederate and Federal forces, she was hit by a stray shot, and instantly killed, falling dead into the arms of her devoted son. Mrs. Mitchell's grandfather, Edward Moore, was a first cousin of Thomas Moore, the poet, and through her great-grandfather, Donald McDonald, was a lineal descendant of King Robert II. of Scotland.

Thomas Mitchell, Jr., was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and during his earlier career was engaged in banking. He subsequently accepted a position in the office of the auditor of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and for a number of years was a resident of Shelbyville. His last days, however, were passed in Louisville, his death occurring in that city in March, 1909, at the age of seventy-eight years. The maiden name of his wife was Hannah Burton. She was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, a daughter of Captain John Burton, who fought in the war of 1812, and Lucy (Higgins) Burton, and was of Virginia ancestry. Five children blessed their union, as follows: Mary, Lucy Burton, Mildred Julian,

now Mrs. Bryan, Sally Hawkins, and Florence Norvel.

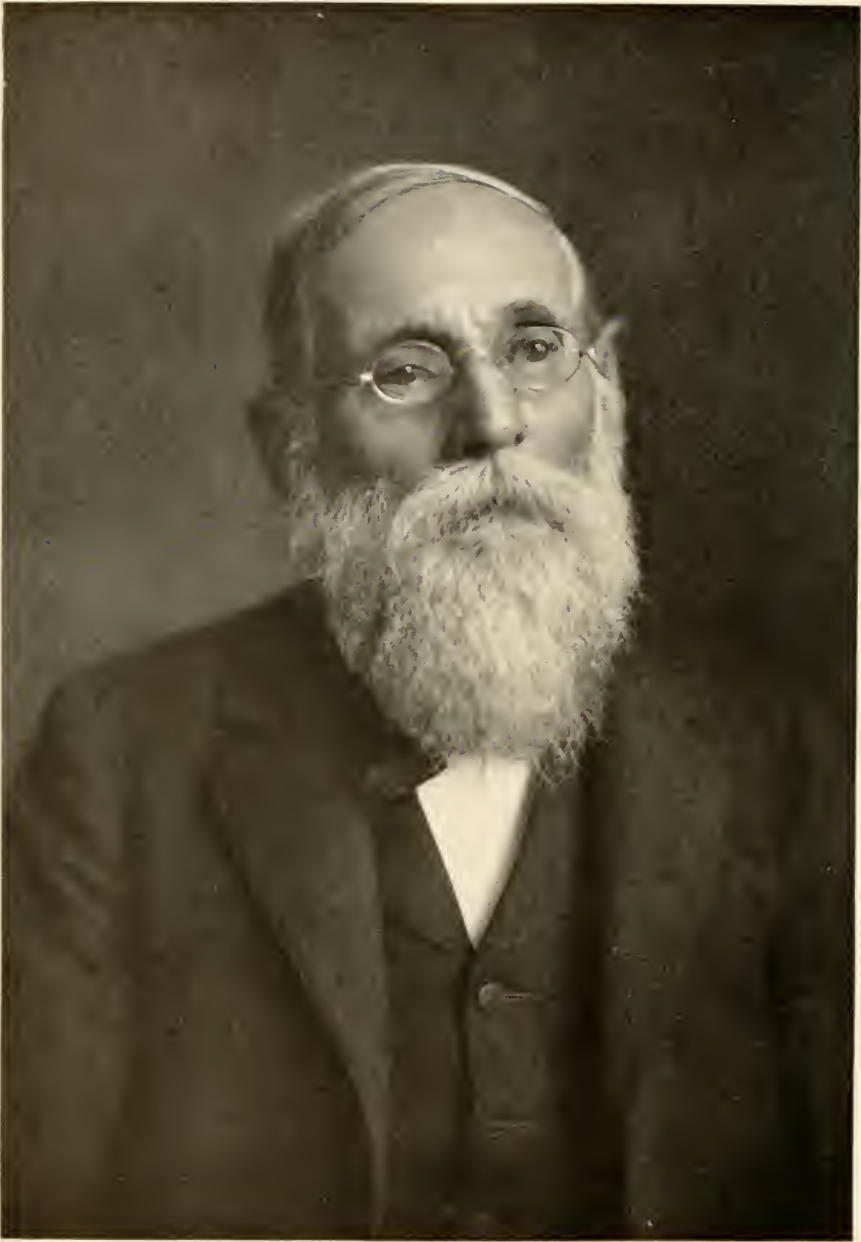
Mr. and Mrs. Bryan are the parents of three children, namely: Ruth Mitchell, Albert W., who married Katherine Berry, and has one child, Mary Elizabeth; and Julian Mitchell. Mr. Bryan and his sons are members of the Baptist church, in which he is a deacon, while Mrs. Bryan and daughter belong to the Episcopal church. Mr. Bryan has served as superintendent of the Sunday School connected with his church, and as a director in the Young Men's Christian Association. Miss Bryan is a member of Bryan Station Chapter, D. A. R.

EDWARD MONROE NORWOOD.—Successfully engaged in the prosecution of a calling that has done more to advance the prosperity of the nation than any other one industry, Edward Monroe Norwood is devoting his attention to the various branches of agriculture. Fortune has been kind to him throughout his career, his well-improved estate, lying two miles from Lexington, Fayette county, being one of the best in the neighborhood, bearing evidence of his superior ability and judgment in its management. Coming from honored New England ancestry, he was born May 4, 1839, in Wilmington, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, and there remained until about seventeen years old.

Rev. Francis Norwood, his father, was a Congregational minister, and held pastorates in different places in Massachusetts. He was located for a time in Washington, Berkshire county, being later in Westfield, Hampden county, and spending his last years in Beverly, Massachusetts, recently the summer home of President Taft, his death occurring in that city when he was eighty-five years of age. His wife, whose maiden name was Adaline Augusta Choate, was born in Beverly, and belonged to the family from which Rufus Choate, the celebrated lawyer, sprung. She lived to the age of ninety years, and died in the very house in which she was born and reared. To her and her husband ten children were born, a godly family.

Edward Monroe Norwood had scholarly ambitions as a boy, and after attending the Model School in Westfield, Massachusetts, and Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Massachusetts, he began, when seventeen years old, the study of medicine with Drs. Welsh and Bidwell, in Winsted, Connecticut. After a few months in their office, Mr. Norwood went to Monson, Massachusetts, to study with Dr. S. T. Brooks, superintendent of the Monson State Reform School. Subsequently, when Dr. Brooks became superintendent of the Juvenile Asylum in New York City, he accompanied





J. F. Libby,

him, and was made assistant superintendent of the institution, a position that he held until just before the Civil war. When war between the states was declared, Mr. Norwood replied promptly to the first call for troops, enlisting as a private in the Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry, and served with his command until honorably discharged on account of the expiration of his term of enlistment of one hundred days.

Returning to New York City, he pursued lectures there and graduated from the Medical Department of Columbia College, New York. Then the young Doctor was appointed assistant physician at Blackwell's Island, where he remained about three months. Entering then the United States service as contract surgeon, he came to Kentucky, and was soon made assistant surgeon of the First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, later becoming surgeon of the Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and continuing in service until the close of the war. Having in the meantime married a fair Kentucky lassie, Mr. Norwood located on the Newtown pike, near Lexington, where he has since been actively and successfully employed in agricultural pursuits.

In 1863 Mr. Norwood married Priscilla W. Downing, who was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, a daughter of Richard Downing, and into their pleasant home five children have been born, namely: Frank Russell, Richard Downing, who is married, and has one child, Dorothy; Mary, who married Bruce King, and has two children, Norwood and Bruce; Adaline A., wife of William Worthington, of whom a brief sketch may be found elsewhere in this volume, has one son, William; and Nellie, the wife of P. P. Bradley, has one son, A. Monroe Bradley. The Doctor is a sincere Christian and a valued member of the Presbyterian church, while Mrs. Norwood, true to her religious training and beliefs, belongs to the Episcopal church.

JOSEPH FRANCIS LEBUS.—While the subject of this sketch is a farmer at present, he has spent so many years of his life in the profession of teaching that he well deserves a rest from that arduous employment and is entitled to spend the rest of his life in overlooking the fine and prosperous farm upon which he has established a real home.

Joseph Francis Lebus was born on the 26th of October, 1838, six miles west of Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, a son of Seraphin and Anna Maria (Hipscheerling) Lebus. The father was born in Alsace, France, in 1800, and died in Columbiana county, Ohio, at the age of of sixty-eight years. The mother was born in Switzerland, at the foot of Jura

mountains, in 1803, and she died in 1838. They were married in 1824 and came to the United States in 1826, spent a short time in Buffalo, New York, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and then located in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1828. The subject was the youngest of four sons, namely: Andrew, deceased, Anthony, living in Columbiana county, Ohio, Lewis, deceased, and our subject.

The house in which our subject was born was built by his father in the woods and consisted of logs covered originally with clapboards and consisted of four rooms, but before our subject was born, a kitchen was added. The farm consisted of eighty acres, every foot covered with forest trees at the time he purchased it. Adjacent to the house his father built a large barn of logs, which was covered with straw and about a hundred yards from the house flowed a large spring of soft water. When our subject was twelve years old, his father sold his farm for two thousand dollars, after having cleared, fenced and cultivated sixty of the eighty acres.

When young Joseph was six years old, his father sent him to the district school, where he obtained the rudiments of a common school education. Mr. Lebus recalls vividly the fact that he was very reluctant to go to school when he was first sent out from home, but the lady who taught the school was kind and considerate to him and presented him a picture of a bird which she had drawn on a piece of paper and after amusing him in various other ways the first week, he formed an attachment for his teacher, became reconciled to the duties and confinement of the schoolroom and ever after during the six sessions that he attended the school, he learned and recited his lessons with pleasure. At the age of fourteen his father sent him to St. Vincent's College, forty miles east of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, near the Pennsylvania railroad. The town of Latrobe, of some five hundred people, being the nearest station and postoffice. This was in 1852, and Mr. Lebus graduated five years later at the head of a class of nine pupils. After leaving college, having been informed by his brother Lewis Lebus, then engaged in teaching in Harrison county, Kentucky, that there was an opening in Kentucky for teachers, he went early in September, 1857, on a visit to his brother, then at Oddville, and on the 1st of October of that same year, he made application as a teacher in an adjoining district and commenced his first school.

Mr. Lebus taught two consecutive sessions in this district, and when vacation came on, he procured employment in a country store in Harrison county. In the following September

he went to Covington, Kentucky, where he was called to teach in a private school, where the higher branches were being taught. This school, however, proved unsuccessful on account principally of the excitement and agitation which spread throughout the country, owing to the general apprehension that the country was verging into an abyss of a civil war. While teaching this school, his brother Lewis informed him that he intended to marry and go to housekeeping and invited him to make his home with him until the excitement spreading throughout the country should subside. A short time after going to his brother's, he was solicited by the patrons of the district where he taught his first school, to undertake a private school for the benefit of the advanced pupils in the district, whose education had been neglected owing to the general agitation which permeated society everywhere. After the close of the session, when the excitement had somewhat abated, the patrons of the district unanimously solicited him to continue school for the benefit of all the children in the district, and so prosperous had the school grown that Mr. Lebus continued the school until 1862. On the 17th of July of this year, General Morgan made his appearance in Cynthiana, Kentucky, accompanied by several thousand troopers, and the uproar and general chaos that ensued so demoralized the population that the schools of Harrison county became disorganized and very little attention was paid to educational matters until the close of the war. Not finding employment in his chosen vocation, he returned to the county of his birth in the autumn of 1862, with a view to securing a situation in one of the schools of the county. The bridges and great portions of the Kentucky Central Railroad having been demolished by the forces of General Kirby Smith of the Confederate army, on his march to Cincinnati, Mr. Lebus was compelled to ride on horseback to Augusta, Kentucky, from where he could take a boat to Cincinnati. On his way to Augusta, about three miles north of Claysville, he encountered the army of General Morgan, then under the command of General Basil Duke, on its way from Augusta to Cynthiana. General Duke, informed him that he had had a severe engagement with the Federal troops stationed in and around Augusta, had defeated them and that the greater portion of Augusta had been burned to the ground. General Duke took along with him about five hundred prisoners whom he had captured during the battle, but on being informed that a large Federal force was concentrating in Cynthiana, for the purpose of marching against

him, he told the prisoners to remain in Claysville, where they were paroled.

Mr. Lebus remained in Cynthiana about one month and started on his way to Columbiana county, Ohio, to the home of a brother, and remained with him until he secured a situation in one of the schools of the county. After completing his session, about the 1st of April, 1863, he visited his father, who was then living in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, near the college he had left five years before. He remained with his father until August of that year, when having heard that Kentucky was no longer the battle ground of the contending armies, and having been invited to resume his school in the district of his first work, he returned to Kentucky once more and continued teaching in the same district until 1864.

He was then called to take charge of a private school at Newport, Kentucky, where he taught until July 1, and during vacation, from July 1 to September 1, he was engaged as an agent and clerk for a wholesale book store in Cincinnati, Ohio. On September 1, he returned to Newport to resume school, but after one week was taken with typhoid fever, which confined him in a hospital for two months. In the meantime, Mr. Lebus requested a friend of his, who was out of a situation, to take the school which he was compelled to give up. As soon as he was able to leave the hospital, he, upon the invitation of his brother, went to Oddville and remained with him until he regained his strength, when he was again called upon by the wholesale firm in Cincinnati, for which he had worked during the summer, to canvass the cities of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport and Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Lebus remained in this business until April, 1865, and returned to Cincinnati the morning before the assassination of President Lincoln. Mr. Lebus says he had witnessed during the war many strange scenes and passed through many periods of excitement, but the state of public feeling in Cincinnati when the news of President Lincoln's assassination came to the city surpassed all he ever witnessed before or after.

Having heard that the residence of Dr. Fries of Cincinnati had been visited and demolished by a mob because he was a southern sympathizer, during the evening of the next day after his arrival, he walked around to call upon Dr. Fries, whom he had known as a boy in his native state, but a policeman who was on guard to protect the family would not permit him to enter the building. After remaining a week in Cincinnati, Mr. Lebus again went to his brother Lewis, living on his

farm near Oddville, and about the 1st of May, visited some friends in Nicholas county, and while there was prevailed upon to open a private school, which he did, teaching until the close of the autumn session in 1865, and then returned to Oddville, where he was but a few days when he was prevailed upon to teach the district school of that place, which had just been reorganized. At the close of that session he was called upon by the leading citizens of the neighborhood, about four miles each of Cynthiana, who had erected a new school house, to take charge of the school there.

Mr. Lebus was engaged from year to year in the duties of teaching at this place until the fall of 1869, when he was requested to take charge of the general school interests of Harrison county and for this purpose he was appointed by the county judge as superintendent. At the time when he took charge, very few of the schools had been reorganized and he was compelled to visit every part of the county for the purpose of laying out districts, defining their boundaries and seeking teachers to take charge of the various schools. In this work he was re-elected superintendent four terms, serving eight years in all.

While in this office, on September 14, 1871, Mr. Lebus was married at Lexington, Kentucky, to Miss Nannie Kinbrough. Shortly after this marriage she was engaged to teach in the district in which Oddville was situated, and she was assisted by Mr. Lebus, as it was a large school with the older pupils. At the close of this session, Mr. Lebus purchased a farm on "Grav's run," about two miles west of Cynthiana, and gave his attention to farming, while at the same time he superintended the schools of Harrison county. At the close of his last term he concluded to give his whole time to farming, and having purchased from time to time tracts of land, he now has a fine farm of three hundred acres. In the fall of 1892, after having purchased an adjoining tract of land on the Cynthiana and Conners pike, he moved to his present residence.

Mr. Lebus is one of the best educated men in Harrison county, has been a deep reader and a student all his life, is a man of fine personality and his wife is a lady of the old school. She was born May 18, 1850, in Harrison county, on the Leesburg pike, and is a daughter of John M. and Susan (Jones) Kinbrough. The father was born in Harrison county, and died on January 21, 1869, at the age of sixty-three years, and the mother, born in Nicholas county, died in 1881, aged seventy years. They were of old and prominent families and became the parents of ten children, three of whom are living: Elizabeth D., wife

of Samuel S. Clay, of Bourbon county, Kentucky; Alexander, living in California; and Nannie, the wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Lebus are the parents of thirteen children: Mary Lawrence, born May 25, 1872, and died at the age of twelve years; Samuel Kinbrough, born August 13, 1873, married and has one son, Joseph F., and is a resident of Los Angeles, California; Joseph S., born January 4, 1875, residence in Raven, Colorado; Lewis S., born May 5, 1876, residence in Harrison county, Kentucky; Susan Elizabeth, born November 18, 1877, is living at home; John H., born January 22, 1879, died January 22, 1910; Charles B., born September 8, 1880, residence in Victoria, British Columbia; Francis H., born in January, 1882, residence in Cynthiana; Anna P., born January 10, 1884, is living at home; Gertrude, born November 2, 1885, wife of T. S. Terry, residence in Oklahoma City; Edward L., born March 10, 1887, residence in Crockett, California; Lena W., born April 3, 1888, living at home; Linus L., born in February, 1891, living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Lebus are members of the Catholic church.

JOHN C. BONNYCASTLE.—A man of ability, enterprise and sound judgment, John C. Bonnycastle holds a place of note among the successful business men of Lexington, where he represents the Standard Oil Company. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, a son of Captain John C. Bonnycastle, and has here spent the major part of his life.

Professor Bonnycastle, his paternal grandfather, was born in England, where he received a college education. At the earnest solicitation of Thomas Jefferson, he came to America to teach mathematics at the University of Virginia, being the first to occupy that chair, and was a member of the faculty of that institution until his death. He married Ann Mason Tutt, a daughter of Charles Pendleton Tutt and Ann Mason Chichester, both of Virginia, and to them three children were born.

Captain John C. Bonnycastle was born at Charlottesville, Virginia, and soon after leaving the public schools entered the West Point Military Academy, from which he resigned after three years. He first saw service during the Mexican war, and was later commissioned captain and fought the Indians in California and in the wilds of the far western territories. Being a true-hearted Southerner, he naturally loved and sympathized with the South, and when Civil war was declared he resigned his position in the army and remained neutral throughout the struggle. Settling in Louisville, Kentucky, he was engaged in the insurance

business for a while, but lived retired during the latter part of his life, dying at the age of fifty-eight years. The maiden name of his wife was Harriet Everett. She was born in Louisville, a daughter of Isaac Everett, who was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, where his parents were pioneers. Isaac Everett was for several years a wholesale dry goods merchant in Louisville, but later, in partnership with Mr. Throckmorton, was proprietor of the Galt House. He married Adele Barney, a daughter of Commodore Barney, of the United States navy. Nine children were born of the union of Captain and Harriet (Everett) Bonnycastle, as follows: Adele Everett, of Louisville; Mary S., wife of Dr. R. T. Yoe; Isaac, deceased; Harriet, wife of H. L. Cooper; Ann M., wife of Charles T. White; Henry C., a captain in the United States Army, married Marie Kennedy; William R., an electric engineer, married Ida Henderson; Arthur C. married Eva May Wieland Farmer; and John C.

Completing his early studies in the public schools of Louisville, John C. Bonnycastle began at the age of seventeen years to clerk in a wholesale dry goods store in Louisville, and continued thus employed nine years. He was subsequently a commercial traveler for two years, his headquarters being in Saint Louis the first year and in Cincinnati the second year, and he then traveled for the Standard Oil Company nine years. Coming then to Lexington, Mr. Bonnycastle has since been a resident of this city, and as a representative of the Standard Oil Company has had control of its extensive interests in this city.

Mr. Bonnycastle married, in 1898, Alice Augustus, who was born in New Orleans, a daughter of Reginald and Ellen (Semmes) Augustus, and a granddaughter of General B. B. Semmes. Mr. and Mrs. Bonnycastle have two children, Eleanor Augustus and Harriet Everett.

BENJAMIN LLOYD GOODWIN.—Well educated, enterprising and progressive, the late Benjamin Lloyd Goodwin was for many years one of the leading agriculturists of Fayette county, in which he spent his entire life. A man of sterling qualities, honest and upright in all his dealings, he was widely known as a kind and accommodating neighbor, a loving husband and father, an esteemed and trustworthy citizen, and his death, in 1903, was a cause of general regret.

Lloyd Goodwin, his father, was born in Louisa county, Virginia, coming from an old and respected family that settled in the eastern part of Virginia in Colonial days. Lured westward across the dividing ridge, he located

in Fayette county, Kentucky. Purchasing a tract of wild land, he cleared and improved a farm, having the help of his slaves, and engaged in farming and stock raising on an extensive scale, remaining here until his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Graves, was, likewise, of Virginian stock, being descended from a well-known and prominent family of that name. Both she and her husband lived long and useful lives and were held in high respect throughout the community.

Born September 23, 1834, and brought up on the parental homestead, Benjamin Lloyd Goodwin received excellent educational advantages, but had no desire for a professional career. Following in the pathway of his ancestors, he devoted his time and attention to agriculture, as a general farmer and stock-raiser, meeting with eminent success.

Mr. Goodwin married December 29, 1898, Florence Virginia McCauley. She was born in Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky, a daughter of John and Mary M. (Coleman) McCauley, of whom a brief account may be found on another page of this volume. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Goodwin purchased a pleasant, attractive home in Lexington, where she is now living with her two children, Mary Virginia Goodwin and Benjamin Lloyd Goodwin. Mrs. Goodwin is a woman of culture and refinement, and a worthy member of the Episcopal church.

JESSE B. KINCHELOE.—From the fair Old Dominion, with its romance, its gallantry and its fine traditions, came both the paternal and maternal ancestors of Jesse B. Kincheloe. One of them came either in 1779 or 1780, at the head of a colony, and built Kincheloe Fort on Simpson Creek in Nelson county. The Kincheloes were men of action and bravery and prominent in the communities in which their interests were centered. Kincheloes have carried arms in the Revolution, in the war of 1812, and in the Rebellion, and in times of peace have well served the nation and their neighbors in public office. The name is well known in this part of the country, and bearing it with honor in Shelby county, Kentucky, is Jesse B. Kincheloe, now retired from the active labors of life and living in happy fashion upon his fine old homestead situated in the outskirts of the city. He has devoted much of his time to agriculture; was for a time in the internal revenue service; is a leading Republican and has held office frequently, having for twelve years been magistrate of Spencer county.

Mr. Kincheloe was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, February 26, 1843, his parents being A. C. and Elvira S. (Buckner) Kincheloe. The

mother was a sister of Dr. Moses Buckner of Shelbyville and the daughter of Moses V. Buckner, a pioneer from Greenbrier county, Virginia, to Spencer county. The subject's great-grandfather, William Kincheloe, of Prince William county, Virginia, as mentioned above, came to Kentucky in the days of the Revolutionary war as the leader of a colony and built Kincheloe Fort. He was a lieutenant in the war, serving in a Virginia regiment, and he was one of those who endured the rigors and deprivations of the winter at Valley Forge, kept in courage only by the presence of the beloved Washington. As the country was in a very wild condition he superintended the building of a fort, which was destroyed by Indians in 1782, just following the battle of Blue Lick. He was absent at the time, being on military duty in other parts. This dauntless pioneer died in 1798, and his will is on record at Bardstown, the document bearing evidence of the fact that he was a large land owner. His sword carried in the Revolution was carried by his son Jesse during the River Raisin campaign, at the Thames in Canada in 1813, and also at the affair at Fort Meigs. The sword is now the much-prized possession of the immediate subject of this review. William had six sons who reached maturity, Dr. Jesse Kincheloe being the grandfather of Mr. Kincheloe.

Dr. Jesse Kincheloe was a well-known Spencer county physician, who removed from that section in the year 1819 and took up his residence in Louisiana. He died in that state in 1820, a victim of yellow fever. He had four brothers who served in the war of 1812, one being the Rev. William Kincheloe, of Green River. Mr. Kincheloe's paternal grandmother was Anna Cochran, who was also the aunt of Judge Cockran, of Louisville. She spent most of her useful life on her farm in Spencer county, where her children were reared, her death occurring at the age of seventy-five years. A. C. Kincheloe, father of the subject, had one brother, William, who died in Spencer county not more than eight years ago, and a half sister, Elizabeth Stone, who was the mother of the Hon. George C. Gilbert, former member of Congress. She was also the grandmother of County Judge Ralph Gilbert, of Shelby county. Almanzon Cochran spent his life in Spencer county and was sheriff of the same for several terms. In his later years he was magistrate for a period. He possessed a tract of fine land and followed farming with some success. His death occurred in 1899, at the age of eighty-four years. The wife and mother preceded him to the Great Beyond by more than forty years, her death having occurred in 1856, at the age of thirty-five years.

There were four sons and one daughter in the family, namely: Jesse B.; Dr. M. B., now of Joplin, Missouri; Dr. A. C., of Joplin, Missouri; A. X., a commercial man, located at Hardinsburg, Kentucky; and Josephine, wife of James Jewell, of Livingston county, Kentucky.

Jesse B. Kincheloe spent his boyhood upon the old homestead in Spencer county. His schooling was interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil war, as was the case with so many of the young men of the country. For ten years he operated a farm in Shelby county and for the next decade was in the internal revenue service as deputy collector, and then as chief deputy, with offices at Owensboro. His identification with the revenue service continued up to the year 1885. In that year he purchased the James Gilbert farm in Spencer county and there resided, devoting his time to its operation until 1903. Upon the day upon which he became sixty years of age he sold his property and now resides upon a similar estate at the edge of Shelbyville, where in semi-retirement he enjoys general friendship and respect.

Mr. Kincheloe has ever given a great deal of interest to political matters and is loyally Republican in his political convictions. He is, however, not an office seeker, his interest being rather altruistic and arising from a genuine desire for the attainment of good general conditions. He has attended the various national conventions as a spectator. It is an eloquent commentary upon the regard which he enjoys and which he has enjoyed that in Spencer county, where he lived prior to coming to Shelby county, he was twelve years magistrate in a Democratic district, Democrats and Republicans being normally at a ratio of three or four to one.

Mr. Kincheloe was married on the 19th day of January, 1881, Miss Tillie Huston, of Henderson, Kentucky, daughter of Captain Huston, becoming his wife. His second marriage occurred on the 8th day of December, 1892, when he was united to Mary, daughter of Colonel Quin Morton, of Shelby county. Mrs. Kincheloe was born in Shelby county, on the old Eminence pike, six miles north of Shelbyville. Colonel Morton was a noted officer of the Civil war. While in Missouri he opposed General Price at the battle of Lexington, which was the occasion of the surrender of Colonel Mulligan. He was captured with General B. B. Prentiss at Shiloh and incarcerated in Andersonville prison for some months. He was a very large man,—the largest in Shelby county,—weighing three hundred and fifty pounds. At the close of the war he went to Missouri, but soon returned to his beloved

Kentucky, where he died in 1878, at the age of about sixty years. His later life was passed in Shelbyville, near his daughter's present home. His son, A. Logan Quin, served twenty years in the United States army, inheriting his father's military talents. He received his training at West Point and was afterward an instructor there. He is now living retired on Long Island, New York. His mother survived until December 3, 1910, her years at the time of her demise numbering eighty-four.

Mrs. Kincheloe's ancestors, James Venable Morton and his wife, Judith, came from Prince Edward county, Virginia, and settled six miles north of Shelbyville, founding the family there in pioneer days. They owned eighteen hundred acres of land. Joseph, their son, married Elizabeth Watkins, and the daughter of that union — Elizabeth — married William Quin Morton and they returned to Virginia, where they resided for sixteen years. Then returning to their native state, they here spent the remainder of their lives, their residence being maintained upon the Joseph Venable homestead. They reared eight sons and four daughters, Colonel Quin Morton being one of the children. He married Elizabeth Ann Logan, daughter of Alexander and Verlinda (Offutt) Logan. Two children were born to the first marriage of the subject, both of them dying in childhood. The present Mrs. Kincheloe is active in the affairs of the Presbyterian church; their home is hospitable and attractive and they rejoice in hosts of friends.

GEORGE G. BROWN.—The president of the Brown-Forman Company, distillers of and wholesale dealers in Kentucky whiskies, has been a prominent factor in connection with the important line of industry with which he is now identified and has been concerned with local business interests for nearly half a century, having here taken up his residence when a youth of about nineteen years. He stands exemplar of the best type of citizenship and through his business operations and individual influence he has done well his part in furthering the commercial and industrial development and upbuilding of his home city.

George Garvin Brown was born at Munfordville, Hart county, Kentucky, on the 2d of September, 1846, and is a son of John Thompson Street and Mary (Garvin) Brown. The lineage is traced back to staunch Scotch origin on both the paternal and maternal sides. The following interesting data are worthy of perpetuation in this sketch. John Boog, successful farmer in the parish of Kempsey, near the city of Glasgow, Scotland, in the time of the persecution of the Protestants, who had refused to submit to the dictates of the Pope,

was taken from his farm by a company of the king's dragoons to the historic Cross of Glasgow, where he was beheaded. James Brown, a grandson of this martyred Scotsman, figures as the great-grandfather of him whose name introduces this article. James Brown was a son of William and Janet (Boog) Brown, the latter of whom was a daughter of John Boog, previously mentioned. William Brown and his wife continued to reside in the city of Glasgow until their death. James Brown, who was born on the 22d of August, 1722, was engaged by merchants of Glasgow to assist their factor in the colony of Virginia. He was twenty years of age at the time of accepting this position and he came to America and served in that capacity at Williamsburg, Virginia, for a few years, at the expiration of which he returned to Glasgow. Subsequently, as factor in another company of merchants, he returned to Virginia and opened a store at Newcastle, Hanover county, that state, and after conducting the business for a few years he engaged in business on his own account. In 1751 he married Miss Mary Thompson, of Hanover county, and shortly afterward he settled on a plantation in the southern portion of that county, where he passed the remainder of his long and useful life, having been one of the representative planters of that section of the Old Dominion. He died on the 13th of May, 1805, in his eighty-third year. His wife, who died on the 9th of August, 1789, in her fifty-fifth year, was a daughter of John Thompson, who was born in Twindale, North Briton. John Thompson was a staunch Presbyterian. He left his father's farm as a youth and located in the city of London, England, where he entered the employ of a tobacco merchant. Later he became a factor for London merchants in the colony of Virginia, where both he and his wife, whose maiden name was Ann Holt, continued to reside until their death.

William Brown, third son of James and Mary (Thompson) Brown, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. On the 27th of May, 1782, this worthy ancestor, in company with his brother Patrick, set forth from Hanover county, Virginia, for Kentucky. They came by the way of Boone's trace or the Wilderness road, and arrived at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, on the 29th of the following July. There they met their brother James, who left them the following day on an expedition, and the next time they saw him he was among the dead on the battlefield of the Blue Licks, where the sanguinary battle was fought between the Indians and the whites on the 18th of August, 1782—a conflict in which the



Geo. G. Brown

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savages greatly outnumbered their white antagonists.

George G. Brown, whose name initiates this article, has in his possession a copy of the original map of Kentucky made by his grandfather, William Brown, and showing his itinerary over the Wilderness road, besides a cartographic view of the Ohio river and its tributaries. This is the oldest map of the state of Kentucky in existence to-day and the same was made in 1782. Mr. Brown has also an original inventory made by his great uncle, James Brown, that is of particular historic interest and the headlines indicate its purport, being as follows: "An inventory of horses, guns, etc., taken into publick service for the use of the Kentucky militia on the expedition against the Indians, under the command of Colonel George R. Clark, July 22, 1780." The inventory shows horses valued from nine hundred to twelve hundred pounds in colonial money and an item from the record is as here noted: "One bro. horse nine years old, about fourteen hands high, branded on rear shoulder, thus (character), on butt (character); appraised to nine hundred pounds, the property of Colonel George R. Clark." In the same inventory is indicated a kettle that belonged to Captain Robert Todd, grandfather of the wife of Abraham Lincoln, and this item is as follows: "Brass kettle, appraised thirty pounds, the property of Captain Robert Todd."

William and Patrick Brown were active Indian fighters in Kentucky in the early days and they took up their residence on a tract of one thousand acres of land which had been granted to William Brown by patent in 1784. This land was situated about three miles north of Hodgenville, the judicial center of Larue county. The land was divided between the two brothers and William retained the southern part. There he, one of the sterling pioneers of the state, continued to maintain his home, until his death, which occurred in 1825, and in compliance with his own request his remains were interred beneath a spreading oak on his old homestead. In 1792 he married Hannah Street, daughter of John and Frances (Park) Street. The former was a son of John and Hannah (Waddy) Street. John Street, Sr., came to Virginia from England and was one of the early merchants in New Kent county, Virginia. William and Hannah (Street) Brown became the parents of the following named children: John, James, Patrick, Frances, Mary, William, Sarah, George and Alfred. John T. S. Brown, the eldest and the father of George G. Brown of

this sketch became a successful farmer and merchant of Hart county and both he and his wife continued to reside at Munfordville until their death.

George Garvin Brown gained his early education in the schools of his native town but upon the outbreak of the Civil war all educational matters throughout the state were much disrupted. In 1863 he came to Louisville, where he attended high school for eighteen months, after which he returned to the parental home. In September, 1865, he returned to Louisville, where he was employed in a clerical capacity in a wholesale drug house conducted by Henry Chambers & Company, until January, 1870, when he entered the employ of R. A. Robinson & Company, who had succeeded to the business. In the following May he entered into partnership with his brother, John T. S. Brown, Jr., in the grain, produce and whiskey business and a few years later Henry Chambers, Mr. Brown's old employer, was admitted to the firm, whereupon the title of Brown, Chambers & Company was adopted. Upon admission of Mr. Chambers to partnership the business was made that of wholesale liquor dealing exclusively. Finally J. T. S. Brown withdrew, after which the business was conducted under the firm name of Chambers & Brown until the 1st of January, 1881, when Mr. Chambers disposed of his interest to his partner. Mr. Brown then admitted to partnership two young men who had been in his employ—George Forman and James Thompson. Thereafter the business was conducted for several years under the title of Brown, Thompson & Company. After the withdrawal of Mr. Thompson the title was changed to Brown, Forman & Company and upon the death of Mr. Forman in 1901 Mr. Brown purchased the entire business, which he has since conducted under the title of Brown-Forman Company, in compliance with a previously written agreement with his former and honored associate, Mr. Forman. The business was incorporated in January, 1902. The finely equipped distillery of the concern is located at St. Mary's, Kentucky, and the general offices and wholesale headquarters are maintained in the city of Louisville. The company have a number of brands of the highest grade of whiskies and their trade is widely disseminated throughout the Union. The officers of the company are as here noted: George G. Brown, president; Owsley Brown, vice-president; Caldwell Hunter, second vice-president; and William B. Penick, secretary and treasurer. And in addition to this the directorate includes Vernon Brown, Mark T.

Alexander and John B. Cary. Mr. Brown is an old-time Democrat but at present may be classed as an Independent.

On the 1st of February, 1876, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Mrs. Amelia (Owsley) Robinson, daughter of Erasmus B. and Elizabeth (Bodley) Owsley, and of the eight children of this union five are now living—Owsley Brown, who is vice-president of the Brown-Forman Company; Elizabeth Bodley, who is the wife of Howard Hammond, of Stockton, California; Robinson Swearingen, who is a member of the class of 1911 in the University of Virginia; Innes Akin, who is engaged in business in Stockton, California; and Amelia Bella, who remains at the parental home.

George G. Brown is the author of an interesting and logical work entitled, "The Holy Bible Repudiates Prohibition," and the same was first published in 1910. It includes a compilation of all verses containing the words wine or strong drink as appearing in the Bible and proving that the scriptures commended and commanded the temperate use of alcoholic beverages. These quotations number two hundred and twenty and indicate a careful and accurate research, while Mr. Brown has made pertinent comments touching a large number of the quotations. His summing up of the situation is altogether cogent and the work is one that well merits consideration on the part of all fair-minded citizens. The attitude of Mr. Brown in this connection is sufficiently well indicated by his statements in the preface to his volume and the same is herewith reproduced. The work mentioned is published in cloth and paper bindings and copies of the same may be secured through its author on application to his headquarters, 117 West Main street, Louisville, Kentucky.

"I was reared on a farm, a son of Scotch and Irish parents from whom I inherited the highest reverence for religion and the Bible. I began reading the Bible as soon as I was able to read at all and my recollection is that I had read it consecutively through before I had so read any other book. The habit of my youth in reading the Bible has been continued to this day and it is a source of gratification to be able to say that my confidence in the Bible and in the true ministers of God has grown with my years.

"I have been a whiskey merchant and manufacturer for forty years and believe now, as I always have believed, that there is no more moral turpitude in manufacturing and selling an intoxicating liquor than there is in manufacturing and selling any other product, of course realizing that man is responsible to

God for his every act and that the conditions surrounding every individual act must be taken into consideration in determining whether it be right or wrong. This applies to every business and condition in life.

"We are living in a day of conventionality, when man's convenience or vanity undertakes to set up standards of morality that are not found in the World of God. Under such conditions, because of my business I am frequently charged by some critics with presumption in indicating that I either know anything of the Bible or have any regard for it. Such critics have my pity.

"From my ancestors, a not very remote one of whom was a martyr for religious freedom, I have inherited a strong sense of personal responsibility that often forces me to do that which is repugnant to my natural timidity, if not modesty. It is under this condition that I am undertaking to expose what I conceive to be the most dangerous propaganda against civil and religious liberty that has ever confronted the American people—'Prohibition.'

"If 'Prohibition' meant temperance it would have my most hearty approval but when it assumes the garb of temperance to catch the unwary, while its purpose is to accomplish what is the very antipode of temperance, it must merit my strongest opposition.

"When the 'prohibition' leaders claim the Bible as sanctioning their movement and the churches as their allies they are in my judgment guilty of a great wrong. If, on the contrary, they would teach temperance as it is taught in the Bible—that is, self-control and moderation, and always a virtue, which must come from within and cannot be exercised without free agency—they could with perfect propriety claim that they were acting on the principles laid down in the Bible, and that every true member of God's church was their ally.

"While there is a moral side to nearly every question, I do not believe there is any more reason for making the question of 'prohibition' a religious one than there is for making the question of tariff, conservation of our national resources, the taxation of property, or any other economic question subject for theological discussion. It is only because the prohibitionists claim that they have a monopoly of morality and garble and misrepresent the Bible that I am constrained to discuss the question from the standpoint of the Bible, therefore, I shall give so far as I know, every passage in the Bible, where wine or strong drink is mentioned, with what I believe to be an honest explanation of each passage, and I desire here to emphasize my belief that

there is not in the Bible one word in favor of the prohibition of the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors.

"If anyone assumes from reading this book that there is any justification for his abusing an alcoholic beverage or anything else he has read the book in vain."

While Mr. Brown has been successful in business his best heritage to his children will be the memory of an act on which is based the following article which appeared in the *Courier Journal* of March 1, 1911:

GEORGE G. BROWN PAYS DEBTS OF CONCERN WHICH FAILED IN 1887.

Decidedly one of the most unusual circular letters that ever passed through the local post-office, and one that demonstrates that honor with some men is more than a word, was sent out yesterday by George G. Brown, president of the Brown-Forman Company, a wholesale whisky firm in Main, near Second street, and Hugh L. Barret, president of the Kentucky Lithographing Company, at Hancock and Main streets. The communication is being addressed to creditors of the old Giant Tobacco Company and is to the effect that Messrs. Brown and Barret are now ready to liquidate the last of the company's liabilities, amounting to \$12,936.67.

Notwithstanding Messrs. Brown and Barret effected a settlement with the creditors of the company, in which they were stockholders, and were absolved from all liability many years ago, they are mailing checks for the total amounts named at the time of the failure to all those who suffered losses at the hands of the tobacco company, which made an assignment in 1887.

The Giant Tobacco Company was organized early in the '80s with the main plant of the concern at Eighth and Jefferson streets. Mr. Brown and Mr. Barret, although not active in the company's management, were stockholders and indorsers on the company's paper held by the old Kentucky National Bank, the Merchants' National Bank and the Falls City Bank.

When the tobacco company went to the wall in 1887, according to the circular, Messrs. Brown and Barret paid in cash the full value of their estates. Two of the other stockholders, also indorsers, took this same action, but obligations amounting to \$12,936.67 remained unpaid. The creditors of the company accepted what the indorsers could get together and called it square.

Mr. Brown, however, although he was free and not obliged under the law to pay any part of the deficit, took out an insurance policy on the twenty-year payment plan for the full

amount of the indebtedness outstanding. At that time he never hoped to realize on this policy during his lifetime and made, therefore, provision in his will that in the event of his death, the money should go to pay off this indebtedness. * * *

All of the letters that are being sent out by Messrs. Brown and Barret are addressed to stockholders of the three banks which held the notes of the Giant Tobacco Company. A check for whatever pro rata amount is due is inclosed in each one.

Quite a few of the letters will never be delivered to those for whom they were intended because many of the old stockholders of the defunct banks are dead. These, however, are being received by the trustees of the estates and deposited to the credit of the heirs.

Mr. Brown last night earnestly requested that no publicity be given, fearing that his motive might be misconstrued.

Below are given the circular letters referred to in the above article:

GEO. G. BROWN,

117 West Main Street.

LOUISVILLE, KY., _____ 1911.

I enclose my check for \$_____, payable to your order, the sending of which will be explained by the enclosed form of letter.

The Falls City Bank being now defunct, the amount which would have otherwise been paid to it, will be distributed amongst its stockholders, (it amounts to 67 cents per share) and the amount sent you represents your prorata.

Very respectfully,

GEO. G. BROWN,

117 West Main Street.

LOUISVILLE, KY., _____ 1911.

On behalf of Mr. Hugh L. Barret and myself, enclosed please find my check for \$_____, payable to your order.

As I know you are not aware of any indebtedness on our part to you, perhaps my sending the check requires explanation. Many years ago, I became a stockholder in the Giant Tobacco Company, of Louisville, Kentucky, (Incorporated), although never active in its management. Shortly after, in 1887, it failed and made a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors. Along with three other stockholders, I had endorsed its paper for a large amount, which neither the company nor the endorsers were able to pay in full. A settlement, however, was made with the creditors, by which I paid in cash the full value of my estate, (as did Mr. Barret), and I and the other endorsers were given a complete discharge by the creditors, but \$12,936.67 of the endorsement debts owing these credi-

tors remained unpaid and a loss to them. Intending as I have always done, to effect the payment of that amount to these creditors, if I should ever be able to do so, without injustice to my family, I twenty years ago took out a policy of insurance on the twenty yearly payment plan, to provide a fund for that purpose, and provided in my will for its use that way. I have from the beginning kept the premiums paid, thanks to the generous help, at the time of the failure of my good friends, Dr. J. M. Halloway, Wm. F. Booker and Geo. W. Swarengen, which enabled me to continue in my regular business.

This policy is now become due and with the proceeds and \$2,000.00 contributed by Mr. Hugh L. Barret (who was one of the other three endorsers), I am able to pay the debt which I mentioned and gladly for myself and him, send you your full share of it. \$————.

Very respectfully,

THEODORE WALTERS.—Having, as an extensive and prosperous farmer, accomplished a satisfactory work, Theodore Walters has recently disposed of his landed property, and at the present time is living in Simpsonville, Shelby county, retired from active business cares. He was born March 28, 1846, on the old Walters homestead, one mile south of Simpsonville, it being the farm on which his father, William Harrison Walters, first opened his eyes to the light of this world.

Isaac Walters, his paternal grandfather, was born near Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was there bred and educated. Ambitious as a young man to better his condition, he followed the emigrant's trail to Kentucky, locating in Shelby county with the early pioneers in 1805 or 1806. Buying a tract of land covered with a heavy growth of fine oak timber, he began the improvement of a farm, and was there a resident until his death, in middle life. In the meantime he followed his trade of a wagon maker for many years, using material grown on his own land, and he carried on a substantial manufacturing business, the only other wagon maker in the county at that time having been Isaac Pomeroy, who lived eight miles east of him, in Shelbyville. He erected a good set of buildings, including a wagon shop, but none are now in existence. He married Elizabeth Pence, who survived him, dying on the home farm at the age of seventy-five years.

William Harrison Walters, born on the parental homestead in 1812, was but sixteen years of age when, at the death of his father, he became head of the household. He assumed the management of the farm, making a home for his widowed mother and for his three sisters, Barbara, Ellen and Mary, who lived with him

until they married and had homes of their own. Subsequently becoming sole proprietor of the homestead property, he added to it by purchase until he had a well improved farm of three hundred acres, on which he erected in 1863 a substantial brick house, with large porches, a pretentious structure for those days. Very enterprising and energetic, he accumulated considerable property, owning another farm in Jefferson county, and for several years operating a stock farm near Simpsonville. He died on his farm in 1875, at the comparatively early age of sixty-three years. He was a member and for many years a deacon of the Christian church at Simpsonville.

The maiden name of the wife of William H. Walters was Sarah E. Logan. She was born in Danville, Kentucky, a daughter of Beatty and Martha (Everhardt) Logan and granddaughter of James Logan, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, enlisting for service in Baltimore, Maryland. She survived him, dying on the homestead at the age of sixty-five years. Three sons and three daughters were born of their union, as follows: Theodore, the special subject of this brief sketch; Martin Ray, engaged in farming on the parental homestead; Robert Rice, who died, in 1899, on his farm, which was located one mile east of Simpsonville and now occupied by his son Clifford; Rosa, wife of Major Joseph Haycraft, of Owensboro, who served under General John H. Morgan in the Confederate Army; Lillie B., wife of James T. Crenshaw, a prominent farmer of Worthville; and Mary E., widow of Ernest Tyler, formerly one of the leading agriculturists of Shelby county.

Reared to agricultural pursuits Theodore Walters embarked in business for himself in early life, for many years being engaged in farming and stock-raising and dealing in partnership with his brother, M. R. Walters. When ready to sell out to his partner, Mr. Walters in settlement took one of the farms lying north of Simpsonville, and there continued his former occupation, carrying on general farming with excellent pecuniary results for a number of years, in addition making money by buying, feeding and shipping cattle. He has recently sold his farm and taken up his residence in Simpsonville, as above stated.

Mr. Walters married, in 1890, Amelia Ryon, widow of Dr. W. E. Ryon, who was actively engaged in the practice of medicine in Shelby county for upwards of twenty years. Dr. Ryon married Amelia Fontaine, a daughter of Massena and Malitta (Pomeroy) Fontaine, and granddaughter of Aaron Fontaine, who settled in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1798, going there from Virginia, where his emigrant an-

cestor settled in 1716. On her mother's side she was a granddaughter of Isaac Pomeroy, who came to Kentucky in 1800, becoming a pioneer settler of Shelbyville. Dr. Ryon reared three sons, namely: John Fontaine Ryon, who died at the age of twenty-three years, in 1891; William Throckmorton Ryon, engaged in the life insurance business at Louisville; and Albion Pomeroy Ryon, an employe of the Carter Dry Goods Company at Louisville. Politically a straightforward Democrat, Mr. Walters served for fourteen consecutive years as county magistrate, and as a member of the Democratic Central Committee has been active in campaign work. He is a member of the Christian church, to which his wife also belongs.

CHARLES HUMES SANFORD.—In giving a slight sketch of the commonwealth attorney for the Twelfth judicial district of Kentucky, we are giving the history of a man who has demonstrated that he possesses to a remarkable degree the qualities desired in a public official and that, accepting the trust as a representative, he esteemed it a duty to give attention to the requests of his constituents. Greater faithfulness and diligence in the execution of these duties and interests, of every conceivable character, would hardly be possible. He regards himself as the servant of his district and labors with zeal to promote the interests demanded by the citizens.

Charles H. Sanford is the commonwealth attorney for the Twelfth judicial district of Kentucky, which embraces the counties of Henry, Oldham, Trumble, Shelby, Anderson and Spencer, extending from the Ohio to Salt Rivers and being one of the two largest districts in the state. He was born on a farm in Henry County, Kentucky, on September 15, 1870. He is the son of Lewis M. Sanford, a native of Henry county, Kentucky, the son of Charles Sanford, a native of Scott county, Kentucky, the son of John Sanford, who was a Virginian and was the Kentucky pioneer. The mother of our subject was Fannie Morton Smith, who was born in Henry county, Kentucky, the daughter of Abraham Owen Smith, a native of Kentucky, the son of Thomas Smith, who was the first president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. The first engine on the Lexington branch of that road was the "Thomas Smith," named for him. He was also the first millionaire in Kentucky. His son Thomas built the Fourth Street Baptist church on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets in Louisville with his own money and was the pastor of the church when he died.

The father of our subject died on May 6, 1901, at the age of seventy-seven years, and

the mother died in the spring of 1902, at the age of forty-two years. The father was engaged in farming and banking, in which line he organized the National Bank of Newcastle, of which he became president, and when that bank was converted into the Bank of Newcastle, a state bank, he was still the president of the new bank and held the position until his death, being known and recognized as a well-known financier and banker of his section of the state. Both the parents were members of the Christian church.

Charles Humes Sanford was reared on the farm and is indebted to the Newcastle public schools for the elements of his education. After having passed through the preliminaries he then attended Hanover College, Indiana, passed through a course in Centre College, Kentucky, and finally graduated at Notre Dame College in the class of 1890, with the degree of A. B., and in 1893 graduated from the Cincinnati Law School with the degree of B. L. Mr. Sanford was admitted to practice that same year before the Ohio Supreme Court, and in 1894 he was admitted to the Kentucky bar and immediately entered into practice at Newcastle. He was elected city attorney of Newcastle that same year (1894), and in 1897 was elected county attorney of Henry county, holding that office for four years. In 1903 he was elected commonwealth attorney and re-elected in 1909 for a term of six years beginning in 1910.

Mr. Sanford has followed a course that is noteworthy, and if his example was followed by some other attorneys and public officials it would redound to the credit of their various communities and materially increase the revenues of the same. Mr. Sanford owns and lives on the old farm where he was born, is a director in the Bank of Newcastle and fraternally is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Elks, and also of the Signa Chi, a Greek letter college fraternity, and the Phi Delta Phi, a law fraternity. His religious convictions are with the Christian church. Too honest to brook even the shadow of deceit and too jealous of personal righteousness to think of the least departure from what he deems to be just and fair, he has only contempt for mercenary morals in the individual and equally for a purchasable integrity in positions of public trust. Such a man regards right more highly than he can by possibility estimate any mere matter of public favor or gratification of mere selfish desire, gained at any appreciable sacrifice of truth or justice. During his first term as commonwealth attorney he prosecuted the International Harvester Company and the American Tobacco Company

on the charge of being a trust in violation of the Kentucky Anti-Trust Law and secured convictions against each of them, which was the first time that convictions had ever been secured against those monopolies in Kentucky. Another notable contest was against the Standard Oil Company in Kentucky. The wagons operated by the Standard Oil Company in Kentucky were assessed a license fee of five dollars, which they refused to pay and had refused to pay for a number of years. Among the first things Mr. Sanford did when he entered upon the duties of commonwealth attorney was to secure indictments against the Standard Oil Company for failure to pay the license fee. He got a verdict against the company, the judgment was affirmed by the Court of Appeals, and the next Legislature raised the license fee to fifteen dollars for each wagon, which the company is now paying. This action of Mr. Sanford was followed by other commonwealth attorneys throughout Kentucky, which resulted in the Standard Oil Company paying into the Kentucky state treasury from \$60,000 to \$100,000. He has taken an active interest in the prosecution of the "night riders" and has cases pending in the courts of Shelby county at the present time. Whether in the social, the political or the business spheres of his life, Mr. Sanford follows his convictions. Radical and decisive in his opinions, his purposes are taken irrespective of popular estimate and carried forward resolutely. Whatever his success in political life may be, his adaptation to meet the demands of the people proves that when the sum of his work shall be shown it will be the record of an honest man, a man of unblemished moral character and decisiveness of achievement in all the fields of responsibility he has occupied.

SAMUEL JUDSON ROBERTS.—One of the prominent figures in newspaper affairs in Kentucky is Samuel Judson Roberts, editor and publisher of the *Lexington Leader*, which is recognized as one of the leading Republican papers of the state, as well as an effective exponent of local interests. Mr. Roberts claims the old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, and he was born at Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, on the 11th day of February, 1858. He is a son of Rev. Edward Roberts, who was born in Wales and who was there prepared for his chosen vocation by a course of study in the Pontypool Baptist Seminary, after his graduation in which he was duly ordained to the ministry of the Baptist church. In 1855 he came to America and first located at Ithaca, New York, whence he later removed to Ohio, where he continued in the successful work of the ministry until his death, which occurred in 1860.

Before coming to this country he married Miss Caroline Matilda Kelly, who likewise was a native of Wales and who now resides at Canton, Stark county, Ohio, the wife of Caleb K. Roberts, a brother of her first husband. Grant L. Roberts, a son by the second marriage resides at Frankfort, Kentucky, where he is deputy collector of internal revenue for the Seventh district.

Samuel J. Roberts is indebted to the public schools of Canton, Ohio, for his early educational training, which was there supplemented by a course in the old Canton Academy. He began newspaper work in 1879 on the reporter staff of the Cleveland, Ohio, *Leader*, and a year later became telegraph editor of the Cleveland *Herald*, afterward absorbed by the *Leader*. In 1882 he returned to Canton, where for the ensuing six years he was concerned more especially with the business affairs of newspaper and publishing enterprises, a part of the time as circulation manager of the *Canton Repository*. He was elected a member of the city council of Canton in 1885 and served in this capacity for several years. In 1887 he was the Republican nominee for mayor of Canton, but was defeated.

In 1888 Mr. Roberts removed to Kentucky and founded the *Lexington Leader*, naming it in honor of the paper in Cleveland on which he had served his novitiate in the field of journalism. Since coming to Kentucky he has been recognized as a leader in the ranks of the Republican party and he had the management of the campaign in this state to secure delegates committed to the support of President McKinley in the Republican National convention in 1896, besides which he served as chairman of the Republican campaign committee of Kentucky in the ensuing campaign which brought the state into line for McKinley. On the 28th of July, 1897, President McKinley appointed Mr. Roberts collector of internal revenue for the Seventh Kentucky district and he assumed the duties of this office on the first of October of that year. He continued this incumbency until September 1, 1910, a period of thirteen consecutive years less one month, notable as the longest term ever served by a collector of internal revenue in this state and one of the longest in the history of the entire department.

In the year 1888, shortly after locating in Kentucky, Mr. Roberts was married to Miss Anna Trout, a daughter of Joseph and Caroline Meyer Trout, of Canton, Ohio, in which city she was born and reared, and they have since made their home in Lexington.

LEONIDAS WEBB.—A life-long resident of Shelby county, Leonidas Webb has been an important factor in aiding its development and

growth, whether relating to its agricultural, commercial or financial interests, and is widely known not only as a prominent and progressive farmer, but as president of the Bank of Simpsonville. He was born November 15, 1852, two and one-half miles northwest of Simpsonville, on the farm adjoining the one he now owns and occupies and on which his mother was born. He is a son of the late A. T. Webb, and comes of honored pioneer stock, his grandfather, James Webb, having been an early settler of Shelby county.

James Webb, born in Virginia in 1784, near Richmond, there grew to man's estate. With much the same restless spirit characteristic of the later generation of young Americans, he forced his way westward, about 1804, coming to Shelby county, Kentucky, and settling in the Wilderness. He bought land in the vicinity of what is now Simpsonville and began the pioneer task of redeeming a farm from its original wildness. In 1833, at the age of forty-nine years, he died of cholera. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Puddaugh, survived him, passing away in 1875, at a very advanced age.

A. T. Webb, born in Shelby county, near Simpsonville, March 22, 1808, was reared on the home farm, as a boy and a youth helping his father in clearing a portion of land. He succeeded to the ownership of a portion of the parental homestead, and was so successful in his agricultural operations that he became quite an extensive landholder, owning about four hundred and eighty acres. In 1858 he built the fine brick house which is now standing on the place, and occupied it until his death, July 29, 1879. He was ever interested in the education of the young people, and for twelve years was proprietor of Woodland Seminary, which was established for the benefit of those in the neighborhood desiring an advanced course of study. Two or three well educated teachers, usually from New England, were employed as instructors, and was considered one of the best schools of the kind in Kentucky. It was established through the efforts of Mr. A. T. Webb, who, though not himself a scholar, perceived the need of such an institution and erected the building known as the Woodland Seminary. At the outbreak of the Civil war the school was closed, twenty-one boys, under the instruction of an able teacher, John McNeil, enlisting for service in the conflict, some enlisting the Union army, and others joining the Confederacy.

The maiden name of the wife of A. T. Webb was Phoebe Pemberton. She was born not far from Simpsonville, as mentioned above, her birth occurring August 4, 1820.

She was a daughter of William and Jane Pemberton, who came to Shelby county from Woodford county in the earlier part of the nineteenth century. She lived to the venerable age of eighty-six years, passing away June 30, 1906, and being buried in the family cemetery, on the farm, where the bodies of her parents were laid to rest. Of their family of nine children six grew to years of maturity, namely: Georgette, formerly a teacher in the old seminary, died at the age of thirty years; Elvira still lives on the old homestead; Serelda died at the age of eighteen years; Leondias, the subject of this sketch; Leslie, on the old farm; and Eugene, owning and occupying a part of his father's estate.

Leonidas Webb completed his early education in the Woodland Seminary, in the meantime being well drilled in the various branches common to life on a farm. At the death of his father he was appointed administrator of his estate, and remained at home until affairs were settled, managing the farm about ten years in all. He received as his share ninety acres of the old home farm, and bought from Benjamin Shouse two hundred and twenty-eight acres of the land now included in his present farm, making his home estate a farm of three hundred and eighteen acres. He also owns another farm, which contains one hundred acres, and has title to other land of value, his real estate holdings being large and valuable. Mr. Webb is a general farmer, interested in all branches of agriculture, but makes a specialty of stock raising and breeding. The house which he occupies was built of brick in 1839 by Rev. John Dale, a Baptist minister, who became the second husband of Mrs. William Pemberton and step-father of Phoebe Pemberton Webb, Mr. Webb's mother. Mr. Webb is a Democrat in politics, but not an office seeker. He is president of the Simpsonville Bank, of which he has been a director since its organization, in 1902. For a quarter of a century Mr. Webb has been a practical surveyor, operating extensively in this part of the state, among other surveys of importance having definitely located from old records the original Boone trace for a long distance in Shelby county.

On June 20, 1889, Mr. Webb was united in marriage with Nellie Williams, who was born in Harrison county, Indiana, a daughter of B. F. and Dorothy (Peyton) Williams. Her father was born in Floyd county, Indiana, a son of David Williams, who moved from Kentucky to Indiana and was engaged in farming the greater part of his life. He married a daughter of Nelson Peyton, (son of Lewis Peyton of Virginia,) who was born in

Bullitt county, Kentucky, in 1801. Mr. and Mrs. Webb have one child, Stella, wife of James Dixon. Mr. Webb and his family are members of the Baptist church.

DANIEL W. LINDSEY is one of the best known and most highly honored of Kentucky's citizens, not only as a lawyer of unusual ability, but as one who has borne a prominent part in the military history of the state. Some one has summed him up as a good lawyer and financier, a fine soldier, a splendid citizen and a gentleman, and no greater panegyric could be offered. Mr. Lindsey, who is one of that splendid legal coterie of Frankfort, was born in the capital city on October 4, 1835. Both of his parents were likewise natives of the Blue Grass state, their names being Thomas Noble Lindsey and Isabella P. (Weisiger) Lindsey, both names of honor and consequence. The father was born near Newport and the mother in Frankfort. The paternal grandfather was John B. Lindsey and the paternal grandmother previous to her marriage was a Miss Noble and a relative of Governor Noble of Indiana. She was born in Pennsylvania and was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The mother of the subject, Isabella P. (Weisiger) Lindsey, was the daughter of Daniel Weisiger, after whom her son was named. Daniel Weisiger and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Lucy Price, came from Virginia to Kentucky, and were pioneers of Frankfort.

Thomas Noble Lindsey, the father, was a lawyer by profession and for many years practiced successfully at the Frankfort bar. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the community and held many positions of honor and trust. He served as commonwealth's attorney in both branches of the General Assembly of Kentucky and also as a member of the Kentucky State Constitutional Convention, in 1849-50. He lived to be sixty-nine years of age. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, of whom four were sons and three daughters, Daniel W. being the eldest.

Daniel W. Lindsey was reared in Frankfort, and in the excellent private schools of the city secured the foundation of that splendid education of which he is now the possessor. In 1853 he was graduated from the Kentucky Military Institute, which in after years conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He did not at once determine upon his career in life but for a short time after his graduation he was engaged in the coal mining business. He entered the Louisville Law School in the winter of 1856-7, and was graduated from that institution. In the spring of 1858 he hung out his shingle at Frankfort and was

practicing law when the Civil war came on. Mr. Lindsey resigned as captain of a company of state guards in May of 1861 and when General William Nelson opened a recruiting station for Federal troops Mr. Lindsey became a drill master for the recruits. When General Thomas L. Crittenden became inspector general, Mr. Lindsey became assistant adjutant general on the staff and when General Crittenden was commissioned general in the United States army, General Lindsey was commissioned to raise a regiment. This he accomplished with energy and expedition, and the regiment became the Twenty-second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry and as such was mustered into the United States Army service, with Mr. Lindsey as colonel.

Thereupon began for him a varied and adventurous career and one of great usefulness to his country. He served with General Garfield's expedition up the Sandy River, participated in the taking of Cumberland Gap, in the expedition up the Kenawah Valley, and was later ordered to Memphis, Tennessee. In the latter place the troops were reorganized and he was placed in command of a brigade. After the Vicksburg campaign he was with his command ordered to New Orleans in the Department of the Gulf, and remained in that department until the latter part of 1863, when he tendered his resignation to become inspector general, and later adjutant general of Kentucky, which position he held until the fall of 1867. During that time he accomplished a great and extremely important work, none other than the compilation of the Adjutant General's report, 1861-1866, of Kentucky, a two volume publication which contained the military history of every officer and soldier in the Civil war. This has been an authentic and much referred to work, a complete military history of the state up to the date of its issue.

In January, 1868, General Lindsey began upon his interrupted legal career, entering into partnership with his father, which partnership continued until the death of his father. Since that time he and his brother, John B. Lindsey, have been associated in the practice of the profession and the Lindsey name is one indissolubly associated with the history of the Frankfort bar. The interests of General Lindsey, as befitting one of his ability, have not been confined to his profession. Since 1868 he has been a director of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, which became the National Branch Bank of Kentucky and of which he was elected president in 1880. He gave efficient service in this high office until the bank's relation to the Kentucky National Bank of



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Louisville was severed and it was nationalized. He at first declined the presidency of the reorganized institution, but three years ago, upon the death of the president of the bank, he was again elected president and accepted, and this position he now holds.

In the early days a Whig, he has since the organization of the Republican party given his heart and hand to the men and measures sanctioned by it and his influence politically is of weight. He and his family are members of the Episcopal church. General Lindsey is very prominent and popular in lodge circles. He is a Mason and is eligible to wear the gallant white plume of the Knight Templar. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and manifests his interest in the comrades of other days by membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

General Lindsey assumed marital relations in January of 1864, the lady to become his wife being Miss Catherine McIlvain Fitch. Their union has been blessed by the birth of the following children: Antoinette, deceased; Thomas Noble, an attorney in the office of his father; Henry F., cashier of the Branch National Bank of Kentucky; Daniel W., an attorney of Frankfort; and Catherine, wife of Wade H. Negus, of Greeneville, Mississippi, a banker of that place.

ROBERT A. BRIGGS.—This well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Shelby county is the owner of a well improved landed estate located one mile northwest of Shelbyville, and he is recognized as one of the representative agriculturists and stock-growers of this section of his native state, while he has long been prominent in connection with public affairs. He has been called upon to serve in various offices of trust and has shown himself admirably fitted for leadership in thought and action as a broadminded and loyal citizen. He was a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war and in all the relations of life his course has been guided and governed by those principles of integrity and honor that ever conserve popular confidence and approbation.

Robert A. Briggs was born near the town of Bloomfield, Nelson county, Kentucky, on the 6th of October, 1842, and is a son of Andrew and Sarah (Ferguson) Briggs. The father was a native of Scotland and the mother of Kentucky, the latter's family having been founded in the Blue Grass state at an early day. The elder Mr. Briggs established his home in Nelson county, where he became a successful agriculturist and the owner of a landed estate of very considerable area. Though he was a blacksmith by trade, the ma-

ior part of his active career was one of close identification with the basic industry. He was a man of strong and sterling character and commanded the esteem of all who knew him. He was married twice and became the father of twelve children, seven by the first wife and five by the second.

He whose name initiates this review was reared to the age of twelve years upon the old homestead farm and was afforded the advantages of the schools of the locality and period. When he was twelve years of age the father died and the family was scattered, at the outbreak of the Civil war, when his loyalty to the South caused him soon to tender his aid in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. In June, 1862, at the age of nineteen years. Mr. Briggs became a private in Morgan's body-guard and was afforded opportunity to gain his full quota of experience in connection with the progress of the great conflict. He participated in many engagements and had the distinction of being for some time with the famous raider. He continued in active service until the close of the war and was granted his final parole in 1865.

At the close of his long and arduous service as a soldier of the Confederacy this youthful son of Mars returned to his home in Nelson county and on May 30, 1865, he was married. He then engaged in farming on a portion of his father's estate, where he continued to live until December, 1869, when he moved to Washington county. In 1876 he returned to his native county and engaged in the hotel business at Bardstown. In the spring of 1883 he sold the hotel and removed to Shelby county, where he has ever since maintained his home and where he has become the owner of a fine landed estate, eligibly situated and admirably improved. Thrift and prosperity are in evidence on every side and he is known as one of the progressive and enterprising representatives of the agricultural industry in this section. He also breeds high grade live stock.

From his youth to the present time Mr. Briggs has been staunchly arrayed as an advocate of the general principles and policies for which the Democratic party has ever stood sponsor and he has given effective service in its cause. He has shown much discrimination in the directing of local political forces and has been a valued factor in the councils of his party. In the early '70's, while a resident of Washington county, he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, in which he served one term and later he was elected to serve out an unexpired term in the lower house of the legislature, as a representative from Nelson county. Mr. Briggs served four

years as sheriff of Shelby county, was deputy sheriff for a similar period, and for two or three years he held the position of magistrate, besides which he has served in minor public offices. He has been influential in local affairs and has ever been ready to lend his aid in the promotion of measures and enterprises tending to conserve the best interests of the community. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and with John H. Waller Camp, United Confederate Veterans' Association. His wife holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 30th of May, 1865, Mr. Briggs was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Wycoff, who was born and reared in Washington county, this state, and who is a daughter of Addison and Jane (Gray) Wycoff, who passed the closing years of their lives at Mackville, that county. In conclusion of this review are entered brief data concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Briggs: Jennie Gray is the wife of Joseph McDowell, Jr., and they reside in Boyle county, Kentucky; Emma H. is the wife of John Goeghegan of this county; Adeline is the wife of Rev. William T. Overstreet, a clergyman of the Presbyterian church and now incumbent of a pastoral charge at Perryville; Lettie O. is the wife of Stanley Lawson, of New Mexico; R. Walter, who married Miss Bertha Catlett, deals extensively in horses and makes his residence at Shelbyville, and Wilson Warren remains at the parental home.

HENRY T. WISE.—A prominent and influential business man in Shelby county, Kentucky, is Henry T. Wise, who has been engaged in the general merchandise business at Chestnut Grove since 1894. He is a man of unusual energy and decided executive ability and through his own well directed endeavors he has made of success not an accident but a logical result. At the present time, in 1911, he is giving most efficient service as magistrate and he has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in Democratic politics, taking an active part in the local councils thereof and doing all in his power to advance the general welfare of the community.

Mr. Wise was born at the old "Twelve Mile House" in Jefferson county, Kentucky, the date of his nativity being the 19th of October, 1864. He is a son of Thomas Henderson Wise, who was born in Bourbon county, this state, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Henderson. Thomas H. Wise married Miss Rebecca Wise, and they settled in Jefferson county, where they conducted the hotel known as the "Twelve Mile House." In 1865 they removed to Shelby

county and settled in the vicinity of Chestnut Grove, where he was long engaged in agricultural pursuits and where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1884, at the age of sixty-five years. The mother, who survives her honored husband, has attained to an advanced age and she is now living, at sixty-six years. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Wise were born three children,—Ella, who is the wife of R. J. Shipman, of Shelby county, Kentucky; Henry T., the immediate subject of this review, and William S., who is engaged in farming in Oldham county, Kentucky.

An infant of but one year of age at the time of his parents' removal to Shelby county, Mr. Wise has passed practically his entire life thus far in the vicinity of Chestnut Grove. He early availed himself of the advantages afforded in the public schools and after reaching man's estate he turned his attention to the great basic industry of agriculture, continuing to be identified with that line of enterprise for some four or five years after his father's death. He then came to Chestnut Grove, where he has been engaged in the mercantile business since 1894. In connection with his business he has built up a large and lucrative patronage and he caters to a most fastidious trade. In politics he accords a stalwart allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and he has ever taken a deep and earnest interest in all matters projected for the good of the community. He has served most creditably as postmaster of Chestnut Grove and in November, 1909, he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of magistrate, in discharging the duties of which important position he is acquitting himself with honor and distinction. He and his wife are devout members of the Baptist church and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with Solomon Lodge, No. 5 Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master.

In Shelby county, on the 22d of October, 1891, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Wise to Miss Helen L. Price, whose birth occurred in this county on the 29th of September, 1867, and who is a daughter of James C. and Catherine (Thompson) Price, representative citizens of Shelby county. Mr. and Mrs. Wise are the parents of one daughter,—Catherine Thompson Wise, who was born on the 27th day of June, 1909.

JAMES LEE GRAY is one of those strong personalities that advance straight forward to success. He commenced very young to do for himself and has demonstrated that his character was strong and self reliant, that he placed

a goal in front of him and never rested until he had reached it and it is to such characters that the strong of the earth are made.

Mr. Gray was born on the farm where he now lives, June 12, 1865, the son of James Harvey and Mary Hester (Brown) Gray. The father was born on the same pike, in December, 1828, and died February 14, 1878. The mother was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, August 22, 1836, and is now living in Texas. They were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living: Dr. Frank, an oculist, living at Ft. Worth, Texas; George G., living at Midland, Texas; Thomas, at Midland, Texas; James Lee, our subject; Mary G., wife of A. Ashbrook, at Newark, Texas; Dr. J. B., an oculist at El Paso, Texas; and H. W., at Kansas City, Missouri.

The paternal grandfather of our subject and his wife were Francis and Lydia (Givens) Gray, he, a native of Virginia and his wife of Harrison county, Kentucky. He came to Kentucky, located in Harrison county, married and began farming where our subject's father was born. The maternal grandfather was Francis Brown, a Virginian, who married Polly Baxter and she after his death married a Mr. J. Lail.

James Harvey Gray, the father of our subject, grew to manhood on the farm, obtained a common-school education and in 1851 married and started for himself on a small tract of land now operated by our subject. The father built the house and buildings and also built and for a number of years operated a distillery on his farm. He was a breeder and raiser of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle and was greatly interested in breeding Cotswold sheep and imported some of his sires. Our subject has in his possession silver cups and plates his father won as prizes on his sheep. He was a successful man and owned three hundred and thirty acres of land at his death. He aspired to no political office, although a life-long Democrat.

James Lee Gray was reared on the farm and received his education at the country schools. His father died when he was but thirteen years old and he began work on the farm. In 1885 he left home and went to western Texas, where until the spring of 1895 he worked on the plains with cattle. He then returned home and became engaged with farming on the farm where he was born. He now owns one hundred and seventy-three acres of fine land, on which he is raising grain, stock and tobacco. He stands in high estimation among all who know him, having the respect of all and the sincere friendship of many of his intimates. He is a Democrat, and he and his wife are

members of the Broadwell Presbyterian church.

On February 4, 1903, Mr. Gray married Myrtle Old, born at Logansport, Indiana, a daughter of William A. Old, born at Richmond, Indiana, March 3, 1839, and still living, a retired engineer, and making his home in Cynthiana, Kentucky. His wife was Susan Asbury, who was born near Colmanville, Harrison county, Kentucky, November 30, 1844, and still living, also making her home in Cynthiana. She is a daughter of Virtner S. and Sallie W. (Ingles) Asbury, he born near Claysville, Harrison county, September 20, 1816, and died at Cynthiana in June, 1900. She was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, March 24, 1823, and died May 8, 1898, a daughter of John Ingles, who was born in Harrison county, Kentucky. He married Susan Stern, who was born near Falmouth, Pendleton county, Kentucky. John Ingles was a son of Joseph Ingles, a native of North Carolina, who married Mary Bryan, daughter of Daniel Boone's sister. They came to Kentucky and settled near Boyd in Harrison county, Kentucky, and here he owned a thousand acres of land.

Mrs. Gray is one of three children: William A., in Tennessee; Harry V., in Indianapolis, Indiana; and Mrs. Gray. To Mr. and Mrs. Gray one daughter has been born, Mary Margaret.

JOHN W. HENDRICKS.—As president of the Hendricks, Moore, Young Company of Lexington, John W. Hendricks is actively identified with one of the leading industries of the city, and is a contractor and builder and as a large lumber manufacturer and dealer is carrying on a substantial business. He was born in this city April 4, 1864, a son of John H. Hendricks and grandson of Cambridge F. Hendricks, who was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, in 1799.

Absalom Hendricks, the great-grandfather of John W., was born in Virginia, of Scotch ancestry. For seven years he served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, as did two of his brothers, one of whom lost his life on the battlefield, while the other was killed by the Indians at Blue Lick, Kentucky. Another brother, William Hendricks, the father of Thomas A. Hendricks, a former vice-president of the United States, came to Kentucky when young, but afterward removed to Indiana and spent his last years in Shelbyville. Coming to Harrison county, Kentucky, soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, Absalom Hendricks located near Lairs Station, on the grant of land that he had received for his military

services, and was there engaged in general farming the remainder of his life. He married and reared two sons, William and Cambridge F., both of whom served in the war of 1812. William subsequently migrated to Fairfield, Iowa, making that his permanent home.

Born in Harrison county, Kentucky, in 1799, Cambridge F. Hendricks settled in Woodford county, Kentucky, soon after his marriage, and was there overseer of a plantation for five years. Crossing the line then to Franklin county, he bought land, and after living there a few seasons sold out and purchased a farm in Harrison county, where he spent the remainder of his sixty-five years of earthly life, being successfully engaged in general farming. The maiden name of his wife was Sarah Faulconer. She was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, a daughter of William and Sarah (Hawkins) Faulconer, whose parents were among the first settlers of Scott county. She attained the advanced age of eighty-two years, and of her nine children all, with the exception of one who died at the age of seventy-four years, are now living, the oldest being eighty-six years of age.

John H. Hendricks was born March 2, 1830, on a farm in Woodford county. At the age of eighteen years he began the study of architecture and carpentry, and served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade and one year at stair building in Lexington. He subsequently did journeyman work for a while, and was afterward a contractor and builder for several years, and even now, at the age of four score years, is hale and hearty and quite active. He married, in 1857, Sarah Elizabeth Hunt, a native of Henry county, Kentucky. Her father, Colonel Silas Hunt, the son of a pioneer Baptist preacher, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky. He was a member of the State Militia, and drilled all of the Kentucky soldiers that took part in the Mexican war. He served as colonel of a regiment in the Federal army during the Civil war, while two of his sons, Thomas B. and Robert, served in the Confederate army. The children were born to John H. Hendricks and his wife were four in number, namely: Mary K., John W., Percy and Thomas A.

Having obtained a practical education in the public schools of Lexington and Cynthiana, John W. Hendricks began when young to learn the carpenter's trade, working under the instructions of his father. At the age of twenty years he embarked in business as a contractor and builder on his own account, and has continued until the present time. For a while his brother Thomas was associated with him, the firm name being Hendricks

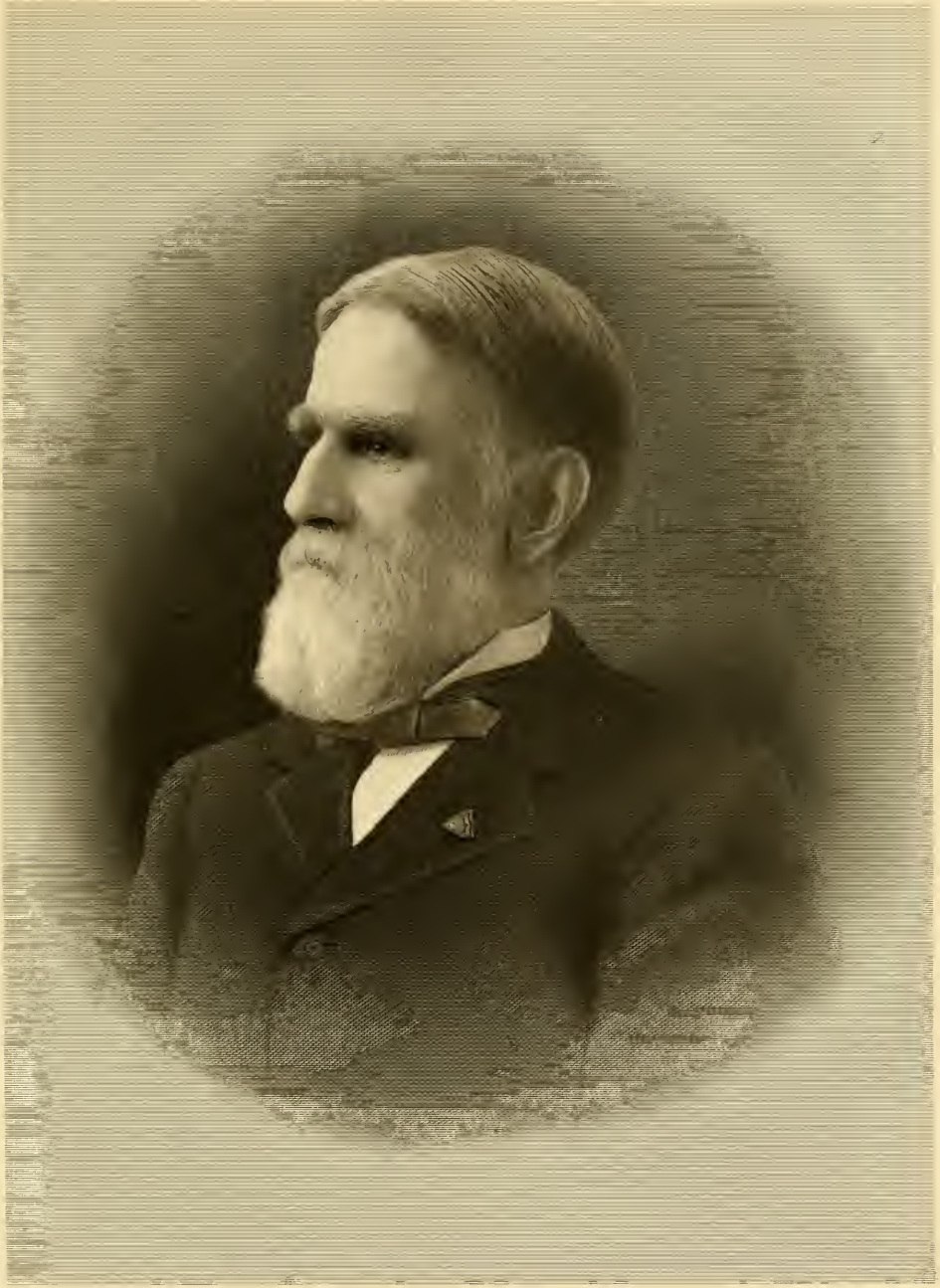
Brothers. Taking in a partner, the firm name was changed to Hendricks Brothers & Company, and continued as such until 1908, when the Hendricks, Moore, Young Company was incorporated, Mr. Hendricks becoming president of the organization. This firm is carrying on an extensive general business in contracting and building, and is a large manufacturer of lumber, his mill being well equipped with the latest modern machinery.

Mr. Hendricks married, in 1887, Lavinia Nutter, who was born in Fayette county, a daughter of David and Sarah (Hearst) Nutter.

CAPTAIN HENRY BANNISTER GRANT.—One of the most incontrovertible proofs of advancing civilization is the growth of fraternal societies, which are founded upon the brotherhood of man and inculcate the spirit of mutual kindness, helpfulness and charity. Chief among the organizations of this character is the honorable order of Masons, the most ancient secret society in existence, constantly growing in its numerical strength and developing in the breadth and scope of its purpose. This is due to the men of master minds who are at the head of the society—men of marked executive ability, keen discrimination and high ideals—among whom is numbered Captain Henry Bannister Grant, one of the best known Masons in Kentucky and one of the noted Masons in the United States.

Captain Grant, who is a distinguished Mason, being grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, was born in Auburn, New York, March 12, 1837, the son of Rev. Loring Grant, publisher of the Auburn Banner at the time. His grandfather, Dr. Isaac Grant (descendant of Matthew Grant, surveyor, who came to America in 1630, and the great-great-great-grandfather of General U. S. Grant), was six years a soldier of the Revolution, participating in a number of battles, notably the storming of Stony Point, and enduring the privations of Valley Forge and horrors of the old Jersey Prison Ship. His grandmother was Hannah Tracy, descendant of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, a soldier of the Colonial wars, who returned to America in 1636, son of Governor William Tracy, who landed with his colony in Virginia, (1620), a descendant of the Saxon kings, and Baron Sire de Tracie, an officer in the army of William the Conqueror. His mother was Betsey Keeney-Grant, daughter of Capt. Joshua Keeney and Phoebe Sturdevant-Keeney, wealthy families of the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania.

Captain Grant attended the seminary, now college, at Albion, Michigan, and completed his studies in the Polytechnic School at Frank-



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H. B. Grant

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fort, Kentucky, 1854. He was in the state auditor's office for six years; became an officer in a bank in Louisville in 1860, was captain in the Twenty-seventh Kentucky Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, from 1861 to 1865—twice declined promotion to major and once declined a proffered commission as colonel, of which evidence is on file in the war department. After the battles of Perryville and Stone River he was assigned to duty as assistant inspector general. Numerous responsible positions to which he was especially detailed brought written compliments from his colonel, thanks in orders from his generals, and notice in the message of Kentucky's governor. He was twice elected treasurer of Parkland, Kentucky, highly complimented by the expert accountant and the council, and settled a number of estates as executor and administrator; served in every position in Louisville banks excepting porter and president, and on retiring from the cashiership was presented with a silver service. He has taken part in many competitive military drills as participant, judge and manager.

Captain Grant was initiated in Hiram Lodge, No. 4, Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1859, and singly established Louisville Lodge, No. 400. He received the Royal Arch degree in King Solomon Chapter, Louisville, 1863; admitted to the ninth arch in Louisville Council; knighted in Louisville Commandery, No. 1, was one of two who organized DeMolay Commandery, No. 12; received the Scottish Rite degrees to the thirty-second degree in Louisville, being also Knight Commander of the Court of Honor. He served as presiding officer of his lodge, chapter (two terms) and council; as grand high priest and grand master of the Grand Council; assistant grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, 1877-1887, as its grand secretary from 1887 to present date; grand secretary of the Grand Chapter from 1891 to present date, and grand recorder of the Grand Council from July 1, 1903. He was a delegate to the Masonic Congress in Chicago, 1893, of which he was vice-president, and for which he prepared the topics for consideration; also representative to the Washington Centennial, 1899; organized and was president of the Masonic Veterans of Kentucky, 1893-1899; organized and is now president of the Grand Secretaries' Guild. He prepared the manual and tactics for Knights Templars now in general use; tactics of the Patriarchs Militant, the Digest, Book of Constitutions and Code of Trials for the Kentucky Grand Chapter and Grand Lodge; wrote the constitutions of the Grand Chapter and Grand Council; the History of

DeMolay Commandery, history of Freemasonry in Louisville, and "Doings of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky;" a "Vest-Pocket Trestle-Board" Monitor; model (approved) by-laws for lodges and chapter and other manuals. He did practically all the work in preparing the rituals for chapter, council and commandery; was one of the custodians of the work for the Grand Lodge, and editor of the Masonic Home Journal, 1883-1890. He was one of the incorporators of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home; planned and superintended a celebration of St. John's Day for its benefit that netted over nine thousand dollars in cash; a director in the Methodist Orphans Home; of the Kentucky Children's Home Society (non-sectarian) and of the Local Home Board of that Society; also a director of the Old Mason's Home of Kentucky. He has been active in church work as Sunday-school teacher and superintendent, steward, class-leader and trustee, and originated and helped to establish the most wealthy and influential Methodist church in Louisville.

He married, in 1863, Miss Maria Louise Richardson, whose mother was a descendant of Governor Thomas Bradford, of Plymouth Colony, 1621. The fruits of this union are: Rebecca Grant-Tippett (her daughter Louise and son Loring); Ella Grant-Richart (deceased) and her son Duncan Grant Richart, an officer in the United States army; Henry Rivers Grant, (and daughters Margaret and Elizabeth); and William Louis Grant. The sons are engaged in the American National Bank, Louisville, Kentucky.

Captain Grant is imbued with that fraternal spirit which constitutes the basic element of the craft and which has been a most potent force in the civilization of the world through inculcating principles of mutual helpfulness, brotherly kindness and forbearance. He brings to his duties keen perception, a methodical and systematic spirit and unwavering devotion, and his Masonic service therefore receives the endorsement of all the representatives of the order.

DAVID BELL ALLEN.—With the exception of a short period spent in the government employ at Louisville, David Bell Allen has resided in Shelby county during his entire life, devoting himself to the care of his family, the improvement of his estate, the cultivation of his farm, the duties of citizenship and the promotion of morality and religion in his home community. When the last item has been entered to the credit of the best type of American, what more can be said than is contained in the above outline of Mr. Allen's personality?

Mr. Allen is a native of Shelby county, Ken-

tucky, where he was born on the 4th of June, 1864. His grandfather, also David Bell Allen, was long a prominent business man of Louisville, whose first pork packing establishment he founded, and he passed his last years in that city. James Bradshaw Allen, the father, was a native of Kentucky, born September 30, 1831, and in early manhood married Miss Margaret Smith, of Shelby county, where he had but just established himself as an independent farmer. The mother was born at Hempridge, that county, in November, 1843, and was a daughter of George and Melinda (Ball) Smith. The father passed away in April, 1897, and the mother, Margaret Smith Allen, is now living in Plainview, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Allen were the parents of nine children, three of whom reached manhood and womanhood. David Bell is the subject of this biography; Melinda is the wife of Edmund Thompson; and Rev. Louis C. Allen is a Presbyterian clergyman.

David B. Allen was reared in Shelby county, and received his higher education at Central College (now Central University), Danville, Kentucky. He spent six years in Louisville as a gauger in the United State internal revenue service, but with that exception has made Shelby county his home and the scene of his agricultural pursuits. His farm and homestead of one hundred and fifty acres make a comfortable, attractive and valuable country place, the kind which has given Kentucky its deserved reputation as a state of good homes, solid comfort and domestic happiness. Mr. Allen is connected with his college days through his membership with Beta Phi Pi; is a Mason in good standing, identified with Solomon lodge, and is an earnest and a stable member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has been a leading elder for a number of years.

On May 15, 1888, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Zena Harcourt, a native of Kansas City, Missouri, born April 23, 1869, and a daughter of Edgar and Mollie (Elliott) Harcourt, both of Scott county, Kentucky. Her father died in Kansas City in the fall of 1869, and the mother in Shelby county, in March, 1875. The three of the five children to reach mature years were Nolie, who is now the wife of Charles Freeman, Frank and Zena (Mrs. Allen). Mr. and Mrs. Allen are the parents of Marguerite E., Freeman E., Frank H. and E. Willson Allen. The mother, as also the father of this family, is earnest and prominent in the work of the Presbyterian church.

GRAHAM BROWN.—It is but consonant that in this history of the lives of prominent and public-spirited Kentuckians appear a sketch of the career of Graham Brown, who, in addition

to being a native son of the fine old Blue Grass state, has here passed practically his entire life thus far. Born in the city of Louisville, he there resided until 1899, in which year he married and removed to Shelby county, Kentucky, where he is now engaged in agricultural pursuits on a fine estate of one hundred acres.

Graham Brown is a son of John T. S. Brown and the date of his nativity is November 21, 1857. The father was born and reared at Munfordville, Hart county, Kentucky, and he was a son of J. T. S. Brown, whose birth occurred in Hanover county, Virginia, in 1792. J. T. S. Brown, Sr., immigrated to Kentucky from his native state, in company with his father, in the year 1796. Location was made in Hardin county, in the section now known as LaRue county, where the great-grandfather of the subject of this review, by name William Brown, was summoned to eternal rest at an advanced age. The grandfather of Graham Brown died in Munfordville in 1875, at the age of eighty-three years. John T. S. Brown was reared at Munfordville, as previously noted, and as a young man he established his home in the city of Louisville, where he passed away in 1905, in his seventy-sixth year. He was engaged in the distillery business during the major portion of his active career and he was a public-spirited man who contributed in generous measure to all projects tending to advance the civic and material welfare of the city and state at large. On the 23d of September, 1856, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Emily Graham, a daughter of Andrew and Martha (Parker) Graham, the former of whom was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, on the 17th of August, 1813, and the latter of whom claimed Kentucky as the place of her birth. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown were born seven children, of whom Graham is the eldest. The others are: Carrie, Davis, Creel, Emily, John T. S. and Hewett, all of Louisville. All of the sons are members of the firm of J. T. S. Brown & Sons at Louisville, the same being a large distilling business.

In the city of Louisville Graham Brown grew to man's estate and to the excellent schools of that place he is indebted for his preliminary educational training. He was associated with his father and brothers in business until 1899, in which year he purchased a farm of one hundred acres in Shelby county, on which he has resided to the present time. He is engaged in diversified agriculture and the raising of high-grade stock and is recognized as a representative farmer and decidedly capable business man in this county. In his political convictions he endorses the cause of the Democratic party and while he has never been a recipient of political preferment of any

description he is on the alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all movements tending to increase the general prosperity. He is affiliated with various social organizations of representative character and in his religious faith he is Presbyterian. He is a man of charitable tendencies, is warm-hearted and hospitable and holds a secure place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

He was married in Woodford county, Kentucky, in the year 1899, to Mrs. Elizabeth Arnold Neal, who was born and reared in Woodford county and who is a daughter of John W. Arnold and Catherine Garnett Arnold, Woodford county, the former of whom died in 1910.

THOMAS B. TUCKER.—Distinguished not only as a native-born citizen of Shelby county, but for his own good life and works, Thomas B. Tucker, late of Shelbyville, was a man of integrity and worth, and his death was a loss to the community. He was identified with the agricultural interests of this section of the state for a number of years, and enjoyed to a high degree the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and many friends. He was born June 2, 1838, at Harrington's Mill, on the Fox river, about four miles from Shelbyville, and was there bred and educated. His father, Asa Tucker, the descendant of a Virginia family, married Ann Fullenweider, whose father was born in Pennsylvania, of German ancestry.

Brought up on a farm, Thomas B. Tucker began life as an agriculturist, and for many years was engaged in farming and stock raising in Shelby county, subsequently becoming associated with his brother-in-law, Robert A. Long, in the lumber trade in Kansas City, where he remained seventeen years, acting as bookkeeper for the firm. Returning then to Kentucky, he spent his last years in Shelbyville, dying in this city May 24, 1910.

On September 8, 1858, Mr. Tucker was united in marriage with Martha Mildred Long, a daughter of Samuel Malley Long. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, namely: Susie, wife of Edward C. Woods, a prominent agriculturist of Shelby county, living on the Smithfield pike, has three children; and Kate, wife of H. B. Williams, also a successful farmer, has six children and ten grandchildren. Mrs. Tucker, a most estimable woman, who was a loving companion and a true helpmate to her husband, still lives in Shelbyville.

Samuel Malley Long, Mrs. Tucker's father, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in November, 1810, and died October 1, 1885, on his farm, which was located three miles north of Simpsonville. He assumed possession of his farm at the time of his marriage, and in its

management took genuine pleasure and found much profit, his operations uniformly proving successful. Prior to his marriage Mr. Long went to Kansas with his parents, Isaac and Martha Malley Long, but returned the following year, in 1830, to Shelby county.

Mr. Long married, in 1836, Margaret White, of Versailles, Kentucky, who was first cousin to Hon. Joseph Blackburn, at one time United States senator from Kentucky, her mother having been a sister of Senator Blackburn's father. She was but seventeen years old at the time of her marriage, while her husband was nine years her senior. She survived him several years, and died in Kansas City, Missouri, at the home of her son Robert, passing away at the age of eighty-eight years. Mr. Long was an earnest and popular speaker in political campaigns, active and influential in party work, and for his services in the local militia when young was known as Captain Sam Long. Of the children born of the union of Captain and Mrs. Long, the following-named are living: Mildred M., widow of Thomas B. Tucker, the special subject of this sketch; Samuel E., of Simpsonville; Robert A., of Kansas City, Missouri; Mollie, wife of P. R. Slater, of Shelbyville, and Lewis W., also of Shelbyville.

Robert A. Long, the second son of the parental household, was born on the home farm in November, 1840, and received his education in the Shelbyville public schools. Going to Columbus, Kansas, when twenty-three years of age, he soon embarked in the lumber trade, his decision to engage in that industry having been the result of a serious conflagration. He had at first handled hay in large quantities, but a severe storm destroyed his hay, and he subsequently sold his hay sheds at such a profit that he turned his attention to the buying and selling of lumber. In 1889, wishing to enlarge his operations, he moved to Kansas City, Missouri, where he has since built up an extensive and lucrative business. He has acquired property of value in that place, and in addition to owning the R. A. Long business block has recently erected one of the finest residences in the city. He is a lover of fine horses and an exhibitor at all the leading horse shows of his own and adjoining cities. He married, at Columbus, Kansas, Miss Eda Wilson, and they have two daughters, namely: Sally, wife of Lieutenant Hayne Ellis, a naval officer, and Lulu.

HERBERT P. STIVERS, M. D.—Actively concerned with the best interests of his native county and known as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of this section of the state, Dr. Stivers is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Jefferson county and resides in a beautiful rural home

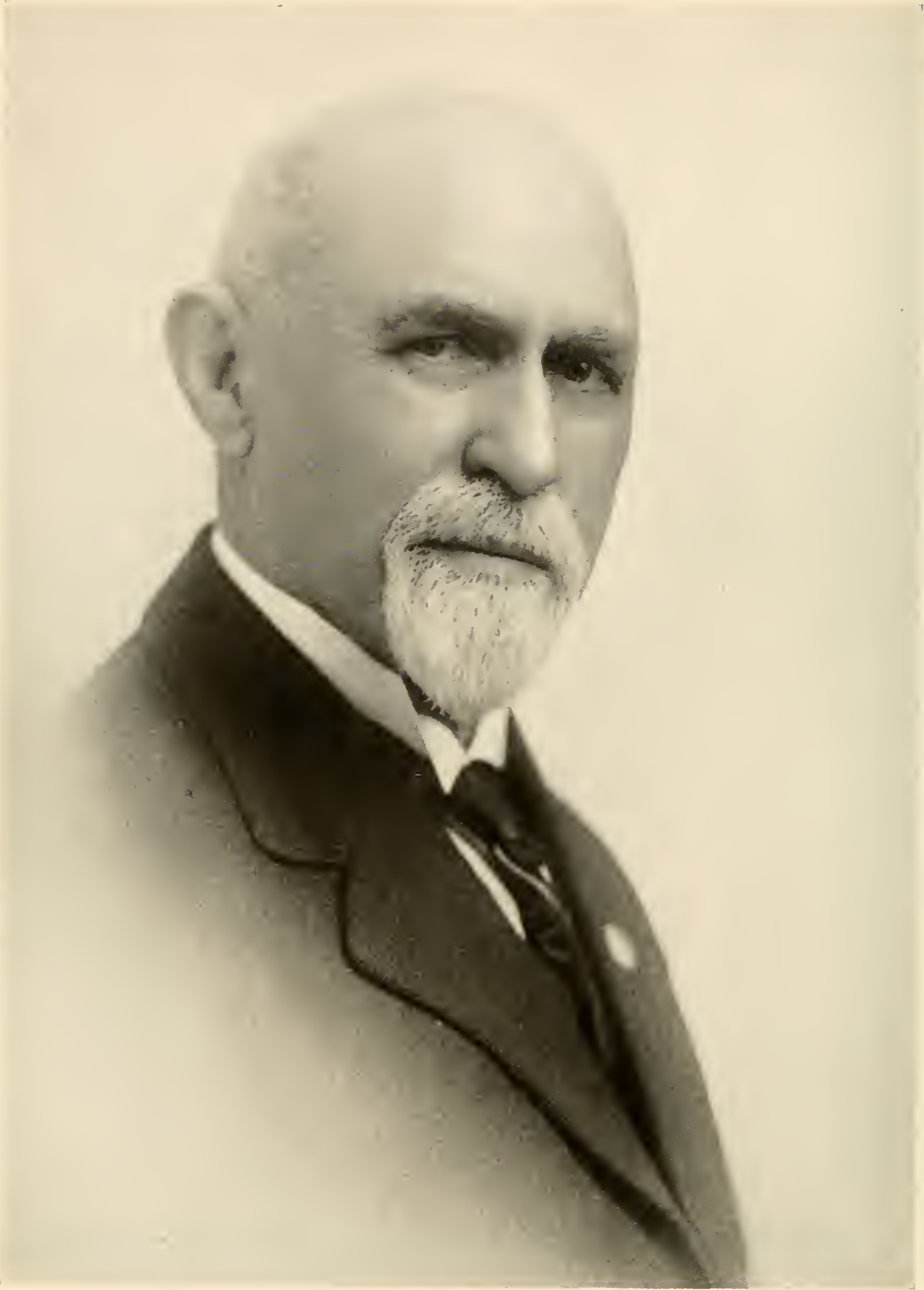
at Wildwood Station, at the Fern Creek crossing of the Bardstown turnpike,—about some miles distant from the city of Louisville. He is secretary of the Jefferson County Fair Association, is the owner of a fine landed estate and takes a deep interest in the promotion of the agricultural industry and allied enterprises in his home county, where he is known as a citizen of distinctive progressiveness and public spirit. Herbert Porter Stivers was born on the family homestead, near old Fern Creek postoffice, Jefferson county, on the 14th of December, 1870, and is a son of Joseph L. and Melville (Webb) Stivers. Joseph L. Stivers was born near Jeffersontown, this county, on the 13th of February, 1832, and his death occurred February 19, 1906. He was a son of James and Margaret (Church) Stivers, both of whom were born in the State of Virginia, where the respective families were founded in the Colonial epoch. James Stivers was a child at the time of his parents' removal from the Old Dominion state to Kentucky, where he was reared to manhood and where he continued to reside until his death, having been numbered among the prosperous agriculturists and honored and influential citizens of Jefferson county. His wife, who likewise was a child at the time of her parents' coming from Virginia to Kentucky, was the second daughter of John Church, founder of the great music house known as the John Church Company, in the city of Philadelphia. The father of James Stivers secured large tracts of land in Jefferson county and became an extensive farmer and slaveholder. He was one of the sterling pioneers of this section of the state and contributed much to its civic and industrial development and upbuilding. His landed estate included the site of the present little village of Fern Creek, and the old homestead, adjoining the grounds of the Jefferson County Fair Association on the south, is now owned by his daughter, Miss Sue E. Stivers. James Stivers was ninety-one years of age at the time of his demise and his wife attained to the extremely venerable age of ninety-six years, having survived him by several years and both having died in the '80s. James Stivers likewise was one of the extensive farmers and stockgrowers of Jefferson county and, as a man of strong character and impregnable integrity, he wielded no little influence in the community. He erected his fine old homestead residence about the year 1836, and the same is still in an excellent state of preservation. He was in no sense a politician, though he was essentially loyal and public-spirited, and while he never sought office he was cho-

sen candidate for representative of Jefferson county in the Legislature, on the Democratic ticket. Though he became a candidate only two days prior to the election, such was his personal popularity that his friends rallied to his support without any preliminary campaign in his behalf and he was defeated by only two votes. He was uncompromising in his advocacy of the policy of state's rights and thus gave unqualified support to the cause of the Confederacy during the Civil war, after the close of which his tenacity of conviction was such that he never became thoroughly "reconstructed." One of his sons, Frederick, served as a Union soldier, much to the sorrow of the father. Of his children six sons attained to years of maturity, and his brother Newton was the grandfather of the present superintendent of schools for Jefferson county.

Joseph L. Stivers was reared and educated in Jefferson county and here he never severed his allegiance to the great basic industry under whose influences he had been trained. He became one of the progressive and successful agriculturists and stock-growers of the county and was ever ready to lend his aid and influence in support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the community. He was a man of broad mental ken and pronounced opinions, strong in his convictions but ever tolerant in his judgment. He commanded unqualified popular esteem and was influential in public affairs of a local order. His political proclivities were indicated by the staunch support given by him to the cause of the Democratic party, and he served for a number of years in the office of justice of the peace. His life course was guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor.

Joseph L. Stivers was thrice married. He first wedded Miss Mollie Beckley, who was born and reared in Missouri and who died in that state within a year after her marriage. He was a resident of Missouri for a short period and after his return to Kentucky he married Miss Melville Lois Webb, who was born and reared in Hancock county, Tennessee, and who came to Kentucky with her mother after the death of her father, Benjamin Webb. She was summoned to the life eternal on the 21st of May, 1886, and was survived by two children, of whom the younger is Dr. Herbert P., of this review. The elder, Miss Lila, who was born on the 8th of October, 1860, maintained her home with her brother and there her death occurred on the 9th of February, 1910. For his third wife Joseph L. Stivers married Mrs. Margaret Ann

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John E. Abraham

(Monks) Stivers, widow of Edwin L. Stivers, son of William Allen Stivers, eldest brother of Joseph L. Mrs. Stivers survives her husband and now resides in the city of St. Joseph, Missouri. No children were born of the third marriage.

Dr. Herbert P. Stivers was reared under the gracious influences of a cultured and refined home and the major portion of his earlier educational discipline was received under the direction of private tutors. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession he entered, in 1894, the Hospital College of Medicine, in the city of Louisville, and in this well ordered institution he was graduated in June, 1896, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Coming forth admirably equipped for the exacting duties of his profession, he has since been engaged in active general practice in his home county, and it is gratifying to note that he has secured a large and representative clientage in the community that has ever been his home, his success and unequivocal popularity setting at naught all application of the scriptural aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." In 1905 the Doctor erected his present modern residence and the same is one of the many beautiful country homes of Jefferson county. He keeps in close touch with all advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery and has recourse to the best standard and periodical literature of his profession, besides which he is a member of the American Medical Association, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the Jefferson County Medical Society. He is medical examiner for a number of representative life-insurance companies, and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with Shibboleth Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Dr. Stivers is emphatically enterprising and progressive as a citizen and his loyalty to his native county and state is of the most insistent order. He was the prime mover in affecting the organization of the Jefferson County Fair Association and was chosen its first secretary, an office of which he continued incumbent for several years. He is still a member of the board of directors of this association and has done much to promote its interests and to make its annual fairs so remarkably successful both in a financial way and as representing well the industrial resources of the county. The association purchased new grounds and has erected excellent buildings thereon, besides making the best of improvements along other lines.

On the 25th of June, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Stivers to Miss Grace

Hughes, daughter of Charles H. Hughes, a representative citizen of Louisville. Mrs. Stivers was born and reared in the Kentucky metropolis and was educated in the Cedar Grove Academy, an institution conducted under the auspices of the Catholic church. She is a woman of most engaging personality and is a gracious chatelaine of the beautiful family home, which is a center of generous hospitality. Dr. and Mrs. Stivers have two children,—Cathrine Melville, who was born July 6, 1903, and Herbert Porter, Jr., who was born January 18, 1905.

CAPTAIN JOHN E. ABRAHAM, whose business career has been one of intense and well-directed activity, is now in public service as United States inspector of steam vessel hulls and is a well known citizen of Louisville. Although his career has not been filled with thrilling incidents, probably no life history published in this volume can better serve to demonstrate to young men the power of honesty and integrity, of diligence and perseverance in insuring success, and Captain Abraham has through these admirable traits gained a position of prominence and distinction that justly entitles him to a place in this publication.

Captain John E. Abraham was born in Pleasureville, Henry county, Kentucky, on the 31st day of August, 1844, the son of Charles and Sarah (Cabbage) Abraham, natives of Prussia and Ohio respectively. When the father was about twenty-two years of age he came to the United States on a visit to some cousins living in Ohio, and like many others who have come on the same mission stayed to make a permanent home, so well pleased was he with the country and people. He never returned to Prussia and married in Ohio, coming soon afterward to Kentucky, where he engaged in merchandising in Pleasureville. Subsequently he was in business in Lockport, Kentucky, where he remained until his death, which occurred on the night of the memorable cyclone in March, 1900. His widow now resides in Litchfield, Grayson county, Kentucky, being in her eighty-sixth year.

Captain Abraham was reared in Lockport, Henry county, Kentucky, to which point his parents removed when he was a lad and he was educated in the public schools. In the second year of the war between the states, fired with the enthusiasm of youth and desire for active participation in danger, which is inherent in the young and fearless, he ran away from home and on September 10, 1862, enlisted, first in Company B, of Breckenridge's Battalion, Confederate Army. Upon the consolidation of Stoner's and Breckenridge's bat-

talions, he became a member of Company C, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Breckenridge. He was orderly sergeant and for some time was in charge of his company, and finally surrendered at Washington, Georgia, May 6, 1865, and took the oath of allegiance at Nashville, May 26, 1865.

After the war Captain Abraham engaged in merchandising with his father at Lockport, Henry county, but later engaged in that business at Smithfield, Kentucky. Five years later he returned to Lockport to assist his father in the business, as the latter had become quite old and feeble. Aside from his business interests his life has been actuated by unselfish motives, prompted by patriotism and guided by truth and justice. After devoting some time to the interests connected with his father's business, Captain Abraham engaged in the government contracting business, supplying the United States government with stone and lumber for locks and dams on river work. He next engaged in steamboating and owned and operated a boat on the Ohio and Kentucky rivers, Packet Line. On March 27, 1894, Captain Abraham was appointed to his present important government position.

Captain Abraham has taken an active part in Democratic politics for many years, and was elected to the Kentucky General Assembly from Henry county. He is a member of the Confederate Veterans Association. Captain Abraham was married in Smithfield, Kentucky, to Bettie, the daughter of the Hon. W. L. Vorris, state senator of Kentucky. Their three children are: Effie, who married Owen T. Yates, of Litchfield, Kentucky; Annie V., at home, and Charles W. The Captain's official service has won him high commendation, for in all his public acts he has been characterized by the utmost fidelity to duty, by a thorough understanding of the tasks which devolve upon him and by earnest effort to advance the general welfare, placing the good of the country before partisanship and the welfare of his country before personal aggrandizement.

ROBERT MARSHALL, one of the worthiest and most prominent of the farmer-citizens of Montgomery county, is a member of the famous Marshall family of Virginia and Kentucky, and a descendant of the great chief justice. He owns and operates some four hundred valuable acres and breeds and raises some of the best stock in all the state of Kentucky. He was born in Fayette county October 28, 1839, and is a son of Glass Marshall, also a native of that county. His grandfather and namesake the Rev. Robert Marshall, was in his day one of the best known of Kentucky

divines. Glass Marshall, the father, was born in the year 1809 (November 19), and died April 26, 1899. He was three times married, the first time to a Miss Foster; the second to Mary Boyd, the subject's mother; and third to Mrs. Lizzie Cook, nee Paine. Mary Boyd was born in the city of Philadelphia, November 4, 1801. Glass Marshall was educated under the tuition of his father, who conducted a classical school, engaged in farming as a life work and for years was an elder in Bethel church. Mr. Marshall was one of a family of five children, the other members being: Alfred, who resides in California; Samuel, deceased; Elizabeth, principal of the Female Institute of Princeton, Kentucky; and Mary W., deceased, who was the wife of H. H. Allen, of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Marshall was reared upon the farm and received his education in Joel H. Marvin's private school and the Bethel Classic School, from which he was graduated. His youth was passed in those serious and thoughtful times just preceding the Civil war, when instinctively it was felt that a period of sharp struggle lay before, and when about every fireside in the land, in the conversation of friends and neighbors, and in the secret of millions of human hearts the battle of opinion was waging. In 1861 Mr. Marshall enlisted in the Independent Scouts of Tennessee, under Captain Culvin F. Sanders, and served until April 22, 1864, when he was paroled at Greenburg, North Carolina. After his long service as a soldier he returned home and was for a time engaged in farming, but in the year 1868 began teaching in his Alma Mater, the Bethel Classic School. Among his pupils were such men as Dr. W. N. Thompson, Junius W. Johnson, Charles M. Lewis, Dr. Payne and a number of other Kentuckians who were to achieve honor and prominence.

Mr. Marshall's career as an educator was of thirteen years' duration and was marked by his attainment of general recognition as one of the enlightened members of the calling. He decided, however, upon a change of occupation and accordingly removed to Mt. Sterling, where for eight years he conducted a hardware business. He then resumed agricultural activities, for which honorable calling he had always cherished an inclination, removing to his present homestead of four hundred acres in Montgomery county, which his wife had received as a heritage from her father. This desirable acreage of Kentucky hill and dale is adorned by a beautiful home, which is the center of a gracious hospitality.

Mr. Marshall secured for himself a happy and congenial life companionship by his mar-

riage on July 20, 1881, to Miss Eliza D. Magowan, daughter of William C. and Caroline Scott (Davis) Magowan, and granddaughter of that revered statesman, the Hon. Garrett Davis, for many years United States senator. Mrs. Marshall was born upon the farm on which she now resides, February 27, 1856. Her father was born December 29, 1827, and died July 22, 1895; while the mother's birth occurred April 4, 1831, and her death, June 15, 1874. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall has been cemented by the birth of three children. Mary Boyd, named for her paternal grandmother, is the wife of Charles Derickson and resides in Mt. Sterling; William Glass is at home and operates the home farm in conjunction with his father; and Garrett D. is a student at the University of the South. Caroline, a daughter of Mrs. Marshall by a former marriage, is the wife of D. Byrd Gwinn, of Huntington, West Virginia.

Mrs. Marshall's grandfather Magowan came to the Blue Grass state from Virginia and located in Montgomery county, where he purchased a large tract of land and became a successful farmer. Her father was here reared and married and engaged in agriculture with a marked degree of success until the time of his death.

Giving his heart and hand to all worthy causes Mr. Marshall has been a life-long member of the Presbyterian church and an elder at Mt. Sterling. He superintended the laying of the foundation and the building of the church edifice, and also played a helpful part in the building of the church at Bethel, Kentucky. He is a Democrat,—straight—as he puts it, having always given unswerving allegiance to the policies and principles of that party to which belongs the "Solid South." No one in Montgomery county is better informed on general subjects, for all his life he has been a deep reader and student, keeping specially well in touch with the progress of the times.

In this connection it can not be otherwise than appropriate to give a sketch of the life of Mr. Marshall's grandfather, that famous Kentucky minister, Rev. Robert Marshall, who was to the church what Chief Justice Marshall was to the bench and bar.

On the 13th of June, 1793, the Rev. Robert Marshall was ordained pastor of Bethel and Blue Spring churches—known at an earlier date as McConnell's Run church. His official connection with Bethel church embraced a period of nearly thirty years. With the exception of about ten years—from 1802 to 1812—he spent the whole of his ministerial life in this church and among this people—a thing that does not usually occur in the life of the

minister of the gospel. He was born in the north of Ireland, in the noted county of Derry, in the year 1760. His ancestors were of the Scotch-Irish race, so noted not only in the history of their own country, but in the history of all countries where God has a worshiper, or truth an adherent, or liberty, civil and religious a defender. The story of their heroic and persistent struggle for truth and righteousness ever has and ever must nerve the arm and inspire the soul of all who love principle more than expediency. From his childhood the principles of evangelical religion were inculcated—as these principles were deduced from the Word of God and formulated in the Larger and Shorter Catechisms.

At the age of twelve years he emigrated with his mother, his only surviving parent, and her family to the state of Pennsylvania. There he received the elements of a plain English education. Four years afterward, when he was only sixteen years old, he enlisted in the American army, then struggling for liberty, both civil and religious. He was in six general engagements in the Revolutionary war, one of which was the hard-fought battle of Monmouth, where he narrowly escaped with his life, a bullet grazing his locks. While in the army he never swore an oath, though profanity was common in the camp, and he never drank a drop of ardent spirits, though it formed a part of the daily ration. When not on duty he retired to his tent and devoted himself to study. After the close of the war, on his return home, he connected himself with what was then known as the Seceder church, but afterward doubted whether he had been truly converted. Soon after this, under the preaching of the noted Dr. McMillan he became a true child of God and the evidence of his conversion grew stronger and stronger until the day of his death. In the twenty-third year of his age he resolutely began studying for the ministry. His academical studies were pursued at Liberty Hall. While there a student, the venerable Dr. Archibald Alexander states that he maintained a consistent and exemplary walk among a set of profane and wicked youths, and though standing alone, commanded universal respect. His theological studies were directed by Dr. McMillan and he was licensed to preach in western Pennsylvania in the year 1790. In that year he labored with great success and zeal in the remarkable revival then going on in Virginia and in the year 1792 removed to Kentucky with his wife and labored as a missionary under the direction of the Synod, in the following year being ordained pastor of Bethel and Blue Spring churches. While preaching to these churches

he also conducted a classical school at which many noted men received their education, among them: Montgomery Blair, prominent in the political world; General Humphrey Marshall, the distinguished lawyer, statesman and soldier; Rev. W. H. Forsythe, Rev. David R. Preston, Rev. John N. Lyle, Dr. Nash McDowell, Macauley Witherspoon, Phillip Hockaday and many others.

Sanguine and impulsive in his feelings, he was carried away by the torrent of enthusiasm that swept over Kentucky in the years 1801, 1802 and 1803. He soon became one of the chief leaders and favored the party afterward known as "New Lights," but from his prominence and zeal among them were at that time called Marshallites. Though to a certain extent embracing and promulgating the new measures, yet he never fully adopted their views or entered into their wild extravagances. He had an almost unbounded influence over thousands upon thousands who hung on his words at the great camp-meetings and with a wave of his hand he could quiet the most boisterous audience. In a short time he saw the dangerous tendency of the doctrines then propagated and promptly returned to the bosom of the church of his fathers. For what he conceived to be right, he stood up in its defense, like the sturdy oak that never bends its head to the storm, and yet, when convinced of his mistake, he acknowledged it with equal promptness and magnanimity. In the year 1812 he was reinstated in the pastoral charge of Bethel church, where he continued to preach the gospel at intervals until the year 1819. During the whole period of his ministry, embracing forty-two years, he received as salary only four thousand dollars, at the rate of about ninety-five dollars and twenty-five cents a year, and out of this, for five consecutive years, he gave his full salary to the building of Bethel church. It was his custom to give for years one hundred dollars to the American Bible Society. He departed this life June 16, 1832, in the seventy-second year of his age, and his remains are interred in Bethel churchyard.

As a preacher, Robert Marshall was clear, logical, systematic and adhered closely to his text. He was occasionally calm, mild and persuasive, but more generally warm and vehement and even startling in his language and manner, particularly when he attempted to arouse and impress his audience. He was a useful man and a successful preacher and his labors were abundantly blessed of God, to what extent eternity only can reveal. Conspicuous among the numerous converts under his ministry may perhaps be classed no less noted and no less useful minister of the gospel

than Dr. Thomas Cleland, who in his autobiography speaks of Rev. Marshall in the highest terms, calling him his "favorite preacher."

Rev. Robert Marshall was twice married, the first time to Jenny Vance, August 2, 1792. She died February 21, 1798, in the thirtieth year of her age. The children of the first marriage were Rachel Vance Marshall, who died in the eighteenth year of her age; Rev. James V. Marshall, who died aged thirty-eight, on his way as delegate to the General Assembly at Guyandotte, Virginia; and Rev. Samuel Vance Marshall, born February 6, 1798, and died at Madison, Indiana, November 30, 1860.

On the 20th of December, 1798, Rev. Mr. Marshall was married to Betsy Glass, who died November 12, 1848, in the seventy-eighth year of her age. She is buried by his side in Bethel graveyard. The children by this marriage were: Joseph Glass Marshall, who died April 8, 1855; Betsy Glass Marshall, died September 6, 1841; Robert Marshall, who died October 11, 1861; Sarah B. Marshall, who died April 8, 1869; and Glass Marshall, father of Mr. Marshall, the immediate subject of this review.

FRED L. JUETT, M. D.—A physician of acknowledged skill, industrious and progressive, Fred L. Juett, M. D., of Lexington, has won success in his profession and gained an assured position in the medical circles of Fayette county. He was born in Oxford, Scott county, Kentucky, the birthplace, likewise, of his father, William Thomas Juett.

Josephus Juett, his grandfather, was born in Kentucky, very near the meeting line of three counties, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison, where his father, the Doctor's great-grandfather, David Juett, was a pioneer settler. Following in the footsteps of his ancestors, he became a tiller of the soil, and during his forty-five years of earthly life lived on a farm. He was twice married, first to Mary Jane Shuff, by whom he had one son, David Washington Juett. His second wife was Mary Thompson, who was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, a daughter of John and Sallie (Gilkey) Thompson. She survived him for a long time, passing away at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. She reared three sons and one daughter.

William Thomas Juett, acquiring a good education in his youthful days, taught school for one term, but had no ambitions for a professional career. When ready to take upon himself the responsibilities of a married man, he bought land near Oxford, Scott county, on the Oxford and Muddy Ford pike, where he has since been actively and profitably engaged

in general farming and stock-raising. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Louisa Nichols, was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, where her parents, William and Julia Nichols, were born, reared and married, although their last years were spent in Scott county. Seven children were born to them, as follows: Fred L., the subject of this brief personal review; Effie, Ward, Carl, Nellie, Edna and Mabel.

Obtaining his rudimentary education in the common schools of Oxford, Kentucky, Fred L. Juett attended the Kentucky Wesleyan University, at Millersburg, Kentucky, after which he entered the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati, where he was graduated with the class of 1899. Having received his degree of M. D., Dr. Juett settled in Lexington, where he now commands a large general practice, his professional skill and ability being acknowledged and highly appreciated.

The union of Dr. Juett with Betsey Gorham was solemnized in 1904. She was born in Fayette county, a daughter of Thornton and Emily (Ross) Gorham. The Doctor and Mrs. Juett have one child, a daughter named Freddie. Dr. Juett belongs to the American Institute of Homeopathy, to the Southern Homeopathic Medical Society and to the State Homeopathic Medical Society. Fraternally he is a member of Lexington Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; of Lexington Chapter No. 1, R. A. M.; of Webb Commandery No. 2, K. T.; and of Oleika Temple, Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

JAMES GUTHRIE.—A man of far more than average business ability and tact, enterprising and progressive, James Guthrie, late of Shelbyville, was for many years one of the most extensive and prominent agriculturists of Shelby county and one of its foremost citizens. He was the third in direct line of descent to bear the name of James, and was of honored pioneer ancestry, having been the great-grandson of Thomas and Mildred (Howell) Guthrie, who came from Fredricksburg, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1782, and settled in Woodford county, where they reared their ten children to honest and useful lives.

James Guthrie, the first, born in Virginia March 28, 1779, was but three years old when brought by his parents to Woodford county, Kentucky, coming from there to Shelby county in 1837. He located about ten miles east of Shelbyville, where he kept a stage stand and public house of entertainment until his death in 1840. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Gibbs. She was born in Virginia November 18, 1780, a daughter of Julius Gibbs, a Revolutionary soldier, who

came to Scott county, Kentucky, with his family in 1782. One of their family of eleven children was James, the next in line of descent. Another son, Jephtha Guthrie, was for several years a pork packer in Louisville, but spent his last years on his farm in Shelby county, while his widow is now a resident of Shelbyville.

James Guthrie, the father of the subject of this brief biographical sketch, was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, May 27, 1806. When ready to begin life for himself he bought land in the northern part of Shelby county, and was successfully engaged in tilling the soil until his death, October 21, 1879. He married Elizabeth Francis Smith, who was also of pioneer stock.

James Guthrie, the special subject of this personal notice was born on the home farm, near Chestnut Grove, Shelby county, March 7, 1833. On attaining his majority he began life for himself, and from 1854 until 1857 bought and sold stock in Missouri, being quite successful in his dealings. In 1859, in company with his uncle, Jephtha Guthrie, and his brother, B. F. Guthrie, he embarked in business at Louisville, Kentucky, as a pork packer, an industry with which he was actively identified for four years. Locating then in Henry county, Kentucky, Mr. Guthrie bought a farm, which he managed five years, after which he began trading in stock and land, and during the next six years owned several farms and bought and sold many head of cattle.

In 1873 Mr. Guthrie returned to Shelby county, and having purchased five hundred and twenty acres lying one mile north of Shelbyville, he at once began its improvement, his first step in that line having been to build a couple of miles of stone fence. He continued to add to the value of his estate, in 1878 erecting the present commodious dwelling house, and as a general farmer carried on a substantial business. He dealt extensively in cattle and mules, which he sold in Southern markets. Mr. Guthrie also made a specialty of growing hemp, devoting about one hundred acres of his farm, on an average, to the growing of that crop. About 1883 he embarked in a new industry, in company with Colonel W. L. Scott and John W. Bell importing Holstein cattle. These gentlemen brought over about one thousand head and held sales in Indianapolis, Louisville, and other cities, in their venture being successful. On the farm which he so highly improved Mr. Guthrie passed his remaining years, dying May 24, 1907.

Mr. Guthrie married, February 14, 1871, Mary Virginia Thomas, who was born in

Shelby county, Kentucky, a daughter of Morris and Amanda J. (Wright) Thomas, and a niece of Wilson Thomas, father of William J. and Benjamin Thomas. She is now living on the home farm, of which her sons, Edgar Ralph and Charles Waldo have the management. Four children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie, namely: James Morris, living on the home farm, is an attorney; Benjamin Franklin, engaged in farming in Shelby county; Edgar Ralph and Charles Waldo, who have charge of the parental estate, as above mentioned. This farm is delightfully located and is one of the finest in the county, its beautiful wooded pastures sloping gently to Mulberry creek, along which runs the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, while the house, which is a typical Southern residence of the higher type of construction, is situated on a rising tract of ground and commands an extensive and beautiful view of the surrounding country.

WILLIAM S. PRYOR.—For more than three score years Judge Wililams S. Pryor was engaged in the active practice of law in the Kentucky courts, and he is now living virtually retired in his beautiful home at New Castle, this state. The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved and whose prominence is not the less the result of an irreproachable life than of natural talents and acquired ability in the field of his chosen labor. Judge Pryor long occupied a position of distinction in the legal profession in the Blue Grass commonwealth and the best evidence of his capability in the line of his chosen work was the large patronage accorded him. It is a well known fact that a great percentage of those who enter business life meet with failure or only a limited measure of success. This is usually due to one or more of several causes—superficial preparation, lack of close application or an unwise choice in selecting a vocation for which one is not fitted. The reverse of all this entered into the success and prominence which Judge Pryor gained. His equipment for the profession was unusually good and his service as chief justice of the court of appeals is in itself sufficient evidence of his powers as an able legist and jurist.

A native of Henry county, Kentucky, Judge William S. Pryor was born near New Castle, within sight of his present home, the date of his nativity being 1st of April, 1825. He is a son of Samuel Pryor, whose father, John Pryor, removed from Virginia to Kentucky in the pioneer days of Henry county. John Pryor entered a tract of government land in the vicinity of New Castle and among his de-

scendants have been numbered some of the most illustrious lawyers of the Kentucky bar. On the old Pryor homestead was held the first court ever convened in Henry county, and tradition says that the bench on which "His Honor" sat was a stump, while the jurors were ranged on a log nearby! In the early days the office of sheriff went by law to the oldest magistrate in compensation for his services. If, however, he did not care for the incumbency he could exercise the privilege of selling the same. By right of purchase, then, Samuel Pryor was twice sheriff of Henry county. He was also the honored incumbent of a number of other important positions of trust and responsibility and in all of them acquitted himself most creditably. He married Miss Nancy Samuel, a daughter of William Samuel, who was long a prominent farmer and politician in this section of the state. The maternal grandmother of Judge Pryor was a daughter of William Marshall, a member of the distinguished family of that name in Kentucky and a relative of Chief Justice Marshall.

Judge Pryor was reared to the invigorating influences of the old home farm, in the work and management of which he early began to assist his father, and his preliminary educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the district schools of the locality and period. Before completing his last session in the neighboring school it was conceded that the young William S. knew more about Latin than his teacher and thereafter he pursued his studies by himself at home. He early began to look upon the law as a chosen vocation and in 1843 he began to study for that profession in the offices of his uncle, Judge James Pryor, of Covington. So rapid was his progress in the absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence that he was ready for admission to the bar in the following year. As he had not attained his majority it was necessary to have a special enactment of the legislature, granting him the right to practice in the Kentucky courts. Riding horseback twenty-eight miles to Frankfort, he was examined at the old state house by Judge John J. Marshall and was then given his license to practice. He immediately opened law offices at New Castle and in short order succeeded in building up a large and lucrative clientage, holding his own among such eminent members of the legal fraternity as Humphrey Marshall, Justice J. M. Harlan, formerly of the supreme court, Judge McHenry, Judge Wilson, William J. Graves and others. He rapidly gained prestige as a versatile trial lawyer and as a skilled

and well fortified counselor and in due time figured prominently in a number of important litigations in the state and federal courts. In 1866 just appreciation of his powers as an illustrious member of the bar was given him in that he was then elected to the judgeship of the circuit court of the Eleventh district. On the 6th of September, 1871, Governor Leslie appointed him to fill a vacancy on the appellate bench.

An orator of power, a keen lawyer, an acute logician, and withal a student of men possessing a rare insight into their natures, Judge Pryor soon became a potent influence on the circuit and appellate benches and in 1872 he was regularly elected to preside at the appellate court. His opponents for the nomination were Chancellor Menzies, of Covington, and Judge R. McKee, a leading lawyer and widely renowned politician. Each county held a separate primary or mass convention. Judges Pryor and McKee met at Harrodsburg and agreed to decide their claims by the old muster fashion, each candidate appointing a captain who would march out of the crowd, and all those who favored a certain candidate would march after him. When all was ready some one called out, "All in favor of Pryor follow Goddard, and all in favor of McKee follow Thompson." The two captains at once marched out of the court house and the followers of the respective candidates fell in line behind them. Mr. Pryor having the longest line, Mr. McKee withdrew from the race and by election Judge Pryor was returned to the appellate bench without opposition. In 1880 and in 1888 he was again elected without opposition, and in 1896 he was the candidate of the Democratic party but the state was carried by the Republicans and he was defeated by Judge A. Rollins Burnam. Subsequently he went upon the bench as chief justice in accordance with the state law that the judge having the shortest term to serve shall occupy that position, and he was incumbent thereof for four terms. On the bench he was associated with Martin Cofer, Mordecai Hardin, Caswell Bennett, John R. Grace, Thomas F. Hargis, William Lindsay, B. J. Peters and John M. Elliott. Judge Pryor has a most phenomenal record as judge, having served with the utmost efficiency for fully a quarter of a century on the benches of the Kentucky court of appeals. As a jurist he early evinced the highest capacity for original investigation and interpretation of the law. His mind was clearly skilled in logical reasoning, which enabled him to solve a legal complexity as easily as a problem in Euclid. As a lawyer he was not one

who relied upon antecedent cases but went down to the fundamental principles and applied them to the case in hand, whether similar questions had been adjudicated adversely or not.

In addition to his extensive legal affairs Judge Pryor was long deeply interested in a number of business enterprises of broad scope and importance and he still devotes a great deal of attention to the general supervision of his beautiful farm in Henry county. During his active career he dealt extensively in stock and was president of the Eminence Agricultural Association. Concerning him the following appreciative statements have been made and they are considered worthy of perpetuation here.

"The Judge is a man of broad sympathy and great benevolence. Charity in its widest and best sense is practiced by him, and his benevolence has made smooth the rough way of many a weary traveler on life's journey. In his private life he is distinguished by all that marks the true gentleman. His is a noble character—one that subordinates personal ambition to public good and seeks rather the benefit of others than the aggrandizement of self. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, to which were added the discipline and embellishments of culture, his is a most attractive personality. Well versed in the learning of his profession, and with a deep knowledge of human conduct, with great sagacity and extraordinary tact, he stands today almost without a peer at the Kentucky bar, honoring the state which has so honored him." (1897).

On the 8th of February, 1848, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Pryor to Miss Mary C. Brinker, who was born and reared in Henry county and who was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1855.

This union was prolific of two children, a son and daughter, Samuel and Joanna. The latter became the wife of D. M. Castleman and is now a widow. Samuel is a farmer and lives in Henry county. On the 31st of January, 1856, Judge Pryor was united in marriage to Miss Apphia Beasley, of Henry county. She died in February, 1895, and left surviving her seven children—Joseph is an ex-circuit judge of Louisville; Robert is Deputy Commissioner in the Chancery Court; James is an extensive dealer in tobacco at St. Altemus, W. Virginia; Mary is the wife of A. O. Lanford, of Henry county; Fannie married Dr. Owen Carroll, a prominent physician and surgeon of Louisville; Laura married Lerbram Phelps, of Louisville, a tobacco merchant; and Nancy (now dead) married

Dr. Samuel Oldham. As previously intimated Judge Pryor is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies promulgated by the Democratic party and he has ever been loyal to its best interests. He is affiliated with a number of professional and fraternal organizations of representative character.

Although the Judge has attained to the venerable age of eighty-six years, he still retains in much of their pristine vigor the remarkable mentality and vigor of his youth. He only retired from the work of his profession in 1909 and since that time he has been living at New Castle in full enjoyment of former years of earnest endeavor. He is everywhere esteemed for his brilliant mind and unusual vitality and no one in Kentucky is accorded a higher degree of popular confidence and regard than is he.

EDMUND H. TAYLOR, JR., of Frankfort, Kentucky, is the son of John Eastin Taylor and Rebecca (Edrington) Taylor, and was born at Columbus, Kentucky, in 1832. His grandfather was Richard Taylor, Jr., who was the government surveyor of Jackson's Purchase. His great-grandfather was Commodore Richard Taylor, who served with much distinction in the Revolution, and was one of the ten fighting Taylor brothers several times referred to elsewhere in this work. The family traces back to James Taylor who came from England to Virginia in 1658 and his descendants, now numbering thousands, are found in every southern state. Among his descendants are James Madison and Zachary Taylor, presidents of the United States, John Taylor of Carolina, Edmund Pendleton, the noted jurist, and many other distinguished men.

E. H. Taylor, Jr., finding himself early in life the possessor of a limited patrimony, went out into the world to carve out his fortune. He set his face to the future and never looked back. Such men as he do not fail, no matter what their object in life may be. Of a vigorous mind and boundless energy, Mr. Taylor has surmounted every difficulty in his path and today, apparently not recognizing the number of his years, is actively in control of the great business his foresight and energy built up. Educated in the splendid private school of the late B. B. Sayre at Frankfort, he at first engaged in banking as cashier of a bank at Versailles, Kentucky, going later to Lexington where, in company with others, he conducted a private banking institution. During the war, he turned his active mind to other business interests, the condition of the country not being conducive to the peace of mind of bankers. The war ended, he found himself the possessor of a young wife, a fine education, some busi-

ness experience and but little else in the shape of worldly goods. In 1868, he struck the path which fate appeared to have held in reserve for him. Engaging in the distillery business, he laid safely and well the foundation of the fortune that has come to him largely through his own boundless and remarkable energy. The products of his establishment are found in every city of the Union and on the great markets of the Old World. The pride of the house of E. H. Taylor, Jr., is that it does not now nor ever has sent out anything but pure goods.

As a side issue, Mr. Taylor, or Colonel Taylor, to give him his courtesy title, engages occasionally in politics. For sixteen years he was mayor of Frankfort; has represented his county twice in the House and his district once in the Senate. No man ever more ably or strenuously served his constituents than he. He was tireless in his efforts to secure a new capital building and it is a pleasant reflection that he lived to see a million dollar building crowning one of the heights of Frankfort. No more genuinely hospitable man than Colonel Taylor lives anywhere and his magnificent country estate, Thistleton, near Frankfort, has opened wide its doors to many distinguished guests.

In his business, Colonel Taylor has as his aides-de-camp three sons, J. Swigert, Kenner and Edmund W., three chips of the old block, if one may venture to use the word "old" in connection with Colonel Taylor, the very youngest man of his age in Kentucky.

IGNATIUS DROEGE, SR.—The subject of this brief sketch has long maintained his home in the city of Covington and for many years was numbered among its most active and influential business men. He was one of the interested principals in the Licking Rolling Mill Company until his retirement from active business, in 1907, and he still retains his residence in Covington, where he holds the unequivocal confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Mr. Droege was born in Westphalia, Germany, on the 31st of January, 1828, and in the schools of his native land he secured his early educational discipline. When sixteen years of age he severed the ties that bound him to home and fatherland and courageously set forth to seek his fortunes in America. The immigrant boy made the voyage to the United States on a sailing ship and after a long and weary trip covering a period of six weeks he disembarked in the city of New Orleans, whence he made his way up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Covington. He came to this city as a stranger in a strange land and at that time there were few who could pre-



L. H. Taylor Jr.

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dict that he was destined to achieve so much success as a business man and worthy citizen. "Soon after his arrival in Covington Mr. Droege secured employment in the rolling mill conducted by the firm of Busch & Jordan, in which establishment he thus became identified at the time of the founding of the business, in 1845. He served a thorough apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade and he continued with the concern under its various changes in control and management until his final retirement from active business. During the Civil war a foundry was established in connection with the rolling mill for the purpose of manufacturing axles for government wagons and Mr. Droege had the management of this foundry. When the firm passed into the hands of a receiver and the plant was finally sold, in 1877, Mr. Droege purchased the plant and business and effected the organization of the company which continued and successfully built up the enterprise, as shown in the brief sketch of the history of the Licking Rolling Mill Company, appearing on other pages of this work. Though he is now venerable in years Mr. Droege still retains his physical and mental facilities to a remarkable degree and he is enjoying the well earned rest and peace that constitute the reward of former years of earnest toil and endeavor. He is known as one of the oldest manufacturers in northeastern Kentucky and during his many years of active identification with the manufacturing enterprise he paid out more in wages than any other manufacturer in the city of Covington.

Mr. Droege has ever been broad minded and progressive as a citizen and has done all in his power to further the social and material prosperity of his home city. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party and both he and his family are earnest communicants of the Catholic church. He has been very active in church work for many years and was one of the founders and builders of St. Joseph's church, one of the finest edifices in the city of Covington. He and his wife still reside in the attractive old homestead which has been their place of abode for more than half a century. Mr. Droege has been twice married. As a young man he wedded Miss Mary A. Schmidt, who was born in Germany and who came to America when young. Six children were born to this union and of the number five are now living, Ignatius, Jr., Frederick J., John C., Henry and Mary A. The one daughter is now the wife of Frederick H. Terleau. The devoted wife and mother was summoned to the life eternal in 1864, having been a victim of the

dread scourge of cholera, which was epidemic in this section at that time. Mr. Droege later was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Kohmann, who likewise was born in Germany and who is the step-sister of his first wife. She proved a good mother to the children of the first marriage and she has also become the mother of eight children of her own, of whom four are living, namely: William J., Charles F., Theresa and Emma. Theresa is the wife of Edward E. Sander, of Cincinnati. The deceased children are Frank, Frances, Katie, Julia and Lee.

John C. Droege, son of Ignatius and Mary A. (Schmidt) Droege, was born in the city of Covington, Kentucky, on the 13th of September, 1858, and was here reared and educated. When but a boy he began to assist in the work of his father's office and he was literally reared in connection with the line of business, in which he is now identified as treasurer of the Licking Rolling Mills Company, of which specific mention is made elsewhere in this work. He is recognized as one of the representative business men of his native city and here he has well maintained the high prestige of the honored name which he bears. He is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party and he has given effective service in behalf of its cause. In 1899 he was candidate for state treasurer on the ticket headed by John Young Brown in opposition to the Goebel ticket and this division in the ranks of the Democratic party resulted in victory for the Republican ticket. Mr. Droege married Miss Mabel Noonan, who was born and reared in Covington and who is a daughter of the late John P. Noonan, a prominent and influential citizen of Covington, where he died recently, at the venerable age of eighty-three years. John C. Droege was the first Democratic alderman elected in Covington and this preferment came to him in the year 1883. Frank A. Droege, another son of Ignatius Droege, was likewise active in political affairs in his home city and county, where he served six years as circuit clerk and for an equal time as chief deputy clerk. He died in Covington.

Frederick J. Droege, president and general manager of the Licking Rolling Mill Company, was born in Covington on the 18th of May, 1856, and he has been identified with the enterprise of which he is now executive head from his youth. He began at the foot of the ladder and learned the business in all its details, so that he is well qualified for the responsible executive position which he now holds. He has been at the head of the business since the retirement of his honored father,

in 1897. In politics Mr. Droege is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and like other members of the family, he is a communicant of the Catholic church. He married Miss Emma Reich, who was born in Boone county, this state, and the four children of this union are, Frederick, Jr., Loyola, John and Leo.

THE LICKING ROLLING MILL COMPANY.—Under this title is conducted one of the most important and most venerable of the industrial enterprises of the city of Covington and the concern is the outgrowth of the business established under the title of the Busch & Jordan Iron Company, in the year 1845. Under the title noted the enterprise was conducted until the death of Mr. Busch, which occurred prior to the Civil war. The name was then changed to the Phillips & Jordan Iron Company and the plant of this corporation was at that time the only iron works west of the Alleghany mountains. Operations were successfully conducted until the financial panic of 1873, when, like many other industrial concerns, the Phillips & Jordan Iron Company met with serious reverses, the result being that Thomas B. Smith was appointed receiver of the company. In 1877 the plant and business were sold, at master's receivership, to Ignatius Droege and thereafter the enterprise was conducted under the title of Worthington & Droege, the name later being changed to Worthington, Droege & Hamilton. In 1882, for the purpose of facilitating and expanding the business, the Licking Rolling Mill Company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Kentucky, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars. The personnel of the original executive corps was as here noted: Henry Worthington, president; Ignatius Droege, vice-president and treasurer; and Ignatius Droege, Jr., secretary. It should be specially noted that Ignatius Droege, Sr., had been associated with the business, in various capacities, from the time of its organization. He continued to be actively identified with the enterprise until 1897, when he permanently retired and at this time his sons assumed the active management and ownership of the business. In 1907, upon the expiration of its charter, the company was reorganized and reincorporated, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. Frederick J. Droege became president; John C. Droege, treasurer; and William J. Droege, secretary. The personnel of the official corps has since remained unchanged. Within the past fifteen years the capacity of the mill has been practically doubled and its present output is about twenty-five thousand tons an-

nually, consisting principally of bar iron for the industrial trade. The products of the establishment are sold over a wide area of country in the west and southwest. The institution gives employment to an average of three hundred and fifty men and the payroll has a weekly average of thirty-five hundred dollars. Concerning the career of Ignatius Droege, Sr., who was so long and prominently identified with this splendid enterprise, a personal sketch appears on other pages of this work.

GEORGE S. FLEMING.—The prosperity of any community depends upon its business activity and the enterprise manifest in commercial circles is the foundation upon which is builded the material welfare of town and state. But there is power behind the throne, without which all the activity of the crowded thoroughfares of a metropolis would avail nothing were it not for the tiller of the soil, the original producer, in other words the great grower of all things, the farmer. To be a successful farmer is as much as one man ought to expect to be, and in this class we can include George S. Fleming, the subject of our present sketch.

Mr. Fleming was born on a farm adjoining Independence, Kentucky, on April 29, 1853, the son of A. Foster and Minerva (Scott) Fleming, who were both natives of Kenton county and the representatives of that honored and fast dying out class, the pioneer families. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Fleming was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Kenton in the early days of its settlement, where he was a farmer, following that occupation all his life and dying on the homestead. Our subject's father was a successful farmer for many years and owned and operated five hundred acres of land about two miles from Independence, which has been known for many years as Fleming Hill. He was a member of the Masonic order and a staunch Democrat, and he died at the homestead at the age of fifty-four years, where he was buried, and his wife, also dying there, was laid beside him. They were the parents of eleven children, four of whom are living, our subject being next to the youngest. The oldest, William, served in the Confederate army during the Civil war under General Duke for three years, and was in a number of engagements. Prior to enlistment he was made a prisoner of war and detained at Cincinnati for some time, but this did not dampen his ardor as he immediately after his release joined the Confederate forces and died at Vicksburg during the yellow fever epidemic. George S. Fleming was reared at the home-

stead and received his education at the public schools, staying at home until eighteen years of age, when he married and engaged in farming near Independence. He was successful in all his undertakings and prospered, carrying on this business for many years, and, then selling his farm, finally located at Independence in 1896. Here he engaged in business for several years and is now retired from active business life. In politics he is a Democrat, and although taking a great interest in the political questions of the day, does not care to run for office. In 1871 Mr. Fleming was married to Mary Alice Riley, a native of Kenton county, Kentucky, and they have had four children, three of whom are living: Gertrude, married to Albert Stevens; Scott, residing in Newport; and Leola, at home. Roscoe died at the age of fifteen years.

ELMER ELSWORTH FULLERTON.—One of the younger members of the Greenup county bar and one who has served with all of honor and distinction as county attorney, is well entitled to a place in this chronicle of prominent citizens of the old Blue Grass commonwealth. Mr. Fullerton is a native son of Greenup county, Kentucky, his birth having occurred on a farm near Fullerton on the 20th of June, 1874. He is a son of James H. and Mary A. (Tyrell) Fullerton, the former of whom was born and reared in Sciota county, Ohio, and the latter of whom claimed Essex county, England, as the place of her nativity. The mother was reared to adult age in her native land and she emigrated as a young girl to America, making the long and tedious journey in company with an aunt. James H. Fullerton grew up on his farm home in Ohio and he was a man of twenty-five years of age at the time of the inception of the Civil war. He was fired with enthusiasm for the cause of the Union and in 1861 enlisted as a soldier in the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served with all of gallantry and faithfulness until the close of that sanguinary struggle. He saw a great deal of active service and participated in many important battles marking the progress of the war. He received his honorable discharge in 1865, and at the time when he was mustered out of service he was sergeant of his company. At the battle of Corinth he was wounded in one arm but not seriously enough to necessitate convalescence in a hospital. When peace had again been established he returned to his home in Sciota county, Ohio, and subsequently engaged in the harness business at Jackson, in the county of the same name. In the spring of 1870, however, he severed his connections in Ohio and removed

with his family to Kentucky, locating on a farm in Greenup county. With the passage of time he accumulated a large estate and became exceedingly well-to-do, most of his attention having been devoted to diversified agriculture and the raising of high-grade stock. He is now living, virtually retired, in the town of Fullerton, which place was named in his honor. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned to eternal rest on the 1st of January, 1909, at the venerable age of seventy-six years. Mr. and Mrs. James H. Fullerton became the parents of seven children, all of whom are living in 1911, the subject of this review having been the sixth in order of birth.

To the sturdy discipline of the old homestead farm Elmer Elsworth Fullerton was reared to maturity and his early educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the public schools of his native place. Deciding upon the legal profession as his life work, he entered the law office of W. B. Grice, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and subsequently he was matriculated in Ada College, at Ada, Ohio, in the law department of which excellent institution he was graduated, duly receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to practice at Greenup, Kentucky, in 1898 and in that year he located permanently at Greenup, where he has since resided and where he has built up a large and lucrative clientage. He holds distinctive precedence as one of the leading attorneys in this section of the state and his close adherence to the unwritten code of professional ethics has gained to him the unalloyed esteem and admiration of his fellow practitioners.

In politics Mr. Fullerton accords an uncompromising allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and he has long been an active and interested factor in the local councils of that organization. When but twenty-two years of age he was nominated for the office of county assessor but his youth barred him from continuing in the campaign. In the fall of 1901, however, he became candidate for and was elected to the office of county attorney of Greenup county, in discharging the duties of which responsible position he acquitted himself so creditably that he was elected as his own successor in that office in 1905. He served in all for a period of eight years and since retiring from that position he has been engaged in general practice at Greenup. He is a versatile trial lawyer and a well fortified counselor and has been attorney for many important litigated cases in the state and federal courts.

In the year 1899 Mr. Fullerton was united in marriage to Miss Pansy Rardin, who was born and reared in Greenup county and who is a daughter of W. J. A. Rardin, who is successfully engaged in the practice of law at Greenup. Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton have one son, Hobart.

Fraternally Mr. Fullerton is a valued and appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic order and he is also affiliated with various professional organizations of representative character. He is a man of powerful intellect, tremendous vitality and unusual executive ability. He is well versed in the minutiae of the law and a brilliant career is predicted for him.

EDGAR E. HUME, M. D., who was long engaged in the practice of his profession in the capital city of Kentucky, is recognized as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of his native commonwealth, and he has gained significant prestige in lines aside from that of his chosen vocation. He has represented Anderson county in the state legislature and as mayor of Frankfort it is conceded that he gave to the municipal government of the capital city one of the most progressive and admirable administrations recorded in its entire history. Further interest attaches to his career by reason of the fact that he is a scion of one of the old and honored families of Kentucky, with whose annals the name has been identified for more than a century. The lineage both in America and Scotland is of distinguished order, as the brief data incorporated in this necessarily circumscribed article will sufficiently indicate.

Dr. Hume was born on the old family homestead in Trimble county, Kentucky, on the 24th of March, 1844, and is a son of Lewis and Myra Douglas (McGee) Hume, the former of whom was a native of Fauquier county, Virginia, and the latter of Trimble county, Kentucky. Lewis Hume was a son of Charles and Celia (Shumate) Hume, both of whom were born and reared in Virginia, the historic Old Dominion commonwealth and the latter of whom was a native of Culpeper county and of French extraction. Charles Hume was a son of Francis and Elizabeth (Duncan) Hume; and the former was a son of George and Elizabeth (Proctor) Hume. George Hume was known as "Emigrant George," by reason of the fact that he was the founder of the family in America. In 1721 he emigrated from Scotland, his native land, and established his home in Virginia, where both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives and where he became a man of prominence and influence in the community.

The genealogy of the Hume family is authentically traced back to the year 968, A. D.,—through Malcolm II, king of Scotland, and Ethelbert, the first Christian king of England and a descendant of Alfred the Great. George Hume, the progenitor of the American branch of the family and from whom Dr. Hume is of the fifth generation in line of direct descent, was born at Wedderburn Castle, Berwickshire, Scotland, and after having been imprisoned for fighting in the cause of the exiled house of Stuart, he was finally pardoned. Soon afterward, in 1721, he emigrated to America and took up his abode in the colony of Virginia, as has already been noted in this context. Charles Hume, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was the founder of the family in Kentucky, whither he came from Virginia in the year 1807. He first located in Garrard county, whence he later removed to Trimble county, where both he and his devoted wife continued to reside until their death. He was a man of strong mentality and sterling character, and he wielded not a little influence in civic affairs in his locality in the days long past. Rev. Lewis Hume, father of Dr. Hume, was an able and representative member of the clergy of the Christian church in Kentucky, and he labored with all of consecrated zeal and devotion in his high calling for many years. He resided in Spencer county during the youth of his son and later removed to the city of Louisville, where he held a pastoral charge for a number of years.

Dr. Edgar E. Hume received his preliminary educational discipline in the common schools of Spencer county and supplemented this by a course in Mount Washington Academy, a well ordered institution in the village of Mount Washington, Bullitt county. He was seventeen years of age when, in 1861, his parents removed to the city of Louisville, and there he was finally matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1869 and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. After passing eighteen months in professional service in the military hospital in Louisville, Dr. Hume located at Camden, Anderson county, this state, where he was engaged in the active practice of his profession for the following decade and where he won much of prestige and distinction in his exacting vocation. Dr. Hume subsequently removed from Camden to Frankfort, where he has since continued to maintain his home and where he successfully followed the work of his profession up to a recent date.



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when he retired, after having given long years of earnest, self-abnegating and effective service in the alleviation of human suffering. Dr. Hume's preparation for his life work was of a most thorough character, and it may be noted that it included effective post-graduate courses in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York city; the College of Physicians and Surgeons, representing the medical department of Columbia University at the present time; and the medical department of the University of the City of New York. He is widely known in the ranks of his profession and is identified with many prominent organizations pertaining thereto notably the Franklin County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society, the Kentucky Midland Medical Society, the Society of Kentucky Railway Surgeons and the American Medical Association. He has served as president of each the Franklin County Medical Society, the Kentucky Midland Society, and the Kentucky Railway Medical Association.

In politics Dr. Hume gives strong support and loyal allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party, and while a resident of Anderson county he represented that county in the lower house of the state legislature, during the general assembly of 1875-6. At the expiration of his term he declined a unanimous nomination as representative of his district in the state senate. It is the distinction of Dr. Hume to have been one of the best mayors ever called to the head of the municipal government of Frankfort. He held this office from 1905 to 1909, and gave to the city one of the most businesslike and morally clean administrations in its history. Without borrowing money, selling any of the city property, issuing bonds or otherwise extending the credit of the municipality, he met all financial demands placed upon it and also compassed substantial public improvements without increasing the municipal debt. He has always been an earnest friend of the cause of education and has given effective service in its behalf. At a meeting of the representative educators of the state in Frankfort he was elected chairman of the committee appointed to visit Mammoth Cave on the occasion of the assembling at that point of the Kentucky Educational Association and to devise plans for the improvement of the educational system of the state. This committee subsequently met with the educational association at the designated place, and there was effected the organization of the Kentucky Education Improvement Association. Dr. Hume was chosen chairman of the executive committee of the new organization and he retained this incumbency for a

period of four years, within which he was able to do much to further the work of the association and thereby to advance the standard of popular education in the state. He is at the present time a member of the board of trustees of the Kentucky Normal & Industrial Institute, at Frankfort. He is affiliated with the Free & Accepted Masons, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church, in whose faith he was reared.

In the year 1877 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Hume to Miss Mary South, daughter of Samuel South and grand-daughter of Colonel J. W. South. The two children of this union are Edgar E., Jr., and Eleanor Marion. The son was graduated in the Central University of Kentucky, at Danville, and is now a student in the medical department of the celebrated Johns Hopkins University, in the city of Baltimore. The daughter, Miss Eleanor M., is a student at Edgeworth, an excellent school for young women in Baltimore. The family is prominent and popular in the best social life of the Kentucky capital and the home of Dr. Hume is a recognized center of gracious hospitality.

ELLIS DUNCAN, M. D.—The family to which Mr. Ellis Duncan belongs has its origin far back in the history of Scotland, when clan fought clan and the land was the scene of bloody strife with its would-be master, England. He is prominent among the younger members of the medical profession of Louisville, and is coroner of Jefferson county. His ability does not seem to be limited with the years of his age or connection with the profession, as a short sketch of his life will show.

Mr. Duncan was born in Worthington, Jefferson county, Kentucky, January 7, 1874. His great-great-grandfather, Robert Duncan, a native of Westmoreland county, Virginia, came to Kentucky in 1678, settling in Nelson county. He was one of five brothers who emigrated from Scotland, they being the sons of William Duncan, a Scotch Presbyterian, whose head was cut off, for being a heretic, in 1665. The fact that they were Scotch Presbyterians is all one requires who is familiar with that worthy sect as evidence of their firm principles of moral conduct and noble character. Of the five sons mentioned above, Henry was the Doctor's ancestor. Thomas Duncan, great-grandfather of the Doctor was eighteen years of age when he came to Kentucky. Ellis, son of Thomas, was the grandfather of the Doctor, whose father was Thomas Green Duncan and was born in Nelson county, Kentucky. He removed to Jefferson county in 1873 and is still living. The mother of the Doctor was Mary R. McClure,

a native of Logansport, Indiana, the daughter of General Daniel McClure, a West Pointer, who was assistant paymaster general of the United States Army, and was elected secretary of the state of Indiana and died in 1900, at the age of eighty years. He married Matilda Hite, a sister of Milton Hite, a banker of Martinsburg, Indiana. Mrs. Duncan died in 1893, at the age of forty-three years.

In 1876, when the Doctor was two years of age, his parents removed to Texas, and it was in the public schools of Victoria, Texas, that he received his early educational training. He then entered the University of Texas, at Austin. When he returned to Louisville in 1893, he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated March 30, 1896, receiving the class prize, which was an appointment as interne to the Louisville City Hospital for one year.

Mr. Duncan served as secretary of the City Hospital from April 1, 1897, until he gave up the position temporarily in 1898 to go as captain and assistant surgeon of the First Kentucky Infantry, United States Army. He served in the Porto Rico campaign. Returning to Louisville, he accepted the position of superintendent of the City Hospital and held that position until September 1903, when he engaged in the general practice of the profession. On February 1, 1909, he gave up general practice, giving his attention to the study and practice of surgery alone. During this year he was elected to fill the office of coroner of Jefferson county for a term of four years, taking the office January 1, 1910.

Dr. Duncan is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He belongs to the Tavern Club, is a Mason of high degree and an Elk. The Doctor married Annie Kinnard, widow of George W. Strother, deceased. Mrs. Duncan was born in Middletown, Kentucky. During the years which have marked the period of the professional career of Dr. Duncan, he has met with gratifying success and though his connection with the medical fraternity dates back for a comparatively brief period he has won the patronage of many of the leading citizens and families of Louisville, and with a nature that can never content itself with mediocrity he has so qualified himself that he is steadily advancing to a most prominent position among the most capable members of the profession in the land. A close and discriminating student, he keeps abreast with the times in everything relating to discoveries in the medical science, and his future has a

grand outlook in this great science, the art of healing.

EDWARD M. FLEXNER was born in Louisville, Kentucky, December 5, 1864, the son of J. A. and Laura (Sicher) Flexner. Both parents were natives of Bohemia, coming to Louisville before the Civil war. Edward left school before his twelfth year to face the serious problems of life. Like many others who have risen to prominence, he sold papers. Later he worked at the printing trade, and at sixteen entered the establishment of Bamberger, Bloom & Company which dominated the dry goods business of the city at the time. At this period young Flexner developed a fondness for politics and it looked like that strenuous field would claim his activities. For six years he served as page in the Board of Aldermen, and in the campaigns of that period showed such aptitude for the game that he was called "the boy politician." At eighteen he was given a road position by his house and traveled in the state of Kentucky and became known from one end of the state to the other. At twenty-five he went into business for himself in the West, and for a few years he was lost to Louisville. Returning to the city of his birth some years ago he quit merchandising, being now president of the Flexner Distilling Company. In 1896 he wedded Miss Belle Katz of Chicago, Illinois. Two boys adorn their home—Edward M. Flexner, Jr., aged thirteen, and Henry Watterson Flexner, aged eleven.

CAPTAIN JOHN THOMAS GAINES.—One of the citizens of whom Jefferson county has especial reason to be proud is the gentleman whose name initiates this sketch, who first gained title to distinction above most men by his services as a soldier during the war between the states, and later took high rank as a teacher, in which he has held several responsible positions and is still in the same line.

Captain Gaines was born in Anderson county, Kentucky, on September 5, 1841. His father was Keeling Carlton Gaines, a native of Orange county, Virginia, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Rowe) Gaines natives of Virginia, the former of Rockingham county, the latter from Orange county. The maternal great-grandfather, Colonel Thomas Rowe, was an officer with General Washington at Yorktown, Virginia, and his sword is still in the family possession. The paternal great-grandfather was Robert Gaines, of Rockingham county, and the great-great-grandfather was William Henry Gaines, who married Isabella Pendleton. The Gaines fam-

ily came originally from England, and goes back to the Virginia colony in early times. Beyond William Henry Gaines, were Richard 3rd, Richard 2nd and Richard 1st. Richard 2nd was with Washington at Braddock's defeat. The mother of Captain Gaines was Marian Pulliam, who was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Blackwell) Pulliam. John Pulliam was a Kentuckian and removed to Jefferson county and died in Jeffersonton. Robert Blackwell, great-grandfather of the Captain, was with Clarke, the explorer. The first of the Gaines to come to Kentucky, of this branch, was Thomas Gaines, grandfather of the Captain, who settled first in Mercer county, but a year later located on his farm in Anderson county, where he lived the remainder of his life. The father of the Captain was an infant when the family came to Kentucky in 1810. He was living near Frankfort when the war between the states started and he became chaplain of the Fifth Kentucky Regiment; Confederate army, and died at La Grange, Georgia, having been taken sick in camp just before the battle of Missionary Ridge, but was carried back to La Grange. The mother died in Louisville, at the Captain's home, in 1893. To the parents nine children were born, of whom there are four still living. Leonidas, was a first lieutenant of Duke's Regiment of Kentucky, Morgan's Troops, and was killed in Tennessee. Junius Moreau, another son, belonged first to Stearn's Third Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry, but was transferred to his brother's Company of Morgan's Troops. went on the Morgan raid into Indiana, was captured and died a prisoner at Camp Morton, Indiana.

Captain John Thomas Gaines received his education at the country schools and in 1858 entered the Kentucky Military Institute, and from the Institute, went to the front when the school was suspended in the winters of 1861-62. In 1862 he entered the Confederate army in Acton's Company of Dushay's Battalion, of which he was commissioned first lieutenant. After the retreat out of Kentucky and while at Knoxville his company and one other were attached to the Ninth Kentucky Regiment, Colonel Thomas Hunt, commanding, and his company became Company K. He commanded the company out of Kentucky, the Captain having dropped out of the ranks, but was carried on the rolls, however, until 1864. The two companies joined the Ninth Regiment at Murfreesboro and our subject still commanded Company K as first lieutenant. They saw their first service at Hartsville, Tennessee, where after an all night march

they surrounded and captured three regiments of infantry, a battery and a squadron of cavalry, in all about two thousand men, which they took to Murfreesboro. This occurred in December, 1862, and in the last of that same month saw the battle of Murfreesboro. From Murfreesboro the regiment went into quarters at Manchester and in the Spring of 1863 they were ordered south with General Breckenridge and at Montgomery, Alabama, an order came detaching Companies I and K and ordering them to Virginia, with the intention of recruiting a new regiment. All of that summer, from April to August, they spent in West Virginia doing outpost duty and scouting. They were next ordered to Knoxville and were attached to the Fifth Kentucky Regiment, as Companies I and K, and proceeded to Chickamauga, then Missionary Ridge and other battles. They spent the winter of 1863 and 1864 in winter quarters at Dalton, the army having been reorganized at Missionary Ridge, troops from different states being thrown together and thus Companies I and K became a part of the "Orphan Brigade." He was in command of his company during Sherman's campaign to the sea.

From South Carolina on March 3, 1865, two days after Sherman captured Columbus, Captain Gaines, together with forty others, started for Kentucky to recruit. The Captain with several others got through and reached Kentucky on April 6th, after a hard and trying experience in getting over the mountains. The surrender of Lee and Johnson soon followed and the war was over, and going to Lexington, the captain took the oath of allegiance.

The war being over, the Captain turned his sword into the plowshare, went into the field and helped to raise a crop of corn, working for eighteen dollars a month and board. As he was intrepid in times of war, so he was valorous in times of peace, and this often requires as much courage as the other. His sturdy character was not vanquished and he was as ready to carve out a new career for himself as when he buckled on his sword ready to do or die for his country's sake. That fall he opened a school at Bridgeport, Kentucky, and in 1868 he was appointed first assistant principal of the graded schools of Frankfort, where he taught for five years. In 1873 he was elected principal of a Lexington school and in 1877 he was elected principal of the Broadway School, Louisville, Kentucky, where he taught for eighteen years, and then transferred to the Tenth Ward School. Captain Gaines was next elected to the principalship of the Louisville Commer-

cial High School in 1900, being the second principal of the school and he has since continued in this position, occupying it at the present time.

He has served as president of the Louisville Educational Association, as president of the Kentucky State Teachers' Association, has frequently attended the National Teacher's Conventions, and is an active member of the National Commercial Teachers Federation. He is a member of the "Orphan Brigade" organization and of George B. Caston Camp, Confederate Veterans.

Captain Gaines married Cordelia Russell in 1866, who was born in Franklin County, Kentucky, the daughter of Captain John W. Russell, who was a captain in the New Orleans and Louisville river trade, and during the Harrison administration was appointed to the command of the snag boat. He served in the war of 1812. To Captain and Mrs. Gaines were born the following children: Margaret J., who married Dr. W. W. Ross, of Prescott, Arizona; Mariam, at home; Annie J., who married Robert J. Hunter, a Presbyterian minister, now of Canton, North Carolina; J. Russell, born in Franklin county, Kentucky, now county surveyor of Jefferson county, Kentucky; Thomas Carlton, cashier of a bank at Middleton, Kentucky; Cordelia, who married Arthur Storke, bookkeeper for the Kentucky Electric Company. The life record of Captain Gaines is full of encouragement to those who would win in life's race by adherence to straightforward rules of conduct, for he is a man whose influence would be felt in any community and who has left the imprint of his individuality wherever he has lived.

REV. JOHN HENRY RILEY.—It is with a feeling of satisfaction that the writer essays the task of touching briefly upon the details of the record of the character of the able and devoted pastor of the Church of the Annunciation, B. V. M., Shelbyville, Kentucky. He has been an indefatigable and zealous worker in promoting both the temporal and spiritual growth of the parish over which he is placed in charge, while his influence in diocesan affairs has been potent for good. A man of high intellectuality and unmistakable consecration to the work of the Divine Master, ever devoted to the Mother Church in all her gracious and beneficent functions, his life has been one of signal usefulness as a clergyman and a man, and this resume of his career cannot fail to be read with interest to church people and to all others who have had cognizance of his earnest and effective endeavors.

Father John Henry Riley was born in Fall

River, Massachusetts, on July 19, 1862, the son of Daniel and Mary A. (Sullivan) Riley, both natives of Ireland and among the first Catholic settlers of Fall River. They are both still living, the mother being the oldest living Catholic settler of Fall River.

Father Riley was educated at the public schools and graduated from the Fall River High School, class of 1881. He entered the Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, and thence the St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Maryland, from which he graduated in the class of 1884. He further extended his education by entering St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland, but on account of ill health withdrew from that institution. For a year he studied architecture under J. B. Burt, at Fall River, Massachusetts. Having again resumed his studies he was ordained to the Priesthood by Rt. Rev. William George McCloskey, D. D., Bishop of Louisville, at the Cathedral of the Assumption, Louisville, Kentucky, January 11, 1891. He was stationed at the Cathedral, Louisville, until June, 1891, then for a time in Davies county, Kentucky, next was for nine years at the Mother House of the Sisters of Loretto, in Marion county, Kentucky, where he was chaplain, and finally transferred, in 1906, to Shelbyville.

He has not only shown marked zeal and earnestness in his clerical work but has manifested an administrative ability which has been most potent in insuring the temporal welfare of his parish and he is held in the highest esteem for his devotion to his church and principles, as well as for his able service in his holy calling as a priest of the church. He erected the new parochial residence in 1910 and liquidated debts against the church which had been outstanding for years. He is a man of broad humanitarian principles, of deep sympathy and of most kindly and benevolent spirit. His recognition of the tri-fold nature of man, of individual responsibility and of the obligations that rest upon the strong to aid and strengthen the weak have prompted his earnest, effective and far-reaching efforts for the moral development and his active cooperation for intellectual progress as well. He is a member of the Louisville Council of the Knights of Columbus.

HENRY C. WALBECK.—No man occupies a more enviable or honorable position in financial circles in Louisville than Henry C. Walbeck. Throughout almost his entire business career he has been closely associated with moneyed interests and his name in banking circles is one which carries with it weight and confidence, for throughout an active career he has displayed thorough understanding of banking



Henry C. Talbot

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methods and the progressive spirit which enables one to advance beyond existing conditions into fields giving a broader outlook and wider scope.

A native son is Henry C. Walbeck, president of the German Insurance Bank, his birth occurring in Louisville, on Main street near Second street on the 17th of August, 1848. He is the son of Peter Van Walbeck, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, who came to Louisville, Kentucky, in 1840 and became the pioneer manufacturer of furniture in Louisville, establishing the first furniture factory in that city. His first factory was on Floyd street between Market and Main streets. Then he removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where he bought a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits for a little over a year, but farming proved to be only an incident among the activities in which he was engaged and he made it a profitable enterprise rather than a chief occupation for he returned to Louisville and re-engaged in the manufacture of furniture, building a factory on Walnut street between Jackson and Hancock streets where he continued in business until his death in the cholera epidemic in 1852, in the forty-eighth year of his age. His wife, the mother of our subject, was Frederica Meyers, who was born in Oldenburg, Germany. The parents were married in Baltimore, Maryland, and Mrs. Walbeck died November 17, 1888. Their children were as follows: Martin Van Walbeck, living in Sacramento, California; Henrietta, widow of the late George Dill of Louisville, Kentucky; Mary, married to George Preuser of Louisville, Kentucky; and William, died in infancy, and Henry C.

Henry C. Walbeck was educated in the public schools, Boyd's Commercial School and Meyer's Commercial School of Louisville. At the early age of thirteen he started out to engage in the business of life and seek what it held for himself, to which end he became a clerk under Captain Tucker of the United States Quartermaster's Department on Second and Main streets, Louisville.

In about 1863, he went with J. H. H. Woodward, claim agent, with whom he remained about one year and then Capt. John C. Lemon, another claim agent secured his services. About one year later he engaged with Brenner, Socksteder & Bates, dealers in artists' paints and materials as their bookkeeper. In 1867 Mr. Walbeck began the career in which his future life was to be spent and in which he has risen to the top. Commencing with the position of bookkeeper in the German Security Bank, he continued there for nearly four years leaving that bank as teller. Just here an interlude occurred in his banking business when he took a position with George Dreis-

back Co., flour and mill feed, as bookkeeper, where he remained only a few months and then took the position of teller in the German Bank, corner of Fifth and Market streets, where he continued for nearly twenty-seven years, during which time he was cashier of the bank for a period of between ten and eleven years. Mr. Walbeck entered the German Insurance Bank, January 1, 1896, as cashier, which position he filled until the death of W. H. Edinger, president, in 1910, when he succeeded to the presidency of the bank in August. A man of great energy, activity and force of character, his perceptions are wonderfully quick and he has a broad grasp of the scope and bearing of the many important business propositions which he is called upon to consider. During the first two years of his administration as cashier of the German Insurance Bank, the deposits of that bank increased nearly \$3,000,000.

Mr. Walbeck has served in various positions in the different societies and associations to which he belongs. He served as treasurer of the Lakeland Asylum (state institution) for about seven years without salary. For thirty odd years he served as treasurer of Antiquity Lodge, A. O. U. W. He is treasurer of the Salvage Corps, which position he has held since February, 1905, and was secretary of the German Insurance Company, succeeding Mr. Edinger as president of the company in August, 1910. Mr. Walbeck was one of the organizers of the South Avenue Methodist church and a member of its board of trustees for many years.

Mr. Walbeck married Lucie M. Bayles, daughter of Colonel Jesse Bayles and to this union the following children have been born: Eveline, a most talented young lady who passed away in death at the early and interesting age of twenty-three years, she designed the "log cabin" for the Republican party; Jessie, who married Dr. B. L. Jones, Professor of the College at Kalamazoo, Michigan; Henry C., M. D., of Lexington, Kentucky; Edwin M., married Nannie Taylor, of Pasadena, California, and are residents of Louisville; Annette, who died in infancy.

Mr. Walbeck is absorbed in his business affairs to the extent that he has refrained from taking any active part in politics or public movements, but in a quiet way has contributed his share toward securing good government and to promote charitable, reformatory and church work. His sagacity, his conservatism and his unqualified reputation for uprightness, honesty and integrity combined to establish perfect confidence in the institutions with which he has been connected. The consistency and perseverance which he displayed through-

out his youthful endeavors to forward himself in a business world in which he only had his own determined will and good standing to recommend him, serve to show the depth of character and strict adherence to principle that has excited the admiration of his contemporaries. He has been faithful to the high offices in which he has been called to serve and is widely known and respected by all who are at all familiar with his honorable and useful career.

CHARLES COTESWORTH MARSHALL.—The name of Judge Charles C. Marshall ranks high among his professional brethren of the Shelby county bar, and we are pleased to present to his numerous friends and acquaintances this sketch of his useful life. In the possession of admirable qualities of mind and heart, in holding marked precedence as a distinguished member of the legal profession, and in being a man of high attainments and distinct executive ability, Judge Marshall challenges attention as one distinctively eligible for representation in this compilation, while his earnest and upright career, his fine genealogical record and his position as a man of affairs, but serve to render the more consonant an epitome of his life history in this connection.

Judge Marshall was born in Charleston, Mississippi, on May 26, 1868, the son of Charles C. and Mattie (Hill) Marshall. The father was a native of Virginia and served in the Confederate army. He came from Virginia to Kentucky, thence went to Mississippi, and there married his wife, who was a native of that state. Both parents died when the Judge was about one year old.

Judge Marshall was reared in Shelbyville by his aunt, Mrs. Joseph Forcee, whose husband was long the county judge of Shelby county. He received his early education in the public and private schools of Shelbyville, from whence he matriculated in Georgetown. (Kentucky) College, where he spent three years. In early manhood Judge Marshall determined to make the practice of law his life work, and after completing his literary education began studying for the bar, reading law in the office of Pryor Foree, of Shelbyville, and he was admitted to the bar in 1893. He at once entered into practice, forming a partnership with E. B. Beard, which lasted until 1907. He was prosperous from the first and soon ranked among the first attorneys in the community. He served as county attorney of Shelby county from 1902 to 1906, and upon the resignation from the judgeship of the Twelfth Kentucky Judicial District of Judge J. Frank Peak in 1907, our subject was ap-

pointed to fill the vacancy, was then elected to the unexpired term, and in 1909 was elected to serve the full term, beginning January, 1, 1910. The Twelfth Judicial District is the largest, save one, in Kentucky, extending from the Ohio river to the Salt river and embracing the counties of Shelby, Henry, Spencer, Anderson, Oldham and Trimble.

Judge Marshall is a member of the Masonic order, having attained the Royal Arch degrees. He married Miss Elizabeth Wickliffe, who was born in Louisiana, the daughter of Governor Robert C. Wickliffe, a Kentuckian who became a governor of Louisiana. She is the granddaughter of Governor Wickliffe of Kentucky. They have two children: Margaret Wickliffe and Charles C., Jr. Judge Marshall has had a successful and enviable professional career and it is to his credit that general public sentiment approves his actions as honest, faithful, zealous and conspicuously business like, and his various official duties have been discharged with a promptness and fidelity worthy of the highest commendation.

J. MORRY WAKEFIELD.—One of the well-known, prominent and highly esteemed citizens of Shelbyville, Kentucky, is the subject of the present review, and the history of the influential men of the state would not be complete without notice of one who has taken so large a part in the public affairs of the community. Mr. Wakefield is a native of Kentucky, born in Spencer county on February 1, 1849, the son of James H. Wakefield, who was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, August 30, 1810. The grandfather was Matthew Wakefield, who was born in 1788, in what is now Spencer county, Kentucky, but which was then Virginia. The great-grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish parents, and he was a Kentucky pioneer, having been one of the first settlers in what is now Spencer county. He married a Miss Jackson, a descendant of the famous old Jackson family. Matthew Wakefield, the grandfather, married Elizabeth Heady, who was a native of what is now Spencer county. The mother of the subject was Mary E. Taggart, who was the daughter of James Taggart. She lived born in county Antrim, Ireland, in June, 1814, in her native town until she was about twenty years of age and then (in 1834) came with her family to the United States, said family consisting of the parents, two sons and five daughters. They came direct from county Antrim to Spencer county, Kentucky. The father of the subject died in May, 1909, and the mother, in September, 1882. The children of this marriage are as follows: Mathew, deceased; Mark, deceased; John D., living in

North Dakota; J. Morry, our subject; Joseph W., residing in Spencer county; Alice, who married Miles McKee, and is now deceased; Annie E., who married John S. May, of Spencer county, Kentucky, and is now living in Jefferson county, this state.

J. Morry Wakefield, the immediate subject of this review, was reared on the farm in Spencer county and received his education in the public schools and in the school of Professor T. J. Dooland in Shelby county. A due proportion of farm work naturally fell to his share and his early environments were conducive to his taking an active and working interest in the business of farming and stock trading. In the latter line he commenced to play an active part very early in life, remaining on the farm at home until his marriage, in 1872, when he started out on his own account and engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own responsibility. During the years 1875 and 1876 he engaged in the grocery business in Louisville, but his tastes and inclinations were in the direction of farming and at the close of the latter year he bought a farm in Spencer county and for fourteen years operated it prosperously and happily, being well known and highly respected throughout the entire community. In 1890 he located in Shelbyville, purchased a livery business and for a period of eight years engaged in that calling. In 1902 he made a somewhat radical change by purchasing the Hotel Armstrong in Shelbyville and for a number of years he has acceptably and admirably played the role of "Mine Host," while at the same time trading extensively in Jersey cattle. He has very recently retired after a useful and successful life and enjoys in leisure the society of his wife and family and many friends.

For generations past Mr. Wakefield's people on both sides of the family have been communicants in the Presbyterian faith. He is a member of the Masonic order, which he joined when he was twenty-one years of age. He married Katie K. Beard, who was born in Fisherville, Jefferson county, Kentucky, the daughter of S. T. Beard, who was born in Spencer county, Kentucky. They have had children as follows: John B., born October 25, 1872, who married Georgia Rice, and is in the hotel business at Versailles, Kentucky; Lucy T., who married Charles N. McMakin and is engaged in agriculture; Mary E., who died at the age of fourteen years; James Heady, single, has the management of the Hotel Armstrong; Mark married Irene Bailey, daughter of the Rev. B. B. Bailey, and is associated in the management of the Hotel Armstrong with his father and mother; M. Louis,

clerk in the Hotel Armstrong; William Harbison; and Morry T., who married Josephine, the daughter of Luther C. Willis, a prominent attorney of Shelbyville. Mr. Wakefield has led an active and busy life, with all his days filled with occupation; has reared a large family, all of whom do him credit; has been a man of affairs; and has the respect of his numerous friends.

CHARLES SCOTT BRENT, the third of that name in direct descent and of the fifth generation of the Brent family in Kentucky, was born in Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, on February 20, 1881, coming from pioneer stock of Virginia ancestry.

The Brents originally were of English extraction and during the seventeenth century there emigrated to America several families of that name, some settling in Maryland, others in Virginia.

It was during the latter half of the eighteenth century that the Brents first emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, one of the first of that name to come to Kentucky being Major Hugh Brent, from whom the present Charles Scott Brent is descended, the line of descent being as follows: (1) Hugh Brent, (2) Hugh Brent, (3) Charles Scott Brent, (4) Charles Scott Brent, and (5) Charles Scott Brent.

(1) Major Hugh Brent, the third son of Charles Brent of King George county, Virginia, who married Hannah Innes, of Richmond county, was born in Stafford county of that colony, to which place his parents had moved shortly after their marriage. He lived the greater part of his life in Prince William county and there in 1764 married Elizabeth Baxter. During the Revolutionary war he was an officer of the Virginia militia from Prince William county and saw active service in a number of battles. Toward the latter part of his life he became imbued with the restless spirit characteristic of so many Americans of that period, and in 1791 he emigrated to Kentucky, where he settled upon a large tract of land in Bourbon county, upon which he resided until his death in 1813. His children were Margaret, who married Thomas Young, Hannah, who married Duval Payne; Hugh who married Elizabeth Langhorne; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; George, who also died unmarried; and Mary, who married Hugh McIlvaine.

(2) Hugh Brent, a son of Major Hugh Brent and Elizabeth Baxter, was born in Prince William county, Virginia, in 1773. In 1789 he emigrated to Kentucky and first settled near Lexington, but later moved into Bourbon county, where he became an extensive land owner and a

prominent citizen. In 1798 he returned to Virginia and brought back to Kentucky as his bride the beautiful Elizabeth Trotter Langhorne, daughter of John Langhorne of Virginia, and by her he had six children, namely, Hugh Innes, who married first Miss Armstrong, and afterward Maragaret Chambers; Thomas Young, who married first Elizabeth Arnold, and for his second wife Elmira Taylor; John Langhorne who died in youth; Sarah Bell, who married Isaac Lewis; Charles Scott, mentioned below; and Elizabeth Langhorne, who married Henry Clay Hart. Hugh Brent died in Bourbon county in 1848.

(3) Hon. Charles Scott Brent was born near Paris in Bourbon county in 1811, and there spent his entire life, passing away in 1881. He was a man of much ability and carried on a substantial business both as a merchant and as a banker. As natural to one of his mental caliber, he took an active part in public affairs and in 1840 represented his county in the State Legislature. He was a strong Union sympathizer and during the Civil war had four sons in the Union army. He was married three times. By his first wife, Susan Taylor, he had one son, Hugh Taylor, who married Caroline Russell. In 1835 Charles Scott Brent married Matilda Chambers, of Mason county, a daughter of Governor John Chambers, the second territorial governor of Iowa. There were born to this marriage eleven children, as follows: John Chambers, who married Martha Nicholas Ford; Elizabeth, who married John Marshall; Sprigg married Josephine Harris; Belle Hart married Charlton Alexander; Charles Scott married Lizzie Todd Young; Hannah died in infancy; Thomas Innes married Mary Flemming; James Arnold died unmarried; Matilda married Frank F. Woodall; Henry Chambers married Binnie May Schaeffer; and Kelley married Maria Dudley Talbot. Charles Scott Brent's third wife was Mrs. M. H. Ford, and their union was without issue.

Born in Bourbon county in 1844, (4) Charles Scott Brent received his early education in that county and later entered Center College at Danville, Kentucky. At the age of eighteen he withdrew from college and enlisted in Company G. Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, of which company he was commissioned second lieutenant. He was later promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and served in that capacity until the close of the Civil war. Returning home after the war he was engaged in business in Paris, Kentucky, until about 1866, when he moved to Covington, Kentucky, where he was for several years in the wholesale feed business. Later he returned to Paris

and re-entered business there. In 1871 he married, in St. Louis, Missouri, Lizzie Todd Young, a daughter of Colonel Alfred Morris Young, an extensive land owner and planter of Louisiana, and of Mary Carr, the daughter of Judge Charles Carr, of Fayette county, Kentucky, a descendant of General Levi Todd, one of the most distinguished of the first pioneers in Kentucky. Charles Scott Brent moved with his family from Paris to Lexington in 1882 and established there a wholesale grain and seed business, which he conducted successfully until his death, in 1903. He was for many years a director of the Fayette National Bank of Lexington, was president of the Board of Alderman of the city for one term and was identified with various interests in the city during his residence there. Of the union of Charles Scott Brent and Lizzie Todd (Young) Brent four children were born, namely: Alfred Chambers, Henry Kelly, Charles Scott (married Anne Mason) and Elizabeth Todd (married M. Don Forman).

After attending private schools in Lexington (5) Charles Scott Brent was fitted for college at St. Albans, a preparatory school in Virginia. He subsequently entered the academic department of the University of Virginia and later its medical department, from which he was graduated with the class of 1906. Returning to Lexington, he decided to enter upon a mercantile career in preference to a professional one, and with his brother Alfred Chambers Brent he succeeded to the wholesale seed business established by his father. He is a director of the Fayette National Bank and is actively identified with the Lexington Commercial Club, of which he has been vice-president. He is a member of Lexington Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., Lexington Lodge, No. 89, B. P. O. E., and of the United Commercial Travelers of America.

In 1907 Charles Scott Brent married Anne Penn Chew Mason, of Charlestown, West Virginia, a daughter of Hon. James Murray Mason, of Virginia, and Eliza Hill, of North Carolina, and a granddaughter of United States Senator James Murray Mason, later Commissioner from the Confederate government to Great Britain, whose wife was Eliza Chewa, descendant of Chief Justice Chew of Pennsylvania. George Mason, author of the "Declaration of Rights" adopted by the Continental Congress, and a man of much influence during the period of the American Revolution, is an ancestor of this branch of the Mason family.

To Charles Scott Brent and his wife, Anne Mason Brent, there has been born one child, a daughter, Anne Mason Brent.

HUGH C. DUFFY.—A prominent farmer and the present representative of Harrison county, Kentucky, in the state legislature, Hugh Cornelius Duffy was trained for the profession of law in which he was engaged in active practice at Gallatin, Tennessee, for a number of years. He had experienced remarkable success and was becoming widely known as one of the able members of his profession when failing health compelled him to give up his life work.

The Hon. Mr. Duffy was born at Hartsville, Sumner county, Tennessee, December 31, 1853, his parents being Michael and Cornelia (Read) Duffy, the former of whom was born in county Donegal, Ireland, and the latter of whom was a native of Sumner county, Tennessee. When a child nine years of age Michael Duffy came to the United States with his uncle, Hugh Ragan, his parents being deceased, and the ancestral estates near Ulster, county Tyrone, division of Ulster, having been seized as forfeited. The paternal grandmother of the subject, whose maiden name was Nellie Cannon, was closely related to the O'Neal whom Cornwallis first deceived and then butchered. Michael Duffy and his uncle made location in Sumner county, Tennessee, where the former was reared to maturity and where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Cornelia Read. He died at the residence of his brother, Frank, in Todd county, Kentucky, in 1859, and his wife, who long survived him, passed away in 1901, at the age of eighty-one years. The subject's grandfather on the paternal side was Charles Duffy, who died in Ireland and who was the father of five sons, one of whom, Patrick, was a gallant soldier in the Mexican and Civil wars, and another, Frank, who settled in Todd county, Kentucky. The others never married and died young. Michael Duffy was a farmer, merchant and extensive dealer in tobacco during his active career. He was a slave owner and prominent and well-to-do. He served as assessor of Sumner county, Tennessee, and represented Sumner county in the Lower House of the State Legislature. After his death his widow married George W. Terry, of Sumner county, Tennessee. To the first marriage were born five children, of whom are living Hugh C., of this review, and Michael T., who married William Satterwhite, of Nashville, Tennessee. By her second marriage she had one child, who died at the age of five years.

Hugh C. Duffy, the immediate subject of this review, lived on the farm which his mother inherited from her father, William Read, until after her second marriage. He then resided with his step-father, G. W. Terry,

near Hendersonville, Sumner county, Tennessee, until sixteen years of age. Although never punished in the slightest measure at school he experienced a great aversion to the first schools he attended, so great an aversion, in fact, that he could not be driven to school. His mother whipped him severely to make him attend, with so little success that she finally abandoned all effort in that line, saying, "If you ever wish to go to school I shall endeavor to send you, but I shall never again ask you to go." In order that the abundant energies of her sons might be employed, the mother bought a farm and placed William R. and Hugh C. upon it to make their livings, the former being fifteen and the latter eleven years of age. At the age of fourteen years, Hugh experienced "a change of heart" and asked his mother to send him to school and she accordingly made arrangements for him to enter the school of Captain J. B. Howison at Hendersonville. There he pursued his studies until Captain Howison went to Gallatin to teach, and he then enjoyed the instruction of Professor C. W. Callender, continuing under his tutelage until prepared for the University of Virginia, to which his mother had promised to send him in the ensuing fall. Finding herself unable financially to fulfill this promise without injustice to her other children, upon young Hugh's request, she granted him the privilege of working out his own destiny. He visited Professor C. W. Callender and stated his circumstances to him and his desires, and Professor Callender received him in his school upon condition that the tuition should be paid after he had had an opportunity to make the necessary money. Both Captain Howison and Professor Callender were well educated men, the former a graduate of the University of Virginia and the other bearing the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard. A gentler, more noble man never lived than C. W. Callender, his conduct toward one he believed deserving being ever affectionate and parental.

About the time Mr. Duffy finished his academical studies free schools were established in the South and he successfully passed an examination which made him eligible for teaching. He secured a position as first assistant in the high school at Gallatin, retaining that position for a period of three years, and at the expiration of that time he entered the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, in the law department of which excellent institution he was graduated with the class of 1877. Although eligible to the degree of bachelor of laws, he did not receive it because he could not spare the necessary money

—fifteen dollars—to pay for a diploma. He possesses, however, his certificate of graduation and a letter from O. Southal asking him to send for his diploma. The reason Mr. Duffy did not become a student at Vanderbilt University, an institution of learning within fifteen miles of his home, was that its rules compelled those matriculating to attend the Methodist church Sunday nights. He had voluntarily attended the Methodist church and Sunday-school all his life, but would not be compelled to attend either. Immediately after graduation Mr. Duffy located at Gallatin, where he succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice and where he rapidly gained recognition as one of the ablest and most versatile lawyers in Sumner county. His close application to work, alas, soon impaired his health and in 1883 he was forced to give up the practice of law, for the study of which he had previously made such great sacrifices. In 1885, shortly after his marriage, he removed to Kentucky.

Mr. Duffy was married November 12, 1884, Miss Fannie Desha becoming his bride. Mrs. Duffy was born on the estate upon which Mr. Duffy and his children now reside, the date of her nativity being December, 1860. She was a daughter of General Lucius Desha and the scion of a fine Southern family. She was summoned to the life eternal in April, 1904, and, a woman of gracious charming personality, her death was deeply mourned by a devoted family and a large circle of warm and admiring friends. Mr. and Mrs. Desha became the parents of seven children, six of whom survive the mother and all of whom reside at home with their father, namely: Eliza M., Cornelia R., Frank L., Eleanor P., Margaret B. and Lucia Desha. Frank L. was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in the summer of 1911.

Since his marriage Mr. Duffy has devoted his entire time to farming and stock-raising on the old Desha estate, of which he is guardian in trust for his children, the farm having belonged to the mother. In politics Mr. Duffy is a loyal Democrat and in November, 1909, his party elected him to represent the seventy-sixth district in the State Legislature, in which connection he is discharging his duties in a faithful and enlightened manner. Mr. Duffy's bitterest disappointment in life was to give up his profession to which he had devoted so much time and for which he was particularly gifted. His whole ambition is now the education and training of his children to good citizenship. He is particularly cultured and well-read and his profound knowledge of the law has proved very useful, despite the

fact that he does not practice. He has never been a member of any fraternity, society, order or sect. He believes that he owes no duties save to the race at large and to the community of which he is a member in particular. His children share his ideals and the above is true of all save one, who is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

It cannot be otherwise than appropriate to glance briefly at the history of the family of Cornelia (Read) Duffy, the mother of the Hon. Mr. Duffy. She was a daughter of William and Mary Polly (Bledsoe) Read. The father was a pioneer of Tennessee and Kentucky and was wounded in the arm in a conflict with the Indians. He had led a scouting party up the Cumberland river to thwart the movements of a band of redskins when he received the injury. As he was called Captain Read it is probable that he bore such a commission. Isaac and Anthony Bledsoe, brothers, the first-named Cornelia's grandfather, were members of a band of men known in Tennessee and Kentucky history as the Long hunters. They both accompanied Isaac Shelby to the relief of the Americans at King's Mountain and participated in the battle that ensued. Isaac Bledsoe married Katherine Montgomery and they and their immediate ancestors or descendants were citizens of the colonies of Virginia and North Carolina. They and their descendants fought in many of the Colonial and Indian wars, in the Revolution and the Civil war, in the latter of which they supported the Confederate cause. The Hon. Mr. Duffy is thoroughly American, in his veins flowing the blood of many patriotic ancestors. His forbears were long identified with America and her institutions, fighting in all of her wars and enjoying the blessings of her intervals of peace.

CLARENCE LEE GARNETT, who is closely associated with the development of the agricultural and industrial prosperity of Harrison county, is pleasantly situated on Two Lick pike, just opposite the crossing of the Falmouth and Two Lick pike, where his birth occurred on December 11, 1864. His father, William Garnett, was born on the same homestead June 20, 1817, and here spent his entire life, passing away March 31, 1890.

Harrison county is fortunate in having been settled by a remarkably enterprising, industrious and intelligent class of people, among the number having been Larkin Garnett, grandfather of Clarence Lee Garnett. Born in Virginia, February 2, 1782, Larkin Garnett came from there to Harrison county, Kentucky, in 1807, locating on Two Lick pike, on the site of the present home of the grandson

of whom we write. He cleared a large tract of land, and in addition to farming with good success was engaged to a considerable extent in mechanical pursuits. By dint of industry and judicious management he accumulated a fair share of this world's goods and held high rank as a man of prominence and influence. He died October 6, 1856, having outlived the allotted three score and ten years of man's life. He married Elizabeth Bell, a native of Virginia, and they reared a family of six sons and six daughters.

Brought up in pioneer days, William Garnett received his schooling during the winter months of the district school, in the meantime acquiring a valuable knowledge of agriculture on the homestead. On marrying he began life for himself on a part of the old farm, which his father gave him. Devoting his time and energies to the care of his land, he prospered in his undertakings, from time to time adding to his acreage until he became possessor of fourteen hundred acres of land in this vicinity. He was a sound Democrat in politics, a loyal and esteemed citizen, and a man of substantial worth and integrity. Both he and his wife were active and valued members of the Union Baptist church.

The maiden name of the wife of William Garnett was Margaret Van Deren Newell. She was born near Robinson Station, Harrison county, Kentucky, December 16, 1822, and died on the home farm December 24, 1910, at a venerable age. Five children were born of their union, namely: Sallie E., widow of Paul King, resides in Harrison county; Larkin T., of Harrison county; Hugh N., who lives in Cynthiana, Harrison county; William T., deceased; and Clarence Lee. Captain Hugh Newell, father of Margaret Van Deren Newell, and grandfather of Mr. Garnett, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, in 1793. Brave and patriotic, he fought with the Kentucky troops in the war of 1812, taking part in numerous engagements, including the battle at Raisin river, in 1814. Returning to his home in Harrison county, Kentucky, he adopted the occupation to which he was reared, and was subsequently actively engaged in cultivating the soil.

Although his educational advantages were exceedingly limited, being confined to a knowledge of the three "r's," which he obtained in the pioneer district school, he was a keen observer and a good reader of the Bible and during his later years of the newspapers, in this way becoming familiar with the leading events of his day. He took a lively interest in public affairs, and was chosen by his party, the Democratic, as a representative to the

State Legislature, and was later elected state senator, his support at the polls being a high testimonial to his popularity and a tribute to his ability. Serving in the Legislature several terms, Captain Newell was ever a fearless advocate or defender of measures which he deemed beneficial to the state, his clear judgment, honest integrity, and irreproachable character lending influence and weight in the solving of problems of importance. When nearing the meridian of life he developed a latent talent for oratory, and without apparent effort made his mark as a stump speaker in political campaigns. In person the Captain was of commanding height, broad of shoulder, with his steady gray eye bright as an eagle's, his hair in his later years being of a deep iron gray, his entire personality on the platform being attractive and pleasant even to those most actively opposed to his opinions. Espousing the cause of his party, which sturdily opposed banking institutions, internal improvements and industrial protection, his addresses to the public on those subjects roused to a high state of enthusiasm vast audiences of men, educated and ignorant alike, his vigorous, brilliant figures of speech flashing through the minds of his hearers like a ray of light, being both effective and convincing. Even his most stalwart opponents awarded him much praise and commendation, acknowledging his brilliancy of thought, his honesty of convictions and his qualities of prudence, self-command and of forbearance, giving him his dues as a faithful citizen and a man of honor and worth.

Educated in the Cross Roads district school, as he says, Clarence Lee Garnett began as a boy to assist in the labors incidental to farm life, and when married was given by his father an interest in the home farm. The large old-fashioned brick house which he now occupies was built by his father soon after the close of the war and in it the father spent his last years, having moved into it with his family at its completion. Mr. Garnett has continued a tiller of the soil during his entire life, and is now devoting his two hundred acres of land principally to the raising of stock and the growing of tobacco, in both lines of industry carrying on a large and remunerative business. Although a firm supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, Mr. Garnett has never aspired to official honors. Both he and his wife are members of Unity Baptist church, and for three years he has been superintendent of its Sunday-school.

On February 24, 1887, Mr. Garnett was united in marriage with Mamie Katherine

Spilman, who was born in Campbell county, Kentucky, August 20, 1865, a daughter of Rev. Henry E. Spilman and granddaughter of Henry Erskin and Mary Frances Spilman, who were pioneer settlers of Kentucky, coming here from Virginia. Born in Campbell county, Kentucky, near Alexandria, Rev. Henry E. Spilman was educated for the ministry at Georgetown, Kentucky, and for twenty years had charge of Union Baptist church in Harrison county. He subsequently accepted a call to Dayton, Kentucky, where he was pastor for fourteen years and where his death occurred. He married, March 22, 1830, Mary Frances Walker, who was born in Campbell county, Kentucky, where her parents, Henry and Caroline (Cooper) Walker, located on coming to this state from their native home in Culpeper county, Virginia. She survived her husband, and is now living in Dayton, Kentucky. She is the mother of four children, as follows: Henry E., of Dayton, Kentucky; Carrie E., of Campbell county; Sue Walker, of Campbell county; and Mrs. Garnett. Mr. and Mrs. Garnett have five children, namely: William H., Frances Margaret, Lee Walker, Sue Katherine and Martin Colard.

MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY KEMPER.—A man of liberal education and actively engaged in the practice of law in Lexington, Fayette county, has brought to his profession a well-trained mind and habits of industry which have won him success at the bar and gained for him the respect and esteem of his fellowmen. A son of Professor Charles Joseph Kemper, he was born July 29, 1874, in Louisa county, Virginia. His grandfather, George Whitefield Kemper, and his great-grandfather, Charles Kemper, were natives of Virginia. The emigrant ancestor of the family, one Johann Kemper, came to America from Germany with a colony consisting of twelve German families, in Colonial times, and settled in Virginia, in a locality called Germania.

Born and brought up in Fauquier county, Virginia, George Whitefield Kemper, his grandfather, studied medicine in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, when young, and having received the degree of M. D. located at Port Republic, Rockingham county, Virginia, where he was engaged in his professional duties during his remaining years, becoming the leading physician of his community. Dr. Kemper married Matilda Graham, who was born in Virginia, of Scotch ancestry.

Professor Charles Joseph Kemper, A. M., was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1829, and in the private schools of the Valley of Virginia laid a substantial foundation for

his future education. Being subsequently graduated from the University of Virginia, he began his professional career as a teacher. At the breaking out of the war between the states he was one of the corps of instructors at Bethany College, in Bethany, West Virginia. Resigning his position, he enlisted in the Confederate army, in the department of engineers. After spending some time in engineering work on the field, he was transferred to Richmond, Virginia, where he served as Captain of Engineers in the offices of the Confederate topographical survey commission until the evacuation of that city. At the close of the war he resumed his professorship in Bethany College, with which institution he was connected until 1884. Returning to his old home in Virginia, he established a private high school in Louisa county, Virginia, where he taught until 1889, at which time he was offered and accepted a professorship in what was then "Kentucky University," but now known as "Pennsylvania University," at Lexington, Kentucky. He remained with that institution as professor of Astronomy and applied mathematics and engineering until 1897, when he resigned and returned to Louisa county, Virginia, and there resided until his death, in 1902.

Professor Charles J. Kemper married Mary Burnley Pendleton, who was born in Louisa county, Virginia, a daughter of Dr. Joseph Winston and Elizabeth (Goodwin) Pendleton. She died in November, 1903, leaving four children, namely: Charles Pendleton, George Whitefield, Matthew Fontaine Maury and Graham Hawes.

After leaving his father's high school in Virginia, Matthew F. M. Kemper came with his parents to Lexington, Kentucky, and four years later, in 1893, was graduated from Transylvania University with the degree of A. B. The following year, 1894, he was honored by the university with the degree of A. M., and in 1895 was given the degree of LL. B. in the College of Law. Mr. Kemper subsequently attended the University of Virginia under the instruction of his kinsman, the late John B. Minor, and since that time has been successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in Lexington, being one of the best known members of the Fayette county bar.

Mr. Kemper married, in 1902, Esther Field Whitney, who was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, a daughter of George H. and America Innes Whitney. Mr. and Mrs. Kemper have one child, George Whitney Kemper. Politically Mr. Kemper is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic

party, and fraternally he is a member of Lexington Lodge, No. 89, B. P. O. E.

Since his admission to the bar Mr. Kemper has appeared in a great many of the most important trials in his part of the state and is known as one of the most forcible and effective jury advocates in central Kentucky.

WILLIAM M. BULLITT.—As one of the representative members of the bar of the city of Louisville and as one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of the metropolis of his native commonwealth, William Marshall Bullitt is well upholding the prestige of a name that has been identified with the annals of Kentucky in a most distinguished and influential way and which has here had able and honored representatives in the several generations. The lineage is traced back to sterling French-Huguenot origin, and the founder of the family in America was Joseph Bullet, who fled from his home in the beautiful province of Languedoc, France, to escape the religious persecutions incidental to the revocation of the historic Edict of Nantes, and who found refuge and freedom in the American colonies. He came to this country in 1685 and settled near Port Tobacco, Maryland. He was born in 1660 and his death occurred in 1702. Owing to the English law prohibiting aliens from holding land in the American colonies, he changed the original French orthography of his name, Bullet, to the English form, Bullitt, which has since been retained by his descendants. Benjamin Bullitt, son of Joseph, was born in 1700 and died in 1776. His son Cuthbert, judge of the General Court of Virginia (1788-1791) was born in 1740 and died in 1791, and the latter's son, Alexander Scott Bullitt, who was born in Virginia in 1762, was the founder of the Kentucky branch of the family.

Alexander Scott Bullitt, great-grandfather of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was a man of prominence and influence in Virginia, of whose Legislature or House of Delegates, he was a member in 1783. He was commissioned by Patrick Henry as major of the militia of Prince William county, Virginia, and also as county lieutenant, and he became one of the pioneers of Kentucky at the time when this commonwealth was still an integral part of Virginia. He was a member of the convention which formulated plans for the making of Kentucky an independent state, and he was also a delegate to the first state constitutional convention, in 1792. In the same year which recorded the admission of Kentucky to the Union he was elected speaker of the first session of the senate of the new commonwealth. He served as president of the

state senate for twelve successive years, at the expiration of which he retired from public life. He was elected the first lieutenant governor of the state and was president of the second constitutional convention, in 1799. He died on the 13th of April, 1816. At various points in the generic and individual history appearing in this work will be found further data concerning this distinguished citizen, in whose honor Bullitt county was named.

William C. Bullitt, son of Hon. Alexander Scott Bullitt, was born in Kentucky in 1793, and he died, in Jefferson county, this state, in 1877. He was a lawyer by profession but early retired from practice to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits, in connection with which he was the owner of a fine landed estate of large area. He, like his honored father, was a man of fine ability and was influential in public affairs. He was a member of the third constitutional convention of the state—that of 1849. His son, Thomas W. Bullitt, father of him whose name initiates this review, was born at Oxmoor, Jefferson county, Kentucky, on the 17th of May, 1838. He was graduated in Center College, at Danville, this state, as a member of the class of 1858, and thereafter he attended the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, in which institution he was graduated. He was admitted to the bar of the Keystone state in 1861, in the city of Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for one year thereafter. When the Civil war was precipitated he showed unequivocal loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy. He enlisted in the Confederate army, as a member of a Kentucky regiment, in 1862, and served until the close of the war. He was held as a prisoner of war for some time—at Columbus, Ohio, and at Fort Delaware. He long held prestige as one of the leading members of the Louisville bar, where he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred on the 3d of March, 1910. He was a staunch advocate of the basic principles for which the Democratic party long stood sponsor, as exemplified by Jefferson and Jackson, but when the financial plank regulating the coinage of silver was adopted by the national convention of 1896 he found his views so greatly at variance with the principles thus advocated that he became an independent or "gold" Democrat, in which he was a member of the Chicago conference that called the Indianapolis convention which placed in nomination General Palmer as presidential candidate on the sound-money Democratic ticket in 1896. He was a delegate to this convention and gave active and effective service in the

ensuing campaign. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church. He was a man of great intellectual and professional talent and his sterling character gained and retained to him the confidence and high regard of his fellow men in all walks of life. He married Miss Annie P. Logan, daughter of Judge Caleb W. Logan, a distinguished jurist of Kentucky. The latter was a son of Hon. William Logan, who represented Kentucky in the United States senate and who was a son of General Benjamin Logan, another distinguished Kentuckian. Judge Caleb W. Logan married Miss Agatha Marshall, daughter of Dr. Louis Marshall, of Buck Pond, Kentucky, who was a younger brother of the renowned Chief Justice John Marshall.

William Marshall Bullitt was born in the city of Louisville on the 4th of March, 1873, and after having been accorded the advantages of the Rugby School and Trinity Hall, two of the excellent educational institutions of his native city, he continued his studies at Lawrenceville School, New Jersey, where he was prepared for Princeton University, that state, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1894 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession he was matriculated in the Louisville Law School, in which he was graduated in 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of his native state on the 26th of April, 1895, and forthwith entered the office of Bullitt & Sheild, of which his honored father was the senior member. Under these conditions he gained his initial experience in the practical work of his profession, and in 1900 he became associated with his father in practice under the firm name of Bullitt & Bullitt, which was retained until the death of his father, since which time he has conducted a successful individual practice. He is a director of and counsel for the Union National Bank, the First National Bank, the Kentucky Title Company, and the Kentucky Title Savings Bank & Trust Company, besides which he is a member of the directorate of both the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railroad Company and the Fidelity Trust Company. He was counsel for the Republican contestants of the election of 1905, and when the case was carried to the Kentucky court of appeals that tribunal set aside the election of that year, as touching all city and county offices in Louisville and Jefferson county, and ordered a new election, which was duly held. He has won other important causes in the various courts and is known as a versatile and resourceful advocate.

He was chairman of the board of public safety of Louisville from November 14, 1907, until May, 1909, when he resigned.

In politics Mr. Bullitt is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and he was a delegate at large from Kentucky to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1908, in which he served as a member of the committee on resolutions. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, is a member of the Metropolitan and Princeton Clubs of New York City, the Pendennis and Country Clubs of Louisville, and the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Bullitt is a bachelor.

JOHN McCauley.—Among the prominent men whom Lexington has been called to mourn within the past few years none have been more missed in the industrial circles of the city than John McCauley, who contributed largely towards advancing the material and financial prosperity of the community in which he lived. Coming from a long line of thrifty Scotch ancestors, he was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, John McCauley, Sr.

John McCauley, Sr., was a man of rare tact and discrimination, and as a man of much business ability met with eminent success in his undertakings. Both he and his good wife, Mary McCauley, spent their entire lives in the Quaker City. He was connected with one of the noted patriotic organizations of that city, having been a charter member of the Sons of Liberty.

John McCauley, the special subject of this brief biography, acquired a good education in the Philadelphia schools. Traits that distinguished him in after life were developed in his early life, and when ready to take up the burden of life on his own account ambition caused him to try a new field of action. Coming, therefore, to Kentucky, Mr. McCauley located in Lexington, Fayette county. Desirous of wisely investing his money, he established himself as a manufacturer of hemp and cotton bagging, and for several years carried on a substantial business in that line of industry. He also established other enterprises of a like nature, and for some time was successfully engaged, also, in banking, becoming one of the leading capitalists of the city. Successful in his undertakings, he continued a resident of Lexington until his death.

The maiden name of the wife of Mr. McCauley was Mary Meredith Coleman. She was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Breckinridge (Merritt) Coleman, a granddaughter of Samuel and

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Kilbourne W. Smith

Elizabeth (Breckinridge) Merritt and great-granddaughter of Colonel Samuel Meredith.

Colonel Samuel Meredith was an officer in the English army and fought against the Indians. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he joined forces with the Colonists, and had command of the army at Williamsburg. Locating in Richmond, Virginia, at the close of the struggle for independence, he was there actively engaged in the practice of law until his death. Colonel Meredith married Sarah Henry, a sister of Patrick Henry. At the death of her illustrious brother she became owner of his portrait, painted on ivory by a celebrated artist and mounted in gold; and also of a memorial painting representing a female figure mourning at his tomb, the figure having on its head hair taken from the head of Patrick Henry. These two unique and beautiful memorials have descended from one generation of the family to another and are now owned by Mrs. McCauley's daughters, Miss Laetitia McCauley having one and her sister, Mrs. Fletcher Johnston, having the other. Colonel Meredith's son, Samuel Meredith, was a pioneer settler of Fayette county. A well-to-do agriculturist, he brought a large number of slaves with him from his Virginia home and became an extensive planter and a man of influence, serving on the staff of a Governor, and as a colonel in the State Militia.

Mrs. Mary Meredith (Coleman) McCauley was a life-long resident of Fayette county. She died at the comparatively early age of forty-one years, leaving four daughters, namely: Elizabeth Coleman, who married Colonel J. Fletcher Johnston and has one son, Meredith Johnston, now a journalist in New York City; Laetitia Preston; Florence Virginia, widow of Benjamin L. Goodwin, of whom a brief sketch appears elsewhere in this work; and Mary Breckinridge, wife of Dr. Alfred M. Peter.

KILBOURN W. SMITH.—The late Kilbourn W. Smith was for many years one of the most prominent insurance men of Louisville, but he did not confine his attention alone to this line. He was prominently connected with many concerns and was a man of resourceful business ability and marked enterprise and carried forward to a successful completion whatever he undertook. It is with profound respect to his memory and admiration of his character that we record this memoir of his life.

Kilbourn W. Smith was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 28, 1841, the son of Charles J. W. and Elizabeth (L'horton) Smith, the father a native of Bedford, Pennsylvania, of English extraction, and the mother a native

of Nantes, France. His maternal grandfather was a native of Nantes, France, and served as an officer in the French army under Napoleon Bonaparte. The father of our subject was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1813, and came west to Ohio and settled in Cincinnati in 1830, where he was clerk in a general store for some time, and then coming to Louisville engaged in business in which he continued until 1834, when he returned to Cincinnati. He then engaged in merchandising on his own account and later on entered the real estate business. In 1850 Mr. Smith was elected sheriff of Hamilton county, Ohio; in 1854 he was defeated for mayor of Cincinnati, and in 1874 he was appointed a fire commissioner of that city. He was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow and in 1837 was grand secretary of the latter order and wrote the seventh charter of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. In 1849, during the business panic of that year, he failed in business and passed through bankruptcy, but later in life discharged every one of his obligations to the penny, although not held legally. In 1874 he was elected president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati. His death occurred in 1883.

Kilbourn W. Smith was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating with honors at the Hughes high school in 1859. He began his business life as clerk in a Cincinnati commercial house, where he spent two years, then entered a large wholesale grocery house of the same city as salesman and manager. In 1866 he commenced his career as an insurance man, his first engagement being the state agency for Kentucky of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance of Newark, New Jersey, and in the following year moved to Louisville and took charge of the insurance business of the above company and continued as state agent for many years. He was prior to this time vice president of the Third National Bank, and retired from active business about 1897. His systematic business methods, his sound judgment, his enterprise and his laudable ambition all contributed to make his business career a prosperous one, and after he assumed his connection with the company its business increased in a large measure. He built up the largest and most successful agency in Kentucky or the south and was recognized as one of the best and most progressive insurance men in Kentucky. He always took an active interest in promoting the advancement and building up of Louisville and was prominent as a citizen. His business interests, too, were of such a

nature that they contributed in large measure to the general progress and prosperity as well as to his individual success.

Mr. Smith was a member of the Louisville Board of Trade; was one of the organizers and a member of the first board of directors of the Home and Savings Fund Company; was a director and the vice president of the Third National Bank of Louisville; and served as a member of the board of managers of the Industrial school. He was an Elder in the Covenant Presbyterian church, a prominent Odd Fellow and a thirty-third degree Mason, and at the time of his death was a member of the board of directors of the Masons' Widows and Orphans Home of Kentucky and of the Reform school. He had been twice married; first to Miss Delia Wakefield, of Henrietta county, Ohio. His second marriage was to Mrs. Elizabeth Heasley Maxon, who survives him. Mr. Smith died April 11, 1904, and as his name stood during his life time as the synonym of sterling worth and strict integrity, as such after death it endures, a precious legacy to his family and held in lasting endurance by the body of his fellow-citizens, and makes the record of his life honorable alike to him and to the community in which he lived.

COLONEL HART BOSWELL.—For many years one of the leading citizens of Lexington and vicinity, Colonel Hart Boswell was popular and prominent in both business and political circles, as a public official devoting his energies to the advancement of the best interests of his constituents and to the development of city, county and state. A son of William Boswell, Jr., he was born in 1831, in Palmyra, Missouri. His paternal grandfather, William Boswell, Sr., a life-long resident of Virginia, was an extensive and successful planter, acquiring considerable property. The maiden name of his wife was Judith Cobb.

William Boswell, Jr., born in Virginia, in 1802, emigrated when young to the newer state, Kentucky, and here married Rachel Reece. She was a daughter of David Reece and granddaughter of Joel and Rachel (Welch) Reece. Joel Reece made a trip to Kentucky long before the Revolutionary war, and, although he did not settle here, he acquired title to large tracts of land. His son, David Reece, born in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, inherited large tracts of this land, lying in Harrison county, near Cynthiana, and soon after the Revolution assumed possession of his land in that locality, and there lived for a while. Subsequently selling out, he bought land on what is now Russell Cave Pike, a few miles from Lexington, Fayette

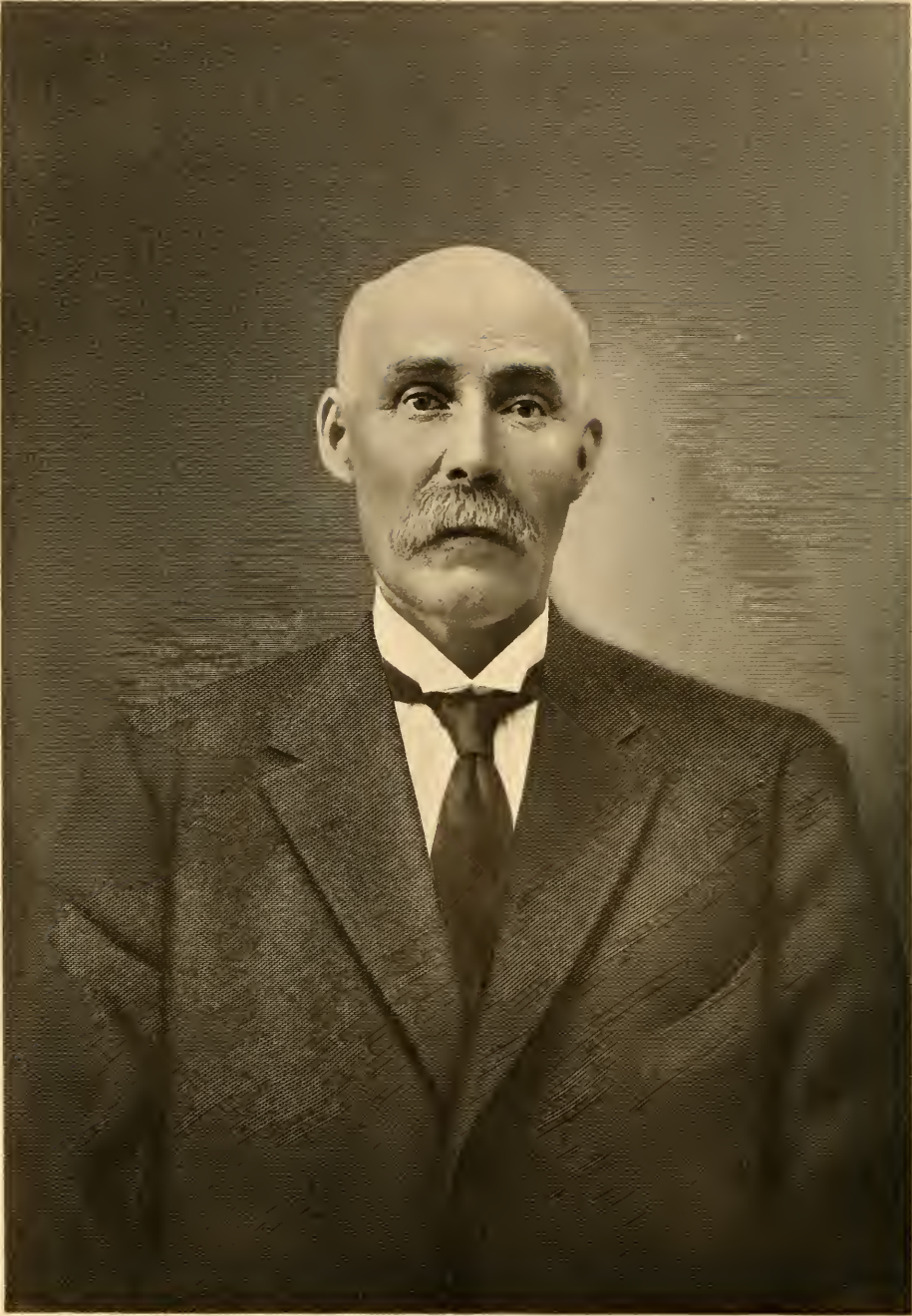
county, and was there a resident until his death, in 1833. David Reece married, in 1801, Eleanor Barrett. She was born in Maryland, and was a lineal descendant of Thomas and Margaret Barrett, who emigrated from England between 1635 and 1640, and settled first in Braintree, Massachusetts, from there removing to Robin Hill, Chelmsford, Massachusetts, where several generations of the Barrett family subsequently lived and died.

William Boswell, Jr., continued a resident of Palmyra, Missouri, until after the death of his wife. Returning then to Kentucky, he was engaged in mercantile business in Louisville the remainder of his life, dying in 1874. He left two sons, namely: David F. and Hart, the latter the special subject of this sketch.

An infant when his mother passed to the life beyond, Hart Boswell was brought to Fayette county, Kentucky, and here reared by his maternal grandparents, David and Eleanor (Barrett) Reece. He laid a substantial foundation for his future education in the public schools, and in early manhood was graduated from Transylvania University. He became identified with the Whig party when young, always being a stanch Union man, and when war was declared between the states he enlisted in the Union army and was placed upon General Cruff's staff, with the rank of captain, and served under command of General Buell. On returning from the army Mr. Boswell resumed farming on his grandfather's homestead, and succeeded to the ownership of the estate. He made a specialty of breeding trotting horses, an industry in which he acquired fame and success. Noteworthy among the many fast horses which he bred was "Nancy Hanks," the mare that broke all trotting records and is today the most popular brood mare in the country. Becoming prominently identified with the Republican party, Colonel Boswell took an active part in politics. He was popular in both parties, however, and when elected to the State Legislature had the votes of both Democrats and Republicans.

Colonel Boswell married, in July, 1866, Miss Hannah Moore, a native of Fayette county. She comes of honored ancestry on both sides of the house, being descended from pioneers whose names figure conspicuously in Kentucky's history and achievements. Her father, William Grant Moore, was also born in Fayette county, Kentucky, while his father, John Moore, was a native of Culpeper county, Virginia. Mrs. Boswell's great-grandfather, William Moore, was born in Virginia, a son of Samuel and Charity (Coats) Moore, who moved from their birthplace, Charles county,

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G A Price

Maryland, to Virginia, and there spent their remaining years. This ancestor, Samuel Moore, served as a soldier in the French and Indian wars. On January 2, 1778, William Moore married Hannah Ransdel, and twelve years later, in 1790, he migrated with his family to Kentucky, being one of the first fourteen permanent settlers of Fayette county. Purchasing a tract of timbered land on what is now Russell Cave Pike, he cleared a large tract, and there he and his faithful companion subsequently lived, honored and respected for their sterling worth and integrity. Their son, John Moore, born in 1787, was three years old when his parents brought him to the Blue Grass country. He succeeded to the occupation to which he was reared, and during his active life was engaged in farming in Fayette county.

John Moore married, in 1814, Polly Grant, who was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, in 1790, a daughter of William Grant, who was born in Virginia in 1761. Polly Grant's grandfather, William Grant, Sr., married Elizabeth Boone, who was born in Virginia in 1733, while his birth occurred in the same state in 1726. Elizabeth Boone was a daughter of Squire and Sarah (Morgan) Boone and a sister of Daniel Boone, the far-famed American trapper and frontiersman, who was one of the first to explore the wilds of Kentucky. Their son, William Moore, Jr., married Sarah Banks McConnell, who was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Clarkson) McConnell. She was a granddaughter on the paternal side of William McConnell, who, according to Collin's History of Kentucky, came from his native state, Pennsylvania, to Kentucky with an exploring party in 1775, and built a log cabin in, or near, the present site of the city of Lexington, while her maternal grandfather, Julius Clarkson, was likewise, a pioneer of Fayette county, Kentucky, coming here from Charlotte, Virginia, at an early day.

Two children were born of the union of Colonel and Mrs. Boswell, namely: Eleanor Reece and Mary. A man of strict religious views, Colonel Boswell was reared in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which for many years he was a faithful and loyal member. Mrs. Boswell, a sincere and devoted Christian, is a member of the Episcopal church.

THOMAS A. PRICE.—For its splendid rural estates and for its gracious hospitality Kentucky has a reputation peculiarly its own, and in no section can there be found a more perfect exemplification of the benignant social relations of the delightful old Southern regime. There are many other scores on which the old Blue Grass commonwealth may justly pride

itself, but in this one phase noted lies its greatest charm, for the country home yet remains the ideal American home, and the Kentucky country home is the apotheosis of this ideal. These statements are specially apropos in connection with the conditions and influences that compass Thomas A. Price, who is a native son of Shelby county, Kentucky, and who is one of the representative exponents of the agricultural and live-stock industries in this favored section of the state. Peace and plenty, generous hospitality and definite refinement denote his beautiful homestead, which is eligibly located one-half mile distant from the village of Chestnut Grove, Shelby county, and his fine landed estate of three hundred and fifty acres gives evidence of thrift and prosperity on every side. He finds that his "lines are cast in pleasant places," and none is more appreciative of the advantages and attractions of this favored section of the state than is he, the while none is more loyal and progressive as a citizen. Securely entrenched in the confidence and high regard of the people of his native county, Mr. Price is one of its sterling citizens and is eminently entitled to recognition in this "History of Kentucky and Kentuckians."

Thomas A. Price was born on the old homestead farm of his father, near Shelbyville, Shelby county, Kentucky, and the date of his nativity was November 6, 1850. He is a son of James C. and Mary C. (Thompson) Price, the former of whom was born in Union county, this state, and the latter in Shelby county. James C. Price was reared to maturity in Shelby county and here he eventually became a prosperous farmer and stock-grower, in connection with which he owned and operated a large and valuable landed estate. He was a man of impregnable integrity and honor in all the relations of life and ever commanded the unqualified esteem of his fellow men. He was ever ready to lend his aid in the promotion of measures and enterprises for the general good of the community, was a staunch Republican in his political proclivities, and both he and his wife held membership in the Douer Baptist church. They were representatives of sterling pioneer families of Kentucky and within its gracious borders their entire lives were passed. James C. Price continued to reside on his home farm until his death, which occurred in September, 1900, and his cherished and devoted wife did not long survive him, as she was summoned to the life eternal in 1904. They are survived by nine children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered: Mary P. is the wife of Samuel P. Sanford, of Oldham county, this state; Thomas A. is the im-

mediate subject of this review; James W. is likewise one of the prosperous farmers of Shelby county, as is also Napoleon T.; Sally B. is the wife of Thomas D. Hyatt, of Shelbyville; Susan K. is the wife of Adam Hanna, a representative farmer of Shelby county; Nettie is the wife of Luther Kocknell, of Chestnut Grove, this county; Minnie A. is the wife of Charles Woods, a farmer of the same county; and Helen L. is the wife of Henry T. Wise, of Chestnut Grove. All of the number residing in Shelby county are members of the same church and regularly attend its services.

Thomas A. Price was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and was afforded in his youth the advantages of the excellent schools of his native county, the while he duly assisted in the work and management of the home farm. He has never severed his allegiance to the great industry of agriculture and through his alliance with the same has found ample scope for effective and productive effort. He has resided upon his present homestead since 1877, has made the best of improvements on the place and here devotes his attention to diversified agriculture and to the raising and shipping of live stock of the best grades. Energy, circumspection and careful methods have brought to him large and definite success and have given him precedence as one of the essentially representative farmers and stock-growers of his native county.

In politics Mr. Price is found aligned as a supporter of honest men and gives his co-operation to all worthy projects and measures advanced for the good of the community along both social and material lines. He is identified with various fraternal and social organizations of a representative order and both he and his wife are zealous and consistent members of the Baptist church, in the various departments of whose work they take an active part. They are identified with the church at Douer, as is also their son, and the brothers and sisters of Mr. Price likewise are members of this church, as has already been intimated in this context.

On the 18th of September, 1873, in Shelby county, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Price to Miss Margaret Hanna, who was born and reared in this county and who is a daughter of Robert and Jane (Neal) Hanna, both of whom are now deceased, the father having long been one of the prosperous farmers and honored citizens of the county. Mrs. Price is the eldest of a family of five children. Her brothers, Adam and William, reside on the old Hanna homestead, which is about one mile distant from the home of Mr. Price; and her sister Anna is the wife of Chester H. Atchison, residing on a farm about three miles distant

from the Price homestead. It will thus be seen that the representatives of the Price and Hanna families reside in the same neighborhood, and all attend the same church. Mr. and Mrs. Price have one son, Robert Hanna Price, who was born on the 2d of March, 1889. He was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Shelbyville, after which he attended Georgetown College, and after leaving this latter institution he entered the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1908. He is now associated with his father in the management of the home farm and is one of the popular young men of his native county. Besides farming they are interested in one of the best flour mills in Kentucky, located at Smithfield and also have other interests.

MRS. SALLIE E. (TAYLOR) CUNNINGHAM.—Distinguished for the honored Colonial stock from which she is descended, Mrs. Sallie E. Cunningham, of Clark county, Kentucky, belongs to the well-known Virginia family of Taylors which has furnished our country with three presidents, James Madison, Zachary Taylor and Harrison, the emigrant ancestor having been James Taylor, of Carlisle, England.

Mrs. Cunningham is a descendant in the seventh generation from this English ancestor, her lineage being thus traced: James, James, George, Jonathan, George, Robert Stuart, and Sallie. James Taylor (1) came from Carlisle, England, to America as early as 1658, and settled in what is now Carlisle county, Virginia, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying May 2, 1698, at a ripe old age. James Taylor (2), born in Virginia in 1675, studied civil engineering, and subsequently did much of the surveying in the wilds of Virginia. Settling in Orange county, Virginia, in 1722, he acquired title to ten thousand acres of land, and was there a resident until his death, in 1729. He married, in 1699, Martha Thompson, who was born in Virginia, the daughter of Colonel William Thompson, an officer in the English army. She survived him many years, passing away in 1762. Their son, Colonel George Taylor, born in 1711, served as an officer in the Revolutionary war and died in 1792, having spent his entire life in Virginia. He was twice married, his first wife, whose maiden name was Rachel Gibson, was born in 1717 and died in 1761. He reared by his two marriages a large family of children, and ten of his sons were commissioned officers in the Revolutionary war, serving on land and sea, while several other of his sons bore commissions in the Home Guards.

Jonathan Taylor was a lieutenant in the

Virginia Convention Guards from 1779 until 1781. Migrating to Kentucky in 1789, he became a pioneer of Clark county, settling at "Old Basin Spring," on land that had been granted to his ancestors. The greater part of Kentucky was at that time unexplored, wild game of all kinds being abundant, while the Indians for many years thereafter were both numerous and troublesome. With true pioneer courage, he cleared and improved a farm, and was there engaged in tilling the soil until his death, in 1803. He married Ann Berry in 1776. She was born in 1749, of English ancestry, and died in 1809, leaving a large family of children. George Taylor, born in Virginia in 1779, was ten years of age when he accompanied his parents to Clark county, Kentucky. Inheriting a part of the parental homestead at "Old Basin Spring," he was there engaged in general farming the remainder of his life, passing away in 1827. He married, in 1806, Sarah Fishback, who was born in 1787 and died in 1846. Nine children were born of their union, as follows: James, William, Jonathan, Phoebe, Robert Stuart, Francis, Dorothy, Thomas and Jesse.

Robert Stuart Taylor, the father of Mrs. Cunningham, was born in Clark county, Kentucky, in 1820. He attended the common schools as a boy, later continuing his studies at Center College. Inheriting a portion of the parental acres, he carried on general farming on an extensive scale, making a specialty of raising Durham cattle and fine horses. Eminently successful in his undertakings, he purchased other tracts of land, and continued his agricultural operations until his death, in 1886. He was twice married. He married first Elizabeth Huston, who was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, a daughter of John Huston, a native of Virginia. Her grandfather, James Huston, who married Nancy McCreary, a member of an old Virginia family of prominence, came from Virginia to Kentucky with his family, locating in Chilesburg, Fayette county, where he improved a farm and spent his remaining years. The mother of Nancy McCreary was the Countess Nancy Crawford of Dublin, Ireland. Coming with his parents to Fayette county, John Huston succeeded to the occupation to which he was reared, and continued as a farmer during his entire life. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Holladay, belonged to the distinguished Virginia family of that name. Mrs. Elizabeth Huston Taylor died at a comparatively early age, and her husband married for his second wife, Betty B. Thompson, who was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, where her father, George C. Thompson, settled on

coming from Virginia to Kentucky. By his first marriage Robert Stuart Taylor had two children, namely: Mrs. Sallie Cunningham and Mrs. Annie Tevis, wife of Squire Tevis, of Clark county, Kentucky. By his second marriage he became the father of six children, as follows: Robert Stuart, a farmer, married Etta Gordon Jones; Thompson James, a practicing physician and surgeon, married Mary Quinn; Bettie M., wife of Joseph Lyle; Mary W., wife of Rev. Barbee Betts; George W., a lawyer, married Mary McCord; and Jessie, wife of Rev. J. V. Lyon, Jr.

Sallie Taylor, who married the late Captain Robert Cunningham, a Confederate veteran, owns a part of the original tract of the old home at "Old Basin Spring" which was granted to her great-great-grandfather prior to 1789, the year in which Jonathan Taylor, her great-grandfather, assumed its possession. It is owned by the heirs of her father, Robert Stuart Taylor. Mrs. Cunningham is a woman of talent and accomplishments, and holds a place of prominence in literary and social circles. Educated at the Shelbyville Female College, she has since devoted much of her time to music and literature, and has won far more than local fame as a poet. She has traveled extensively throughout the United States, visiting all of the larger cities and the more important places of interest, and is a most interesting conversationalist. Mrs. Cunningham is a member of the Woman's Literary Club of Central Kentucky; of Winchester Chapter, U. D. C., and of Lexington Chapter, D. A. R. She is a Presbyterian of the old type, and the religion of her ancestors is Episcopalian and Presbyterian.

The Taylors of Kentucky have embraced the professions of medicine and law, especially that of medicine. The ancestors were members of the House of Burgesses, and they intermarried with members of the oldest and most distinguished families of Colonial days.

THOMAS C. BRADLEY.—A man of unquestioned ability and integrity, Thomas C. Bradley, now serving as county assessor of Fayette county, is a worthy representative of the native born citizens of Lexington, where his birth occurred on June 17, 1871, and where his father, Oliver Lee Bradley, was also born.

Thomas Bradley, Mr. Bradley's grandfather, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in June, 1811. When fifteen years old he began an apprenticeship of three years at the blacksmith's trade, and at the age of eighteen years, having mastered his trade, he began the struggle of life on his own account. Making his way on foot to Fayette county, he

arrived in Lexington with empty pockets, but with strong hands, a willing heart and courage for anything. Finding employment, he worked as a journeyman blacksmith three years, and on attaining his majority invested his savings in a shop and was prosperously engaged in blacksmithing for a number of years. In 1845 he opened a hardware store, and met with such good success in his mercantile operations that he was soon enabled to add a stock of general merchandise. In 1865 he formed a partnership with James A. Grimstead, and with him was engaged in the banking business during the remainder of his life, his death occurring in April, 1883. He made wise investments of his money, among other investments having purchased five hundred acres of land, a part of which were within the city limits. He made extensive and valuable improvements upon his estate, and made a specialty of breeding fine horses and cattle. After occupying his farm for about fifteen years, he built a spacious, modern residence in the city of Lexington, and there lived during the closing years of his life.

Thomas Bradley married first, in 1836, Isabel Beard. Her father, Colonel Henry Beard, served as a soldier in the war of 1812. At the River Raisin he was captured by the Indians, but escaped, and was honorably discharged at Niagara. Mrs. Isabel Bradley died in 1858, leaving three children. Thomas Bradley married second Annie B. Clark, a daughter of Esquire William Clark, of Franklin, Indiana, and of that union two children were born.

Oliver Lee Bradley had scholarly ambitions when young, and after attending Transylvania College was graduated from Center College, in Danville. Subsequently entering Harvard College, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, he was graduated from its law department. Very soon after his return to Lexington, the Civil war broke out, and he enlisted and served under the command of Colonel Roger Hanson, who lost his life at the battle of Murfreesboro. Returning again to Lexington at the close of the conflict, he was subsequently here actively engaged in the banking business until his death, in April, 1909. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Hayes. She was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, a daughter of Robert Hayes, an extensive trader, planter and stock-raiser, carrying on his agricultural labors with the assistance of slaves. She survived him, and still resides in Lexington. Six children were born of their union, namely: Clarence, Mary Raily, Thomas C., Alice Burrell, Ernest B. and Charles W.

Attending first the public schools of Lex-

ington and completing his early studies at Transylvania University, Thomas C. Bradley began life for himself as clerk in a furniture store. He was subsequently made deputy county clerk under Claude Chinn, and in 1900 was appointed deputy state insurance commissioner, a position which he held four years. In 1905 Mr. Bradley, in partnership with J. J. Graddy, opened a gentlemen's furnishing store and established a substantial business, the firm name being Graddy & Bradley. On January 1, 1908, Mr. Bradley was appointed police and fire commissioner, which office he held until elected to his present office. In 1909 he was elected to his present office of county assessor, having the distinction of being the only man who had any opposition to be elected on the Democratic ticket, a record showing his popularity with all political parties.

Mr. Bradley has been twice married. He married first, in 1898, Emily Hazelrigg, who was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, a daughter of Chief Justice J. H. and Mattie (Laudaman) Hazelrigg. She died in January, 1902, in early womanhood. Mr. Bradley married second, April 16, 1910, Jane Tracy, a daughter of Captain Buford Tracy, of Winchester, Kentucky. Politically Mr. Bradley is a steadfast Democrat, supporting the principles of his party by voice and vote. Fraternally he belongs to Lexington Lodge, No. 89, B. P. O. E., of which he is exalted ruler; to Phoenix Lodge, No. 25, K. of P.; and to Friendship Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F.

MATHEW WALTON.—Engaged in the general practice of his profession in the city of Lexington, Mr. Walton has gained distinctive prestige and success as one of the representative members of the bar of his native state and he is a citizen who holds secure vantage ground in popular confidence and esteem. Mr. Walton was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on the 16th of February, 1852, and is a son of John Hervey and Susan Isabella (Frazee) Walton, the former of whom was born in Boone county, this state, and the latter in Mason county, she having been a granddaughter of Samuel Frazee, who, in company with General Simon Kenton and others, made one of the first settlements in Kentucky. The Walton family, of staunch English lineage, was founded in Virginia in the Colonial epoch of our national history and from the Old Dominion commonwealth came the original representatives of the name in Kentucky.

Mathew Walton is indebted to the public schools of his native county for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a thorough course in the Kentucky Uni-

versity, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1873, and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Shortly afterward he assumed the position of deputy in the office of the circuit court at Lancaster, Kentucky, and while thus engaged he began the study of law, under the able preceptorship of Judge H. M. Owsley and B. M. Burdett. He made rapid and substantial advancement in his accumulation and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence and in 1874 he was admitted to the bar. He forthwith initiated the practice of his profession at Lancaster and his earnest devotion to his work, as coupled with his unmistakable ability, soon gained to him distinctive precedence. He there held the office of master commissioner of the circuit court for three years, at the expiration of which, in 1881, he resigned the office and removed to the city of Lexington for the purpose of securing a wider field of professional endeavor. In August, 1885, he was elected judge of the recorder's court of Lexington, to fill an unexpired term, and thereafter he was twice elected to this office without opposition, serving two full terms and retiring from office in 1890, when he declined to become a candidate for re-election. Since that time Judge Walton has given his undivided attention to the general practice of his profession, in which his secure status and definite success best indicate his fine attainments as an advocate and counselor. He has been identified with much important litigation in both the state and federal courts and he has been attorney for the Phoenix National Bank, the Ashland Building & Savings Association, the Security Trust & Safety Vault Company, and other important corporations of Lexington. For many years he served as president of the Lexington Charity Organization and he was also a member of the board of commissioners of the eastern Kentucky Asylum of the Insane, of which body he was president for two years. He is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and is recognized as an able and effective exponent of its cause. Judge Walton is affiliated with Merrick Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in his home city, and here both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church.

Judge Walton was married to Miss Caroline F. Farra, daughter of Benjamin F. Farra, of Jessamine county, Kentucky.

HENRY S. LETTON.—One of the finely improved estates in Nicholas county is that owned and operated by Henry S. Letton, who was born and reared in Bourbon county, Kentucky, but who now resides on his farm of

five hundred and eighty-five acres eligibly located on Pleasant Spring pike in Nicholas county. He is a son of Hervie W. and Nancy J. (Parker) Letton and the date of his birth is September 4, 1846. The father was born on the old Letton estate in Bourbon county on the 6th of May, 1809, and it is interesting to note that he passed his entire life on the place of his birth, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits during the major portion of his active business career and where his death occurred in 1888, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife was likewise born and reared in Bourbon county and she was summoned to eternal rest in 1870. They became the parents of twelve children, four of whom are now living:—Levina is the wife of Jefferson Virnout, of Millersburg, this state; Henry S. is the immediate subject of this review; James H. is a resident of Texas; and Nancy J. is the wife of Benjamin Patton, of Bourbon county. The paternal grandparents of Henry S. Letton were Caleb and Mary (Wilcoxon) Letton, natives of Maryland, whence they came to Bourbon county, Kentucky, in the year 1795, entering a large tract of land in that section. The maternal grandparents were Lemuel and Levina (Hill) Parker, of Maryland, and they came to the Blue Grass commonwealth about the same time as did Caleb and Mary Letton. Hervie W. Letton was a most successful farmer in his day and he owned as much as seven hundred acres of most arable land in Bourbon county. In the ante-bellum days he was aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Whigs and in later years he became a Democrat. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and his wife held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Henry S. Letton was reared to the invigorating discipline of the old homestead farm, in the work and management of which he early became associated with his father. He received his education in the district schools of his native county and on the 4th of September, 1862, at which time he was a youth of but sixteen years of age, he entered the Confederate army, at Lexington, Kentucky, as a member of Company C, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, under Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, in Morgan's command. He was captured on an island in the Ohio river, near Brandenburg, on the 19th of June, 1863, and was sent to Louisville, where he was held in duress for two weeks, at the expiration of which he was sent to Fort Delaware, near Philadelphia, where he was kept until June 10, 1865, when he was paroled. He immediately returned home and went to work on his father's farm.

After his marriage, in 1878, Mr. Letton purchased a farm of one hundred acres adjoining his father's land in Bourbon county and there he continued to reside for the ensuing seven years, at which time he removed to his present farm on Pleasant Spring pike, where he devotes his attention to diversified agriculture.

On the 7th of February, 1878, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Letton to Miss Jane F. Parker, who was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, in August, 1853, and who is a daughter of William and Barbara Parker, both of whom were likewise natives of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Letton have two children, namely,—Georgia A., who is the wife of John Marr, of Bourbon county and Harry T., who remains at the parental home.

In addition to his extensive farming interests Mr. Letton is also vice president of the First National Bank of Carlisle, this county. In politics he is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and though he has never been incumbent of any political office, strictly speaking, he gives freely of his aid and influence in support of all measures advanced for the general welfare of the community. He manifests a deep and abiding interest in educational matters and has served for a number of years as school trustee. His religious faith is in accordance with the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and his wife is a devout member of the Christian church at Carlisle.

COLONEL WILLIAM M. MOORE.—One of the citizens of whom Cynthiana has especial reason to be proud is Colonel William M. Moore, who first gained distinction above most men by his services as a soldier during the Civil war; later became one of the prominent agriculturists of the state, and he has also made a record as an efficient public officer.

Colonel Moore was born one mile from Cynthiana, on September 30, 1837, the son of Washington Moore, who was born at the same place as his son on May 2, 1812, and died November 30, 1858. His wife, Mary Magee, was born three miles from Cynthiana, November 22, 1813, and died in February, 1892, in Missouri. The grandfather of Colonel Moore was Moses Moore, born in Virginia and came to Kentucky in 1797, making several trips back and forth and there marrying Grizzella Murphy, a native of North Carolina. He was a large land owner in Harrison county, and the records show that he was selling land in 1797. He was a speculator and died in 1824, aged forty-five years, his wife dying in November, 1858, aged eighty-seven years. She saw George Washington and other noted men of his time.

Moses Moore left an estate of six hundred acres, the deed bearing the date of 1813, this land remaining in the possession of the Moore family until 1905. The father of Colonel Moore was the eldest of a family of five children. Colonel Moore's maternal grandfather was William Magee, who was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, and came to Kentucky in 1797, locating in Harrison county, on what is now the Falmouth pike, three miles north of Cynthiana, adjoining the farm owned by the Moores. His first wife was Miss Kate Robinson and his second wife was Miss Love. The Magee estate comprised some eighteen thousand acres at the mouth of Shelby Creek and the Robinson estate also contained eighteen thousand acres adjoining the former, in Pike county, Kentucky.

Colonel Moore's forefathers were all farmers and none have military records or none were ever politicians. His father grew to manhood in Harrison county and married in 1834, and they were the parents of eight children, two of whom are living, our subject and Lewis C., a resident of Missouri. In 1840 Colonel Moore's father removed to Lewis county, Missouri, and purchased a farm for one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, with some slight improvements on it. He was a slave owner, having ten slaves, and was a very successful farmer, having at the time of his death some eight hundred acres. He was a kind and humane man, and although he lived but twenty-five miles from the Iowa line, he never had any trouble with his slaves running away.

Colonel Moore was reared on the Missouri farm and received his early education in a log cabin country school and later attended the high school at Canton, Missouri, after which he entered the State University at Columbia, Missouri, and was a junior when the Civil war broke out. He, in 1861, enlisted in Colonel Martin E. Green's regiment, and six months later in the Confederate army. From that time on his rise was rapid; he was made adjutant of his regiment in December, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, May, 1862; resigned in August, 1862, and was then elected captain of same company and later lieutenant-colonel, and in April, 1863, was promoted to colonel and commanded a brigade during the last years of the war, declining a brigadiership from Generals Magruder and E. Kirby Smith in order to stay with his men. He was wounded at Lexington, Missouri, and at Helena and Jenkins Ferry, Arkansas, and was officer of the day in command of the grounds at their surrender at Shreveport, Louisiana, in June, 1865, to General Canby, from whom Colonel

Moore still has his parole, a piece of his old flag and a copy of the oath.

After these exciting times were over Colonel Moore returned home to his farm duties and he and his brother Lewis operated the farm until 1880, when the Colonel sold his interest and spent the following four years in Texas, Florida and in Arkansas, and in 1884 came to Cynthiana. He purchased a farm at Garrett's Station, Harrison county, where he lived until 1906, when he returned to Cynthiana, but is still actively engaged in operating his farm.

He is not allowed to live a retired life, but has served in more than one office. In 1874 he was elected sheriff of Lewis county, Missouri, and served until 1876. In 1876 he was elected to the Legislature, serving until 1878, and in 1889 he was elected to the Legislature from Harrison county, Kentucky. He was elected speaker of the House and served until 1891. This was the long session, as it is known, when the House was in session consecutively for five hundred and twenty-one days. Colonel Moore has been a member of the City Council since 1904, and was vice-president of the Harrison County National Bank until he resigned some time ago. He is a director of the Citizen's National Life Insurance Company of Anchorage, Kentucky.

Colonel Moore is a member of the Elks at Cynthiana, of the Confederate Veterans Association at Lexington and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Baptist church. He was married first to Mary F. Garnett, in May, 1870, who was born on the adjoining farm in Harrison county, Kentucky, in November, 1843, and died in February, 1895, a daughter of Thomas Garnett, who was a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, born in 1806 and came to Harrison county, Kentucky, with his parents in 1807, his wife having been Louisa Wigglesworth, a native of Harrison county, Kentucky. Colonel Moore and his first wife had two children, one deceased, and Louise, who is at home. His second wife he married in May, 1897, her name being Rosa Fry, and she was born at Charlottesville, Virginia, a direct descendant of Reuben Fry, who was colonel of the First Virginia Regiment in 1753, when George Washington was lieutenant-colonel. He was killed at Cumberland by accident and George Washington was then made colonel. By this marriage Colonel and Mrs. Moore became the parents of two children: Francis and Jessie, both of whom are at home.

J. CREPPS WICKLIFFE BECKHAM, thirty-fourth governor of Kentucky, whose career as the state's chief executive was included be-

tween the years 1900 and 1907, is the distinguished scion of a distinguished Southern family, his ancestry including on the maternal side two members who were honored with the same high office which he has filled with such eclat. He was born August 5, 1869, at Wickland, the family homestead near Bardstown, Kentucky, his parents being William Netherton and Julia Tevis (Wickliffe) Beckham, the father (1832-82) being a lawyer and legislator, noted for his scholarship and ability. The name of his grandfather was William Beckham, and the great-grandfather, Abner Beckham, was the founder of the family in America. His maternal grandfather, Charles A. Wickliffe, was governor of Kentucky, and his maternal uncle, Robert C. Wickliffe, was governor of Louisiana.

The education of ex-Governor Beckham was received in the Roseland Academy of Bardstown, Kentucky, and in the Central University of Richmond, Kentucky, in which latter institution he finished in 1886. After leaving its portals he gave his attention to the management of his mother's estate, his father having died several years previously, but in the meantime continued his studies at home and began to read law. He made such excellent progress that in May, 1889, he was admitted to the bar, but did not open a law office until 1893, in the meantime having accepted the principalship of the Bardstown public schools. On August 5, 1893, his twenty-fourth birthday, and strange to say, the very day upon which he became eligible to such office, he was nominated for the Kentucky legislature on the Democratic ticket, representing Nelson county, and was elected without opposition. Wishing to build up his law practice he declined nomination for the next session. However, in January, 1896, the death of his successor, Isaac Wilson, brought his name to the front, and having been prevailed upon to take the nomination, he was elected at the special election, February 1, winning over his Republican opponent by a majority of eight hundred. He served through that session and the special session of 1897, and was again renominated and elected, in 1898 being selected as speaker of the house without opposition.

In 1899 Mr. Beckham was nominated for lieutenant governor of the state on the ticket with William Goebel. The election was contested and carried before the general Assembly and on February 1, 1900, the affair was decided in favor of Goebel and Beckham. Upon the assassination of Governor Goebel two days later, Beckham became governor to serve until the next regular election, but be-

fore that time was nominated as the Democratic candidate, July 20, 1900, and on November 6 was elected to fill out the term ending December, 1903, defeating John W. Yerkes, the Republican candidate, by a majority of nearly three thousand and seven hundred. His administration was so able and satisfactory that he was nominated without opposition to be the Democratic candidate for governor for the full term of four years, beginning December 8, 1903, and his election was a complete triumph, with a 26,350 majority.

Among the principal accomplishments of his administration of eight years were the restoration of peace and quiet from the turbulent and chaotic conditions which existed in the state at the time of Governor Goebel's assassination; the complete rehabilitation of the state's finances and credit and the payment of the entire state debt, one million dollars bonded debt being paid before it was due; the collection of the neglected Civil war and Spanish war claims against the Federal government, amounting to about \$1,500,000.00; the great improvement in the public institutions of the state and the establishment of new institutions; the advance and progress in the school system and the cause of education, including the extension of the State University and the establishment of the Normal Schools; the building of the New State Capitol; and the accomplishment of all these and other things without an increase in the tax rate or borrowing a dollar.

In 1906 Governor Beckham was nominated in the Democratic state primary as the candidate for the United States Senate, but was defeated in the General Assembly of 1908 by W. O. Bradley, the Republican nominee, four Democratic members having bolted and voted for Bradley. He then returned to his law practice in Frankfort, as a member of the firm of McQuown & Beckham, and also in 1909 became the editor of the *Kentucky State Journal*.

Governor Beckham was married November 21, 1900, to Jean Raphael, Daughter of Joseph A. Fuqua, of Owensboro, Kentucky. Two children have been born to this union, Eleanor, in 1901, and J. Crepps Wickliffe Beckham, Jr., in 1905.

HON. WILLIAM CLINTON GOODLOE.—Conspicuous among the men of eminence who have conferred honor upon the legal profession of Kentucky was the late Hon. William Clinton Goodloe, who was recognized as one of the most able and impartial judges who ever graced the bench of the state. For many years he was prominently identified with pub-

lic affairs, both of the state and nation, and he exerted marked influence in political fields. He sat on the Circuit bench for twenty-two consecutive years and was subsequently engaged as a practitioner at the bar and as a law professor in Kentucky University up to the time of his demise. This admirable and useful gentleman is still vividly remembered by members of the older generation, despite the fact that over forty years have passed since he departed this life.

William Clinton Goodloe was a son of William Goodloe and was born October 7, 1805, in Madison county, Kentucky, his death occurring in Lexington, Kentucky, August 14, 1870. His grandfather, Captain Robert Goodloe, was born of English ancestors in North Carolina and in that state passed his entire life. He was a man of patriotic spirit, as have been those of his blood who came after him, and he served as an officer in the Revolutionary war. Although the father was born in North Carolina, he removed to Tennessee in early life and in 1788 he came to Kentucky, settling as a pioneer in Madison county, in the days, as one chronicler has expressed it, "when the red man still claimed this state as his own hunting grounds." He secured title to a large tract of land and thereupon engaged in farming for many years, but after the death of his wife he made his home with a daughter in Richmond. His wife, whose maiden name was Susannah Woods, was a daughter of Archibald Woods, who served as an officer in the Revolutionary army and was afterward a pioneer of Madison county, Kentucky. Of the union of William Goodloe and his wife nine sons and four daughters were born and reared.

On September 2, 1870, shortly after the death of Judge Goodloe, there appeared in the *Kentucky Statesman* a record of the life, achievements and convictions of this distinguished man, which it would probably be impossible to improve in several important details, such as accuracy, and this is herewith in great part incorporated as the most adequate appreciation available.

"The early education of William Clinton Goodloe was procured in the Male Academy at Richmond, Kentucky, and at the age of sixteen he entered the Transylvania University, then flourishing under the presidency of that brilliant, but erratic man, President Holly. He was graduated there when but eighteen years of age, having won distinction in college in the science of mathematics. Returning to Richmond he spent several years in studying law with the Hon. W. H. Caperton, one of the ablest men and finest lawyers who ever prac-

ticed at a Kentucky bar, and he commenced the practice of the law in Richmond. On October 31, 1826, when he was just twenty-one years old, he married. In 1828 the young lawyer was appointed commonwealth's attorney for the circuit court district in which he lived and soon, by his thorough knowledge of the law and his energy in dispatching business, won reputation in the profession. In 1841 he removed to Frankfort, Kentucky, to practice his profession. While living there in 1844, he gained his first great success as a political organizer in securing the nomination of his father-in-law, William Owsley, for governor of the state. That year Mr. Clay was a candidate for president and he and his friends desired the nomination of the Hon. W. J. Graves, of Louisville, but Mr. Clay and his friends were defeated in the nomination. In 1845 Mr. Goodloe removed to his farm near Richmond, Kentucky, and resumed practice in Madison and adjoining counties. He had been but a year there when he, unsolicited and without previous knowledge of the Governor's intention, received from Governor Owsley his commission as judge of that circuit court. Upon the bench his success was rapid. His thorough knowledge of the law in its principles as well as its precepts, his extensive acquaintance with the routine of the practice and his wonderful energy soon put him in the front of the very best judges that ever graced the bench of the state. Indeed, when he had been upon the bench but a few years he was pronounced by such lawyers as the late Hon. Chilton Allen to be the best circuit judge that ever presided in the state. In 1848 he favored the call for a convention to revise the constitution of Kentucky and acted with the Emancipation party in endeavoring to secure such a representation in that convention as would secure the removal of slavery from the state. He opposed the new constitution, especially upon its intensely pro-slavery clause and its elective judiciary. Under this new constitution he became, in 1851, a candidate for circuit judge. His opponents were the Hon. James O. Harrison, of Fayette, who was supported by Henry Clay, Hon. Sam Hanson, of Clark, and Hon. Thomas A. Lindsay, of Franklin, the former a Democrat and the latter Whigs. Judge Goodloe's plurality in the district was about five hundred. Upon the organization of the Know Nothing party in 1854 he joined it and took an active and leading part in the management of the party, and was tendered by it the nomination for governor in 1855. He attended the Philadelphia convention in 1864, in favor of his warm personal friend, the Hon. Garrett Davis, for the nomination for presi-

dent. In 1860-61 commenced his most active political labors. Then the integrity of the country was threatened and all that he considered true and right and just put in jeopardy. He utterly despised the doctrine of state rights as promulgated by Calhoun and interpreted and practiced by his followers. His father being the relative and intimate friend of that eminent leader of the old Federal party, Goodloe Harper, of Maryland, the early political education of his children was in the doctrine of the supremacy of the Government of the United States and the eminent authority of the constitution. To these doctrines Judge Goodloe always strongly leaned. Despising nullification and secession as crimes, believing that slavery was both unjust and an injury to the state, by the whole diameter of his views upon public matters he was separated from the secession party. His efforts for the preservation of the Union and the prevention of the secession of Kentucky were untiring and with what success those who were his associates fully appreciated. During the stirring times of the summer of 1861 an eminent gentleman from a neighboring state came to Kentucky upon a secret mission to learn the exact condition of this state. This gentleman upon his return to Washington advised the appointing of a military governor for Kentucky and recommended Judge W. C. Goodloe for that position, but the Union men of Kentucky, Judge Goodloe among them, were satisfied that the state could be saved to the Union without a resort to this policy and they were right. In 1861-2 he warmly supported his old and tried friend, Hon. G. Davis, for the United States Senate with success. In 1862 he removed with his family to Lexington, Kentucky. He continued to act with the Union party until the winter of 1863-4, when he took an active and leading part in the organization of the Republican party. He gave Mr. Lincoln a warm and earnest support for his second term. He presided over the first and second Republican conventions that were held in the state. After the death of Mr. Lincoln he opposed the policies of Mr. Johnson toward the Union men of the South. He sustained generally the measures of Congress in the reconstruction of the Union. The XIII and XIV Amendments he warmly supported and acquiesced in the XV Amendment. During the war, while at all times urging the most vigorous policy, yet he was at all times the friend of those who were in trouble and never refused an appeal for help. After the impeachment trial ended he was informed by his friend, Hon. B. F. Wade, that he had been selected for a seat in his cabinet upon the

event of the impeachment of Mr. Johnson. In 1868 he retired from the bench, after serving continuously for twenty-two years. Upon the organizations of the law department of Kentucky University he was elected to the chair of Constitutional Law and entered upon the duties of his office with his accustomed zeal. His students repeatedly expressed their appreciation of his teachings and his interest in their welfare.

"Judge Goodloe devoted almost his entire time to his profession. He loved it and never ceased to study it. His attainments in it were profound. Of politics, rather as a cognate than an independent science, he was fond, but seldom represented its questions to himself in other than legal and moral bearings. Slavery he considered unjust and out of harmony with the principles of government inherited by this people from Magna Charta. It appeared to him as an excrescence fastened upon the inherited liberties of our people and he saw it pass away and the constitution rid of any countenance of it with pleasure. Judge Goodloe first connected himself with the Whig party, and remained to the end of his life a warm friend of a system of internal improvements and a protective feature in our tariff system. His second affiliation was with the Know Nothing party. He adopted the general principle that our institutions were endangered by the rapidly increasing influence of our foreign population. The ignorance and superstition of a part of this population he greatly feared, while he admired the energy, intelligence and thrift of another portion, yet he considered it best for them as for us to guard the nation against their ignorance and want of experience in our affairs. It remains for us to speak in general terms of his social and domestic traits. As a friend he was faithful and sincere, not even the fierce shock of contending factions in our Civil war interrupting his love and service. Of all young men who were at all worthy he was a ready counselor and helper. He hated shams and shallow characters and his contempt was profound for that impudence which showed itself forward with no merit to support it. Of his devotion to his family we cannot speak in too high terms. Self-sacrificing all his life in their behalf, sympathizing with them in all of their troubles and sorrows, helping them beyond his means, he won their devoted love, his sons and daughters, sons-in-law and daughters-in-law all loving him deeply. To his fellow men, to improve their condition, to enlighten them, to make them free and happy and better, he devoted his life. To his country he left his labors; to his fam-

ily an honorable fame and a memory as dear as love can make it. Judge Goodloe's religious views were Calvinistic. He was well read in theology and had a clear and thorough understanding of the Scriptures. The principles of his life were based upon the morality of the Bible. He was a firm believer in the overruling providence of God and recognized his accountability to Him. For a number of years before his death he never failed in his daily, private devotion and he expressed to his family and friends some time before his death confidence in entering upon a state of everlasting rest. His ability was great, his acquirements were large and his labors untiring. He was unselfish, loving his country, loving liberty, the friend of the oppressed, a faithful friend, a devoted husband and kind father. His faults were patent, his virtues often hid. His friends, his state and his family honored and mourned him."

As mentioned in a preceding paragraph, Judge Goodloe was married about the time he attained his majority, his chosen lady being Almira Owsley, daughter of Hon. William and Elizabeth (Gill) Owsley, the former afterward being governor of Kentucky. Their union was solemnized October 31, 1826, and was blessed by the birth of the following eight children: Maria Elizabeth, who married William F. Barrett; Susan, who married R. H. Johnson; Amanda, wife of John J. Craig; Sally, who married Dr. Curran J. Smith; William Owsley; Goodloe, a Presbyterian minister; Carrie, wife of William L. Neale; Archibald H.; and Mary, who married James Edgar, of Detroit, Michigan.

RICHARD T. ANDERSON.—A man of distinctive and forceful individuality, earnest in his convictions and firm in his opinions, Richard T. Anderson occupies an assured position among the progressive business men of Lexington, which is his native city, his birth having occurred here September 7, 1870. John E. Anderson, his father, was born in this city February 10, 1845, being a son of John Anderson, for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits.

John Anderson was for many years an active business man of Lexington. He was successfully engaged in the coal and lumber trade, having an extensive and remunerative patronage in this part of Fayette county, continuing his operations until his death. He married Mildred Duerson, who survived him many years, passing away in February, 1878. To them three children were born and reared, as follows: Sarah, who married Noah McClellan, and died a year later, leaving an infant daughter, who survived her but three years;

Richard T., for many years a prominent factor in financial circles, being interested in banking and other enterprises, died, unmarried, in Lexington January 12, 1911; and John E., father of the subject of this sketch.

John E. Anderson grew to manhood in Lexington, acquiring an excellent education in the public schools, and as a young man was much interested in agricultural affairs. Subsequently forming a partnership with George McCann, he became senior member of the mercantile firm of Anderson & McCann, dealers in queensware. Active and ever on the alert for business opportunities, he afterward became identified with various enterprises, continuing his residence here until his death, November 26, 1908. He married Jennie Gathright, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, a daughter of John and Zerelda (Baker) Gathright. She passed to the higher life May 22, 1890, leaving two children, Mildred B., of Lexington, and Richard T.

Richard T. Anderson received his preliminary education in private schools and later completed his studies at the State University. Entering then the Fayette National Bank, he was a clerk in that institution until 1902, when he embarked in mercantile pursuits, for a few years carrying on a prosperous business. At the present time he finds himself fully occupied in the management of his private affairs, which demand his entire attention.

Mr. Anderson married, in 1900, Lutie Respass, who was born in Mason county, Kentucky, a daughter of A. C. and Nannie (Baldwin) Respass. Fraternaly Mr. Anderson belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is not identified with any church organization, although his sister, Miss Mildred Anderson, is a member of the Presbyterian church.

ABRAHAM BARTON LANCASTER.—A man of undoubted business capacity and judgment, Abraham Barton Lancaster is numbered among the men who have been active in the promotion of the higher interests of the city of Lexington, where the greater part of his life has been spent. A son of the late Merritt Proctor Lancaster, he was born July 30, 1842, at Keene, Jessamine county, Kentucky, of old Virginia stock. His paternal grandfather, John A. Lancaster, was born of English ancestry in Frederick county, Virginia, and about 1806, came as a young man to Kentucky, locating near Keene, Jessamine county, where he bought land and began to clear a homestead. Subsequently selling at an advantage, he moved with his family to Mercer county, and having bought a farm near Burgin resided there until left a widower. Later he

returned to Keene, and there spent the remainder of his long life. He married Lucy Proctor, who was born in Jessamine county, where her parents were pioneer settlers, and they became the parents of six children, as follows: Merritt Proctor, Erskine, Lewis C., Johnson, Richard and James.

Born and brought up in Jessamine county, Kentucky, Merritt Proctor Lancaster obtained a practical education and began life for himself as a merchant, opening a store of general merchandise in Keene. He labored under difficulties not thought of in these days. There were then no railways in the county, and all of his goods, which he purchased in Philadelphia, came from Pittsburg, via the Ohio river, to Maysville, Kentucky, from there being transported by teams to Keene. Coming to Lexington in 1852, he formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Abraham Skillman, with whom he was associated in the boot and shoe business for about five years. Becoming then sole proprietor of the business, he conducted it successfully until his death, at the age of four score years. His wife, whose maiden name was Ann Skillman, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, and was a descendant, in the seventh generation, of Captain Thomas Skillman, the founder of the American family of Skillmans, the line of descent being as follows: Captain Thomas Skillman; Thomas Skillman; Isaac Skillman; Thomas Skillman; Thomas Skillman; Abraham Skillman; and Ann Elizabeth Skillman.

Captain Thomas Skillman, an officer in the English army, came to America in 1664, with the Duke of York's expedition, under command of Nicolls. In 1668 he was honorably discharged from the service and soon afterward married Sarah Pettit, a daughter of John and Sarah (Scofield) Pettit, her father, with his brothers Thomas, Nathaniel and Moses, having been early settlers of Newtown, Long Island. Four children were born of their union. The Captain died in 1696, and his widow afterward became the wife of Cornelius Breese. Their only son, Thomas Skillman, spent his entire life on Long Island and became an extensive landholder, his death occurring in 1740. He married Annetge Aten, a daughter of Adrian Hendrickse Aten and grand-daughter of Hendrickse and Greitje (Warnarts) Aten, who, according to the Holland Society Records, settled in New Amsterdam May 24, 1662. They had Isaac Skillman, born in 1706, who inherited a tract of land at Raritan, about a mile from Rocky Hill, New Jersey, and there lived and died, leaving to his son, Thomas Skillman, born in 1727, the parental homestead. Thomas Skillman spent

his entire life on this farm near Rocky Hill, and passed away in 1809, aged eighty-two years. He married in October, 1751, Mary Beekman, who survived him, dying in 1819, at the venerable age of eighty-six years. Their son, Thomas Skillman, born February 10, 1756, was a life-long resident of New Jersey, and a thriving farmer. He married Elizabeth Stryker May 7, 1778, and had Abraham Skillman, born in 1788, near Rocky Hill, New Jersey, and there educated in the district schools, being given an excellent agricultural training. In 1822 Abraham came with his wife and children to Lexington, Kentucky, and opened a book and stationery store, which he conducted successfully for some years. Subsequently, as an inducement to his son-in-law to take up his residence in Lexington, he again embarked in business, and continued about five years, when he once more retired, and spent his remaining years quietly, enjoying a well deserved leisure until his death, October 31, 1858, at the age of three score and ten years. He married in New Jersey Magdalen Davis, who was born in 1800, and they became the parents of five children, namely: William Davis; Henry; John; Mary D.; and Anna Elizabeth, born September 8, 1829, who became the wife of Merritt Proctor Lancaster. She died and he married for his second wife Elizabeth Robb, who bore him two children, Julia Davis and Elizabeth. Merritt Proctor and Ann Elizabeth (Skillman) Lancaster reared two children, namely: Abraham Barton, with whom this sketch is chiefly concerned; and Magdalen Davis, who married J. H. Davidson.

As a boy and youth Abraham Barton Lancaster received good educational advantages, attending the public schools of Lexington, after which he assisted for a time as a clerk in his father's store. Enlisting in 1862 in Company D, Duke's Second Kentucky Regiment, C. S. A., he served under General John Morgan, taking an active part in his numerous campaigns until September, 1863, when he was captured at Island No. 10, and taken to Camp Chase, in Ohio, where he was first confined as a prisoner, later being transferred with other prisoners to Camp Douglas, in Chicago, Illinois. In the winter of 1863 and 1864, Mr. Lancaster made his escape from prison and remained in exile in Canada until the following summer, when he returned to Lexington and resumed his former employment, remaining as a clerk in the store until the death of his father, when he succeeded to the entire business. After managing it successfully until 1901, he sold out his interests in the store

and devoted his entire time and energies to his private affairs for a number of years.

Mr. Lancaster has been twice married, first, in 1876, to Susan Ann Harris, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of Albert T. and Mary (Woolfolk) Harris. She died in 1896, leaving three children, namely: Merritt Proctor, Joseph Woolfolk, and Mary Fraser. Mr. Lancaster married, second, in 1897, Elizabeth Hill, who was born in Ohio county, Kentucky, a daughter of Samuel E. and Naomi (Barnett) Hill. Mr. Lancaster and his family are members of the Episcopal church.

CHARLES J. HAGGAN.—Worthy of especial note among Lexington's esteemed and valued citizens is Charles J. Haggan, now serving as magistrate of his district and devoting his time and energies to the wise performance of his official duties. A native of the city, he was born May 23, 1865, a son of Michael Haggan. His grandfather, James Haggan, was born, reared and married in county Derry, Ireland, where he received a good education and became an expert accountant. Immigrating with his family to the United States, he lived in Rock county, Wisconsin, until 1853, when he came to Lexington, Kentucky, where he lived retired until his death. To him and his wife, whose maiden name was Kelley, seven children were born, as follows: John, Michael, Charles, Catherine, Mary, Bridget, and one other.

A native of the Emerald Isle, Michael Haggan spent his earlier years in county Derry. Brought to this country by his parents when young, he was reared to habits of industry and thrift in his Wisconsin home, and until after his marriage was employed at various occupations, always keeping busy. Turning his attention then to agricultural pursuits, he located on a farm about six miles from Lexington, Kentucky, and was there prosperously engaged as a tiller of the soil and a stock-raiser until his death, in 1896. He married Margaret Harrity, who was born at Brandywine, Delaware, a daughter of James Harrity, a native of Ireland. She died in 1871, leaving five children, namely: Sarah, James, Charles J., John and Mary.

Obtaining his rudimentary education in Saint Paul's Parochial School, Charles J. Haggan was subsequently graduated from Smith's Business College. Afterward learning the trades of a blacksmith and horse shoer, he followed his chosen occupation in different places, and in the shoeing of race horses became a noted expert. In following his trade Mr. Haggan was ere long thoroughly acquainted with many of the noted race horses

of the state and their drivers, and became so interested in racing that he followed the races several years. In 1909 he was elected magistrate for the Second magisterial district, and has since filled the position with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

Mr. Haggan has been twice married. He married first, in September, 1900, Lucy Walton. She was born in Mason county, Kentucky, a daughter of Johnson and Zerelda Walton. She died in January, 1904, leaving two children, Mary Esther and Charles M. Judge Haggan married second, February 1, 1910, Mrs. Arvilla Downing, who was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, a daughter of Cyrus and Mary Hagaman. She married for her first husband Truman Downing, who at his death left one child, Maude, now Mrs. Hammond. Mr. and Mrs. Haggan are both consistent members of Saint Paul's Roman Catholic church. Fraternally Mr. Haggan is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees.

ROBERT LEE BAYNE, whose fine landed estate of two hundred acres is situated in immediate proximity to the city of Shelbyville, is now numbered among the able representatives of the agricultural and live-stock industries in his native county and his splendid homestead is known as Kleinwood Stock Farm. He has been prominently identified with business interests in Shelby county and is a scion of one of the old and honored families of this section of the state, where he has well upheld the prestige of the name which he bears and where he is held in high esteem by all who know him.

Robert L. Bayne was born on a farm in the northeastern part of Shelby county, on the 12th of April, 1859, and is a son of James G. and Mary (Baskett) Bayne, the former of whom was born in Shelby county and the latter in Fluvanna county, Virginia, the Baskett family, of English origin, having been founded in the historic Old Dominion in the Colonial era. Mrs. Mary Baskett Bayne was a daughter of James Baskett, and the maiden name of her mother was Shepherd. She was fourteen years of age at the time of the family removal from Virginia to Kentucky and was reared to maturity in Shelby county, where her father became a prosperous farmer. Here he passed the residue of his life and was about eighty years of age at the time of his death.

James G. Bayne was a son of Thomas Bayne, who was of staunch Scottish lineage and who was one of the honored pioneers of Shelby county, Kentucky, where he continued to reside until his death. James G. Bayne was reared and educated in this county and

here became prominently identified with agricultural pursuits as well as with other lines of enterprise. He was reared to manhood on the old homestead farm of his father near Simpsonville, and was afforded the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period. He resided on his farm for many years and on this homestead reared his children. He finally established his home in the village of Bagdad, Shelby county, after having previously conducted a general store at Christianburg. In Bagdad he engaged in the same line of enterprise, and during the later years of his life he was associated with his sons in the ownership and operation of a grist mill. In 1884 was erected in this village the firm's original mill, which had a daily capacity for the output of fifty barrels of flour and the facilities were later expanded to permit the manufacturing of one hundred barrels a day. The father sold his interest in the business about 1890 and thereafter lived retired, at Bagdad, until his death, on the 31st of December, 1897, at the venerable age of eighty years, his cherished and devoted wife having preceded him to eternal rest by fully twenty years and both having been zealous members of the Baptist church. Though not a politician Mr. Bayne was a loyal and public-spirited, and he served as a magistrate for a number of years, his political affiliation being with the Democratic party. He was a man of impregnable integrity, was sincere, generous and kindly in his intercourse with his fellow men, and he was accorded the most unequivocal esteem in the county that represented his home during the entire course of his long and useful life. Concerning his children the following brief record is entered: William J., who was a valiant soldier of the Confederacy during the entire period of the Civil war, went to Kansas City, Missouri, soon after the close of this great conflict and by there making judicious investments in real estate in the early days he has gained an appreciable fortune, and he still resides in Kansas City; James C., identified with agricultural interests in Shelby county, was formerly associated with his brothers in the milling business and is now cashier of the People's Bank at Bagdad; Samuel Baskett Bayne owns and operates a fine farm and is also a stockholder in the People's Bank at Bagdad; Robert Lee, youngest of the sons, is the immediate subject of this review; Sally is the wife of Daniel W. Owens, of Shelbyville; Martha, who became the wife of Thomas T. Moore, died in 1897; Lucy became the wife of William Barnett, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Robert Lee Bayne was reared under the invigorating influences of the farm and gained

his early educational training in the public schools. As a young man he became associated with his brother Samuel B. in independent farming operations, and in 1884 he became associated with his father and his elder brothers, James C. and Samuel B., in the erection and equipping of a flouring mill at Bagdad, this being one of the first roller process mills in the county. The three brothers continued to conduct the business in partnership for twenty-three years, and their alliance was marked by the most perfect harmony and effective co-operation, the while their efforts were attended by gratifying success, both in connection with the operation of the mill and in general farming and stock growing, with which lines of enterprise all three of the brothers have continued to be concerned to a greater or less extent from the time of their youth. At the expiration of the period noted Robert L. disposed of his interest in the milling business and purchased his present magnificent old homestead, lying contiguous to Shelbyville and on the line of the electric interurban railway. The residence is one of the fine old homes of the county and its excellent preservation clearly indicates that it was built according to the careful standards of the old times. It was formerly the home of Judge McHenry, by whom it was erected about the year 1876. The building is of brick and the walls stand intact, without a crack or sag. The interior is finished in black walnut and all this work was done by hand. The house contains ten rooms, spacious and admirably arranged, and here Mr. Bayne and his wife find the best of facilities and unqualified satisfaction in extending the gracious hospitality that gave celebrity to the fine old Southern regime. Judge McHenry, the builder of this splendid mansion, moved to Iowa, where he passed the residue of his life. The surroundings are of most attractive order, with an effective scheme of landscape gardening, including fine trees and beautiful shrubbery. The landed estate purchased by Mr. Bayne in connection with this homestead comprises two hundred acres, and the improvements on the place are of the best order, indicating good management and consequent thrift and prosperity. In connection with diversified agriculture Mr. Bayne makes a specialty of raising and dealing in high grade cattle and hogs, and his homestead is known as the Kleinwood Stock Farm, as has already been noted in this context. He is one of the extensive and successful stock-growers of his native county and takes great pride in his fine farm, which is one of the valuable places of this favored section of the state.

In his civic attitude Mr. Bayne is essentially liberal and progressive and is ever ready to lend his aid and influence in support of measures tending to advance the general welfare of the community. Though he is aligned as a loyal supporter of the cause of the Democratic party he has never had aught of desire to enter the arena of practical politics and has invariably refused to become a candidate for public office. Mrs. Bayne is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and is a popular factor in the leading social activities of the community.

On the 21st of November, 1888, Mr. Bayne was united in marriage to Miss Sue Bailey, who was born and reared in Shelby county, and who is a daughter of Benjamin K. and Mary Catherine (Smith) Bailey, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Bailey was the owner of a fine estate of five hundred acres and was long the leading stock-breeder of Shelby county, where he was born and reared and where he passed his entire life, a member of one of the old and honored families of Shelby county. He died in September, 1879, and his wife survived him by a number of years. He was a son of Alfred and Ellen (Cowherd) Bailey, and both families were founded in Shelby county in the pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Bayne have but one child, Catherine Bailey, who is the wife of John L. Cowherd, who is associated with his father, Colonel J. Theodore Cowherd, in the real-estate and insurance business at Shelbyville.

GEORGE H. WHITNEY.—It is to such men as George H. Whitney that Kentucky owes that fine reputation for fine horses and live stock which has given her fame in every country of the world. He is, in fact, one of the most important and successful of Blue Grass horse breeders, and Melrose stud has produced many celebrated horses which have redounded both to his glory and to that of the state. The Whitney place, Woodlawn, is one of Fayette county's finest estates, the residence, upon its ideal site, being surrounded by great natural trees and being renowned for its beauty over a wide area. Mr. Whitney's family is one of the longest established in America, the first Whitney having arrived on American soil only fifteen years after the landing of the famous little colony on Plymouth Rock.

Mr. Whitney is a native of the state, his birth having occurred in Bourbon county March 20, 1858. He is a son of Dr. George H. and Hannah (Moore) Whitney, the former a native of Boston, Massachusetts, in which city his birth occurred in the year 1812. He was of the eighth generation in America and was a descendant of John Whitney, the immi-

grant ancestor above mentioned. This John Whitney landed at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1635, in company with his wife, and their son Joshua, born in July, 1635, was the first of the family to be born in this country. Dr. Whitney, father of the subject, was born May 28, 1812; passed his boyhood on a farm and received his education in the common schools and Franklin seminary. His mother died and on account of certain unpleasant family conditions he left the home roof and at the age of twenty-one years came to Kentucky, locating at Oxford, Scott county, and teaching school to earn money to attend college. He received his professional training in the old Lexington & Transylvania College, located at Centerville, Bourbon county, where he remained until the year 1860. He then removed to Fayette county, where he purchased a farm and practiced medicine until a short time previous to his demise, which occurred May 28, 1875. He was a thorough student and one of the most prominent physicians of his day. Politically he was a Whig, and upon the formation of the Republican party he subscribed to its articles of faith. However, he was never active in public affairs and at no time was afflicted with a desire for office. He was a member of the time-honored Masonic order and was a true exemplifier of the principles of moral and social justice and brotherly love.

Dr. Whitney's wife was a native of Fayette county, and her maiden name was Hannah Moore. Her parents, William and Zalinda (Field) Moore, were natives of the Old Dominion and came to Kentucky at an early day. Mrs. Whitney survived her husband, dying at the age of seventy-five years. She was a devout member of the Christian church and she and her husband were the parents of two children, another son, John William, dying at the age of two years.

George H. Whitney, of this review, spent his boyhood days upon the farm and received his early education at a select school and from private tutors, with whom he studied for several years. He then matriculated at Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, and after studying within its walls for two years he married and took charge of the farm of his father. He made a specialty of the raising of cattle and became one of the largest cattle feeders in the country. In 1899 he sold his farm, consisting of about twelve hundred acres, and bought a home in Lexington, where he removed to educate his children. In the year 1908 he purchased his present home of about three hundred acres.

On April 16, 1879, Mr. Whitney laid the

foundation of a happy household by his marriage to Miss America Innes, a native of this county and a daughter of John P. and Columbia (Davis) Innes, representatives of two of the old Kentucky families. Their union has been blessed by the birth of five children, who are as follows: Georgia I., a graduate of Sayr Institute, whose education was finished in Boston and who is at home at the present time; Estelle, the wife of Maury Kemper, a Lexington attorney; George H., Jr., generally known as Harold, who is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute and of Harvard Medical School of the class of 1911, and Columbia and Mary Lovell, both of whom are at home.

It has been Mr. Whitney's good fortune to achieve the highest success in the line of endeavor to which he has devoted his interest and energies. Many horses famous in sporting annals have come from his stud. His thoroughbred Banastar was the winner of the Brooklyn handicap and afterward sold for \$30,000. Raffaello, who sold for \$3,300, was a great stake winner and bred Heliobas, who was of the same category and who as a two year old sold for \$10,000. And this is by no means a complete enumeration of his splendid contribution to the field. He was never a large breeder, for he believes in quality rather than quantity, and his horses have always been exceptionally fine. He at one time owned Farandale, a noted thoroughbred stallion. In earlier days Mr. Whitney was a prominent cattle feeder and in the past seventeen years he has bred and raised some of the best thoroughbred stock in the country. He does not raise horses to race, but to develop and sell. He is a business man of particularly clear perceptions and a Kentucky gentleman of the admirable type which has made the designation a mark of pride and one of the highest recommendations in the world. He and his wife and daughters dispense most charming and generous hospitality at beautiful Woodlawn and are prominent in the best social life of the section.

Politically Mr. Whitney is an independent Democrat, independent because he is not sufficiently partisan to sacrifice to his partisanship the choice of the best man and measure for his support. His business affairs have ever been such as to preclude his activity in public affairs and he has never accepted office. His fraternal affiliations are confined to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JOHN L. VEST.—The junior member of the law firm of Tomlin & Vest of Walton, is recognized as one of the representative members of the bar of Boone county, and he is

also vice president of the Equitable Bank & Trust Company, of Walton, one of the substantial and ably managed financial institutions of this part of the state.

John Lewis Vest was born at Verona, Boone county, Kentucky, on the 13th of November, 1875, and his prominence in his profession and as a citizen sets as naught all application of the scriptural aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." Mr. Vest is a son of Carter H. and Miranda (Lewis) Vest, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Kentucky, where the respective families were founded in an early day. Carter H. Vest devoted practically his entire active career to the great industry of agriculture and was one of the representative farmers and tobacco growers of Boone county at the time of his death, which occurred in 1907, at which time he was sixty-seven years of age. He was a man of strong mentality and inflexible integrity in all the relations of life, so that he was never denied the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and while never ambitious for official preferment, he manifested a lively interest in all that touched the general welfare of the community. He was not a member of any church, but his widow, who still resides in the old homestead, is a zealous member of the Salem Baptist church. They became the parents of seven children, of whom six are living, and of the number the eldest is he to whom this sketch is dedicated.

On the home farm John L. Vest passed his boyhood and youth, and in connection with its affairs he gained his initial experience in the duties of life. His preliminary educational discipline was secured in the little school house of the home district and was supplemented by a course in the private schools at Verona and common schools at Walton, besides which he was a student for some time in the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio. In the meanwhile he had assisted in defraying the expenses of his own education by teaching at intervals in the public schools, success attending his efforts as an exemplar of the pedagogic profession. While thus engaged Mr. Vest also began the study of law, and finally he entered the law office of his present partner, John G. Tomlin, under whose effective preceptorship he continued his technical reading until he proved himself eligible for admission to the bar, in August, 1899. He initiated the work of his chosen profession by opening an office at Independence, Kenton county, where he was engaged in practice for a few years and gained his professional spurs

through effective work as an advocate and counselor. In January, 1910, he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Tomlin, with whom he has since been associated in practice at Walton, and the firm of Tomlin & Vest controls a large and representative business in this locality, its members proving able and valued coadjutors. Mr. Vest is a member of the Kenton County Bar Association and his close observance of the unwritten code of ethics has retained to him the confidence and esteem of his professional confreres. He is known as a strong and versatile trial lawyer and has been identified with not a little litigation of important order.

While devoting close attention to the work of his profession, Mr. Vest has shown a deep interest in all that touches the civic and material welfare of the community, and his attitude is that of a liberal and public-spirited citizen. He was one of those most prominently concerned in the organization of the Equitable Bank & Trust Company, of Walton, which was incorporated in April, 1910, and of which he has been vice-president from the beginning. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, and he thus gives his support to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. In 1909, while a resident of Boone county, he was made the Republican nominee for representative in the State Legislature, and while he made no campaign at all he received more than the normal vote, but there was absolutely no chance to overcome the strong Democratic majority that has long obtained in that county—a majority which he from the start realized would preclude the possibility of his election.

Neither Mr. Vest nor his wife are members of any church, but he is a Royal Arch Mason and also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife are members of the Order of the Eastern Star.

On the 3rd of January, 1906, Mr. Vest was united in marriage to Miss Edna May Loomis, who was born and reared in Kenton county and who is a daughter of Walter T. Loomis, a successful farmer and representative citizen of that county, of which he served for some time as county clerk. Mr. and Mrs. Vest have one child, Walter Dudley, who was born on the 6th of March, 1908.

THOMAS DEVLIN MURRAY.—By a systematic application of his abilities to his daily work Thomas Devlin Murray, of Lexington, has achieved success in life, as secretary for the various industries controlled by a Philadelphia syndicate being associated with many of the important affairs not only of Lexing-

ton but of central Kentucky. He was born in Lexington, Kentucky, of Irish ancestry, his father, Patrick Murray, Jr., having been of Irish birth.

His grandfather, Patrick Murray, Sr., was born in Roscommon county, Ireland, and with the exception of a brief visit in the United States spent his entire life in his native land. He married Bridget O'Rourke, and they reared four sons, Patrick, John, James and Edward. Patrick and John were the only children to come to this country to live. John settled in Iowa, and after living there a few years removed to South Dakota, where he carried on a thriving business as a dealer in agricultural implements.

Patrick Murray, Jr., was born and educated in county Roscommon, Ireland. Marrying when but eighteen years old, he came with his bride to the United States, landing in New York City. After spending two weeks in Brooklyn, he started westward, going by rail to Pittsburg, thence down the Ohio river to Maysville, Kentucky, from there coming by stage to Lexington, arriving in this city strangers in a strange land, with no other capital than strong hands, willing hearts and vigorous health. He at once found work with the Lexington Gas Company, which had just been established, and for forty years thereafter was one of the most faithful and trusted employes of that company. Industrious and thrifty, he saved his money, and is now living retired from active pursuits, enjoying to the utmost the fruits of his earlier years of toil. His wife, whose maiden name was Bridget Devlin, was born in Roscommon county, Ireland, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Dowd) Devlin, and her only brother, Thomas Devlin, Jr., still resides in his native county. Their union was blessed by the birth of six children, namely: Thomas Devlin, the special subject of this brief biographical review; John Joseph; Katherine; Anna, wife of Thomas F. Quinn; Beatrice, who married William M. Irvine; and Ella.

Educated in the public schools of Lexington and at the state College, Thomas Devlin Murray began his active career at the age of seventeen years, when he entered the employ of the Adams Express Company, with which he was connected for some time. Resigning that position, he accepted the office of cashier in the freight department of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and served for three years under W. S. McChesney, Jr. In 1890 Mr. Murray became secretary for the Hercules Ice Company. Three years later he was transferred to the city office of the Belt Electric Line Company, the Central Electric

Company, the Passenger and Belt Railway Company, and the Belt Land Company. In February, 1889, these various companies were merged into the Lexington Railway Line, which is the property of a Philadelphia syndicate, an organization which also owns all the interurban lines as well as the City Light Plant. Mr. Murray is the secretary for these combined industries, and in the performance of the duties devolving upon him in this capacity has shown marked ability and business acumen.

HENRY S. BARKER.—Among the distinguished legists and jurists of Kentucky is numbered Judge Henry Stites Barker, who was long one of the leading representatives of his profession in the city of Louisville, where he also served with distinction on the bench of the appellate court of the state, and who resigned this office in 1910 to assume that of president of the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, a notable institution in which the state takes just pride. He has lent dignity and honor to the bench and bar of his native commonwealth, and the state is further to be congratulated in having gained his administrative interposition in connection with the work of its fine university. It is gratifying to the editors and publishers of this history to be able to incorporate within its pages a brief review of the career of Judge Barker, whose career has been one of exalted usefulness and honor.

Henry Stites Barker was born in Christian county, Kentucky, on the 23d of July, 1850, and is a son of Richard H. and Caroline M. (Sharp) Barker, both representatives of families early founded in the state of Virginia, where the original progenitors in America took up their abode in the Colonial epoch of our national history. The genealogy of the Barker family is traced back to staunch old English stock, and that of the Sharp family is of Scotch and Irish extraction. The Barker family has been identified with the industrial and civic annals of Kentucky for many generations, as the original representatives in this state came hither from Virginia soon after the close of the war of the Revolution. In Todd county, Kentucky, was born Richard H. Barker, father of the distinguished president of the University of Virginia, and he became a lawyer of prominence and influence in Christian county, where he died in 1853 when the subject of this review was about three years of age. He was a man of irreproachable character and was known for his excellent professional and intellectual attainments. His wife was born in Christian county, this state, and was a daughter of Dr. Maxwell Sharp, who

came to Kentucky from Virginia and became one of the pioneer physicians of Logan county, whence he eventually removed to Christian county, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1864.

After due preliminary discipline along well ordered academic lines Judge Barker was matriculated in the University of Kentucky at Lexington, of which institution he is now president. After leaving the university he took up his residence in Louisville, where he read law under effective preceptorship and where he was admitted to the bar in 1875. For several years he was here associated in practice with his brother, M. S. Barker, and later he had as his professional confrere a Mr. Kohn, with whom he maintained a partnership alliance under the firm name of Kohn & Barker until 1888, when he was elected city attorney. He had in the meanwhile gained distinctive prestige as an able and versatile trial lawyer, and in the office noted he added materially to his professional laurels, the while he was given emphatic mark of popular approbation, the meteward of ability and effective service, in that he was twice re-elected city attorney, of which position he thus continued incumbent until 1897, when he resumed the private practice of his profession, in which he continued with all of success until honored by election to the bench of the Kentucky appellate court. Here he gave evidence of the breadth and profundity of his legal knowledge and also showed the eminently and judicial bent of his mind. His rulings were marked by concise summing up of the law and evidence and few of his decisions met with reversals by high tribunals. Judge Barker continued on the bench until 1910, when there came a signal recognition of his high character and fine ability in that he was elected president of his alma mater, the University of Kentucky. He assumed the functions of this important and exacting office in 1910, and has established his home in Lexington. Both by reason of his fine intellectual attainments and on account of his wide experience and excellent constructive and administrative ability, there is no measure of doubt that the University, the crown of Kentucky's fine educational system, shall find its every interest conserved and advanced under the regime of Judge Barker.

In politics Judge Barker is a staunch and effective advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party has ever stood sponsor in a generic sense and he has been an active worker in behalf of its cause. He is identified with various fraternal and social organizations of a representative order.

In 1886 was recorded the marriage of Judge

Barker to Miss Kate Meriwether, daughter of the late Captain Edward Meriwether, one of the honored citizens of Todd county, where Mrs. Barker was born and reared.

THOMAS LEWIS HORNSBY.—In many respects, Thomas L. Hornsby, the widely known and enterprising citizen of Shelby county, is the most prominent live stock man in Kentucky. He served as the first president of the State Live Stock Breeders' Association, which organization made it possible to inaugurate a state fair in Kentucky; he was the first importer of Hereford cattle into his native commonwealth and he has done as much to elevate the breed of that hardy and splendid blooded stock as any man in Kentucky. He was a director in the Kentucky Hereford Breeders' Association, when that body was organized, and has always shown both an initiative and a thoroughness in all his undertakings which have rightly brought him to his present prominence. His identification with the business covers a period of twenty-five years and in that time he has raised some of the best horses in the country and has showed them everywhere. One of his most famous horses was Indicator, a prize winner and at the Chicago World's Fair he received more prizes for his horses than any other person. His entire farm is devoted to the business.

Mr. Hornsby was born upon the farm upon which he still resides on the 8th of December, 1852. His family originated in Virginia, viewed from an American standpoint, and was English as to old-world ancestry. Joseph Hornsby, the grandfather, came from the Old Dominion to Shelby county, in the southwestern part of which was born John Allen Hornsby, father of Thomas L., on the 16th of April, 1811. John A. Hornsby married Julia Ann Booker, a native of Shelby county and a daughter of Colonel Richard Booker, who, with his brother Samuel, was an early pioneer of that section of the state. Colonel Booker died on the farm now occupied by Mr. Hornsby of this sketch. The father of the latter, John A. Hornsby, died July 29, 1887, and the mother, May 22, 1869. They were the parents of six children, one of whom, William, died in infancy. Those who reached maturity were as follows: Joseph W. a resident of Shelby county; Frances Cordelia, the widow of J. S. Calloway, who died in Henry county, Kentucky; Thomas Lewis, subject of this biography; Mattie Julia, who passed away in her twenty-sixth year; and Cynthia, who is now the wife of W. L. Hudson, of Louisville.

Mr. Hornsby received his early training on

the home farm and in the district schools of his native locality, later pursuing a course at Eminence College and engaging as his own master, in the business of farming and live-stock breeding. His operations in the latter field were gradually centered in the work of improving the Hereford breed of cattle, both in the importation of pure registered stock and careful and scientific home selection. The result of his labors is to give Kentucky a standing in this regard which it never enjoyed before; also to draw into her coffers thousands of dollars from the lovers and promoters of high-grade blooded cattle in other states. He and his brother, Joseph W., have been associated in this business for many years, under the firm name of Hornsby Brothers and their eight hundred acre live-stock farm in Shelby county is one of the most thoroughly appointed and valuable for the purpose of any in the state. Thomas L. Hornsby, aside from his large interests and fine promotional labors as a live-stock breeder and dealer, is identified with business and public affairs of moment to the community. He is a director in the Shelby County Construction Company and active in the church and charitable work of the Christian denomination, having been officially connected with the local society for some time.

Mr. Hornsby married December 8, 1882, Miss May Louise Baskett, who was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, on August 31, 1860, a daughter of James S. and Phoebe L. (Neal) Baskett. Her parents were also born in this county, and her mother died in Henry county, August 7, 1906. Mrs. Hornsby was the third-born of six children and the first thirteen years of her life were spent in her native county, when her parents made the family home in Henry county. (For further details of the Baskett family, reference is made to the sketch of James S. Baskett published elsewhere in this history.) Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Hornsby are the parents of four living children—John Allen, Thomas L., Jr., May L., and Nannie B. Hornsby. The eldest son married Miss Lucile Nevile Morgan, of Eminence, June 2, 1909, and he is now engaged in farming on his farm in Shelby county.

JAMES S. BASKETT.—A prosperous farmer, an upright citizen, an able business man, a Democratic leader of local and county prominence, and a man of public and Christian spirit—James S. Baskett of Henry county is a most substantial and honorable type of the old time and the modern Kentuckian. He was born near Bagdad, Shelby county, February 17, 1832, and is a son of James and Mildred (Shepherd) Baskett. The grandfather, Rev. William Baskett, was a Virginian, and

his son James was also born in that state, March 4, 1787, just two years before the inauguration of George Washington as first president of the United States. The boy was reared in the Old Dominion and married, in his early manhood, Mildred Shepherd, herself a native of Virginia, born December 16, 1790. The marriage ceremony was performed by the bridegroom's father, and the young couple passed the earlier years of their wedded life near the scenes of their birthplace. In 1830 they located near Bagdad, Shelby county, where the husband and father died March 28, 1863, and his widow May 14, 1874.

Seven children were born to this union of Mr. and Mrs. James Baskett. Sarah E., the eldest, was the wife of Addison Jessee and died near Waddy, on the 1st of October, 1864; Nancy A., who married James G. Bayne, passed away at Bagdad, also Shelby county, July 1, 1878; Frances J. spent the last years of her life in that county as the wife of Thomas M. Hartford and died September 24, 1910; William C., the fourth born, died in Clinton county, Missouri, June 27, 1901; Lucy M., who married J. D. Bohannon, died at Milledgeville, Georgia, July 20, 1903; James S., the special subject of this biography, is the only surviving member of the family, Nancy M., the youngest, dying in Shelby county, November 21, 1852, as the wife of John Y. Kincaid.

Mr. Baskett was reared at the old family home near Bagdad, and continued to reside in Shelby county until 1876. In the spring of that year he came to Henry county and settled on the farm which he has since cultivated and improved, one of the reasons for his change of location being his election to the presidency of the Deposit Bank of Eminence which had occurred during the previous January. He continued at the head of its affairs for the unusual period of thirty-three years, or until January, 1909. At the present time he gives most of his time to the care of his farm and homestead, which embraces two hundred and twenty-one acres of superior land. Mr. Baskett has taken an abiding interest in the politics of his county during his residence of forty-five years therein. For ten years he served as chairman of the Democratic County Committee and, even with his retirement from active politics has still wide influence as a wise adviser in political and public matters. In his earnest religious activities, he is identified with the Christian church, in which he has been an elder for these many years.

James S. Baskett was married in Shelby county, near Bagdad, on the 25th of January,

1855, to Miss Phoebe L. Neal, who was born in that county December 22, 1832, a daughter of Lewis Neal and his wife. Mrs. Baskett's father, who is deceased, was a native of Jessamine county, Kentucky, and she herself passed away on the 7th of August, 1906. Of the six children born to this union the following facts may be mentioned: Nany E., is the widow of J. T. Rees; Margaret D. married C. N. Rowland, a resident of Shelby county; Mary L., is the wife of Thomas L. Hornsby, whose biography is elsewhere published; Minnie S. is Mrs. R. J. King; Florence L., married B. F. Snyder; and Loran B. is the youngest of the six.

CHARLES LOGAN RAILEY.—William Randolph, younger son of Richard, of Morton Hall, was born in Yorkshire, in 1651 and died in 1711. He came to Virginia in 1674 and settled on Turkey Island. He was a member of the House of Burgesses. He married Mary Isham, of Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, and left nine children. Isham Randolph, of Dungeness, third son of William, born in 1690, died in 1742. He was a member of the House of Burgesses and Colonial agent in London. He married, in 1717, Jane Rogers, of Shadwell, suburb of London, and left eight children. His daughter Elizabeth married, in November, 1750, Colonel John Railey, of Stonehenge, Chesterfield county. She left eight children. Isham Randolph's daughter Jane married Peter Jefferson in October, 1739, and was the mother of Thomas Jefferson. Another daughter of Isham Randolph married Carter Harrison of Clifton.

Charles, Isham and Randolph, younger sons of Colonel John Railey, moved to Kentucky. Charles was engaged to Mary Mayo, whose family would not consent to her coming to Kentucky, then a wilderness. They left a ball at Richmond, Virginia, were married and rode on horseback to Kentucky, the only possible way of getting through the forest. The three brothers took land adjoining. Charles built first a log cabin near a spring, and to them were born six sons and four daughters, the sons all six feet tall and over, the daughters scarcely less. Logan, the youngest son, six feet and two inches, was named for the Indian Chief Logan, who was kind to and protected them from the less friendly Indians. To a large box elder tree, the stump of which still sends forth green sprouts, the children were tied while the mother went to the spring for water. All three brothers prospered. The log cabin was replaced with a substantial residence, which continues in the family. Charles represented his county, Woodford, in the State Legislature, and was a man of influence, of

whom Bishop Kavanaugh said from the pulpit, "he was one of a few men he was proud to have known."

Logan succeeded to the estate. He married Harriett Moore Rowland, and to them were born eight children: Robert, Newton, Gabriella, Cornelia, all deceased; Charles Logan, Russell, Irvin and Harriett. Charles Logan married Ada Pepper, who was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, at "Melrose Abbey," where her father, General Oscar Pepper, was born and where Grandfather Elijah Pepper, son of Samuel Pepper and Elizabeth Holton Pepper, of Prince William county, Virginia, settled on coming from Virginia. Elijah Pepper married Sarah Neville O'Bannon, daughter of Captain William O'Bannon and Ann Neville, daughter of Joseph Neville, of Fauquier county Virginia. Elijah Pepper and his brother-in-law, John O'Bannon, came from Virginia together and purchased a tract of land, on a part of which is now situated the beautiful town of Versailles, a large spring attracting them to that locality. Another brother, Presley Neville O'Bannon, a naval officer, raised the first American colors abroad. In the midst of battle he scaled the walls of Constantinople, bearing the American flag. Returning to his native land, at Richmond, Virginia, he was presented with a jeweled sword, and received many other marks of distinction in recognition of his services. He brought with him two captive Turks, which after faithful service were returned to their own country.

General Oscar Pepper married Nannie Edwards, daughter of James Edwards and Ann Searcy. To this union were born: Ada, James Edwards (deceased), Oscar Neville (deceased), Thomas Edwards, Mary Belle, Dixie and Presley O'Bannon (deceased).

Charles Logan Railey and Ada Pepper Railey had four children born to them: Charles Elmer, Ada Mayo, Annette Randolph and Edward Bayard. Charles Elmer married Elise Castleman and they have two children: Charles Logan II and Elise. Ada Mayo married David Castleman and they have one child, Ada Mayo. Annette Randolph married Charles Stuart Elliot, son of John McLaughlin Elliot, Esq., and Eleanor Stuart, of Yorkshire, England. Edward Bayard married Sue Metcalf, and died at the age of twenty-five.

Charles Logan Railey and wife lived in Woodford county until 1893. Coming in that year to Fayette county, Mr. Railey purchased Springhurst, a magnificent estate located on the Harrodsburgh pike, one and a half miles from Lexington, and has continued here his pleasant and profitable occupation of farming and breeding of fine horses.

HON. THOMAS H. PAYNTER, one of the present representatives of Kentucky in the United States senate, is a lawyer of high attainments and a man of progressive ideas and mature judgment, and he is ably upholding the high prestige of the Blue Grass commonwealth, which has sent many able and distinguished citizens to the national legislature. He is a recognized leader in the councils of the Democratic party in his native state and no citizen is more loyal to Kentucky and its interests. Senator Paynter was born in Lewis county, Kentucky, on the 9th of September, 1851, and is a son of Elisha and Sarah Paynter, his father having been a representative farmer of that county, having there continued to reside until his death, as did also his wife. The future senator received excellent educational advantages in his youth, including a course of one year in Center College, at Danville. He read law under the able preceptorship of Judge John R. Garland, of Vanceburg, Lewis county, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. In the following year he established his residence at Greenup, the judicial center of the county of the same name, and there built up a successful practice. In 1876 he was elected county attorney, and he remained incumbent of this office until 1882, accomplishing a most admirable record as an able and versatile public prosecutor. Rising rapidly in his profession and in public confidence and esteem, in 1889 he was elected to represent his district in the Fifty-first congress, in which he made his influence so distinctively potent in forwarding the interests of his home state that he was chosen as his own successor and served in both the Fifty-second and the Fifty-third congresses. He resigned his position in congress in January, 1895, before the close of his third term, in order to assume the duties of justice of the court of appeals of Kentucky, to which position he had been elected in November, 1894, for a term of eight years. As a member of the supreme court of the state he well upheld the dignity of the tribunal and his opinions have passed into the recorded history of this commonwealth. He was re-elected in 1902 and he continued his able and valued services on the bench until the 1st of August, 1906, when he resigned. Soon afterward he was elected to represent his district in the United States senate, for the term beginning on the 4th of March, 1907, and terminating in 1913. As the senior senator for Kentucky he has won an enviable position as a leading member of the upper branch of the national legislature. He retains an office in the city of Frankfort but still has his home in Greenup. The senator has always been a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and an able and

effective exemplar of its principles and policies. Though unassuming and democratic in his opinions and with naught of intellectual bigotry, he is recognized as one of the legists and jurists who have contributed materially to the high prestige so long enjoyed by the bench and bar of Kentucky.

On the 25th of May, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Senator Paynter to Miss Elizabeth Pollock, a daughter of the late Joseph Pollock, who was for many years a prominent banker and influential citizen of Greenup, Kentucky. Senator and Mrs. Paynter have two children, a son and daughter. The former, Pollock Ray, is his father's private secretary in congress, and the latter is the wife of Morton K. Yonts, of Louisville.

WILLIAM S. BARNES.—The substantial and prosperous citizens of Lexington have a worthy representative in the person of William S. Barnes, who has met with eminent success in the various enterprises with which he has been connected, and is now living retired from business cares at his beautiful residence at 568 North Broadway. He was born in Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Kentucky, the country-seat of his father, Thomas Cross Barnes, one mile from Mount Sterling.

His paternal grandfather, Thomas Cross Barnes, a native of Maryland, came to Kentucky in early pioneer times, ere the wild beasts of the forest had fled before the advancing steps of civilization. He was twice married, by his first union having one daughter and two sons, Thomas Cross and Albin. By his second marriage he had two sons, Alexander and John.

Born and brought up in Montgomery county, Thomas Cross Barnes embarked when young in mercantile pursuits at Mount Sterling, where he built up a thriving trade. He acquired considerable property and had a most attractive home, known as Sycamore Place, which was located about a mile from the Court House. He was prominent in business circles, for many years serving as president of the Farmers' Bank. At his death, in 1856, he was succeeded in this office by his brother Albin, who, in turn, was succeeded by his half-brother, Alexander Barnes. He married Emily Howard, a daughter of George Howard. Of English lineage, George Howard was born and reared in Richmond county, Virginia, born on December 28, 1776, but spent his last years in Montgomery county, Kentucky, dying in 1864. He married Cassandra Hukell. George Howard's grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary war and his brother was a first lieutenant in the same company, volunteering from Virginia. Emily (Howard) Barnes survived her husband, passing to the life beyond

in 1865. To them eight children were born, as follows: Louisa C., Fielder C., Juliet, Howard, Albin, William S., Thomas G. and Pearse.

Growing to manhood beneath the parental roof-tree, William S. Barnes received a liberal education, attending first the district schools and then the Pennsylvania Military Institute at West Chester, Pennsylvania. Subsequently, intending to enter Princeton University, he continued his studies six months at a preparatory school. The death of his father made a decided change in his plans, however, and business of importance demanding his immediate attention, Mr. Barnes returned home to look after affairs. He afterward conducted business as a distiller for some time; for a period covering ten years he was half owner of the J. W. Pepper Distilling Company's plant. Disposing of his interest in the distillery in 1893, Mr. Barnes retired from that industry. As a young man he was much interested in race horses on all of the more important tracks of the country, his stable having been known as the "Melbourne Stable." In 1893 Mr. Barnes turned his entire attention to the breeding and developing of race horses at Melbourne Farm. Very successful as a breeder, he developed some of the fastest running horses ever seen on the American turf, prominent among the number being "Hand Spring," "Prince of Melbourne," and "Endurance by Right." At the time of his retirement he had at Melbourne upwards of two hundred high-class thoroughbreds. In 1890 Mr. Barnes erected a most attractive home on North Broadway, it being a magnificent granite structure, one of the finest in the state, and here he has since lived in comfort and content, his doors ever being open to his many friends and acquaintances. In 1905 on account of ill health, he retired from business.

Mr. Barnes married, March 20, 1890, Annie-lyle Bradley, a native of Lexington. Her father, Thomas Bradley, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1811. At the time of Mr. Bradley's death, he was one of the wealthiest men in the state, being a hardware merchant, a large land holder and a partner in the Private Banking House of Goinstead & Bradley. He was an uncle of Ex-Governor W. O. Bradley, the first Republican Governor of Kentucky, and now serving a six year term as United States Senator from Kentucky. Mr. Bradley was twice married. He married first Isabel Beard, daughter of Colonel Henry Beard. She died in 1858, leaving three children, Oliver Lee, Mary B. Potts and Charles W. He married for his second wife, Annie B. Clark, a daughter of Esquire William Clark, of Franklin, Indiana, by whom he had one child, Annielyle, now Mrs. Barnes. Mr. and

Mrs. Barnes have one child, a daughter named Willy Howard. Mrs. Barnes is a most estimable woman, and both she and her daughter belong to the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Barnes is known all over the South as one of the handsomest women in Kentucky, as well as one of the most gracious hostesses.

SAMPSON BUCHANAN MOXLEY.—After an entire life spent in Shelby county Sampson Buchanan Moxley is now living retired, a venerable and well-known gentleman who occupies a warm place in the hearts of the people of the community. Although prepared for the law, he made agriculture his life work and has only very recently retired from active operations in this line. Mr. Moxley was born January 17, 1833, in Shelby county at the junction of Bullskin Creek and Fox Run, in the vicinity of Shiloh church. His parents were George Washington and Katherin (Kleiser) Moxley, the former the son of Job Moxley, who was born on the banks of the Potomac river some twenty miles above the city of Washington, at Moxley Ferry, Virginia. Job had four sons and one daughter, and he brought his family to Kentucky in the year 1816, making location in Bourbon county. Some four years later he removed to Shelby county, where he lived for the remainder of his life, his demise occurring in the year 1833, when about ninety years of age. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Buchanan, died in 1815, just previous to the exodus to the newer state, and her remains were interred in the burying ground of the Jug Pan meeting house in Virginia. The four sons to come to Kentucky were as follows: Lansdale, who died a bachelor at the age of seventy years; Sampson B., who lived out his life in the vicinity of Shelbyville; George Washington and William; Nancy M., the only daughter, married Asa Tucker and lived in this county. The old farm of the above mentioned Sampson B., is located on Eminence Pike, three miles north of Shelbyville. He was a farmer of importance and though married left no children. He died when past seventy years of age. William, married a cousin also named Moxley. He was a carpenter by occupation and died while living with his daughter Mary Moxley Blakemore, in Oldham county. William was one of the early Masons of his county. He attained to the age of seventy-five years. George W. married Katherin Kleiser of Bourbon county. Her father Joseph Kleiser was born in Switzerland and her mother in Virginia. Mr. Kleiser was a clock-maker, having learned his trade in London, England, and one of the timepieces made by him is still in the possession of his grandson.

S. B. Moxley. He owned a farm in Bourbon county and he donated ground for the Hope-well Presbyterian church, in whose cemetery he is buried. George Washington and his wife lived in Shelby county near Shiloh church. The father was a farmer on a moderate scale and he and his wife were active in the Shiloh Presbyterian church, which was situated about a mile distant from their home. He died in 1837, being just remembered by his son, our subject, who was a little lad only four years of age. He was fifty-four years of age when summoned to the life eternal. His widow survived for a good many years, dying in 1853, at the age of sixty years. There were in the family three sons and four daughters. Mr. Moxley being the next to the youngest in order of birth. An enumeration of the brothers and sisters suggests the following facts concerning them: Dillard died at the age of sixteen years; Joseph died in childhood; Mary Ann married Wesley Allen Shipman, both of whom died in Shelby county and are buried in the same grave. Elizabeth became the wife of David Fullenwider and died in Parke county, Indiana; Nancy M. became the wife of Dr. Harrison J. Rice, also of Parke county, Indiana, and there her death also occurred; Martha married Joel Guthrie and removed to Mexico, Missouri, where both died. The widowed mother was left with a family of very young children, but she reared them successfully and had the happiness to live to see all of them well settled.

Sampson Buchanan Moxley received his education in Kentucky's famous Centre College, graduating with the class of 1854, the year previous to the famous class of 1855, which included the Hon. T. T. Crittenden, ex-Governor of Missouri; John Y. Brown, ex-Governor of Kentucky; United States District Judge Phillips of Kentucky; and Hon. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, vice president of the United States. As it was, some of them were his personal friends and several of the brilliant galaxy were in his classes.

Mr. Moxley, although not feeling any predilection for the law, prepared for its practice, but never became an active member of the profession and eventually took up farming. This seems to have been the record of a good many of Kentucky's worthy citizens, the state's agricultural opportunities having ever proved exceedingly tempting. He continued in the ranks of Shelby county's farmers until very recently, January, 1911, being the date on which he relinquished his more strenuous duties to younger hands. Hemp was his leading crop and he also bought and shipped this product. He has kept out of politics, but all his life has given his heart and hand to the Democratic party and de-

clares proudly that he will die a Democrat.

Mr. Moxley has been twice married. His first wife was Martha Venable Payne, daughter of Colonel Edward Conyers Payne, himself a son of Edward Payne and Elizabeth Howard, of Fayette county. Martha Payne died seven years after her marriage to Mr. Moxley, leaving three small children. Paulina, the elder daughter, is unmarried. She is a teacher by profession, a graduate of the University of Chicago, and for several years has been principal of a school of travel and study for American girls in Rome, Italy. Edward Payne, the son of this marriage, died in 1900. Katherine Hunter, the younger daughter, is the wife of H. J. Luce, Esq., a capitalist of New York City. They have one daughter, Margaret Payne Luce.

Mr. Moxley was a second time married, to Sallie Lewis Offutt. She is a daughter of Henry Cleggett and Mary (Vance) Offutt, and her birth occurred on the family homestead, about a mile south of Shelbyville, on the 26th of September, 1843. She traces her family record back to the year 1630, and the family is found at a very early date in Maryland. In fact they are one of the oldest families of Maryland and Virginia. The ancestors were connected with George Calvert, later Lord Baltimore. Mrs. Moxley's father was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, and came with his parents to Kentucky at the age of nineteen years. In 1806 they located in Scott county where they remained for some time, coming to Shelby county in 1827. He married in Fayette county, Mary Vance, widow of Dr. Samuel Glass. He was an extensive farmer and devoted his best energies to the great basic industry. Both he and his wife lived to a ripe old age, he dying in 1876, at the age of eighty-six years, and she in 1888, at the age of eighty-two. They reared a family of sixteen children, but only two survive at the present time, namely: Mrs. Moxley and Miss Florence Offutt. The children of the subject of his second marriage are here enumerated. Mary Scott is the wife of Geo. Allen Armstrong. Henry Offutt is a Shelby county farmer, and originator of one of the famous herds of Hereford cattle in America. Martha M., widow of Eustace G. Golsan, resides with her parents. George Barrett is the president of the A. Kiefer Drug Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana, one of the largest wholesale houses in the Central West. S. B. Jr., is engaged in the fire insurance business with his brother-in-law, Mr. Armstrong. Irving Heddeus, the youngest child has spent considerable time abroad and in travel, and now resides at the home of her parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Moxley have been members of the Shelby-

ville Presbyterian church since 1858 and are counted as valuable factors in its good work. Their home is one of the interesting and cultured abodes of Shelby county.

CAPTAIN PHILLIP BURTON THOMPSON.—No subject more inspiring than the noble men comprising the early bar of Kentucky could be presented to the biographer. They were strong, capable, upright men worthy to be exemplars. A noteworthy life in the annals of the state was that of the late Captain Phillip Burton Thompson, and far from uneventful was the life history of this honored and representative business man. He served with marked gallantry as a soldier during the Mexican and Civil wars and the same loyalty and patriotism characterized his course in times of peace. A number of representatives of the family are found enrolled as patriot soldiers in the Revolutionary war and the annals of early history bear record of the worthy lives and worthy deeds of many scions of this worthy stock.

Captain Thompson, one of Kentucky's most noted men, was born at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, January 8, 1821, the son of John B. and Nancy Porter (Robards) Thompson. The Thompson family was one that was widely known in England, of whom the first notable member was Roger Thompson, said to have been knighted on the battlefield by Charles II of England. One of his descendants was sent out to Virginia on application of the Governor for help to suppress Bacon's rebellion, and history records that he espoused the cause of the Americans and resigned his commission. Later on one of his descendants of the same name, William Thompson, became a resident of Albemarle county, Virginia, where he married a Miss Claiborne, and to them were born, among other children, four sons: Roger, George, Leonard and John. Several if not all of them served in the Revolutionary war and afterward came to Kentucky, settling upon large tracts of land which have been inherited by their children. John, the youngest of the four sons, married Susan Burton, and their son John Burton Thompson was the father of Captain Phillip Thompson of this sketch. The maternal ancestors of Captain Phillip B. Thompson, the Porters and Robards, are traced back to the Huguenot refugee Porter who came to America, where they settled to avoid the troubles of St. Bartholemew. Anne Porter, Captain Thompson's great-grandmother, married Archibald Sampson, and of this marriage were born Archibald and Elizabeth Barbara Sampson. Their mother was left a young and wealthy widow and she was enabled to and did give them the best of educations, the

daughter in this country and the son at Cambridge, England. Archibald, the son, died within a few weeks of his return to this country. The daughter, Elizabeth Barbara, was Captain Thompson's grandmother. She married George Robards, a descendant of George and Sallie Hill, Welsh emigrants. George Robards was the son of William Robards of Virginia, and when but a boy entered the ranks of the Revolutionary army, from which service he returned with a captain's commission. Of his marriage with Elizabeth Barbara Porter, among other children was born Nancy, the mother of Captain Phillip B. Thompson. The other children of John Burton Thompson and his wife Nancy, were: Hon. John B. Thompson, one of Kentucky's most distinguished statesmen, who served as Lieutenant Governor of the state, served in the national house of representatives from Kentucky and also represented Kentucky in the United States senate; Judge Henry Thompson, who married the daughter of Governor Allan Trimble, of Ohio, and became one of the leading lawyers of that state; Charles Thompson, planter; Sallie, who married Joseph Johnson, who at the time of his death was president of the Louisiana state senate; Patsey, who died in infancy; Maria, who married William Daviess, of Mercer county, Kentucky, who served in the Kentucky state senate; Elizabeth Barbara, who married Colonel Henry Phillips, a noted politician and planter of the South; Anne Porter, who married Dr. Carey A. Trimble, at one time connected with the Cincinnati Medical College and afterward served in Congress; Susan Burton, who married Henry Massie, of Chillicothe, Ohio; Katherine, who married Walter A. Dun, of Madison county, Ohio.

Captain Phillip Burton Thompson was the youngest of the above sons. He received his education at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, and at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, after which he read law with his brother John B., was admitted to the bar in 1840 and went into practice as a partner of his brother. When Governor Owsley called for two regiments for service in the war with Mexico, Captain Thompson raised a company of which he was chosen captain. This company, as part of the command of Colonel William R. McKee, joined General Taylor's one of occupation at Point Isabel and served throughout the war. After the war with Mexico was over Captain Thompson returned to Harrodsburg and continued the practice of law until the outbreak of the Civil war, when this intrepid warrior again enlisted, this time taking with him three sons, all of whom were under eighteen years of age, Davis Montgom-

ery, John Burton and Phillip Burton, these two last being twins.

Captain Thompson was a man of few political aspirations and only once served his state in the legislative halls, but as a lawyer he stood among the leaders of the Kentucky bar. Few of his competitors at the bar possessed the same degree of mental strength and culture and few were so indefatigable in their work. He studied and mastered every phase of a case. He was the majesty of the law personified and permitted no guilty man to escape. He was not so severe on petty offenders but was vigilant, earnest and resourceful in the prosecution of a person indicted for a felony, especially for a capital offense. Noted for the untiring perseverance with which he rushed every cause through the courts, he was regarded as a most formidable antagonist, but was a fair and manly one, for he had neither sympathy nor respect for a lawyer who would lower the standard to win a case and he had no patience with tricks or subterfuges. He would win on high grounds in the open fields by honorable methods and the masterful adaptation of the law to the facts and the equities or lose by the inherent weakness of his cause.

Captain Thompson was particularly noted as a criminal lawyer and his name as attorney is connected with many of the noted criminal trials of the state. His first case was the celebrated Wilkinson-Redding case; he defended James Arnold, who killed Robert Little, in which case he had as associates Senators W. A. Bradley, of Kentucky, and Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana. He defended with Evan E. Settle and Major W. R. Kinney, as associates, Thomas Buford, who killed Judge Elliott, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

Before reaching his majority Captain Thomas married Miss Martha Montgomery, of Mississippi, a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Harper) Montgomery. Davis Montgomery was a relative of the eminent preacher, Samuel Davis, and belonged to the Montgomery family of military distinction. She was born August 22, 1823, and died April 15, 1895.

Captain Thompson was a conspicuous figure in the military and judicial history of the state. The public life of few citizens of Kentucky has extended over a longer period and more varied service, more fearless in conduct or more stainless in reputation. His career was one of activity, full of incidents and results and in every sphere of life in which he was called to move he made an indelible impression and by his excellent public service and upright life he honored the state of his nativity.

LOUIS R. ROGERS, who is a loyal and public-spirited citizen of Bourbon county, where he has spent the major portion of his life thus far, is a scion of fine old Kentucky families, concerning whose history fuller data appear on other pages of this work in the sketch dedicated to James R. Rogers and in that of Warren M. Rogers, a brother of him whose name initiates this paragraph. Louis R. Rogers reverts with due pride to the fact that he is a native son of the county which has so long represented his home, his birth having occurred on the old homestead farm in Bourbon county on the 5th of November, 1864. He is a son of Harvey A. and Elizabeth Jane (Moran) Rogers and his preliminary educational advantages were those afforded in the district schools. This discipline was most effectively supplemented by a course in the W. L. Yerkes Academy, at Paris, Kentucky, and in Bethany College, at Bethany, West Virginia. When twenty-six years of age he entered the employ of the Straight Creek Coal Company, at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, in the capacity of book-keeper and traveling salesman. He retained this incumbency for one year, at the expiration of which he became identified with the grocery business at Paris, being connected with this line of enterprise for another year. In 1894, immediately after his marriage, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and settled on the John T. Woodford farm on the Harrod's Creek turnpike. In 1900 he removed to the finely improved farm on which he now resides. In addition to this farm he owns an adjoining tract of three hundred and fifty acres and he has brought his property into a high state of cultivation, making it one of the finest farms in the county.

Mr. Rogers has ever given his aid in support of all measures and enterprises projected for the general welfare of the community. He is a member of the Christian church of Cain Ridge and his wife holds membership in the Baptist church of Paris. Mr. Rogers is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity and Mrs. Rogers is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

On the 18th of April, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rogers to Miss Iva Dee Allen, who was born in Allensburg, Bourbon county, on the 12th of August, 1872, and who is a daughter of Julian G. and Mary E. (Miller) Allen. Concerning her family history a detailed record appears in the sketch dedicated to her father. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are the parents of two children—Harvey A., Jr., who was born on the 5th of February, 1895, and Julian G., whose birth occurred on the 11th of November, 1897. Mr. and Mrs.

Rogers are prominent and popular factors in connection with the best social activities of the community, and their spacious and attractive home is recognized as a center of most gracious hospitality.

PARMENAS HANSBROUGH.—The American people are prone to show their appreciation of the Christian precept which so often names self-control as one of the foundation virtues, which is vital to the advancement of the Master's cause. They evince this admiration in their homage to the character of strong passions, who has them well in hand, and to the self-centered and balanced member of their community whose life is a shame to disorder and evil doing. In the matter of public honors the people come with their best gifts to their fellow-citizen who can furnish them an example of self-control, and this is particularly true of any judicial office in the rural districts, as its exercise brings the incumbent into specially intimate relations with all the affairs of life. This is all particularly true of Parmenas Hansbrough, magistrate of Shelby county, and a well-known farmer and live stock dealer of that section of his native Kentucky.

Mr. Hansbrough was born in the county mentioned, May 15, 1868, son of Joshua R. and Flora F. (Saunders) Hansbrough, the families on both sides of the genealogical house having been founded several generations ago in that region of the Blue Grass state. They are also both of Virginian ancestry. The grandfather, Parmenas Hansbrough, was born in Shelby county in 1783, and died not far from his birthplace at the early age of forty-two. The father's birthday was August 15, 1836; the mother's, November 21, 1846, and they are still honored residents of their native county. Mrs. Joshua R. Hansbrough is a daughter of Robert and Louisa (Jessee) Saunders, both also born in Shelby county of Virginia ancestry; so that every genealogical line traced from Mr. Hansbrough in the United States is directed to the Old Dominion. He was the second child to be born in the family, whose other children were Jessie, Robert, Joshua R., John R., Luke and Joe (twins), Artie T., and George and Richard (twins).

The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Shelby county, completing his higher courses at Home College, Cornellsburg, Henry county. Since that time he has been continuously engaged in farming, the raising of live stock, and in the private and public performance of his duties as a citizen, his homestead of fifty-seven acres furnishing an object lesson of thrift, scientific husbandry and comfortable living. He has been a busy

and honored magistrate of Shelby county since November, 1909.

STEPHEN DONALDSON BOULWARE.—Numbered among the prosperous and progressive citizens of Shelbyville is Stephen D. Boulware, who is actively identified with the promotion of the agricultural interests of this part of Shelby county, having the supervision of his two valuable farms, which he rents. A son of Thomas Lewis Boulware, he was born October 27, 1864, in Shelby county, on his father's farm, which was located nine miles north of Shelbyville and two and one-half miles southeast of Eminence. His paternal grandfather, Ramsey B. Boulware, a farmer near Frankfort, Kentucky, was born March 27, 1785, and died July 24, 1843. He married December 5, 1805, Lucy Ford, who was born June 26, 1782, and died December 23, 1847. Their family consisted of six sons and four daughters, none of whom are now living.

Thomas Lewis Boulware was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, near Frankfort, January 6, 1814, and died in Shelby county, Kentucky, July 9, 1868. Beginning his career as an independent farmer soon after his marriage, he located in Oldham county, his last residence in that county having been near Westport, on the river. From there he moved with his family to Campbellsburg, Henry county, where he lived several years. Coming to Shelby county in 1858, he bought land two and one-half miles southeast of Eminence, and from that time until his death was engaged in cultivating the soil, carrying on mixed farming. He was a natural mechanic, and as a young man worked at his trade of a wagon maker. He was a man of high moral principles, successful in business, and was held in high esteem throughout the community. He was never active in public affairs, but was for many years an elder in the Baptist church. On September 14, 1841, he was united in marriage with Elveree Corbin, who was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, August 15, 1821, and died on the home farm, near Eminence, December 25, 1895. Her father, Lewis Corbin, who was born February 10, 1791, and died October 8, 1838, married Malinda Hardwick, whose birth occurred February 21, 1790. Of the thirteen children born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lewis Boulware, seven grew to years of maturity and were living in March, 1911.

The twelfth child in succession of birth of the parental household, Stephen Donaldson Boulware, grew to man's estate on the homestead, and eventually became the main dependence of his widowed mother. He assisted her in the management of her affairs, looking after

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John J. Coover

the farm and helping her raise four of her grandchildren, and tenderly caring for her in declining years. After his marriage, Mr. Boulware bought a farm situated two miles south of Eminence, in Shelby county, and was there a tiller of the soil for eleven years. Disposing of that property, he bought land at Chestnut Grove, nine miles north of Shelbyville, on Smithfield pike, which he operated as a general farm for a number of years, being very successful in its management and making it one of the best improved and most desirable estates in the vicinity. This farm of one hundred and ninety-one acres he still owns, and likewise has title to a farm of one hundred and thirty-six acres lying six miles from Shelbyville, both of which he rents, receiving a good annual income from the rentals. While living on the farm Mr. Boulware made good use of his time, money and land, raising not only grain and tobacco, but stock of all kinds, including hogs and horses, carrying on his operations on a very safe basis and accumulating considerable wealth. He has lived in Shelbyville since 1908, having a cozy little home on Bland avenue. He affiliates with the Democratic party, but is not an active politician. He was reared in the Baptist faith, but both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Boulware married, February 10, 1887, Mary A. Hower, who was born near Pleasureville, Henry county, twenty-two years before, and had lived there until three years previous to her marriage. Her father, Peter Hower, who was born in Luxemburg, Germany, July 16, 1829, emigrated to America in 1851, and after living in New York City for two or three years made his way to Newport, Kentucky. Subsequently buying land in Henry county, not far from Pleasureville, he improved a fine farm. Coming from there to Shelby county about 1876, he was the first to make a specialty of tobacco growing in this part of the state, the productions of his fields becoming well known and in great demand in the tobacco markets. A man of characteristic German thrift and honesty, he won the confidence of the community, his word being as good as his bond, and his death, December 14, 1908, was a cause of general regret. He was a Democrat until the question of Free Silver arose, when he joined the Republicans. Both he and his wife, whose maiden name was Martha Jane Neale, were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Three sons and one daughter have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Boulware, and of these children the daughter, Maymie Sterling, a school girl, is the only survivor. Maurice Donaldson, the first-born, died at the age of nine-

teen years, while a student at Central College. Maddox Neale, the second son, lived but sixteen months. The youngest child, a boy, died in infancy.

MRS. LAURA A. CONNER.—This is an age in which woman's ability in many departments of business life has been widely recognized. Their lives being of a quieter character, have perhaps not brought them as great public notice as their brothers, but their influence and work have been none the less potent, while their capability is unquestioned. In the past few years women have taken a great interest in farming, and, as is the case of the subject, have demonstrated that it takes brain as well as brawn to succeed in this undertaking as in any other. Mrs. Conner comes from a line of ancestors who give her an hereditary right to claim an inherent knowledge of what pertains to success in this line.

Mrs. Laura A. Conner, widow and farmer, located one mile west of Connersville, was born near Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky, a daughter of William and Sarah (Sinclair) Hinton. The father was born in Scott county, Kentucky, June 2, 1814, and died July 22, 1891. The mother was born in Scott county, Kentucky, October 2, 1817, and died in August, 1907. They were the parents of sixteen children, the first dying at the age of seventeen years. They are as follows: B. T. and James W., both of Scott county, Kentucky; William, deceased; John A., George W., F. F., and M. V., all of Scott county; Mary and Martha, both deceased; Letha J., of Scott county; Sallie, deceased; Laura A., the subject; H. M. and R. M., both of Scott county; Nannie, wife of Henry Tucker, of Scott county; and Bloomfield, deceased. At the time of the Civil war Bloomfield volunteered as a soldier and died on the field of battle when only eighteen years of age.

Mrs. Conner's paternal grandfather was Asher Hinton, and he and his wife, Nancy Mitchell, were both natives of Virginia. Her maternal grandparents were Benjamin and Priscilla (Griffith) Sinclair, of English descent. Asher Hinton came to Kentucky at an early date and located in Scott county, near Georgetown. He was a successful farmer and on his homestead Mrs. Conner's father was born, grew to manhood, married and started out for himself. As was his custom, his father offered to give him twenty acres of land, or its equivalent in money, but he refused to take it and left home. Moving up the run a short way, he bought a small tract of land and began for himself. Here he reared his family of sixteen children and at death owned two thousand acres of fine land, worth one hundred thousand dollars. As his children grew up

and left him, he gave each one a farm and they all remained in Scott county, so that he was practically surrounded by them. At the present time the Hinton family owns four thousand acres in Scott county. Mr. Hinton married nine days after his twenty-first birthday, and with the assistance of his worthy wife, prospered exceedingly, becoming an extensive stock owner and raising short-horn cattle and fine horses. He was very approachable and popular in the county, and was known as "Uncle Billy" by every one. He was a man of fine, strong character. He never took a drink of liquor in his life, never swore an oath, and never owned nor fired a gun in his life. He was a member of Mt. Gilead Methodist Episcopal church from the age of nineteen and lived up to its doctrines. He and his sons were adherents of the Democratic party. Hinton village in Scott county is named in honor of the family. "The sun never shone on a nobler man," was said of him at his death.

John I. Conner was born at Connersville, September 16, 1826, and died October 8, 1897. He was a son of John Conner, who was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, and died in 1864. He married Mahala Haden, a daughter of Jerry Haden, of Harrison county, who bore him five children, two of whom are living, namely: Thomas, of Scott county; and Albert, of Harrison county. Mr. Conner was a grandson of John, who was a Baptist of the old school and who came to Kentucky in pioneer days and located at New Connersville, Harrison county, where he preached for twenty years. John I. Conner first married Miss Emily Penn, of Scott county, in 1852. She was born July 12, 1828, and died childless, July 1, 1889, and she was a member of the Methodist communion at Mt. Gilead, Scott county. On June 22, 1891, Mr. Conner married Miss Laura A. Hinton. There are no children. Mr. Conner began farming on a small farm in Scott county and later removed to Harrison county, near Connersville, was very successful and increased his holdings of land. He was a member of the old Baptist church and Mrs. Conner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he was a stanch Republican. Mrs. Conner is a fine business woman and her farm is conducted under her own supervision and has been ever since her husband's death. She has four hundred and five acres in Harrison county and one hundred and sixty acres in Scott county.

Her generosity and kind disposition are shown in her daily life and her charity is displayed in the truest and most practical form. Since she has no children of her own, she has reared several, some of whom are grown and

married, and she is always doing good deeds of this kind. Her prosperity is worthily bestowed and she well deserves the happiness and pleasure that comes from good and kindly actions.

ALBERT A. CLAY of Indian Fields, Kentucky, is the representative of a well-known Kentucky family and a prominent and enterprising factor in both the agricultural and mercantile industries of the locality. He was born in Winchester, June 17, 1847, and is the son of John William and Mary (Anderson) Clay, both of them native Kentuckians. The father was born in Bourbon county in 1825 and died in Clark county at the age of fifty-seven years, while the native place of the mother was Mt. Sterling. She died when a young woman (in 1855), a victim of cholera, leaving behind her four young children, two of whom are living at the present day, namely, Albert A. and Julian, who is a citizen of Missouri. The father married a second time, Miss Nannie Owings, a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky, becoming his wife, and she departed this life in 1868, at the age of forty-five years. The issue of the second union are all living, namely: Miss Lucy, J. Will and M. C., all of whom reside at Mt. Sterling.

The name of Clay is identified in a prominent and praiseworthy manner with the history of the sections in which the family lived. The grandfather, John Clay, was a native of Bourbon county, although his immediate forbears came from the Old Dominion. Although the father of the subject was reared in Bourbon county, he removed to Winchester in 1846, and there with A. C. Ward, of the firm of Ward & Clay, engaged in the mercantile business. He sold out in 1849 and removed to Montgomery county, there purchasing a farm which he improved and operated until his demise. He served at one time as sheriff of Montgomery county, and in politics was an old-line Whig.

Amid the wholesome influences and attractive and free surroundings of the farm in Montgomery county were the early days of Albert A. Clay passed, his education being acquired at Stoner's Point in Bourbon county. His mercantile career was inaugurated a short time previous to the close of the Civil war, when his age numbered but eighteen years. He established himself at Mt. Sterling, and although young and inexperienced, achieved no small amount of success. In 1868 he sold out and removed to his present location in Clark county, where he established a general merchandise business in which he has been most successful, its scope ever increasing and its patronage being wide and enthusiastic. In

addition he owns a one-sixth interest in the large Anderson estate and has charge of the entire tract, which is devoted to general farming.

Mr. Clay was united in the holy bonds of matrimony in the month of November, 1871, the young woman to become his wife being Nettie Owings, a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky. She died in 1873, leaving one daughter, Mary, who is at home. A second Union was contracted June 1, 1875. Miss Emma Wilkerson, a native of Clark county and a daughter of Dr. T. J. and Annie (Grigsby) Wilkerson, estimable Clark county citizens, becoming his wife. To Mr. and Mrs. Clay have been born three children, two of whom are living, both sons—Stanley and Floyd, who are at home. Mr. Clay is devoted to the success of that political organization which its admirers term "The Grand Old Party," and he is a member and generous contributor to the Christian church, his wife being of the Baptist faith.

WILLIAM PRESTON HIEATT, to whose life history we now direct attention, has by earnest endeavor attained a marked success in business affairs and is recognized as one of the distinctively representative citizens of Winchester, Kentucky. He is a successful farmer and merchant and takes an active and prominent part in church affairs, in which he has always had a great interest.

William P. Hieatt was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, November 24, 1858, the son of Jonathan and Emily (Lewis) Hieatt; the father was born in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, May 23, 1816, and died March 25, 1887; the mother was born in Shelby county, September 26, 1818, and died June 4, 1895. The grandfather of our subject was Allen Hieatt, a native of Virginia, who removed to Kentucky among the early pioneers by means of pack horses and located near Lawrenceburg, on a tract of land, and afterwards removed to Shelby county, where he died in 1830. Our subject's father was fourteen years of age when he moved with his parents to Shelby county, Kentucky, and here he grew to manhood and married Emily Lewis, a daughter of Benjamin Lewis, of Shelby county, Kentucky. They had nine children, of which two are living: Thomas D., of Shelby county, and William P.

William P. Hieatt, our subject, was reared on a farm in Shelby county and attended the graded schools, after which he remained at home working on the farm with his father until the latter's death, in 1887. In 1888 our subject removed to Clark county, purchased one hundred and seventy-six acres of land, a portion of his present farm, which now com-

prises two hundred and twenty acres. This farm Mr. Hieatt has improved and since 1890 has conducted a general merchandise store on his farm. Mr. Hieatt is a member of Providence Baptist church, of which denomination all his people and his wife's people have been adherents for generations. He has been clerk of Providence church since 1895, and served twelve years as treasurer and fourteen years on the executive board. He is a member of the Masonic order, having taken the Royal Arch and Knights Templar degrees.

On May 25, 1881, Mr. Hieatt married Ella Strode, born in Clark county, Kentucky, December 3, 1860, a daughter of William Dillard and Martha D. (Hieatt) Strode, the father born July 23, 1837, in Clark county and the mother born May 24, 1840, in Clark county, and both living and residing with our subject. Four children were born of this union, three of whom are living: John W., in Fayette county, Kentucky; our subject's wife; and Clayton, in Clark county, Kentucky. To Mr. Hieatt and his wife have been born five children: Virgil Lewis, born in 1884, in Shelby county; William C., November 27, 1888, at home; Floyd, March 22, 1894, at home; Chester E., April 22, 1882, died October 21, 1882; and Mattie C., born February 12, 1886, died September 4, 1891.

Mr. Hieatt's father-in-law, Mr. Strode, served as clerk of the Boone Creek Baptist Association for twenty-one years, and has attended every session except one for forty years. The history of the Strode family goes back to Virginia, where John Strode was born on January 11, 1736, and died August 2, 1834. His wife, Nancy Lee, was born February 22, 1739. They were the parents of twelve children of whom John Jr. was the sixth child, born September 25, 1768, and died August 2, 1834. Ruth Strode, his wife, was born March 24, 1770, and died August 21, 1845. They were the parents of fifteen children of whom Nelson Strode was the youngest, born October 18, 1813, and died July 30, 1895. He married Elvina H. Rosh May 26, 1836, who was born February 5, 1819, and died November 12, 1844. His second wife was Susan B. Weldon, the marriage occurring June 8, 1845. She was born October 8, 1811, and died November 16, 1869. He was married a third time, on June 4, 1872, to Fannie A. Howard, who was born January 29, 1815, and died December 21, 1889. William Dillard Strode was a son of Nelson Strode.

Mr. W. P. Hieatt has always been deeply interested in church affairs and following is a sketch of some interesting facts in the history of Providence Baptist church, which has been written by Mr. Hieatt.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS

"In the Early History of Providence Baptist Church Taken from the Records—Oldest Church in the County.

"The early history of this church seems to be hid in the depths of antiquity. The first definite information we can gather from the records now in our possession goes back to December, 1780. At this early date we find a church composed of forty-five members, stopping for a while on Holston river, with Robert Elkin as pastor.

"Tradition tells us that Daniel Boone, on his second trip to Kentucky, was accompanied by Captain William Bush, of Orange county, Virginia. The said William Bush when on his return gave such glowing descriptions of the then wilds of Kentucky that a colony, composed mainly of Baptists, were induced to start for Boonesboro, near or on the Kentucky river. He went forward to locate lands while the colony was in preparation to start. The colony having made ready and started, proceeded as far as Holston, which is near the line between Kentucky and Virginia, arriving there in December, 1780. There they received intelligence from Captain William Bush, who was then in the fort, not to proceed any farther.

"The troubles with the Indians at that time rendered it impolitic and unwise to proceed farther. This body arrived at Holston, December, 1780, and having learned that they could not go any farther, held a church meeting for the purpose of exercising discipline the following January, 1781.

"They continued at Holston till September, 1783, with Robert Elkin as pastor, at which time they moved from Holston to Cragg's Station, south side of the Kentucky river, and carried the constitution of the church with them. And now, having arrived in Kentucky and settling on the south side of the river, near Cragg's Station, but through the badness of the weather nothing of importance was done till April 3, 1784.

"They remained at Cragg's Station till November 1, 1785, at which time they moved to the north side of the Kentucky river. They appointed a church meeting at Brother William Bush's, November 27, 1785, at which time and place they elected a new clerk and transacted other business.

"The first house of worship built by the church was a log house erected in 1787 on the grounds now occupied by the old stone church, and in the year 1800 the stone church was built on its present site, on Howard's Lower Creek, near this place. The old stone church is still in a fair state of preservation, and is now occupied by the colored Baptists.

"Our present house of worship was built in the year 1873. Providence church has had thirty-two pastors.

"The first, Robert Elkin, began in 1780 and closed his labors in 1822, serving the church forty-two years.

"The next was Richard Morton. He was called in March, 1822, and closed his pastoral work in 1828.

"George C. Boone was called in March, 1828, and served the church five years. Robert Elrod was called in 1833 and continued till 1834, at which time Abner D. Landrum was called and served the church four years; at the close of which time, February 17, 1838, Thomas German was called and served the church till 1842. B. E. Allen was next called and served as pastor till September, 1847, then Edward Darnby was called and continued till October 4, 1848.

"At this point several ministers were called but declined to accept and the church had no regular preaching till September 1849, when B. E. Allen was again called and accepted, but resigned in October, 1850, and the church was without a pastor for one year.

"B. E. Allen was again called in 1851, accepted and preached one year. In January, 1852, P. T. Gentry was called and served the church till September, 1855. Then B. E. Allen was again called and continued with the church until his death, in 1861.

"The church next called R. T. Dillard, and he began his labors January, 1862, and continued till February, 1865. H. McDonald entered the pastorate in May, 1865, and left the church the following November. R. T. Dillard was again called, and preached for them one month, but then declined the call. In June, 1866, C. E. W. Dobbs entered the pastoral care and continued till October, 1867. W. B. Arvin accepted a call in 1868 and labored till 1874. In April, 1874, G. T. Stansbury accepted a call and preached six months. George Yeizer supplied the church till March, 1875. In June, 1875, A. F. Baker accepted a call to the pastorate and served the church till May, 1880. In June, 1880, J. Pike Powers accepted a call and preached for one year. In June, 1881, J. Dallas Simmons entered the pastorate care and continued till December, 1887. In January, 1888, J. Pike Powers was again called and served as pastor of the church till December, 1889.

"In April, 1890, A. H. Anthony was called and continued till July, 1891. In November, 1891, A. H. Hunt was called and continued with the church till July, 1894, when I. T. Creek was called and served as pastor two years. In January, 1897, H. F. Searcy en-

tered the pastorate and continued till May, 1898. I. N. Yohannon supplied as pastor from June, 1898, till the following October. In November, 1898, J. S. Wilson accepted a call and labored with the church till January, 1903. E. F. Music supplied the church till December, 1903. T. C. Ecton was called and entered the pastoral care in January, 1904, and continued with the church two years. In January, 1906, A. R. Willett was called and served as pastor till December, 1907. In January, 1908, B. J. Davis accepted a call to the pastorate and is serving us at this time. We hope to keep him with us for a long time to come.

"Up to this time one thousand, two hundred and eighty members have been received by experience and baptism, and three hundred and seven by letter, making the total number received one thousand, five hundred and eighty-seven. Three churches have been constituted out of this church. On August 5, 1790, the church was the subject of a serious difficulty, growing out of a misunderstanding between Robert Elkin and Andrew Tribble. The membership being pretty nearly equally divided, the matter was finally settled by allowing Tribble and his brethren to take letters and constitute a new church, which was called Unity. This church (Unity) was afterwards divided, and a part constituted Indian Creek church, and in the course of time Unity and Indian Creek united and formed what is now called Mt. Olive church.

"In April, 1812, the church called Bogg's Fork was constituted out of this church. This church (Bogg's Fork), was located near Athens, in Fayette county, and afterward was merged in Boone's Creek church at Athens. In 1859 the church at Winchester was constituted mainly out of members of this church. August 11, 1830, many members having become displeased with the rules and regulations of this church, withdrew themselves and are no more of this body. Fifty-four was the number that withdrew. They built them a house of worship now known as Forest Grove.

"In reading over the old records I find many interesting instances. The church had its seasons of refreshing and its troubles then as we do now. March 12, 1796, Robert Grimes was excluded 'for singing vain and worldly songs.' August 13, 1796, John Lile was excluded for 'unhappily drinking too much licker.' July 9, 1803, Mrs. Mary George was excluded for 'scolding her husband.' August 12, 1809, Robert Elkin, Thomas Berry and Robert Didlake were appointed 'Messengers to the Association and authorized to draw from the church fund Six Shillings to assist defraying the expenses of the Association.' July 31,

1842, a protracted meeting was begun and lasted till September 3rd. They had seventy-eight conversions. Brother E. J. M. Elkin was one of them, and is the only one that is now living.

"The above is a synopsis of the history of Providence Baptist church taken from the records.

"W. P. Heatt,

"Clerk of Providence Church."

JAMES H. BARBOUR, M. D.—Numbered among the essentially representative and most venerable members of the medical profession in Pendleton county is Dr. Barbour, who is now living virtually retired in the attractive village of Falmouth, this county, where he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession for more than half a century. He has ever maintained the highest appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of his chosen calling and has labored with all of zeal and self-abnegation in the alleviation of human suffering. Through summer's heat and winter's storms he followed the work of his humane calling, and his sacrifices and arduous labors have given to him the generous aftermath of the affection and confidence of the community which has so long represented his home.

Dr. James Hervey Barbour claims the old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity and is a scion of one of its sterling pioneer families. He was born at New Richmond, Logan county, Ohio, on the 29th of February, 1824, and thus, in the records of the calendar, he has been able to celebrate the anniversary of his birth only once in four years. The doctor is a son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Ashburn) Barbour, the former of whom was born in the state of New Jersey and the latter in England. Nathaniel Barbour was reared to maturity in his native state and as a young man he accompanied his parents and the other children of the family to Ohio. The home was established in Cincinnati prior to the war of 1812, in which Nathaniel and his brother Emley were valiant soldiers. The former became a successful contractor and builder in Cincinnati, where he continued to maintain his home for a term of years and where his marriage was solemnized. There he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church whose pastor was Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, D. D., and which was located on Fourth avenue, being one of the pioneer churches of the "Queen City." Finally Nathaniel Barbour removed with his family to New Richmond, Ohio, where for a time he was engaged in the general merchandise business. He then removed to a large farm which he had purchased near that village and he developed the same into one of the valuable places of Logan county. He continued to re-

side on this homestead until his death, at the age of sixty-six years. His widow survived him by several years and she likewise was about sixty-six years of age when summoned to the life eternal. She was a daughter of Thomas Ashburn, who had been a prosperous manufacturer in England, but when the tariff regulations of America caused his extensive enterprise to prove less profitable, he came to this country and established his home in Cincinnati, where he acquired a large property. Later he disposed of the same and purchased an extensive landed estate in Logan county, Ohio, where he passed the residue of his life. Nathaniel and Hannah (Ashburn) Barbour became the parents of four sons and four daughters, of whom Dr. Barbour was the third in order of birth.

Dr. Barbour was reared to maturity on the old homestead farm near New Richmond, Ohio, and his memory retains many pleasing recollections concerning the scenes and incidents of the pioneer epoch in that section of the Buckeye commonwealth. He received good educational advantages, including a four years' course at Clermont Academy and one year of study in Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, an institution that was founded in the year 1824. He taught several terms in the common schools of his native state, including one term in the district school which he himself had attended when a boy. When twenty-two years of age he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his elder brother, Dr. Daniel Barbour, who was at that time, 1848, engaged in practice at Falmouth, Kentucky. A year later he entered the Medical College of Ohio in the city of Cincinnati, and after a thorough course of lectures in this institution he initiated the practice of his profession at Falmouth, his present residence. He later returned to the college, where he completed the prescribed course and where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1852, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. It is worthy of special note that two of his brothers and two of his sons were likewise graduated in this well ordered medical institution. After his graduation Dr. Barbour returned to Falmouth, where for several years he was associated in practice with Dr. James Wilson, a successful and highly honored physician of Pendleton county at that time. Dr. Barbour continued in active professional work at Falmouth for more than fifty years, during which he kept in touch with the advances made in both medicine and surgery, so that his success was of unequivocal order during the long period of his devotion to his noble profession. He has ministered to the children of those whom he

has ushered into the world, and at the present time there are three generations in Pendleton county who hold him in affectionate regard. Writing, riding and studying, he labored with much of ability and devotion in behalf of those afflicted or distressed, and he well merits the high regard in which he is held in the community that has so long represented his home. It has been given him to attain venerable age, but right living and right thinking have granted him the benefice of well preserved mental and physical faculties, though he will have attained the age of eighty-seven years by the time this work is issued from the press. He is erect and active, and the years rest lightly upon his shoulders, giving him the appearance and vitality of one much his junior. The Doctor's attractive home has been long recognized as a center of gracious hospitality, and he is never happier than when in the company of his many friends.

During the progress of the Civil war General Duke, the well known Confederate officer, was for some time in military control of Falmouth, but this officer gave permission to Dr. Barbour to continue his professional work, although it was well known that he was a strong Union sympathizer. In a spirited skirmish about this time several soldiers were wounded, and Dr. Barbour ministered alike to the Union and Confederate soldiers who were thus injured. He is at the present time the oldest member of the Pendleton County Medical Society and undoubtedly this applies also in his connection with the Kentucky State Medical Society. In former years he was actively identified with the affairs of both of these organizations, the sessions of which he regularly attended, and before which he presented numerous papers of interest and value, besides which he contributed much to professional periodicals. He is a man of fine literary tastes and ability, and his writings on general topics have found place in various newspapers and periodicals. He has also published a book of poems, which are chaste in sentiment and beautiful in diction. Dr. Barbour has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity since 1852, and is still connected in an active way with the Masonic bodies in his home town. He served as master of his lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and has been otherwise honored by his fraters in the order. Loyal, broad-minded and public-spirited, he has ever been ready to do his part in the promotion and support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the community, and while he has never been an aspirant for public office he is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies for which

the Republican party stands sponsor. Although he has retired from active practice, his advice and counsel are frequently sought by the younger members of his profession, the while he finds it difficult to deny the importunities of the many representative families to whom he has so long ministered. The Doctor is a zealous church member, as was also his devoted and cherished wife.

In October, 1852, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Barbour to Miss Emaline Hauser, who was born and reared at Falmouth, and who was a daughter of Samuel T. Hauser, who came to Kentucky from his native state of North Carolina and who was for many years one of the leading members of the bar of Pendleton county, where he also served as judge of the county court for some time, continuing to maintain his home at Falmouth until his death. Mrs. Barbour was an invalid for several years prior to her demise, and she was summoned to the life eternal while visiting a sister in Canada, in August, 1904, her remains being brought back to Falmouth for interment. She was a woman of most gentle and gracious personality and her name is held in reverent memory by all who came within the sphere of her influence. Dr. and Mrs. Barbour became the parents of eight children, of whom one son died in infancy. The names of the other children are here entered in order of their nativity: Ashburn, Hervey, George, Kenneth, Mary, Sue and Louise.

WATERS LOCHIEL BROWN.—A man of sterling integrity and worth, Waters Lochiel Brown occupies a position of prominence and influence among the esteemed and honored citizens of Shelby county, and is numbered among its more prosperous agriculturists. He was born on the farm which he now owns and occupies, September 9, 1849, a son of John C. Brown, one of the leading men of his day.

John C. Brown and his brother, Archibald Brown, were left fatherless when young, and were brought up by Archibald Cameron, a bachelor, who was the founder of the Mulberry Presbyterian church. Educated in the pioneer schools of his day and trained to agricultural pursuits, John C. Brown embarked in agricultural pursuits when young, and subsequently secured possession of four hundred acres of the Cameron estate. Succeeding well as a general farmer, he bought more land, acquiring title to five hundred and fifty acres, and continued his agricultural operations until his death, at the age of sixty-nine years and six months. He was very active in local affairs, and especially prominent and influential in the Presbyterian church. When the split in the Presbyterian church occurred, Rev. Samuel Wilson leading one faction and Rev. Robert

Breckinridge heading the other, John C. Brown supported Mr. Wilson, and was the first man to sign the declaration of withdrawal. He became one of the leading members of the Mulberry church, which was established near the Cameron farm, and for fifty years served as one of its elders. He served many times as a delegate to the general presbyteries held in the county, and his home was ever the headquarters for the Presbyterian ministers from all over the state.

The maiden name of the wife of John C. Brown was Sarah Waters. She was born in Maryland, and came to Shelby county with her parents when a child. Her father owned about six hundred acres of land in Georgetown, near Washington, D. C., but he sold it, and, with from forty to fifty negro slaves, came to Shelby county and invested in land, buying about five hundred and fifty acres, from which he improved a good homestead. Mrs. Sarah (Waters) Brown died at a comparatively early age, leaving nine children, four of whom are now living.

Waters Lochiel Brown has spent his entire life on his present farm, which is pleasantly located about six miles northeast of Shelbyville. He has added from time to time substantial improvements on the place, about seventeen years ago having erected his well and conveniently arranged residence. He has made a specialty of growing tobacco, and in addition handles immense quantities of that standard production of the state, buying in all sections of Kentucky and handling from one hundred thousand pounds to three hundred thousand pounds annually, at the present writing, in March, 1911, having on hand one hundred and sixty thousand pounds. Mr. Brown devotes from forty to seventy-five acres of his farm to the growing of this profitable crop, renting it to tenants for that purpose. True to the religious faith in which he was born and bred, Mr. Brown belongs to the old Mulberry church, near his home, and although not as prominent in its management as was his father, has served as deacon for ten years and is now an elder.

Mr. Brown married Florence Carrick, of Scott county, Kentucky, and they are the parents of seven children, namely: Alexander, a practising physician in Lexington, Kentucky; William, a civil engineer, who has been employed by the United States Government in the Philippines for two years, is now, in the spring of 1911, en route for home, coming by way of Asia and Europe; Florence, wife of Will McMicker, a Shelby county farmer; Helen, wife of Guthrie Goodman, a groceryman in Shelbyville; Alice, at home; Robert, at home; and Mary Frances, a student at Ham-

ilton College, in Lexington, being a member of the class of 1911.

J. L. PHYTHIAN, M. D.—The once prominent physician and official whose life story it will be attempted here briefly to record came of a family of medical men and handed the traditions of his line down to healers of a later generation. The late John Linton Phythian, M. D., of Newport, was born at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1832, son of Charles Glover and Eliza (Linton) Phythian. His father, who was a farmer, first saw the light of day in Gloucestershire, England, his mother, a Pennsylvanian, was born at Johnstown. Dr. Charles Glover Phythian was reared and educated in England and there became an able physician and surgeon. He was yet a comparatively young man when he located in the practice of his profession at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Thence he went to Kentucky, settling at Frankfort, where he was in active and successful practice until his death, which occurred July 18, 1859. His wife, who died in 1855, bore him four sons and a daughter. The daughter died in her infancy. The sons all became physicians and surgeons.

Dr. John Linton Phythian was reared and privately educated in Pennsylvania and accompanied his parents to their new home in Kentucky. He read medicine under his father's preceptorship and was duly graduated from the medical college at Louisville. He practiced in association with his father until the latter's death, and after that event continued in independent practice. During the Civil war he had charge of Confederate and Federal hospitals at Frankfort. After the war he settled at Newport, where he practiced his profession successfully until February 12, 1896, when he died. For some years he was post surgeon in charge of barracks there. Dr. Phythian married Miss Mary Belle Taylor at Frankfort, Kentucky, September 11, 1856. She was a daughter of Colonel Edmund and Martha (Southgate) Taylor, both of old Southern families. Colonel Taylor was born near the mouth of Harrod's creek, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, June 4, 1799, and died at Frankfort April 27, 1873. His father, Richard Taylor, came to Kentucky from Orange county, Virginia, at a time early in the history of the first mentioned state and was the first United States surveyor who operated in Kentucky. In the Blue Grass state his family grew both numerous and prominent, and President Zachary Taylor was a representative of one of its branches, the name of Richard Taylor having been perpetuated in that of President Taylor's son, General Dick Taylor, of the Confederate army. In 1811 Colonel E. H. Taylor located

at Frankfort, where he lived out his remaining years. In 1818 he became a clerk in the office of state auditor, John Madison, brother of Governor Madison. Later he was for some years quartermaster-general and keeper of public property of the state. When the old Commonwealth Bank was organized he was appointed its cashier and filled the office till the bank eventually passed out of business by liquidation. When the Bank of Kentucky was founded, in 1835, he became cashier of the Frankfort branch and was continued in the position till his death, thirty-eight years later during which long period he had never been absent from his post at any time for longer than one week. During his protracted residence in Frankfort he enjoyed the confidence and friendship of many of the most distinguished men of the state, among them such men as Crittenden, Clay and Letcher.

Dr. and Mary Belle (Taylor) Phythian had four children: Charles Taylor Phythian, a physician and surgeon of note, who died March 14, 1897; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Nimo Pettis, of Newport; Mattie, the first born, who died in infancy; and John Linton Phythian, Jr., a physician and surgeon well known at Newport and throughout the surrounding country. Mrs. Phythian lives at Newport, making her home with her children.

JOHN LINTON PHYTHIAN, M. D.—That there is much in heredity is demonstrated in this sketch of the antecedents and career of one of the leading physicians in all that part of Kentucky in "the country across from Cincinnati." John Linton Phythian, M. D., of Newport, was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, July 21, 1869, son of John Linton and Mary Belle (Taylor) Phythian, the former born at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in 1832, the latter at Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1837. Dr. John Linton Phythian, liberally educated, came as a young man to Frankfort, studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Gross, once a famous physician and surgeon of Louisville, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of that city. When the Civil war came on he was appointed surgeon of a Federal regiment of Kentuckians. In the different hospitals of which he had charge he ministered to suffering Federals and suffering Confederates with equal skill and devotion. One of these hospitals was the original military hospital at Frankfort, another was the hospital created by the conversion of the old state penitentiary buildings to such use. Of his four brothers, three served in the Union army, the other in the Confederate army. After the war he practiced his profession at Frankfort till 1873, then took up his residence

at Newport, where he was in active practice till in 1894, the year of his death. He was surgeon in charge at the Newport Barracks for several years. It may be said of him that he dearly loved the practice of medicine and devoted himself to it most generously to the exclusion of almost every other interest. Politically he was a Democrat, in religion he was a communicant of the Episcopal church, in his home organization of which he was long a vestryman. Socially he affiliated with the Masons and with the Odd Fellows. His widow has now reached the venerable age of seventy-four years. She is a daughter of Colonel Edmund and Margaret (Southgate) Taylor, of old and prominent Colonial and Kentuckian families. Dr. Phythian's grandfather in the paternal line was Dr. Charles Glover Phythian, who was born, reared and educated in England, finishing his medical studies at the Royal Hospital of Surgeons, London. Emigrating to the United States, he practiced his profession at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, several years and married there. Thence he removed to Frankfort, Kentucky, where he was active as a medical practitioner until the end of his life.

Dr. John Linton Phythian is the youngest of four children of Dr. John Linton and Mary Belle (Taylor) Phythian. One died in infancy. A daughter is the wife of N. F. Pettis, of Newport. Charles Taylor Phythian was educated at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and at the Ohio Medical College and was an associate of the famous surgeon Dr. W. W. Dawson and became eminent at Cincinnati as a practitioner, especially of surgery. He died of tetanus in early manhood, when he evidently had a most promising career before him as a leader in his profession in the Middle West, leaving a widow, Laura Bishop (Stephens) Phythian, and a daughter, Miss Laura Phythian.

John Linton Phythian, Jr., the immediate subject of this notice, was reared and well educated at Frankfort, was graduated from the Miami University with the B. S. degree, studied for his profession one year at the Ohio Medical College and was graduated with the degree of M. D. from the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1891. Later he took a post-graduate course at the Columbia University and New York Post-graduate School. Locating at Newport, he has made a specialty of surgery in which he excels. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, of the Kenton and Campbell County Medical Society he is president, and he is a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He was health officer at Newport from 1893 to 1897 and president of the Kentucky Association of Railway Sur-

geons in 1909; was president of the board of trustees of Spee's Memorial Hospital at Dayton from 1900 to 1905, and has held the chair of surgery and has been a member of the board of trustees since 1900; and is surgeon for the Louisville and Nashville Railway and for the South Covington and Cincinnati Street Railway Companies. Politically he advocates the principles of the Democratic party. He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias and an Elk.

In 1890 Dr. Pythian married Miss Mary Beatrice Ankeny, born near Xenia, Ohio, a daughter of Albert and Alice (Stoddard) Ankeny. Her father is a successful farmer and stockraiser. She has borne her husband two children. Their son John Ankeny Phythian died in 1893, aged ten months. Their daughter, Margaret Taylor Phythian, was fifteen years old in 1910. Dr. and Mrs. Phythian are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. The citizens of Newport know them as eminently charitable and helpful, and Dr. Phythian is so innately public spirited that he has a hand in about every good work in the town.

WILLIAM McMURTRY.—A practical and skillful farmer, William McMurtry is actively identified with the agricultural interests of Harrison county, his farm, pleasantly located on the Robinson Station pike, not far from Poindexter, containing as good land as can be found in this vicinity, and as finely improved. Here he has erected a tasteful and convenient residence, a substantial barn and other out-buildings, and has supplied himself with all the machinery and appliances required by a progressive, modern agriculturist. A native of this country, he was born November 3, 1840, in Cynthiana, a son of the late Pinckney McMurtry.

James McMurtry, his paternal grandfather, was born near Harrodsburg, Mercer county, Kentucky, January 14, 1793, of pioneer stock. During his earlier life he was a tavern keeper in Harrodsburg, but subsequently moved with his family to Fayette county, from there coming to Harrison county and locating near Trickum, where his death occurred in 1854. He married Mary Bryan, a daughter of Samuel Bryan, who was born January 25, 1776, and was a kinsman of Daniel Boone's wife, whose name before marriage was Bryan.

Pinckney McMurtry was born at Russell Cave, Fayette county, Kentucky, in 1808, and died in Grant county, Kentucky, in July, 1880. Coming to Harrison county with his parents when a boy, he grew to manhood on the farm near Trickum. Although he had but meagre educational advantages, he was a fine mathematician, and was everywhere recognized as an upright, honest man, one whose word was

as good as his bond. Removing to Cynthiana in 1837, he established a tan yard which he operated for ten years, when he sold out and settled in Colemansville, Harrison county, where he built another tan yard, which he managed for two years. Disposing of that yard, he purchased land in Grant county, and was there engaged in general farming the remainder of his days. He was a Whig in politics until after the Civil war, when he became identified with the Democratic party. Active in public affairs, he held various offices of importance in Harrison county, fulfilling the duties devolving upon him faithfully and efficiently. He married Nancy McMurtry, who was born in Harrison county, near Trickum, in 1808, and died August 30, 1885. Four children were born to them, two of whom are now living, as follows: William, the subject of this sketch; and Joseph, who lives with William.

Brought up in Cynthiana, William McMurtry attended the winter terms of school until fourteen years old, when the family moved to Grant county, where he assisted on the farm during seed time and harvest, continuing his studies in the district schools in the winter season. In September, 1862, Mr. McMurtry, with William McGinniss, raised, in Grant county, a company of cavalry for service in the Civil war. Mr. McGinniss went to Lexington to have the company accepted, but not knowing exactly what to do had some trouble and came back to Grant county believing that the regiments were all full. Messrs. McMurtry and McGinniss raised a part of a company of infantry, which was later organized as an artillery company and sent to Richmond, Virginia, where, under Captain Pete Everitt, it formed a part of the command under Marshall and served until the close of the war, in 1865. Mr. McMurtry was under fire in the battle of Chickamauga and at Missionary Ridge, in all taking an active part in twenty-three battles and skirmishes, and although holes were shot in his clothing, he was never wounded.

After receiving his honorable discharge from the army, Mr. McMurtry returned to his home in Grant county, and there remained until his marriage. He then rented a farm in Jessamine county, where he lived for a year. Going back then to Grant county, he assumed charge of his father's farm, which he managed successfully until 1884. Coming in that year to Harrison county, he purchased his present farm of one hundred and eighty acres, near Poindexter, and has since devoted his energies to its improvement, each year substantially adding to its value and attractiveness. He is a general farmer and a most successful grain and stock raiser and tobacco grower, reaping abundant crops. He is a staunch Democrat in

his political affiliations, but has never been an aspirant for public office.

In September, 1869, Mr. McMurtry was united in marriage with Sallie Van Deren, who was born in Owen county, Kentucky, January 21, 1849. Her father, Josephus Van Deren, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, in 1818, and in early life removed to Owen county, Kentucky, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1902, near New Liberty. Mr. Van Deren married Mary Elizabeth Allmitt, who was born in Owen county, Kentucky, and they became the parents of five children, of whom three survive, as follows: Mrs. Huldah J. Souther, a widow, living in Owen county; Mrs. Victoria Thompson, a widow residing in Owen county; and Mrs. McMurtry. Mr. and Mrs. McMurtry have seven children, namely: Josephus and James, engaged in the livery business at Cynthiana; Effie, wife of Frank McKee, of Harrison county; William, of Cynthiana; Robert, cashier of a bank in Dayton, Kentucky; Daniel C.; and Alfred.

JOSEPH JOHNSON is one of the veteran agriculturists of Montgomery county, Kentucky, and a citizen whose declining years are crowned with honor and respect. A long life of activity has only served to keep him alert and enthusiastic and he is a factor of influence in the many-sided life of the community. He was born in Mt. Sterling June 15, 1825, the son of Moore and Margaret (Ringo) Johnson. The former, a native of North Carolina, cast his fortunes with the Blue Grass state and died at Mt. Sterling, at the age of eighty-nine years. The mother was a native of Montgomery county, and she departed this life October 3, 1825, leaving three children, the subject being the youngest of these, a babe only a few months old. Of the trio left motherless he is now the only one living. Some time later the father married for his second wife Eliza Marshall, by whom he had four children, and all of these are deceased.

The maternal grandfather, Joseph Ringo, was born March 12, 1763, in Washington county, New Jersey, and he came to Montgomery county, Kentucky, about 1797. On both sides Mr. Johnson comes of long lived races, this ancestor having lived until February 6, 1852. The father left his home in North Carolina when a boy and made several trips to Kentucky, helping to drive horses and mules through to the newer state. He eventually located in Mt. Sterling, where he learned the tailor's trade. His first marriage was about 1820, and when his first wife died and left him with three children their future was indeed a problem. As he was poor he had no other

resource than to place them in good families to be properly reared. Joseph was taken by John Clark, an early pioneer of Montgomery county, and as they had no children he soon occupied the place of a son in their affections. When he reached years of understanding he was told by his foster father that if he stayed with him and was industrious and faithful he would make him his heir. As was the usual case in those days he was put at work when very young, and the habits of industry and principles of honesty and fairness instilled in his youthful mind by the good man who had taken him he has never lost. During the winter months he was sent to school and thus acquired a common school education. Foster father and foster son lived up to their contract, and in time it was the pleasure of Mr. Johnson to repay some of the kindness he had received, for he provided a home for his foster parents until their demise, that of the father occurring in 1896, at the age of eighty years, and that of the mother in 1900.

Mr. Johnson's land is situated in Montgomery county and is a valuable tract. In addition to general farming, which he has pursued with great success, he also engages extensively in the raising of cattle, horses and mules. The management of the farm has in recent years fallen to some extent into the hands of the sons. He is the champion of good education and has held the office of school treasurer, and he keeps informed of public issues and has always voted the Democratic ticket. He is an earnest and consistent church member, is a deacon of the Somerset Christian church and was for fifteen years an elder.

Mr. Johnson established a household of his own in 1849, when he was married to Frances Amanda Priest, a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky, and the daughter of Daniel and Mildred (Kemper) Priest. Mrs. Johnson was born in 1825, also the year which witnessed the nativity of her husband, and her untimely demise was an event of 1856. Three children blessed this union. Margaret, widow of G. W. Kemper, resides in Mt. Sterling. Sarah F. is the wife of Lucian D. Green, of Mt. Sterling. Mildred is the wife of Dunlap Gay, of Montgomery county. Mr. Johnson's second marriage was with Sarah Keller, of Missouri, who died in February, 1910, at the age of sixty-eight years. Their five children are as follows: J. G., of Montgomery county, Kentucky; Dr. Keller Johnson, of Montgomery county; Eliza, wife of John Harritt, of Oklahoma City; Addie, wife of a Mr. Halley, of Montgomery county; and Alice, wife of James Gay, of Montgomery county. The sub-

ject's father served for a short time in the war of 1812.

FRANK R. JOHNSON.—One of the progressive, practical and popular business men of Covington is Frank R. Johnson, who is a native of this city and who is here engaged in the wallpaper and house-decorating business as senior member of the firm of Johnson & Davidson, whose well equipped establishment is located on Scott street. Mr. Johnson was born in Covington, on the 15th of November, 1859, and is a son of Jeremiah and Louisiana (McNabb) Johnson, the former of whom was born in Virginia, and the latter in Paducah, Kentucky. Jeremiah Johnson came with his parents to Kenton county, Kentucky, in the year 1840 and the family located on a home-stead farm a short distance from Covington, on the Covington pike. Several members of the Johnson family became prominently identified with navigation interests on the Ohio river and one of this number was Jeremiah, father of the subject of this sketch. He finally removed, in 1880, to Memphis, Tennessee, where he continued to be identified with navigation affairs until his death, in 1905, at the age of seventy-five years. His brother, Captain James T. Johnson, retired from the river business several years ago and engaged in the wholesale coal trade in the city of Cincinnati, where he died in 1910, at the patriarchal age of ninety-five years. The wife of Jeremiah Johnson survived him and passed the closing years of her life at the home of the subject of this sketch, in Covington, where she died in 1908, her remains being interred beside those of her husband, in Memphis, Tennessee. Of the nine children the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth and of the number four are now living.

Frank R. Johnson was reared to maturity in Covington, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational training. When but thirteen years of age he entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of glass blower, in Cincinnati, and he devoted his attention to this line of work for six years, after which he learned the trade of interior decorator, with which he has since been actively identified, covering a period of more than thirty years. In 1900 he entered into partnership with Charles B. Davidson and opened a store for the sale of wallpaper and decorations. Their establishment has met with unmistakable popular favor and through fair and honorable dealings they have gained a large and representative patronage.

In politics Mr. Johnson is a staunch advocate of the Democratic party and he is at the present time a member of the board of aldermen

of his native city, a position to which he was first elected in 1906 and to which he was re-elected as his own successor in November, 1908, for a term of two years. He has a vital and loyal interest in all that has touched the welfare of his home city and has done all in his power to further good government and conserve economy in the administration of municipal affairs. In 1902 he was elected a member of the board of education and was the only Democrat elected to the board at that time. He held this office for two years. He and his wife are members of the Christian church and he is affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Order of Ben Hur.

In 1881 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Emma W. Hall, who was born and reared at Whitewater, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have no children of their own but they have one adopted daughter, Louise Virginia, who was born on the 14th of February, 1906.

WILLIAM LIST.—The present efficient and popular mayor of Bellevue, Campbell county, is one of the representative citizens of this place and no further voucher for the confidence reposed in him by the community is demanded than that afforded in the fact that he has been called to his present official position.

Mr. List was born in Prussia, on the 9th of September, 1848, and is a son of Gottlieb and Dorothea (Rothenburg) List, both of whom passed their entire lives in that section of Prussia, where the father followed the trade of shoemaker for many years; he also served the regular three years' term in the Prussian army under the regime of Emperor Frederick William IV. He and his wife became the parents of two sons and three daughters, and of the number one son and two daughters are now living,—the latter being residents of Berlin, Germany, so that the subject of this review is the only representative of the immediate family in the United States.

William List was reared to adult age in his fatherland to whose excellent schools he is indebted for his early educational training. He was a boy at the time of his father's death and when fifteen years of age he entered upon an apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade, under the direction of his paternal uncle. He thus served for three years and he became a skilled workman. At the expiration of the period noted he went to the city of Berlin, where he found employment in his trade and where he also attended the Berlin Mechanical Institute, in which he availed himself of the night courses of study for two and a half years, within which he gained an excellent knowledge of English and French, as well as

of single and double entry bookkeeping. In this institution he was also a member of the Turners' Society. In 1869, shortly after attaining to his legal majority, Mr. List severed the ties that bound him to his native land and set forth to seek his fortune in America. After a voyage of two weeks he landed in the port of New York City and from the National metropolis he made his way to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he arrived on the 18th of November of that year. There he secured work at his trade and there also he maintained his residence for a period of about eight years, at the expiration of which he established his home across the Ohio river, in Newport, Kentucky, where he remained nine years, since which time he has maintained his home in Bellevue. He continued to be actively engaged in the work of his trade in Cincinnati during the long intervening years until 1910, since which time he has lived virtually retired. Through his consecutive and well applied industry he has gained a competency and the same constitutes a just recompense for the former years of earnest toil and endeavor. For thirty-one years Mr. List was foreman in the well known shoe manufactory of F. P. Haldy, of Cincinnati, and this fact indicates the appreciative estimate placed upon him by the concern with which he was so long identified.

Mr. List has taken an intelligent and loyal interest in public affairs and has kept well informed in connection with the questions and issues of the day. He is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party and for a number of years was an active worker in its ranks. He served six consecutive years as a member of the city council of Bellevue and in November, 1909, there came a pleasing mark of popular esteem when he was elected to the office of mayor of the city for a term of four years. His administration has been characterized by zealous devotion to the best interests of Bellevue and also by progressiveness and well directed municipal policies. Mr. List is affiliated with the lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Newport, and the Tribe of Ben Hur in his home city.

In the year 1873 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. List to Miss Elizabeth Flick, who was born and reared in Newport, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of George Flick. Her father, who was a pattern-maker by trade and vocation, passed the closing years of his life at Oldenburg, Indiana, as did also his wife. Mr. and Mrs. List have four children.—William George, Dora, Stella and Walter. Dr. William G. List, the elder son, is engaged in the practice of medicine in the city of Cin-

cinnati; Dora is a stenographer and typewriter; Stella is a teacher in the public schools of Bellevue; and Walter, who is likewise a graduate physician and surgeon, is now assistant physician in Longview Hospital, in the city of Cincinnati.

JAMES M. TODD.—The representative of a Kentucky family of note, and of the sixth generation in continuous descent to bear the name, James M. Todd holds a prominent position among the respected and esteemed citizens of Shelbyville, where he is now living, retired from the activities of business, having acquired wealth and distinction in his former occupation of breeding and raising the finest horses in the Blue Grass state. A son of James M. Todd, Sr., he was born on a farm in Shelby county, July 2, 1835, of pioneer stock.

James M. Todd, Sr., was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in a fort, on the night following a terrific siege made on the fort by the Indians, his mother taking an active part in its defense, moulding bullets for the brave men who fought the redskins. He was a first cousin of James Buchanan, the fifteenth president of the United States, his mother having been a sister of the president's father. He was brought up and educated in Xenia, Ohio, and as a young man came to Kentucky, locating in the northern part of Shelby county, on the Smithfield pike. He became an extensive land owner and a successful farmer. In connection with his line of industry he developed a great love for horses, and bred and raised many noted race horses, one of which, Lady Franklin, won several hurdle races, and was sold in Canada. He was the owner of many slaves, all of whom he voluntarily freed long before the Civil war. They remained with him, however, and assisted him in the care of his large plantation. In his political affiliations he was a Whig, and earnestly supported all beneficial enterprises, advocating the building of railroads and the establishment of all progressive movements.

James M. Todd, Sr., was a man of much culture, well informed on all subjects of importance, and had one of the finest libraries in the county. A good campaign speaker, and a delightful teller of stories, he was prominent in public meetings and a welcome guest at all social gatherings. He was a very strict, old-school Presbyterian and a typical Puritan observer of the Sabbath. At the family worship every night and morning a whole chapter from the Bible was read, no matter how long it might be, and long, sincere prayers were offered. His house was headquarters for all ministers of his denomination, so guests were

frequent and numerous. A rigorous observation of the Sabbath was demanded by him, no newspapers being allowed in the hands of the inmates of his house; no meals cooked; no axe could be used, wood having to be prepared in advance; all fodder for the cattle must be hauled the day before; the piano was kept closed; no singing was allowed, not even of religious hymns; while no rooster was permitted to crow near the house. Visiting on that day was prohibited, the young men not being allowed to call on the young ladies, Sunday being devoted to the worship of the Lord, and the study of the catechism.

Of the marriage of James M. Todd, Sr., and Mary Porter, nine children were born, seven of whom grew to years of maturity, as follows: Mary Jane, who married W. C. Callaway, and neither of whom are now living; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of the late W. D. Callaway; James M., the subject of this sketch; John Buchanan, of Lexington, a well-known horse breeder and turfman; Orrin Derby, M. D., who died at the age of fifty-seven years, was graduated from the Philadelphia Medical College, and was afterwards one of the leading physicians of Eminence, Kentucky; Beatrice, wife of W. T. King, a well-to-do farmer of Henry county, living near Smithfield; and Alvin, a farmer in Shelby county, died unmarried. The father of these children attained the age of eighty-two years, while the mother lived to be eighty-one years old.

Brought up on the parental homestead, James M. Todd, as a boy, developed a strong love for horses, and has since devoted his energies to farming and horse breeding and raising. As a young man he kept one of the best training stables in Shelby county, and dealt extensively in trotting and saddle horses, selling and shipping to various points. In 1863 and 1864 he was appointed inspector of Government horses, and also bought many horses for the United States Government. Mr. Todd has owned some noted racing horses, among others having been "Maggie Sherman," which won a two-year-old record of 2.10, and was subsequently exported to France, where it sold at a big price. He followed the trotting circuits for many years, and has probably owned more saddle and trotting horses of value than any other one horseman. He has sold saddle and carriage horses all over the South, and has helped make Kentucky famous for its blooded horses. Since his retirement from active business, four or five years ago, Mr. Todd has made his home in Shelbyville. True to the religious faith in which he was born and reared, he is a trust-

worthy member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has served as an elder for a full quarter of a century.

Mr. Todd married, February 4, 1864, Martha J. King, a daughter of John F. King, a wholesale merchant of Louisville, who subsequently removed to Shelby county, where he lived retired until his death, when but fifty-one years of age. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Todd, namely: John King, of whom a brief personal record is given elsewhere in this volume; Ida Mary, wife of James H. Dale, of Shelby county; and Orrin W., who is associated with the Louisville Water Company.

JOHN KING TODD.—A prominent attorney-at-law, John K. Todd, junior member of the firm of Willis & Todd, of Shelbyville, possesses a vigorous mentality and great versatility of talent, while exactness and thoroughness characterize his legal work and attainments. He was born in Shelby county, January 1, 1865, a son of James M. Todd, Jr., in whose sketch, which appears on another page of this work, a brief parental and ancestral history may be found.

Taking advantage of the excellent school privileges afforded him as a youth, he laid a substantial foundation for his broad education in the public schools, and was graduated from the Kentucky University with the class of 1888. Subsequently turning his attention to the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1901, and has since been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. The firm of Willis & Todd, of which he is a member, has attained a high position at the bar, and has been concerned in much important litigation. This firm represents four railway companies; the interests of the American Tobacco Company in six counties; the International Harvester Company in an equal number of counties; the Cumberland Telegraph and Telephone Company in as many; and as attorney for the Citizens' Bank, of which Mr. Todd is a director, has been a winner in many hard-fought legal battles.

Mr. Todd is officially identified with various organizations, being president and secretary of the Shelbyville Water and Light Company; a director of the Shelbyville Public Library; and for the past few years has served as treasurer of the Kentucky State Bar Association. He is a Democrat in his political relations, and for twelve years served as deputy county clerk.

Mr. Todd married, December 4, 1890, Susie Beall, a daughter of David and Mary J. (Swinney) Beall, formerly of Crestwood, Oldham county, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs.

Todd have one daughter, Evelyn Todd, an accomplished young lady. In his religious views Mr. Todd is a Baptist, while Mrs. Todd worships at the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILSON J. THOMAS.—The Thomas family in Shelby county, Kentucky, has been one of prominence and influence in this section of the state since the early pioneer days. The various representatives of the name have devoted the major portion of their time and attention to the great basic industry of agriculture, but they have also been active factors in banking and packing circles, and as business men and citizens they have contributed in generous measure to all matters projected for the good of the general welfare.

The paternal grandmother of him whose name forms the caption for this article was Mary (Poage) Thomas, who, in company with her parents, came to Harrodsburg, Kentucky, under Colonel Harrod. She was a daughter of William Poage, whose wife, Ann, was three times married. William Poage was killed at the old fort at Harrodsburg and subsequently Ann Poage married a Mr. Lindsay, who met his death at the battle of Blue Licks. Her third husband was Mr. McGinty. At a very early day two brothers, John and Oswald Thomas, who were born in Pennsylvania and who were reared to maturity on the south branch of the Potomac river, came as young men to Harrodsburg. Oswald drifted to Bardstown, where he remained but a short time, eventually returning to Harrodsburg, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary Poage (mentioned above). Very soon after their marriage, about the year 1796, they came to Shelby county, locating on Fox Run, where they secured quite a tract of land—upwards of one thousand acres—and where they continued to reside until their respective deaths. Mary (Poage) Thomas' mother kept a public house at Harrodsburg for a number of years. As court was held there, a number of prominent young men, including lawyers and judges, stopped at her place. Oswald Thomas was summoned to the life eternal at the age of eighty-four years, about the year 1851, and his cherished and devoted wife passed away a few years later, at the age of eighty years. Prior to his demise Oswald Thomas was a stockholder in the Frankfort, LaGrange & Louisville Railroad, which he helped to build and which he lived to see completed. He was a great friend of Tom Smith, president of the road. John Thomas, brother of Oswald, remained at Harrodsburg, where he owned and operated a tan yard, where he made boots and shoes. He gained a competency before his death and a large estate was divided between his children; none of the

land is now in his family possession, however.

Oswald and Mary (Poage) Thomas were the parents of six children, namely,—Thomas, Morris, Lindsay, John A., Preston and Wilson, all of whom lived and died in Shelby county. Morris became a pork packer in Louisville, being a member of the old firm of Maxey & Thomas, one of the oldest packing concerns in Kentucky's metropolis. A number of Shelby county farmers were deeply interested in a financial way in that packing company. Wilson Thomas, father of Wilson J., of this review, was born on Fox Run, in Shelby county, in the year 1806, and in 1832 he purchased a tract of three hundred acres of most arable land on the east fork of Clear Creek, paying for the same fifteen dollars per acre. This farm is now included in the large estate owned and operated by Wilson J. and Daniel Allen Thomas. In 1832 Wilson Thomas was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Gulick Johnston, who was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1807, and who accompanied her parents to Shelby county as a young girl. Settlement was made on Fox Run, one mile north of Scott Station, where her father engaged in agricultural pursuits. The mother died en route to Shelby county, her remains having been interred at May's Lick, in 1810. The old Johnston estate is now owned by Wilson J. Thomas. John Johnston, in addition to farming, owned and operated a mill and distillery on Fox Run and he was called to eternal rest at the venerable age of eighty years.

Wilson Thomas passed his entire active life on the homestead farm now in the possession of the subject of this review and he died, at the age of eighty-two years, in 1888, his wife surviving him until 1901, at which time she had attained to the patriarchal age of ninety-four years. Mrs. Wilson Thomas retained in much of their pristine vigor the splendid physical and mental qualities of her earlier days, her sight and hearing having been excellent up to the time of her death. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Thomas were consistent members of the Christian church, in which he was a leader, and for a number of years he was one of the most influential officials on the Shelby county school board. He was never incumbent of any political office, strictly speaking, but was ever on the alert to do all in his power to advance the well being of the community. He was a heavy stockholder in the Farmers' & Traders' Bank at Shelbyville, in which he was a member of the board of directors, and he was also a charter member of the old Farmers' & Drovers' Bank in the city of Louisville, that substantial financial institution being now known as the Southern National Bank. In

addition to the above interests he was a stockholder in a number of local pikes. He and his wife became the parents of four children,—Stephen N., who died in early manhood; Wilson J., who is the immediate subject of this review; Sallie, who is the wife of Jonathan Layorn and who resides in Shelby county; and Daniel A., who is now associated with Wilson J. in the general supervision of the immense farm conducted by them.

As young men, Wilson J. and Daniel A. bought up the rights of the other heirs in the old homestead and they have worked and resided on the old place to the present day. They have never kept personal accounts but have drawn on the general fund and they are now the owners of some three thousand acres of fine Bluegrass lands, the same including the old Johnston estate of three hundred acres and the old Thomas estate of five hundred acres. For the additional land from thirty dollars up to as much as one hundred dollars per acre was paid. About two hundred acres of the land is devoted to the raising of tobacco and large tracts are given over to grazing lands for their cattle, sheep and hogs. They have been interested in the breeding of short-horn cattle for the past fifty or sixty years, the original herd having been established by their father. They are interested in the tobacco warehouse trade at Louisville, and Wilson J., who succeeded his father in the latter's interest in the old Farmers' & Drovers' Bank, was one of the organizers of the Southern National Bank, in which he is a director at the present time. He has served as vice-president and as president of that institution, having been incumbent of the latter position for a period of two years.

Both Wilson J. and Daniel A. Thomas were born in Shelby county, Kentucky. Both were reared to the sturdy influence of the old homestead farm and they received their educational training in the neighboring schools. In 1900 they erected a mansion of a home some five miles northeast of Shelbyville and here is dispensed that generous hospitality for which the entire South, and Kentucky in particular, are so widely renowned. Neither of the brothers has ever participated actively in politics. Wilson J. served the greater part of four years under Morgan in the Civil war and he participated in a number of the most important conflicts marking the progress of that sanguinary struggle. He was never wounded but was captured on the Ohio raid, eventually making his escape at the Half Mile island. The Thomas family lineage is of Scotch origin with an Irish cross.

Wilson J. Thomas married Miss Mary Thomas, of Owen county, Kentucky. She is

a daughter of John Walker Thomas, a member of an old Virginia family but a native of Kentucky and of the same name but no kinship. There have been no children born to this union. Daniel A. Thomas wedded Miss Nettie Stout, a daughter of John Stout, of Woodford county, Kentucky. She died at an early age, leaving one son, Daniel Allen Thomas, Jr., who has been raised by Mrs. Wilson J. Thomas. The Thomas family have supplied homes for a number of other orphaned children and in every manner possible have helped along those who have been less fortunate in the way of the world's goods than themselves. In their religious faith they are devout members of the Cropper Christian church, in the different departments of which they have always been most active and zealous factors and to whose charities and benevolences they contribute most liberally. In fraternal and social organizations of a local nature the brothers are prominent members and everywhere they are accorded that wholesome confidence and esteem which is called forth by true citizenship.

HUBBARD LUTHER STEVENS.—The family of which our subject is a member has always been connected with enterprises and industries which from the commanding position they have naturally been placed in has imparted a breadth of view and largeness of character which has its exemplification in the career of Hubbard Luther Stevens, who in the course of his lifetime has executed some enterprises of great importance and in some measure has carried out extensive plans inaugurated and started by his father.

Mr. Stevens was born at Boonesboro, Kentucky, April 9, 1846, the son of John and Martha Jane (Martin) Stevens. The father was born at Boonesboro, Kentucky, and died January 15, 1893, aged seventy-eight years, and the mother was born on Howard's Creek in Clark county and died in 1890, aged sixty-five years. They were the parents of five children, of whom two are living, one being the subject of this sketch and the other, Thomas H., living in Fayette county, where he is engaged in the occupation of breeding race horses. Before we resume the history of our immediate subject, it will be in order to make a few remarks upon his near ancestry. Mr. Stevens' grandfather, Joseph Stevens, was a native of the state of Virginia, and came to Boonesboro, Kentucky, shortly after Daniel Boone made his settlement there. The mother of our subject was a relative of Hubbard H. Kavanaugh, the first Bishop of Kentucky. John Stevens, our subject's father, at an early age was apprenticed and learned the saddler's trade at Richmond, Ken-

tucky. About the time he became of age he purchased the Boonesboro ferry and operated that for fifty years, and at the time of his death was next to the oldest ferryman on the Kentucky river. He was a successful man and possessed the foresight to invest in property, his good judgment being distinctive in the knowledge that a great future was in store for this country, and at his death he owned six hundred acres of land. He led a quiet, uneventful life, was no seeker after office, and was a member of the Presbyterian church for years, his wife being a member of the Methodist Episcopal church all her life.

Hubbard Luther Stevens was reared on a farm and received his education in the public schools, remaining with his father until he married, when he began farming on Combs Ferry pike on his father-in-law's farm in 1869. Sometime later Mr. Stevens and a brother bought four hundred acres of this land and still later Mr. Stevens bought out his brother. It was a large undertaking for a young man, but with ambition to urge him, determination to gain and hard work, which was willingly performed with such an object in view, he succeeded in paying for it, thus becoming the owner of a fine piece of property constantly increasing in value. He also run the ferry at Boonesboro for several years, in addition to which he conducted a general store, which he still operates. In 1858 Mr. Stevens' father built a saw mill on the Clark county side, opposite Boonesboro, with borrowed money, and as soon as our subject became of age he assisted his father in operating it and putting it on a paying basis. This mill is owned and operated to-day by Mr. H. L. Stevens, a fine piece of property and valuable, having a capacity of eight thousand feet per day. Mr. Stevens has added to his realty property until he has acquired nine hundred acres of fine land, which he operates, following general farming. He also owns a fine line of good horses for breeding and makes quite a specialty of this line of business. In fact he has not confined himself to one kind of business alone and in whatever he has undertaken he has met with success, showing him to be a man of resourceful business ability. Every movement or measure which elicits the approval of Mr. Stevens also receives from him his earnest support and he is known as an active member of the Republican party, on which ticket he was elected as state representative in the fall of 1901, in which office he served two terms.

Mr. Stevens takes an active interest in and is a valued member of the Elks and the Masonic order at Winchester. In 1866 Mr. Stevens married Emily Hampton, who died in

1890, aged forty-one years, and leaving four children born of this union: Hattie, at home; Ella, deceased; Albert, at Richmond, Kentucky, and Etta, widow of Frank Trivett, at home. In 1892 Mr. Stevens married Margaret Clelland, a native of Mercer county, Kentucky, born in 1859. Mr. Stevens is a member of the Presbyterian church and built a church of that denomination on his farm, which was dedicated by Bishop Cavanaugh in 1882.

FIRMAN B. HENRY.—A farmer and stock-dealer of note in Nicholas county, Kentucky, is Firman B. Henry, who owns and operates a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, eligibly located one mile distant from Carlisle. He was born in this county on the 31st of December, 1856, and is a son of James and Nancy (Boardman) Henry, the former of whom was born in Bourbon county and the latter of whom claimed Nicholas county as the place of her nativity. James Henry was born on the 3d of January, 1819, and was summoned to the life eternal on the 31st of December, 1900, and his cherished and devoted wife was born on the 17th of November, 1824, and passed away in December, 1893. They became the parents of ten children, namely,—Mary E., deceased; John W., a resident of Nicholas county; Ella, the wife of T. M. Squires, of Carlisle; Abner, of Carlisle; George and James R., both of Nicholas county; Firman B., the immediate subject of this sketch; Joseph, deceased; Benjamin T., who maintains his home in Nicholas county; and Lutie, the wife of Robert Dalzell, of Nicholas county. John W. Henry, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and served as a gallant soldier in the war of 1812. He married Miss Nancy Barnett, a native of Maryland, who died in 1868, at the venerable age of eighty years. Andrew Henry, father of John W. was born in Virginia and was a close relative of Patrick Henry and was an early pioneer in Bourbon county. John W. was summoned to eternal rest about 1825. The maternal grandfather of Firman B. Henry was Abner Boardman, who was born in Nicholas county and who wedded Mary Cross, of Bourbon county. She was one of fourteen children, including two pairs of twins, and she was one of a pair. The great-grandfather Boardman was born in England, whence he immigrated to America and settled in Kentucky, where he became a pioneer in Nicholas county.

James Henry, father of Firman B., was the third in a family of six children—four sons and two daughters—and he was reared and educated in his native county, continuing to reside at the parental home, caring for his wid-

owed mother, until he had attained to the age of twenty-one years, at which time he removed to Nicholas county, where was solemnized his marriage and where he lived with his father-in-law for a period of two years. Later he purchased a small farm in this county and there reared his family, still caring for his aged mother in his own home until her death in 1868, and here he continued to reside for fifty-four years. He was a most successful farmer and at one time owned as much as three hundred acres of most arable land. He took an active interest in Democratic politics and gave efficient service as chairman of the Democratic committee for several years. He and his wife were devout members of the Christian church, and they held a secure place in popular confidence and esteem.

Firman B. Henry was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and after due preliminary educational training in the common schools of the county he was matriculated in the Carlisle Normal School, in which institution he was a student for two years. Thereafter he taught school for a few terms and Mr. Henry looks back on this experience as one of the most valuable in his entire life. He intended preparing himself for some profession and recalls now that he felt it must be one in which he could make more marked success. However, various things arose to change the trend of his ambitions and in course of time he became deeply interested in business affairs. After leaving the pedagogic profession he was a clerk and bookkeeper in a clothing store at Carlisle for a short period. He then returned to the parental home, where he continued to reside until twenty-nine years of age, at which time, in 1885, he was elected deputy sheriff of Nicholas county. In the fall of 1888 he was elected sheriff and in this office he served for two terms, of two years each, his entire official career being one of distinct credit to himself. After his marriage in 1892, he purchased an interest in a lumber and coal business conducted under the firm name of Henry & Dorsey, and he continued to be identified with this line of enterprise for a period of five years, at the expiration of which he disposed of his interest in the same and engaged in farming and trading. He now operates his farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Nicholas county and is a dealer of considerable note in live stock. He is strictly a self-made man and no one in Nicholas county is held in higher esteem or has more friends.

In his political convictions Mr. Henry accords a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and in 1902-3 he was appointed master commissioner of this county

by Judge James J. Osborn. For a number of years he has served as a member of the school board and he manifests a deep interest in educational affairs. He and his wife are devout members of the Christian church, in which he is serving as one of the official board, and they are popular factors in connection with the best social activities of the community.

On the 14th of December, 1892, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Henry to Miss Lydia Fisher, who was born in Carlisle on the 17th of January, 1871, and who is a daughter of Ambrose R. and Frances (Rogers) Fisher, Mrs. Fisher being the daughter of the late Elder Samuel Rogers, one of the pioneer preachers of note. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have both passed to their reward. For two years prior to her marriage Mrs. Henry was a popular and successful teacher in the schools at Carlisle. Mr. and Mrs. Henry have five children, whose names are here recorded in respective order of birth,—Fisher B., Jo, James S., Katie B. and Robert Osborn, all of whom remain at the parental home.

ROBERT GAY.—One of Montgomery county's worthy citizens and well-known agriculturists is Robert Gay. He is one of the veteran representatives of the honorable profession with which he is identified, his birth having occurred October 13, 1827, in Clark county. He belongs to the Blue Grass state by the strong ties of birth and ancestry, the father, John D. Gay, having first seen the light of day in Clark county, on March 15, 1804, his death occurring in 1865, while the mother was born in Madison county in 1810 and died in 1900. The maiden name of the latter was Nancy Catherine Gardner. The preceding generation finds the Gay family in Virginia, the grandparents, James and Elizabeth (Dunlap) Gay, both being natives of the Old Dominion. These good people were the parents of seven children, the subject's father being the youngest. The Gay family immigrated to Kentucky about 1800, making the journey on horseback, and they located on Stoner Creek, Clark county. A few years later they removed to the Nelson Gay farm in Montgomery county. James Gay served his country throughout the period of the Revolutionary war.

John D. Gay was reared in Clark county and there married. He took up farming for an occupation on a small estate which he ultimately increased to six hundred and thirty acres, a part of which he later disposed of. He never took part in politics, except to vote and to keep in touch with questions concerning the public welfare.

Robert Gay was reared upon the farm and removed to Montgomery county when a lad

about ten years of age. He received a good common school education and in 1849 started to farm for himself on his father's land. In 1858 he made a longer step toward independence and bought one hundred and forty-five acres on the Paris pike, his home being situated there. He has improved this acreage, which he has increased to two hundred, and all in all he has been very successful and has had the great pleasure of assisting all his children to make a start in life. In addition to his material success he enjoys the confidence of his neighbors.

Mr. Gay married February 10, 1848, the lady to become his wife being Martha N. Scott, who was born in Clark county, Kentucky, in August, 1830. Mr. Gay had the misfortune to lose her who had been his helpmeet for over forty-five years, her death occurring in 1875. This happy union was cemented by the birth of seven children. Nancy C. is the wife of D. G. Howell, of Montgomery county; William is deceased; J. Dunlap lives upon the home farm; Robert S. is deceased; Breckinridge is in Montgomery county; Watson is a citizen of Clark county; and James E. is of Montgomery county.

LARKIN T. GARNETT.—Prominent among the prosperous and well-to-do agriculturists of Harrison county is Larkin T. Garnett, whose birth occurred on the farm which he now owns and occupies April 1, 1848. His estate, located on the Two Lick pike, is well cultivated and well managed, with its substantial house and barns forming one of the most attractive pieces of property in the neighborhood, the whole being a credit to his energy and ability. On this homestead his paternal grandfather, Larkin Garnett, located in 1807, and here the birth of Mr. Garnett's father, William Garnett, occurred, June 20, 1817.

Larkin Garnett was born in Virginia, February 2, 1782, and there lived until 1807, when he followed the emigrant's trail to Harrison county, Kentucky. Taking up wild land on Two Lick pike, he cleared a good farm and also followed the trade of a mechanic, by his energy and forethought acquiring considerable property. He died October 6, 1856, a respected and honored citizen. To him and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Bell, twelve children were born, six of them being sons.

William Garnett was brought up on the parental homestead and educated in the pioneer schools of his day. Succeeding to the ownership of a part of his father's estate, he carried on farming and stock raising with signal success, from time to time investing his surplus cash in additional land, acquiring title to fourteen hundred acres in Harrison county.

On the farm which he had lived so many years his death occurred March 31, 1890, in the seventy-third year of his age. A Democrat in his political relations, he was much respected and esteemed throughout the community as a man of integrity and worth. He belonged to the Union Baptist church, of which his wife was likewise a member.

William Garnett married Margaret Van Deren Newell, who was born near Robinson Station, Harrison county, Kentucky, December 16, 1822, and died December 24, 1910. To them five children were born, as follows: Larkin T., the special subject of this personal record; Sallie E., widow of Paul King; Hugh N., of Harrison county; William T., deceased; and Clarence Lee, in whose sketch, which appears elsewhere in this volume, additional ancestral and parental history may be found. Margaret Van Deren Newell was a daughter of Captin Hugh Newell, who was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, in 1793.

Captain Hugh Newell was a soldier in the war of 1812, being among the brave Kentucky troops that took part in the engagement at Raisin river. He became a farmer from choice, and was actively engaged in tilling the soil in Harrison county, being one of the foremost agriculturists of his day. He was not an educated man in the modern sense implied by the term, but he had a vast fund of general information gleaned from reading and observation, and became influential and prominent in public affairs, as a stump speaker in political campaigns having no peer and few equals. He was sent to the State Legislature several terms, serving in both branches of the House. He took an active and leading part in the Senate and in the Lower House in settling questions of importance, his opinions and decisions bearing weight and influence with his fellow members.

He had almost passed the prime of life when his great talent as an orator was made manifest, and his services as a stump speaker were in constant demand. Captain Newell was a man of very decided convictions, which he expressed boldly and fearlessly, although he was never aggressive, and he was popular not only with his own party but with his opponents, who listened to him without prejudice or criticism, and were oftentimes brought over to his side of the question by his brilliant and convincing logic. The captain had a very attractive and magnetic personality, being tall and of fine physique, with a broad forehead, a firm jaw and a bright gray eye, which held the audience as if by magic. He frankly espoused the cause of his party, taking a firm stand against banks, internal improvements and the protection of American industries, his

addresses on these subjects being marvels of simplicity, wit and wisdom, his figures of speech reaching the intellect and hearts of his hearers, and penetrating into the minds of his many hearers like so many scintillations of light. After his death a warm tribute was paid to his ability, integrity and worth by one who had apparently nothing in common with him in his public career, differing from him upon all topics of the day, and ever opposing him on all public matters.

Reared on the farm which he now occupies, and educated in the district schools, Larkin T. Garnett assisted his father in the management of the homestead during the days of his boyhood and youth, becoming familiar with all branches of agriculture. On attaining his majority, his father gave him an interest in the home place, and he has since been prosperously engaged in general farming and stock raising. He owns one hundred and forty-two acres of choice and valuable land, and in its cultivation and improvement has displayed much skill, having never been satisfied with less than the best possible results to be obtained from his labor.

Mr. Garnett married, April 21, 1881, Lilly J. King, who was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, May 27, 1861, a daughter of George Thomas King. Her grandfather, George King, was born October 18, 1795, and died May 4, 1864, in Harrison county, Kentucky, while his wife, Sarah B., was born March 18, 1808, and died December 5, 1888. George Thomas King, who spent the greater part of his life in Harrison county, was born July 12, 1833, in Harrison county, and died April 11, 1864. He married Susan Cranzmyle, who was born in Harrison county, of pioneer ancestry. Two children were born to them, as follows: Lilly J., now Mrs. Garnett; and George King, of Cynthiaana. Mr. and Mrs. Garnett are the parents of two children, namely: Mary, wife of Joseph Lake, of Poindexter, Kentucky; and Carrie S., wife of Joseph Kimbrough, of Harrison county. In politics Mr. Garnett has ever been a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. Religiously Mrs. Garnett is a member of the Union Baptist church.

DWIGHT A. McAFEE is conducting a splendid dairy farm of some four hundred acres in Shelby county, Kentucky. He is a well known representative of agricultural interests and he was at one time actively connected with mercantile affairs in this county. As a business man he is widely known and held in the highest esteem for his straightforward methods, which have ever been of a character that will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. He stands to-day a strong man, strong in his

honor and good name and in the regard of his fellow citizens, which is uniformly tendered him.

In Mercer county, Kentucky, on the 20th of December, 1859, occurred the birth of Dwight A. McAfee, who is a son of William H. and Mary J. (Armstrong), both of whom were likewise born in Mercer county, where they passed their entire lives and where their deaths occurred. The father was a farmer by occupation and he was a citizen of prominence and influence in his home county. To Mr. and Mrs. William H. McAfee were born four children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth,—Dwight A., Nannie, Irene and William, Jr. Dwight A. McAfee, the immediate subject of this review, grew up on the old homestead farm and his boyhood was not dissimilar to that of many another country lad. He assisted his father during the busy seasons and attended the district schools during the winter terms. After attaining to years of maturity he was engaged in the hardware business at Lawrenceburg, Anderson county, for a period of five years, at the expiration of which he disposed of his store and stock and became a traveling salesman for the hardware firm of Robinson Brothers & Company, continuing in the employ of that prosperous concern for fully a quarter of a century. His long term of service well indicates how satisfactory were his efforts as a salesman and it is needless to say that he was eminently popular among his customers, his affability and unflinching courtesy going a long way to insure business.

In 1906 Mr. McAfee turned his time and attention to farming operations, and in that year he purchased his present fine estate of four hundred acres in Shelby county. He resigned his position as salesman for Robinson Brothers & Company in 1909 and he now directs all his energies toward improving and cultivating his farm. He is interested in diversified agriculture and in the dairy business, caring for his breded cattle in connection with the latter line of enterprise.

Mr. McAfee is decidedly successful in his various business ventures, the same being due to persistency of purpose and a determination to forge ahead and make the most of every opportunity. In his political convictions he is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and while he has never had time nor desire for political preferment he contributes in generous measure to all projects advanced for the good of the general welfare. He and his wife are active workers and devout members of the Presbyterian church and they hold a high place in the confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens.

In Franklin county, Kentucky, Mr. McAfee was united in marriage to Miss Martha M. Berryman, whose birth occurred in Woodford county, Kentucky, on the 4th of November, 1867. She is a daughter of Robert H. and Maria L. (Whittington) Berryman, both of whom were natives of Woodford county, where the father was a representative agriculturist until his death. Mrs. McAfee was the tenth in order of birth in a family of eleven children, and she grew up and was educated in her native place. Mr. and Mrs. McAfee have three children,—Irene B., born June 3, 1888, is the wife of Adam McMakin; Henry B. was born on the 29th of July, 1890, and he remains at home, as does also Clinton J., whose natal day is the 20th of August, 1898.

Mr. McAfee is a man of broad experience and fine intelligence and he is clearly entitled to classification among the leading citizens of Shelby county—a man whose marked individuality is the strength of integrity, virtue and deep human sympathy.

ROBERT W. BLEDSOE, M. D.—Though not a native of Kentucky, Dr. Bledsoe is a scion of a family that was founded in this state in the early pioneer epoch and it has been his to win success through his own efforts. He earned the money with which to defray the expenses of his technical education and he is now numbered among the representative physicians of the northwestern part of the state. His work is limited to the eye, ear, nose and throat, in the city of Covington, and he is prominently identified with the educational work of his profession and as a citizen is given unalloyed confidence and esteem.

Robert Walter Bledsoe was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the Fourth of July, 1873, and is a son of Asa T. and Margaret (Grogan) Bledsoe, the former of whom was born at Harrison, Hamilton county, Ohio, and the latter at Dover, Wayne county, Indiana. For a number of years the father was engaged in the manufacturing of soap in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and when the subject of this review was an infant the family home was established in Covington, Kentucky, where the father engaged in the grocery business at Pike and Madison streets, later becoming traveling salesman for soaps. The Bledsoe family was founded in Virginia in the Colonial days and representatives of the same were numbered among the early pioneers of the central part of Kentucky, where they settled when this state was still a part of the colony of Virginia. It is a matter of record that members of the family were killed by the Indians in those early days and that those bearing the name played well their parts in connection

with the civic and industrial development of the state.

Dr. Bledsoe was one year old at the time of his parents' removal to Covington, where he was reared to adult age and where he was afforded the advantages of the public schools. As a lad of about eight years he became much interested in telegraphy. He secured the telegraphic code, constructed a rude instrument of his own and learned the various letters and other signs. Later he was enabled to secure a regular instrument and he established a neighborhood line, upon which he and a number of his playmates were enabled to practice. At the age of sixteen years he secured the position of delivery clerk in the local office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, under James E. Lyle, who had served as telegraph operator during the Civil war and who was an honored citizen of Covington. After serving one year in the position noted and having, in the meantime, perfected himself as a telegraphist, he secured employment as telegraph operator on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, where he remained in service for nearly ten years, during which time he worked as either day or night operator at most stations on the Cincinnati division. During the last three years of his service, in addition to his official duties, he had studied medicine at night and during other leisure times. Thus it will be seen that his ambition was one of clear and definite purpose, as he worked and studied assiduously in the meanwhile, carefully conserving his earnings. In 1896 he was enabled to enter the Miami Medical College, in the city of Cincinnati, in which institution he completed the full four year course and in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1900, duly receiving his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. Officials of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway gave him employment as telegraph operator during his vacations and he was thus able to defray the expenses of his professional education.

Immediately after his graduation Dr. Bledsoe opened an office in the city of Covington and his success has been of the most unequivocal order, giving him prestige as one of the essentially representative physicians and surgeons of the city, where he controlled a large general practice and later (in 1910) took up the specialty of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He was clinical instructor of medicine in his alma mater, Miami College, for seven years and since the consolidation of the institution with the University of Cincinnati, he continued to serve in the same capacity until he gave up the general practice of medicine. He is a member of the medical staff of the St.

Elizabeth Hospital and Protestant Children's Home in Covington. The Doctor is an appreciative member of the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-laryngology, the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the Kenton-Campbell County Medical Society. For five years, from August, 1902, to August, 1907, he was visiting physician to the Covington Isolation Hospital for smallpox. He is found aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party.

In the year 1904 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Bledsoe to Miss Mollie McKenna, who was born and reared in Covington and who is a daughter of John McKenna, a prominent contractor and well known citizen. On the 12th of April, 1911, a son was born to Dr. and Mrs. Bledsoe, and in honor of both his grandfathers was named John Asa.

THOMAS MADOR GILMORE, of Louisville, was born in Columbus, Georgia, September 4, 1858. His father was a Confederate soldier and followed the fortunes of the South under Generals Joseph E. Johnston, J. B. Hood and others, participating in the noted battles of the war, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta and the other great engagements of the Army of Tennessee. The writer of this sketch has concluded to let Mr. Gilmore write his own biography in part, and at the same time remain ignorant of the fact that he is doing it. The notes he has furnished are far more interesting than any rearrangement would be. He writes: "My father lost everything in the war and died very soon after its close, so at twelve years of age I went to work on a farm in Alabama, where I had an experience very similar to that related in a book called 'Checkers.' I mean that I did not receive anything for my work and I had to work so late at night and get up so early in the morning that on going to bed at night I was apt to meet myself coming out. I had a pretty hard experience and when fifteen years of age, I was glad to get a position as cashier in a restaurant at Opelika, Alabama. This position I held for just one day and lost it through no fault of mine, but simply because I did not know how to set down in figures one dollar and a half, and the proprietor doubted if I was capable of keeping his books. I remember that I set the dollar down all right but did not know how in the world to put down the half of a dollar in figures.

"Soon afterwards I drifted to Kentucky and began to work for a business firm at Lebanon. Two years afterwards I was discharged and drifted out into the world making a precarious livelihood. At nineteen a phrenolo-

gist told me that I was destined to be a writer and a speaker and though I did not know a comma from a semicolon, my ambition was excited and I began to send copy to the country newspapers. These articles were not published. By the time I was twenty-two years old, having made some progress, I wrote articles on the tariff which Mr. Henry Watterson thought were good enough for publication in the *Courier-Journal*, and thus began my reputation. In time, I became a public speaker. Ten years after I had left Lebanon, I was invited back to that town by the Democratic Committee to a political meeting and Governor J. Proctor Knott and myself were the speakers. My former employer there gave me a dinner and boasted that he had raised me. I do not care to state just how he had 'raised' me, but he was a wonderfully energetic man and did love a fight.

"Incidentally I began to write for 'Bon-forts Wine and Spirit Circular' in New York, a publication that is now recognized as the leading wine and spirit publication of the world. It is now published by Loeser Brothers and Gilmore, and I am the Gilmore of the firm."

Two years ago, Mr. Gilmore founded the National Model License League, an organization that is leading the fight against the Anti-Saloon League and at the same time is opposing the disorderly saloons of the country. The License League advocates a law originated by Mr. Gilmore and which has been adopted in five states. It covers the entire country with its speakers and publications, among the speakers being ministers connected with large churches in various parts of the country. The movement is attracting much attention throughout the country, Dr. Lyman Abbott having discussed it exhaustively in "The Outlook."

Mr. Gilmore is a fine type of the self-made man. He is a nervous, magnetic speaker and an interesting writer. About him at his country home at Crescent Hill, a suburb of Louisville, are his three children, all of whom are grown. His son is a practicing lawyer and his youngest daughter is a writer whom Madison Cawein and Joaquin Miller predict will be one of the great poets of this country. A book of her poems and a tragedy are ready for publication as this sketch is written.

HENRY A. POWER.—He whose name initiates this review is secretary and manager of the Power Grocery Company, whose enterprise represents one of the leading wholesale industries of the thriving city of Paris, Kentucky, and he is numbered among the distinctive captains of industry in his native state. Through his association with the bus-

iness interests of Paris he has done much to further its prestige as an industrial and distributing center, and here he has a secure vantage ground in popular confidence and esteem, thus being well entitled to consideration in this publication. Henry A. Power was born near Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, on the 4th of July, 1861, and is the son of John W. and Sarah A. (Bramel) Power, both of whom were likewise born in Mason county, the former in 1825 and the latter in 1840. Mr. Power devoted his entire active business career to agricultural pursuits and he was a citizen whose loyalty and patriotism were of the most insistent order. Both he and his wife have been summoned to the life eternal.

Henry A. Power was reared to maturity on the home farm, in whose work he early began to assist his father, and his preliminary educational advantages were those afforded in the public schools of his native county, the same being supplemented by more advanced study in the Maysville Seminary. When he had attained his legal majority he accepted a position in the wholesale grocery establishment of Omar Dotson, of Maysville, Kentucky, and at the expiration of one year he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered the employ of the Flach Brothers Grocery Company as traveling salesman. He remained incumbent of this position until 1892, when he came to Paris, Bourbon county, and became instrumental in organizing the Power Grocery Company, of which important corporation he has been secretary and manager since its organization. The officers of this wholesale grocery concern are as follows:—G. C. Lockhart, president; Charles Stephen, vice-president; George Alexander, treasurer; and Henry A. Power, secretary and manager. It was incorporated under the laws of the state in 1892, but in 1895 it became a private copartnership. The company employs an average of twenty-five men, six of whom are traveling representatives in Kentucky, northern Tennessee and Virginia. The company are exclusive distributing agents in their territory for a great many popular brands of goods, including the Perfection and Elephant brands of corn; Kentucky Capitol tomatoes, packed by the Frankfort Canning Company, of Frankfort, this state; Quality California canned fruits, packed by the Golden State Canning Company, of Ontario, California; Fox Lake canned peas from the Fox Lake Canning Company, of Fox Lake, Wisconsin; Princess Hawaiian canned pineapples, from the Hawaiian Islands; El Verso and San Felice cigars, manufactured by the Deisel-Wemmer Company, of Lima, Ohio; and many commodities handled by first-class trade in this section of the Union. In con-

nection with the grocery business is a broom manufactory, which was established in 1900 and which has grown to large dimensions and now holds rank as one of the important manufacturing industries of central Kentucky. Mr. Power is the owner of a fine estate just outside the city limits of Paris, on the Lexington pike, where he has been eminently successful in the breeding of thoroughbred saddle and harness horses. Both Mr. and Mrs. Power are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at Paris, in which he is superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is also chairman of the board of stewards and trustees in his church and he served as lay delegate to the last general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, which met at Asheville, North Carolina, in May, 1910. In a fraternal way Mr. Power is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with other local organizations of a representative character. Though never a seeker of public office, he has been diligent in support of all measures and enterprises projected for the welfare of the city and county.

On the 11th of October, 1888, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Power to Miss Janey Bashford, a native of Paris, this county, where she was born in July, 1865, being a daughter of Allen and Mary (Rowland) Bashford, both representative and highly esteemed citizens of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Power have two daughters,—Allene B., whose birth occurred in August, 1889, and Sarah, born in April, 1899. Both Mr. and Mrs. Power are popular factors in connection with the best social activities of the city and their beautiful suburban residence is recognized as a center of generous and gracious hospitality.

JAMES C. BRIGHT.—Energetic, industrious and progressive, James C. Bright is actively identified with one of the leading industries of Shelbyville, as manager of the Farmers' Tobacco Warehouse carrying on a thriving business. Coming from prominent pioneer ancestry on both sides of the house, he was born September 15, 1866, in Shelby county, Kentucky, a son of Hon. Newton Bright.

A life-long resident of Shelby county, Honorable Newton Bright was born October 23, 1828. He was a zealous advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and in addition to serving his fellow-citizens in minor offices of trust represented his district in the State Legislature two terms, having been elected in 1894 and re-elected in 1896. He married Dorcas Helm, who was born in Shelby county in 1834, a daughter of Hon. William S. and Rebecca (Hinton) Helm. Her father spent his four score years of life

in Shelby county, and was also prominent in public affairs, serving as a representative to the State Legislature. Hon. Jephtha, the paternal grandfather of Mr. Bright, who was likewise a life-long resident of Shelby county, was also a member of the State Legislature one or more terms.

For upwards of twenty years Mr. Bright has been associated with the tobacco interests of Shelby county as a member of the Farmers' Warehouse Company, and for the past twelve years has been its manager. He is also a director of the Louisville Warehouse Company, and has probably as good a knowledge of the tobacco trade as any one in this part of Kentucky. An able business man, Mr. Bright has acquired property of value, and is a stockholder in and one of the directors of the Citizens' Bank of Shelbyville. He is an active member of the Democratic party, having never swerved from the political faith in which he was born and bred.

Mr. Bright married, May 7, 1896, at New Castle, Kentucky, Lizzie May Turner, a daughter of W. W. Turner, and into their pleasant home four children have made their appearance, namely: James C., Jr.; Turner; Jephtha; and Guthrie Helm.

FLOYD DAY.—One of the most highly respected and valued citizens of Winchester is Mr. Floyd Day, who is a well known figure in Clark county, and the circle of his friends is an extensive one. He has attained to prominence in business life, and his earnest and well-directed labors have been abundantly rewarded in well merited success. Although he and his brothers received an immense amount of land, acquired through their father's exertions, still it depended upon themselves to hold and improve this property.

Floyd Day was born in Breathitt county, Kentucky, December 10, 1854, a son of William and Phoebe Eleanor (Gibbs) Day. The father was born in Morgan county, Kentucky, August 21, 1821, and died in Breathitt county, Kentucky, January 28, 1884. The mother was born in Breathitt county, Kentucky, and died on June 11, 1862. The paternal grandfather of Floyd Day was Jesse Day, who was born in New Run, Virginia, in 1797, and died in Morgan county, Kentucky, April 21, 1883, and his wife, Margaret Caskey, born in Morgan county, Kentucky, 1802, died in 1883. The great-grandfather of Floyd Day was John Day, who was born June 30, 1742, in Burke county, Pennsylvania, and received an ensign's commission from the Commission of Public Safety for the Colony of Virginia, dated October 11, 1775, and while he was a resident of Botetourt county, Virginia. He

served three months in the fall of 1776, under Captain Paxton and Colonel Dickson, as a volunteer ensign, and was appointed an Indian spy in 1777, in which capacity he served for a year and a half under Captain Cook. A terrible tragedy had come into his life before he had seen any military service. His brother Davis and their mother, who was Susan, the daughter of James Wyley, were killed by the Shawnee Indians, and his two sisters, Sally and Martha, taken prisoners by the same Indians, and later rescued by a party under Captain Fry, of which Mr. Day was one. Nathan Gibbs was the maternal grandfather of our subject, born October 12, 1793, in Burke county, North Carolina, and died November 12, 1882. His wife, Jane Lipps, was born August 14, 1797, and died April 24, 1867. His father, John Gibbs, was born in Pennsylvania March 3, 1755, and died March 15, 1847. He enlisted in the war of 1780 and served three months under Captain Clark and was again called out in 1781 and served for three months under Captain John Couley. John Gibbs was a member of the legislature in North Carolina during the Revolutionary war and came to Kentucky, over the Cumberland Gap, on pack horses. His wife, Hannah Muchmore, who was a cousin of Daniel Boone, was born February 8, 1757, and died March 17, 1850.

The father of our subject, William, was reared on a farm in Morgan county, Kentucky, and was educated at private schools. He married Phoebe Eleanor Gibbs on the 18th of June, 1844, and bought land, some of which was slightly improved, and followed farming the rest of his life. He owned ten thousand acres of mountain timber land; was elected, in 1859, state representative on the Democratic ticket and served two terms. Although he took no active part in the war between the states, he left horses and pilots on his place to take the Virginia runaways north. Mr. Day was the owner of a store which was robbed and destroyed several times and on this account he was obliged to leave the country, and return, in 1866, after the war was over. He was successful in farming, stock-raising and lumber dealing. Mr. and Mrs. William Day were the parents of nine children, of whom four are living: J. Taylor, of Hazel Green; Floyd, our subject, in Winchester; John C. M., of Winchester; and William, in Breathitt county, all in Kentucky.

Floyd Day was reared in Breathitt county, Kentucky, and attended the common schools during the winter months. He started out in a business line for himself at the age of twenty years and began clerking for his brother, J. Taylor Day, at Hazel Green, Ken-

tucky, at which he continued for two years. He then bought a mercantile business at Jackson, Kentucky, which he continued for four years, and then consolidated it into Day Brothers & Company for six years, after which he moved to Clay City, Kentucky, in 1890 and went into the stove business. He was made receiver for the Kentucky Mining and Lumber Company, who were in debt to him for logs he had furnished them; this he operated for two years, wound up the business and in 1889 removed to Winchester, Kentucky, in 1894, to Jackson, Bullitt county, and in 1899, back to Winchester, where he purchased the old exchange government Clark property, a fine estate.

Mr. Floyd Day owns five thousand acres of timber land in eastern Kentucky, besides his interest with his brother, John M. C. Day, in a store at Jackson, Kentucky. Mr. Floyd Day is also interested with his brother in lumber mills at Jackson, Clay City and Beattyville. He is a director of Clark County Bank of Winchester; organized the Jackson Deposit bank (private) in Jackson, Kentucky, in 1890, and of which he has been president since; and is president of the Kentucky Mountain Central Railroad.

On June 14, 1888, Mr. Day was married to Rosa Lee Kash, who was born in Jackson county, Kentucky, a daughter of M. Kash, a native of Morgan county, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Day have six children: Golden, Margaret, Ellen, Rosa, Phoebe J. and Floyd Jr., who are all at home. Mr. Day and the members of his family are all members of the Christian church. Socially Mr. Day belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Hoo Hoo Lodge, and in politics is a Democrat.

JAMES A. LEECH of Louisville, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1843, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father, Andrew L. Leech, who descended from Scottish parentage, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and married Mary Bell Anderson. Most of the Scotch-Irish were Presbyterians and the elder Leech did not depart from that sturdy faith, nor has his son, as the latter has described himself as "an old blue-stocking Presbyterian," which has long been considered as the most strict division of that old church. While a small boy, James A. Leech enjoyed such educational advantages as Allegheny City afforded. When about fourteen years old, he was brought to Louisville and in the schools of that city, secured all the education he ever had. As he expresses it: "I went to work early; I had to work," and results show that this early and enforced introduction to labor was to his advantage.

When a mere boy he found employment as a shipping clerk in the wholesale district on Main street. So faithful was he in attention to his duties, that he attracted the attention of older men through whose influence he secured a position on the clerical staff of the Falls City Bank in 1865. Eight years later found him cashier of the Bank of Louisville. In 1882 he was vice president of the City National Bank and subsequently president, which position he held until his retirement from active business pursuits.

When but twenty-two years old Mr. Leech was a member of the school board of Louisville and subsequently served in the general council. Referring to these political instances of his busy career, Mr. Leech smilingly says: "I was the only Republican in either board and had an interesting time," but, he added: "I got everything I asked for."

Mr. Leech, before his retirement from active business pursuits in 1900, was a member of the directories of most of the greater enterprises of Louisville and his judgment was much valued on each of the boards to which he belonged.

In 1873, Mr. Leech married Miss Caroline Apperson of Mt. Sterling, who, with their one child, Miss Caroline, still survives to brighten the days of his well-spent life.

FRANK MILLER.—The wrong impression prevails that the most interesting and influential personalities are always reflected in the public print. The old adage that "the sea contains plenty of fish as big as those which have been caught" holds good in dealing with this question. Modesty and natural aversion to public appearance often confine intimate knowledge of strong individuals to a limited circle of acquaintance, and when such knowledge becomes public property it is more by accident than by design, hence the appearance in this book of the following sketch, prepared by a friend and business associate, which is correct, notwithstanding it may want the entire approval of its subject, as being scarcely consistent with a life of quiet reserve and well-directed industry.

The reliable, sturdy blood of a Dutch Pennsylvanian, who came to Kentucky about 1800, and like his ancestor, sought virgin forests in Kentucky, has left a distinct impress on his lineal descendant, Frank Miller, whose rule in life has been unswerving fidelity to ideas and people, hence his career has been neither varied nor checkered.

Thomas Miller and Susan Vernon soon after their marriage in 1844 moved to New Haven, Kentucky, where was born Frank Miller on July 6, 1848. Here also was born his father

and his grandfather. His mother came from an old and well known Hardin county family, who moved from Virginia to Kentucky in 1796. Frank Miller was educated in the Nelson county common schools and in the higher branches at Bardstown College. At an early age, as a subordinate, he became associated with John M. Atherton in business, which relationship has never been severed to this day except once, from 1872 to 1881, when he served as teller in a Paducah, Kentucky, bank. During Mr. Atherton's long and successful career as a distiller, banker and capitalist, Mr. Miller was his man of confidence, having complete charge of his office.

Mr. Miller holds a number of important positions in well-known religious, charitable, educational and business institutions, among which may be mentioned deacon and trustee in the Broadway Baptist church, treasurer and trustee of Parr's Rest, trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and vice-president of the Lincoln Savings Bank.

In 1886 Mr. Miller was married to Miss Eleanor Davison, and the results of that union are: Edmund D. Miller, junior bookkeeper of the Lincoln Savings Bank, and John Atherton Miller, a Princeton University junior. Mrs. Miller died in 1895.

JOSEPH CARL.—Senior member of the firm of Carl Brothers, leading contractors and builders in the city of Covington, Joseph Carl was born in Lauterburg, province of Alsace, Germany, on the 4th of December, 1862, and is a son of George and Margaretta (Riedenger) Carl, the former of whom was a native of Rhenish Bavaria and the latter of Alsace, France, now a German province. Both were of French extraction and they were reared and married in Alsace. George Carl was a millwright and miller by trade and for over thirty years was foreman and grill manager of a mill in Alsace. He died there on the 7th of December, 1896, his wife having passed away in June, 1889. During young manhood Mr. Carl served in the Bavarian army. He entered the service at the age of twenty-one years and continued therein for a period of five years. He was a loyal and patriotic subject and an influential and public-spirited citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Carl became the parents of ten children, five of whom are living and of this number four are citizens of the United States.

Joseph Carl, the subject of this brief memoir, was the first born and he was reared to maturity in his native land, where he was afforded the advantages of the common schools and where he became a proficient linguist in both German and French. At the age of thirteen years he became an apprentice to the

builder's trade, serving three and a half years, and he followed his vocation in Alsace for several years. In 1886, at twenty-four years of age, Mr. Carl, moved by a spirit of adventure and a desire for a wider field for his endeavors, severed the ties which bound him to home and fatherland and emigrated to America. He proceeded directly to Covington, where he has since maintained his home and where his success has been on a parity with his well directed efforts. He was employed at his trade in Covington until 1894, when he began contracting and building on his own responsibility and he is at the present time one of the largest contractors in the city, having constructed some of the most important buildings in Covington.

Among them are the Eilerman building, Covington City Hall, Farmers' and Traders' Bank building, the Criegler building, the La Salette Academy, the building of the Little Sisters of Notre Dame, the Woodford Apartment building and that of the Union Heat & Power Company and the public schools of the fifth and sixth districts, besides many others in Newport and northeastern Kentucky, including the Cotwell College and dormitories and the power house of the Deaf & Dumb Institute at Danville, Kentucky. In Cincinnati he was the contractor for the Havlin hotel and the cold storage buildings on Walnut Hills. He recently completed the magnificent tower for St. Mary's cathedral at Covington. His largest contract was that of the Miami Valley Leaf Tobacco warehouse, at Dayton, Ohio. Thus it can readily be seen that in connection with his work Mr. Carl has done much to improve and beautify his home city and the surrounding territory.

Mr. Carl is a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities and though never an active participant in local affairs he has ever given his aid and support to all measures and enterprises tending to further the development of his community. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of St. George and the Knights of Columbus and he and his entire family are devout and zealous members of the church of St. John the Evangelist, in which he served five years as trustee, having retired from this office in February, 1910.

In 1886 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Carl to Miss Mary Schmaltz, likewise a native of Alsace, where she grew to womanhood and where her marriage occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Carl became the parents of seven children, two of whom are deceased, Maggie and Fred. Of the remaining five, Josephine is the wife of Harry Efker, Catherine is the wife of Joseph Meyer, and Joseph George, Mariana Margar-

etta and John William all remain at the parental home.

JAMES MITCHELL.—It cannot be other than pleasing to note in the various personal sketches appearing in this work that there remain prominently identified with the various interests of Nicholas county many worthy citizens whose entire lives have been passed here and whose loyalty is cemented by the ties of native sonship. Among these is James Mitchell, sheriff of Nicholas county and a successful agriculturist, whose birth occurred at Upper Blue Lick Springs December 25, 1860. He is a son of George and Nicholas (Watkins) Mitchell, both natives of Nicholas county, and both at present residing in Fleming county. The father's birthdate was June 20, 1836. Of the five children born to these good people, three sons survive, the subject being the eldest. Samuel and Harlan, the brothers, are both citizens of Fleming county.

Mr. Mitchell's maternal grandparents, Samuel and Margaret (Donavan) Watkins, were Virginians, who removed from the older state to Bourbon county at an early date and after experiencing many of the joys and hardships of the Blue Grass pioneers they removed to Fleming county. Alexander Mitchell, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Bath county, Kentucky, and his wife, Rebecca Beard, was born in Nicholas county, in whose affairs they played a prominent and praiseworthy part. The father of the subject was reared in Nicholas county and pursued the vocation of a farmer, and in the year 1865 he removed with his family to Fleming county, where he still resides. It was there that James Mitchell's years from the age of five to twenty were passed and there he received his common school education. In 1882, shortly after the attainment of his majority, he entered the lumber business at Blue Lick Springs, Nicholas county, and was successful in the same. Until 1903 he owned and operated a saw mill, but at that time he sold out these interests. His identification with public life dates from the year 1905, when he was appointed deputy sheriff of Nicholas county. The conscientiousness of his services in that office amply recommended him and in 1905 mark of the strong hold he had gained upon the popular esteem in the community was given in his election to the office of sheriff of Nicholas county, this occurring in the fall of 1909. He took his office January 1, 1910, and has given good and sufficient proof of the wisdom of his neighbors. He still makes his residence at Blue Lick Springs. He is a Democrat of the strongest convictions and a lodge man of much popu-

larity, his affiliations being with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Maccabees, and he finds great pleasure and profit in these pleasant relations.

Mr. Mitchell laid the foundation of a happy married life when on January 24, 1884, he was united with Miss Margaret Watkins, who was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, February 14, 1863. She is the daughter of Samuel and Mary (Busel) Watkins, both of whom are deceased. The birth of four sons has blessed the union of Sheriff and Mrs. Mitchell, these sturdy young citizens being James H. and Thomas, of Nicholas county, and Howe and Avery, still residing at home.

EDWARD ROWLET RICE.—For upwards of half a century Edward Rowlet Rice was actively and prosperously identified with the agricultural interests of Shelby county, carrying on mixed farming with such ability and success that he is now enabled to live retired from business, and is enjoying all the comforts of life at his home in Shelbyville. A son of Anderson M. Rice, he was born May 5, 1838, at Little Mount, Spencer county, Kentucky, of Virginia ancestry.

His paternal grandfather, Rowlet Rice, familiarly known as "Uncle Baldy," was born and reared in Virginia. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and soon after its close migrated to Kentucky, locating in Shelby county, where he took up land, and engaged in farming. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed that occupation to a considerable extent, on one occasion falling from a house which he was building, and being severely wounded on the head. He spent the later part of his long life of ninety-six years at the home of his son Anderson, for the last twelve years of his existence being almost helpless. His body was buried near his old home, in the vicinity of Patonia, on the farm of his son Charles. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Gaines. She was a relative of the Gaines families of Lancaster and Danville, and a sister of Mrs. William Trailkill, who died in Shelby county. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Rowlet Rice, six sons lived to years of maturity, as follows: Charles, Ezekiel, David, William, James, and Anderson. Charles began farming near Patonia, but subsequently sold all of his goods and chattels, including his slaves, and removed to Indiana. Not liking it in that state, he returned to Patonia, bought back the slaves he had previously sold, and took them to Missouri, where he spent his remaining years. Ezekiel, David and William went to California with the gold seekers, and the two younger sons remained on the Pacific coast, but Ezekiel

returned East, and settled in Missouri. James located on a farm in Anderson county, where his descendants are still living.

Anderson M. Rice was born, September 10, 1810, in Shelby county, near Clay Village, and was reared on the home farm, which was devoted principally to the growing of hemp and flax, profitable crops. After his marriage he bought the old Doolin estate, in Spencer county, and was there successfully engaged in tilling the soil, and in stock breeding and stock raising, until his death, in June, 1867, when but fifty-seven years of age. A farmer of ability and skill, he was exceedingly fortunate in his undertakings, and added to his original purchase until he became the owner of one thousand acres of fine Kentucky land, some of the richest and best in the county. He married, in Spencer county, Lydia A. Doolin, a daughter of Edward Doolin, who came from Virginia to Kentucky, and settled near Little Mount, Spencer county, where he improved a farm which he occupied until his death, when his daughter Lydia was a child. His widow survived him many seasons, passing away on the Doolin homestead at the advanced age of ninety years. Mrs. Lydia A. (Doolin) Rice also lived to a good old age, dying when four score and four years old. Two of her sons, William and James, twins, served in the Confederate Army during the Civil war.

Edward Rowlet Rice belongs to an honored pioneer family, on the Gaines side of the house being a cousin of Harvey Helm, M. C., a Representative in Congress from the Eighth Congressional District of Kentucky. He remained on the parental farm until after the death of his father, with whom he was associated from the age of sixteen years, his father having great faith in the ability and judgment of his son Edward. At the death of his father, Edward was appointed administrator of the estate, and having bought out the interests of some of the other heirs became owner of six hundred acres of the home farm. Progressive and thorough in his methods, Mr. Rice managed his property successfully until 1900, when he sold out, and bought land near Finchville, Shelby county, where he continued as a prominent member of the agricultural community for nine years. He met with noteworthy success as a general farmer, and was for many years an extensive stock feeder, and handled many mules, becoming a leader in that line of industry. Disposing of that property, Mr. Rice bought city property in Shelbyville, and in the beautiful residence which he erected on Bland avenue is living retired, his home being the abode of

peace and plenty. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Baptist church, to which his wife also belongs.

Mr. Rice married, October 4, 1859, Anna M. Newland, who was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, May 30, 1842, a daughter of James and Susan F. (Ford) Newland. Her mother dying when she was but three years of age, and her father a few years later, Anna M. Newland was brought up by her maternal grandparents, John and Sally (Berry) Ford, farmers living on Otter Branch creek, six miles southwest of Shelbyville, where she lived until her marriage, at the age of seventeen years. Her grandfather was a slave holder, so that she had no share of the household duties to perform as a girl, instead being waited upon by servants. She was very slight and delicate, and at the time of her marriage she was in such precarious health that her friends thought she could not live six months. She and her husband, however, in spite of all predictions, have trod life's pathway together for fifty-two years. Thirteen children have been born of their union, eleven of whom grew to years of maturity, namely: Edward Lee, of Shelbyville, a carpenter; Ella Nora, who married John Brown, of Kansas, is now deceased; Charles Anderson, a clothing merchant, died in Kansas City, Missouri; Susie, wife of John Fawkes, of Shelbyville; Mattie, wife of Thomas Jewell, of Spencer county; John Thomas, a carpenter in Shelbyville; James, a carpenter, has never married, but lives with his parents, in Shelbyville; Sallie, for seventeen years a teacher in Spencer county, lives with her parents; Younger, of Spencer county; Mary, wife of John Freeman, a farmer, living near Shelbyville; and Jesse, in the street car service in Louisville.

E. POLK JOHNSON.—It is the earnest desire of the publishers of this work to offer within its pages a permanent mark of the appreciation due from them to E. Polk Johnson, whose able co-operation has made possible the compilation of the generic history of Kentucky here presented. It cannot be doubted that no citizen of the state has a wider or more intimate knowledge of its history than has he, and this fact gives emphasis to the value of his assistance in the collation and arrangement of the material for this publication, so far as its historical province is concerned. Only by persistent overtures has it been possible to secure from Mr. Johnson permission to incorporate in the work even a brief review of his own career, but the publishers, as well as the writer of this article, find much of gratification in that his reluctance to personal representation has been sufficiently overcome to permit the

publication of the following data, which, in deference to his own desires, comprise a mere statement of facts, insistent as may be the wish of the writer to amplify details and pay a tribute essentially due but denied expression by virtue of Mr. Johnson's modest attitude.

E. Polk Johnson was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, on the 21st of December, 1844, and is a son of John D. and Eveline (Quisenberry) Johnson, representatives of sterling old families of Virginia and Kentucky. John D. Johnson was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 8th of December, 1799, and his wife was born in Orange county, Virginia, on the 8th of October, 1808. Both were residents of Jefferson county, Kentucky, at the time of their death. While preparing for a collegiate course E. Polk Johnson subordinated all other interests to tender his services as a soldier of the Confederacy. At the age of seventeen years he enlisted as a member of the First Kentucky Cavalry, and he continued in service during the war,—the greater part of the time under General Joseph Wheeler. His horse was shot under him on two occasions while in battle, and in the latter instance he was wounded in the ankle, besides which it was his misfortune at the time to be captured by the enemy, at Charleston, East Tennessee, on the 28th of December, 1863. He was thereafter confined about fourteen months in the military prison at Rock Island, Illinois. He returned to his command in March, 1865, and was with the same at the time of its surrender, at Washington, Georgia, on the 9th of the following May.

After the close of the war Mr. Johnson returned to the homestead farm of his father, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, and resumed his association with its work and management. He also devoted some time to teaching in the public schools and applied himself to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1869 and began the practice of his profession in Louisville. In 1871 he was elected to represent Jefferson county in the General Assembly of the State, and his is the distinction of having been the youngest man to whom this honor has ever been paid by this most populous and important of the various counties of the state. He remained in the legislature during the sessions of 1871-2-3, and in 1872 he was alternate presidential elector for the Fifth Congressional district of Kentucky. In 1880 he was alternate Presidential Elector for the State-at-large, and in the campaigns of each of these years he did most effective service by delivering many speeches, especially in 1880, when his services were thus in requisition in numerous sections of the State. It is worthy of note that while a member of the

State Legislature he received a vote of thanks from the House for services on a special committee,—an honor not often paid to a member.

In 1875 Mr. Johnson became a correspondent for the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, and for the ensuing twenty years he continued to be active in journalistic work, in connection with which he gained reputation of more than local order. When the *Louisville Times* was founded, by the owners of the *Courier-Journal*, Emmett G. Logan and Mr. Johnson became its editors. The *Times* was successful from the beginning and is now recognized as one of the best afternoon papers in the entire South. Upon severing his association with this paper, Mr. Johnson returned to the *Courier-Journal* and assumed the position of managing editor, of which post he continued the incumbent for several years.

Mr. Johnson was thrice elected assistant clerk of the Kentucky House of Representatives and also served one term as chief clerk of that body. He was three times elected vice president of the Kentucky Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, his membership in which is based on the gallant services of his paternal grandfather as a soldier of the Continental Line in the great struggle for independence. That in a personal way he did his part in upholding the military prestige of the name which he bears is shown by the fact that he is the possessor of the Confederate "Cross of Honor," the bestowal of which is made only on the score of meritorious service in the field during the climacteric period of the war between the states. Mr. Johnson also served two terms as president of the Kentucky Press Association and declined a third election. He also declined appointment on the Kentucky State Board of Railroad Commissioners, a preferment which was tendered to him by Governor Buckner. He served, however, on the military staff of Governor Buckner, with the rank of colonel, and the same chief executive later appointed him Public Printer of Kentucky, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the regular incumbent. This position he accepted in January, 1889, and he retained the same for five years, having been unanimously elected thereto at the expiration of his appointive term. At this unanimous election he received the votes of all the Democratic and Republican members of the General Assembly of the State.

In December, 1893, Mr. Johnson was appointed a Special Agent of the United States Treasury, this preferment being accorded by Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treas-

ury, on his own initiative, as Mr. Johnson had made no application for that or any other position in the Treasury Department. He finds a due measure of pride and satisfaction in the fact that he has never asked for any office or position save that of Representative in the State Legislature, and that all other such preferments have come to him absolutely unsought. On the 1st of January, 1894, upon the expiration of his term as Public Printer, Mr. Johnson assumed his duties as Special Agent of the Treasury Department and in this connection he was assigned in turn to service in the cities of Chicago; St. Louis; London, England; Eagle Pass, Texas; New Orleans; Seattle; and Cincinnati. After more than thirteen years of effective service as Special Agent Mr. Johnson resigned his position and returned to his home in Louisville, Kentucky, to enjoy what he considered a well earned rest. But the publishers of this work succeeded in partially disrupting this placid status by prevailing upon him to accept the task of writing the history of Kentucky here presented. The results speak for themselves, and the publishers congratulate not only themselves but also the people of the state on the ultimate rewards of their insistent importunities, which have given to Kentucky an historical work of great and enduring value.

Mr. Johnson has retained a lively interest in his old comrades of the Civil war and signified the same by his membership in George B. Eastin Camp of Confederate Veterans, in his home city, besides which he is lieutenant colonel and assistant adjutant general on the staff of Major General William B. Haldeman, commanding the Kentucky Division of United Confederate Veterans.

On the 27th of February, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Johnson to Miss Florence Taylor, a former schoolmate, who has been his devoted companion and helpmeet during the long intervening years. Of their four children two are living, the eldest and youngest sons each having died after he had passed the age of thirty-one years. The eldest son, Albert Sidney Johnson, served as lieutenant in the First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry during the war with Spain, and he never fully recovered from the fever contracted while thus in service in Porto Rico. The youngest son, Edward Vane Johnson, died several years after the death of his elder brother. The remaining son, Harry G. Johnson, has held for some twenty years, a responsible position in the claims department of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad service. The only daughter, Pickett Johnson Zorn, resides with her parents.

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