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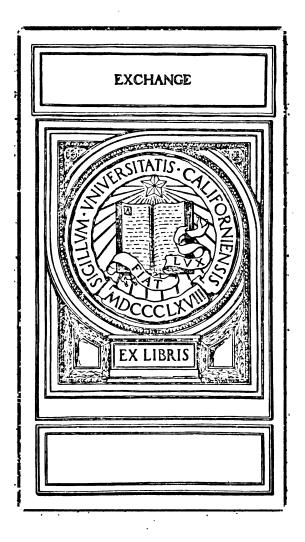
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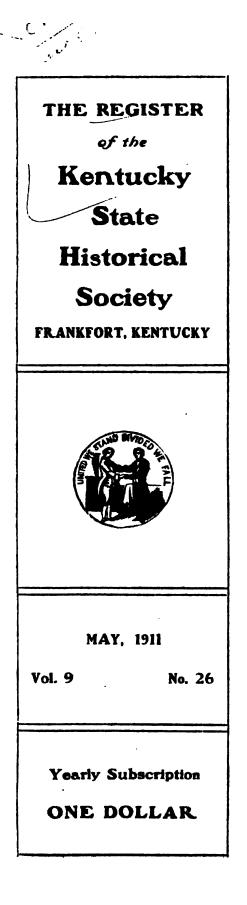
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THE REGISTER

OF THE

Kentucky State Historical Society

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY



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NOTICE.

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General meeting of the Kentucky State Historical Society, June 7th, the date of Daniel Boone's first view of the "beautiful level of Kentucky."

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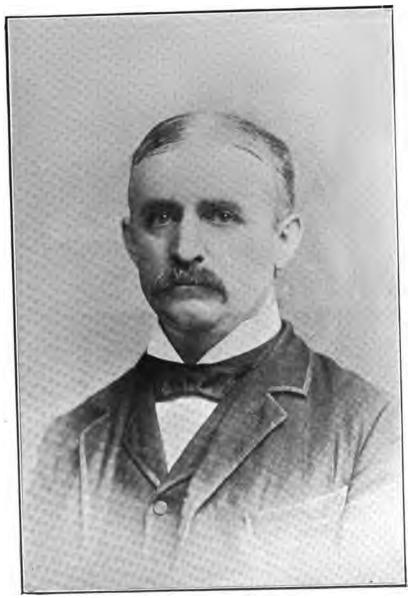
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HISTORY BY ILLUSTRATION: GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR and

THE MEXICAN WAR.

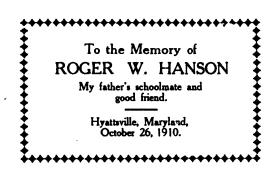
BY

ANDERSON CHENAULT QUISENBERRY,

AUTHOR OF

Life and Times of Humphrey Marshall the Elder; Revolutionary Soldiers in Kentucky; Lopez's Expeditions to Cuba, 1850 and 1851; The first John Washington of Virginia; Virginia Troops in the French and Indian War; Genealogical Memoranda of the Quisenberry Family and Other Families. Memorials of the Quisenberry Family in Germany, England and America; . Etc., Etc., Etc. The Kentacky State Historical Society, Frankfort, Kentucky

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INTRODUCTION TO THE HERO OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

INTRODUCTION.

It is a pleasure indeed to the editor of the Register to furnish its readers the following complete and deeply interesting history of the Mexican War, with a roster of the Officers of the Army under General Zachary Taylor and General Winfield Scott.

Mr. Quisenberry, the author, needs no introduction to the readers of Kentucky. For some years he has been known as one of the most charming writers the State has produced. His style is that of Macauley—enlisting the attention of the reader at once, and holding it with the spell of his elegant diction, and authentic presentation of the facts of history. In this account of the Mexican war he supplies a great want in Kentucky history. He has obtained data and facts for it. bevond the reach of the ordinary historian, having access to the Government records in the War Department at Washington, and upon these he has drawn for much information that will be new to our readers, to whom the Mexican War is almost a forgotten chapter in American history.

There are a few survivors of the Mexican War now, and more than one of these has written to us begging for a history and roster of the Kentucky officers in that war. Here we have what they have called for, and more, pictures of the American hero of Buena Vista, General Zachary Taylor,

> "Rough and ready, Strong and mighty, Rough and ready On Old Whitney,"

his famous war horse-pictures of him as President of the United States, taken from his portraits in the Hall of Fame of the Historical Society in the Capitol-picture of Theodore O'Hara; and his immortal verses in the "Bivouac of the Dead," verses sometimes omitted from the poem because written on the battlefield, when a soldier there -it is said-the picture of the military monument in the Cemetery at Frankfort-erected in honor of the soldiers who fell in the Mexican War. and whose graves now form around the monument the "Bivouac of the Dead," and last, the flag under which General Taylor fought when he sent his answer to Santa Anna.

"Zachary Taylor never surrenders."

There have been many histories written of the different battles of the Mexican War and Kentucky has a roster as nearly complete as then obtainable of the soldiers of that war, by the late General Hill, compiled under the direction of the General Assembly of Kentucky. This history in our series will add its richness, completeness and superiority to them all—in that it is written by Mr. Quisenberry, the author of whom his native State is justly proud. The Register is honored by his name as a contributor on its list of distinguished writers. This history will be published in book form, following its appearance in the Register, and no library will be complete without a copy. It will be handsomely bound in cloth, green and gold, the colors of the Kentucky State Historical Society, and sold at a price within the reach of book lovers. This edition will be limited.



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GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR. From his portrait in the Hall of Fame in the Kentucky State Historical Society.

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HISTORY BY ILLUSTRATION: ZACHARY TAYLOR, HERO OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

"ROUGH AND BEADY."

Among the most highly valued of the Kentucky State Historical Society's historical paintings is an equestrian portrait of one of our State's greatest sons, General Zachary Taylor, who is there depicted with field-glass in hand, mounted upon his famous charger, "Old Whitey," viewing the advance of the enemy at the battle of Buena Vista, and directing the movements of his own troops.

Because of the great love they bore him, as well as because of his blunt readiness always for meeting any emergency, his troops in the Mexican War dubbed General Taylor "Rough and Ready," and his "claybank" war-horse they called "Old Whitey;" and so this portrait of him is known as "Rough and Ready on Old Whitey."

To one whom this portrait of General Taylor may inspire with the desire to inquire into the details of his career, much of the history of the United States stands ready to be unfolded; for his career includes the war of 1812, many Indian battles, sieges and forays, and the Mexican War.--the latter being a very important but apparently but little considered (in these days) chapter of American history, which it is the purpose to briefly synopsize in this paper. But before going into that, let us first recite in a few words an epitome of the preceding events in the history of "Rough and Ready."

Zachary Taylor was born in Orange County, Virginia, on November 24, 1784. His father, Richard Taylor, reecived a commission in the first regiment of troops raised in Virginia for service in the Revolutionary War, 'and he remained in the service until the army was disbanded at the close of hostilities, being then a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Continental Line. Colonel Taylor was distinguished for intrepid courage and imperturbable coolness in battle; and he possessed that invaluable faculty in a military leader, the ability to inspire his followers with the same dauntless courage that animated his own bosom. These qualities he undoubtedly transmitted to his son. Zachary Taylor, whose brilliant campaigns in Mexico, far from any base of supplies, and always in opposition to vastly superior numbers, show him to have been one of the greatest military geniuses that America has yet produced.

In 1785 Colonel Richard Taylor and his family (Zachary being then about nine months old) moved to Kentucky and settled on a pioneer plantation about five miles from

the Falls of the Ohio, in Jefferson County. Here the future great General and President was brought up, with only such education as the rude pioneer schools of the neighborhood afforded, this, however, being supplemented by a much better course of instruction at home by his father and mother. He may be said to have been literally cradled in war, for from infancy to young manhood the yell of the savage Indian and the crack of hostile rifles were almost constantly ringing in It is, therefore, not at his ears. all strange that at an early age he manifested a strong inclination for a military life, and while still young received a commission in the regular army of the United States.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S ETAT DE SERVICE.

The military *etat de service* of Zachary Taylor, as briefly condensed from the records of the War Department, is as follows:

Appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, May 3, 1808.

Promoted Captain, in the Seventh Infantry, November 30, 1810.

Brevetted as Major on September 5, 1812, for gallant conduct in defense of Fort Harrison, Indiana.

Promoted full Major in the Twenty-sixth Infantry, May 15, 1814.

On the reorganization of the Army, May 17, 1815, retained as Captain in the Seventh Infantry, which he declined, and he was honorably discharged on June 15, 1815.

Reinstated in the army May 17, 1816, as Major of the Third Infantry. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Infantry, April 20, 1819.

Transferred as Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighth Infantry, August 13, 1819.

Transferred as Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Infantry, June 1, 1821.

Transferred as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Infantry, August 16, 1821.

Transferred as Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Infantry, January 21, 1822.

Promoted as Colonel of the First Infantry, April 4, 1832.

Brevetted Brigadier General, December 25, 1837, for distinguished services in the battle of Kissimmee (Okeechobee), Florida, with Seminole Indians.

Transferred as Colonel of the Sixth Infantry, July 7, 1843.

Brevetted Major General on May 28, 1846, for his gallant conduct and distinguished services in the successive victories over superior Mexican forces at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Texas, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846.

Promoted full Major General on June 29, 1846. (This promotion was from Colonel to Major General, the grade of Brigadier General being skipped).

Tendered the thanks of Congress on July 16, 1846, "for the fortitude, skill, enterprise and courage which distinguished the recent operations on the Rio Grande, with the presentation of a gold medal with appropriate devices and inscriptions thereon, in the name of the Republic, as a tribute to his good conduct, valor, and generosity to the vanquished." Tendered the thanks of Congress by resolution of March 2, 1847, "for the fortitude, skill, enterprise and courage which distinguished the late military operations at Monterey," and with the presentation of a gold medal "emblematical of this splendid achievement, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion."

Tendered the thanks of Congress resolution of May 9, 1848. bv "for himself and the troops under his command, for their valor, skill, and gallant conduct, conspicuously displayed on the 22nd and 23rd of February last, in the battle of Buena Vista, in defeating a Mexican army of more than four times their number, consisting of chosen troops under their favorite commander, General Santa Anna, with the presentation of a gold medal embl**emat**ical of this splendid achievement, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion."

General Taylor resigned from the army on January 31, 1849.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The war of the United States with Mexico, in which General Zachary Taylor showed his great military ability, loomed large in the public eye from the time of its inception until the larger operations of the Civil War overshadowed it in the public estimation, and it then passed out of public consideration, and is now apparently almost forgotten. A brief resume of its occurrences may serve to revive some interest in it, especially among Kentuckians, whose kindred took so distinguished a part in it.

It was a unique war, in that it lasted more than two years, during which time a dozen pitched battles and many minor ones were fought, in every one of which the Americans were victorious. The Mexicans, with much larger forces than their opponents in each battle, never won a victory. It was one triumphant march for the armies of the United States from beginning to end, notwithstanding the fact that the Mexicans were hardy, brave and patient, and well trained in the simpler arts of war, their frequent internal struggles having given them recent and extensive experience in military affairs.

CAUSES OF THE MEXICAN WAB.

As to the causes that led to the Mexican War, some writers have attempted to make it appear that during the year 1830 General Sam Houston with a band of adventurers went from the United States into Texas with the object of fomenting discontent, fostering revolution, seizing the reins of government, emancipating Texas from Mexico, and annexing it to the United States. This, it has been claimed, was done in the interests of a Southern policy, the object of which was to increase the slave territory of the United States so as to maintain a balance of power against the free States, which were then constantly being increased in number by the formation of new

States from the original Territories.

So far from this being the case, it is a well-attested historical fact that the real causes of the movement for the independence of Texas were as here briefly set forth; namely:

After the purchase of Louisiana from France in 1803, Anglo-American adventurers began to cross into Texas from the United States. Indeed, there was always a claim. founded upon somewhat vague and indefinite grounds, but persistently adhered to, that the Louisiana Purchase included Texas, which therefore became part of the territory of the United States; but Mexico inst as persistently claimed it as one of her Provinces. The matter was, in a manner, settled when the United States made a treaty with Spain in 1819. She is supposed to have then surrendered her claim to Texas in part compensation for the cession of Florida; and when Mexico revolted irom Spain, Texas became a part of the Republic of Mexico established at that time. This was in 1821, and immediately after this date American colonists were permitted, and even solicited, to enter Texas and settle, under the patronage of the Mexican Government. By the year 1831 more than twenty thousand people from all parts of the United States, though largely from the Southern States. had settled between the Sabine and the Colorado rivers. In 1830 the Mexican Government, in breach of faith and promises, placed these people under a so-called military rule, which was in fact nothing less than a military despotism; and this,

as a free-born people from a land of liberty, they resented, not latently but openly and actively. In short, they immediately rose in rebellion (as their fathers had done in 1776) and from this originated the war for Texan independence.

The Anglo-American Texans were assisted in their struggle for independence by volunteers from the United States, who flocked in numbers to their aid; and the war was terminated by the utter defeat of the Mexicans under Santa Anna at the battle of San Jacinto, on April 21, 1836. From that date until 1845 Texas was an independent republic, and was so recognized and acknowledged by most of the great powers of the world.

On December 29, 1845, Texas was admitted as a State of the United States, in spite of the vehement protest of Mexico, and a war with that country ensued at once.

As soon as Texas was annexed to the United States, Colonel Zachary Taylor with a little army of fifteen hundred men was ordered to take station on the eastern bank of the Nueces River, in Texas. Mexico claimed this river as the true boundary between her territory and that of Texas; but Texas and the United States claimed the Rio Grande as the real boundary as established by the treaty of San Jacinto.

Colonel Taylor, who had been ordered to Texas to guard the soil of the new State, would proceed no further than the Nueces River without definite and explicit instructions. In March, 1846, he received from President Polk positive orders to march across the disputed territory to the Rio Grande, which he at once did. General Ampudia, who was at that time at the town of Matamoras, on the opposite bank of the Rio Grande from Taylor, with a strong Mexican force, demanded that Taylor should instantly return to the Nueces, and if he did not, then Mexico would interpret the movement as equivalent to a declaration of war on the part of the United States.

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PALO ALTO AND RESACA DE LA PALMA. Shortly afterwards Ampudia was relieved of command of the Mexican forces by General Arista, who, with an army of six thousand men, holdly crossed the Rio Grande This act has always into Texas. construed by the United heen States as the first act of invasion and hostility, and that it was the act that brought on and precipitated the war.

By this time Taylor's army amounted to twenty-three hundred men, all being troops of the regular army. On May 8, 1846, Arista with his six thousand men boldly attacked Taylor's force at the village of Palo Alto. Gen. Taylor defeated him badly, winning an import ant battle and forcing the Mexicans to retire in more or less confusion and disorder to Resaca de la Palma, not many miles distant from Palo Alto.

"Old Bough and Ready" pursued the Mexicans to this point, and attacked them the very next day with great ferocity, defeating them utterly, and driving their

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whole force across the Rio Grande into Mexico.

Thus did the gallant Taylor with an enemy outnumbering him two to one, win two brilliant victories in as many days. The enemy found him here, as elsewhere, ever ready to give them a rough time.

In these engagements the American loss was but slight, while the Mexican loss was about one thousand in killed and wounded, eight guns, and large quantities of materials of war; but the most important result was that the entire disputed territory was secured to the United States by force of arms.

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FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR.

President Polk claiming the disputed ground as belonging of right to the United States declared in a special message to Congress that the United States territory had been invaded by a hostile force from Mexico and that the blood of citizens of the United States had been shed upon their own soil. On May 13, 1846, Congress passed an act calling for fifty thousand volunteers, and appropriating ten millions of dollars from the Treasury for the thorough prosecution of the war.

The fifty thousand volunteers were secured without trouble, and were enlisted in the Southern and Western States. The Eastern States, as in the War of 1812, were in an attitude of almost open rebellion, and refused to furnish any troops for what they considered an unholy war. At a later date additional volunteers were called for. KENTUCKY TROOPS IN

THE MEXICAN WAR.

On May 22, 1846, Governor Owsley, of Kentucky, issued a formal proclamation calling for two regiments of infantry or riflemen, and one of cavalry, for the service of the United States against Mexico, that being Kentucky's quota. On May 26, four days later, he announced in another proclamation that the requisition upon Kentucky for troops had been filled. Nearly fourteen thousand men had enlisted and formed themselves into companies, but of course only the three regiments called for by the Government could be accepted.

The Louisville Legion was organized as the First Kentucky Infantry under Col. Stephen Ormsby, and embarked for Mexico by steamboat from Louisville on the same day that Governor Owsley issued his proclamation, May 26, 1846.

This regiment was raised in Louisville, and was officered as follows: Stephen Ormsby, Colonel; Jason Rogers, Lieutenant-Colonel; John B. Shepperd, Major. Captains of the companies: William L. Ball, Charles W. Bullen, John Fuller, Charles II. Harper, Ebenezer B. Howe, Florian Kern, William Minor, Frank Saunders, Conrad Schroeder, Benjamin F. Stewart, Francis F. C. Triplett.

The second Kentucky Infantry was organized with William R. Mc-Kee, of Lexington, as Colonel; Henry Clay, Jr., of Louisville, as Lieutenant Colonel; Carey H. Fry, of Danville, as Major; and was composed of the following companies, and their Captains; to-wit:

1st Company, from Green county. Captain William H. Maxcy.

2nd Company, Franklin county. Captain Franklin Chambers.

3rd Company, Mercer county. Captain Phil. B. Thompson.

4th Company, Boyle county, Captain Speed Smith Fry.

5th Company, Kenton county. Captain George W. Cutter.

6th Company, Jessamine county. Captain William T. Willis.

7th Company, Lincoln county Captain William Dougherty.

8th Company, Kenton county. Captain William M. Joyner.

9th Company, Montgomery county, Captain Wilkerson Turpin.

10th Company, Anderson county. Captain George W. Kavanaugh.

The First Kentucky Cavalry was organized with Humphrey Marshall, of Louisville, as Colonel: Ezekiel H. Field, of Woodford county, as Lieutenant-Colonel: John P. Gaines of Boone county, as Major; and was composed of the following companies and their captains, to-wit:

1st Company, Jefferson county, Captain W. J. Heady.

2nd Company, Jefferson county, Captain A. Pennington.

3rd Company, Fayette county Captain Cassius M. Clay.

4th Company, Woodford county Captain Thomas F. Marshall.

5th Company, Madison county Captain J. C. Stone.

6th Company, Garrard county Captain J. Price.

7th Company, Fayette county Captain G. L. Postlethwaite. Sth Company, Gallatin county, Captain J. S. Lillard.

9th Company, Harrison county, Japtain John Shawhan.

10th Company, Franklin county, Japtain B. C. Milam.

In addition to these three reginents, an Independent Company of Cavalry was raised in Winchester, Clark county, with John S. Williams as Captain and Roger W. Hanson as Lieutenant, which having been excluded from the quota by mistake, was accepted for the war by special order of the War Department.

The Second Lieutenants of this company were William A. McConnell and George S. Sutherland.

The General officers of the army appointed from Kentucky for the war were Zachary Taylor, Major General in the regular army; William O. Butler, of Carroll county, Major General of volunteers; and Thomas Marshall, of Lewis county, Brigadier General of volunteers.

On August 31, 1847, requisition was made upon Kentucky for two more regiments of infantry for service in the Mexican War. Before September 20 they were organized and officered as follows:

Third Kentucky Infantry: Manlius V. Thompson, of Scott county, Colonel; Thomas L. Crittenden, of Franklin county, Lieutenant-Colonel; John C. Breckinridge, of Fayette county, Major; and the following companies and their Captains, to-wit:

lst Company, Laurel county, ^{Captain} A. F. Caldwell.

^{2nd} Company, Estill county, Captain W. P. Chiles. 3rd Company, Shelby county, Captain Thomas Todd.

4th Company, Bourbon county, Captain William E. Simms.

5th Company, Scott county, Captain John R. Smith.

6th Company, Bath county, Captain James Ewing.

7th Company, Fleming county, Captain Leander M. Cox.

8th Company, Nicholas county, Captain Leonidas Metcalfe.

9th Company, Boone county, Captain J. A. Pritchard.

10th Company, Fayette county, Captain L. B. Robinson.

Fourth Kentucky Infantry: Soon after the battle of Cerro Gordo the enlistment of the Clark County Independent Company of Cavalry expired, and Captain John S. Williams returned to Kentucky and recruited the Fourth Kentucky Infantry of which he became Colonel; William Preston, of Louisville, Lieutenant-Colonel; William T. Ward, of Green county, Major. The following were the companies of this regiment, and their Captains, to-wit:

1st Company, Caldwell county, Captain J. S. Coram.

2nd Company, Livingston county, Captain G. B. Cook.

3rd Company, Daviess county, Captain Decius McCreery.

4th Company, Hart county, Captain P. H. Gardner.

5th Company, Jefferson county, Captain T. Keating.

6th Company, Adair county, Captain John C. Squires.

7th Company, Pulaski county, Captain John G. Lair. 8th Company, Washington county, Captain M. R. Hardin.

9th Company, Nelson county, Captain B. Rowan Hardin.

10th Company, Henry county, ('aptain A. W. Bartlett.

Twelve other organized companies reported—one each from the counties of Mason, Montgomery, Fayette, Madison, Bullitt, Hardin, Campbell, Harrison and Franklin, and three from the city of Louisville; a number of others that were partially organized ceased their efforts upon learning that the requisition was full.

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KEARNY'S EXPEDITION.

In order to carry along this brief story of the Mexican War with due regard to the recital of contemporaneous events in contemporaneous order, it now becomes necessary to leave General Taylor for a while on the banks of the Rio Grande after his victories at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, while brief reference is made to Kearny's and Doniphan's Expeditions.

Shortly after the declaration of war. Colonel Stephen W. Kearny, of the regular army, was dispatched from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. with about three thousand men. with orders to conquer New Mexico, California, and Chihuahua -an immense tract of country but sparsely populated. His force consisted of three squadrons of regular cavalry, two regiments of Missouri volunteer cavalry under Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan and Colonel Sterling Price, one battalion of Mormons, and a few pieces of artillery. He made a bold dash for Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, and took it without a battle, the large force of Mexican troops stationed there being so terrified by his approach that they fled without firing a gun.

Colonel Kearny left at Santa Fe the main body of his troops to hold New Mexico and conquer Chihuahua; and taking with him only a hundred dragoons and two mountain howitzers, he marched boldly forward to conquer California, fifteen hundred miles away. Before he reached his destination, how-Colonel John C. Fremont. ever. "the Pathfinder," with a little band of "irregulars," had preceded him and had displaced the Mexican rulers and declared California independent. However, the Mexicans still had a hostile force in the field in California. These Kearny defeated at San Pascual (near San Diego), and again at Los Angeles. The California territory was at once annexed to the United States. and Kearny became its first Territorial Governor.

DONIPHAN'S EXPEDITION.

Kearny's main force at Sante F'e was left in command of Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan, of Missouri, a native of Mason county, Kentucky, whose father, Joseph Doniphan, in 1779 taught the first school ever held in the fort at Boonesboro, Kentucky.

After making a treaty of peace with the Navajos, the most powerful tribe of Indians in New Mexico, and leaving Colonel Sterling Price in charge of the garrison at Santa Fe, Colonel Doniphan with a regiment eight hundred strong and a hattery of four guns manned by one hundred artillerymen, set out on the long march through a desolate country to the capital of Chihuahua. They passed through immense desert stretches. often making long marches without water, and were frequently threatened with destruction by prairie fires which had been started by roving bands of Mexican guerrillas who hung about them. Not the least of their harassments were the depredations of these same guerrillas, who were constantly attacking stragglers and small scouting parties. A sample of what Doniphan's men had to endure from this guerrilla warfare is given in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of April 2, 1900, which says:

"The Missouri branch of the Quisenberry family furnished the United States with a number of soldiers during the Mexican War. One of these was John Quisenberry, of St. Louis county, who figured in one of the most tragic events that made Texas a part of the Union. While out scouting, a party of St. Louis county boys, including John Quisenberry and a member of the Lackland family, fell into the hands of Mexican guerrillas. After being tortured, Quisenberry and Lackland were burned at the stake before the eyes of their horrified A relieving party companions. beat off the guerrillas before they had time to add more victims to their sacrifice. The ashes of these murdered Americans were brought back to their St. Louis county homes, and the older generation of residents in the county still remember their impressive funeral."

On February 28, 1847, Colonel Doniphan reached the Rio Sacramento, where he found a large force of Mexicans, at Bracito, whom he attacked and after a hard fight defeated badly. The Mexican loss was about three hundred killed and wounded, and ten pieces of artillery. On the next day, February 29, 1847, Doniphan's victorious little army entered Chihuahua, the capital of the Province of the same name, a city of about twenty-six thousand inhabitants. This successfully completed what is said to be the most wonderful march ever made by American troops. Chihuahua was held until the close of the war.

* * *

MONTEREY.

After the battle of Resaca de la Palma on May 9, 1846, General Taylor crossed the Rio Grande and occupied the city of Matamoras, remaining there until his army was reinforced in August. Then he moved forward to Camargo, and thence to Monterey, arriving in the vicinity of that town on September 19th.

Monterey, with its neighboring defenses, was held by General Ampudia with a force of ten thousand Mexicans and a good supply of artillery. Taylor's force by this time amounted to sixty-three hundred men, many of whom were raw volunteers, just arrived, and he organized it into three divisions, under Generals Butler. Twiggs and Worth. These divisions were so disposed that by their combined assault on September 21st Monterey and all its defenses were taken, excepting the plaza in the center of the town, the "Black Fort" on its north, and some works on the east. On the 24th Ampudia surrendered. From the nature of his instructions received from Washington, General Taylor then put his troops into camp, and remained in that vicinity for two months. The battle of Monterey was a brilliant victory.

The first campaign of the war had advanced thus far before any of the volunteer troops from Kentucky were ordered to the front. and the battle of Monterev was the first action in which any of them took part. Here Colonel Ormsby's First Kentucky Infantry had a subordinate place. They had charge of a mortar battery, where they underwent the severest test that any troops can be called upon to undergo-being exposed for nearly twenty-four hours to an artillery fire to which they could make no reply.

In the battle of Monterey, Major General William O. Butler was severely wounded, and Major Philip N. Barbour, of the regular army, a Kentuckian, was killed.

On February 24, 1847, the Kentucky Legislature, by resolution, directed that a sword be presented to General Taylor as an evidence of Kentucky's appreciation of his gallant conduct at the battle of Monterey.

. . .

BUENA VISTA.

Resuming operations, General Taylor entered Saltillo on November 16, 1846. On December 13, General Twiggs with one division was detached to Victoria; Quitman with another division followed on the next day, and Patterson with a third division a few days later. On December 29, Quitman entered Victoria without opposition, and on Januarv 24, 1847, General Taylor with the other two divisions joined him there. General William O. Butler, who had recovered from the wound received at Monterey, was put in command at Saltillo. and General John E. Wool moved forward to occupy the pass called Angostura, at Buena Vista.

It was at this time that General Taylor received orders which took from him the best part of his command, in order to strengthen the force of General Winfield Scott. who had now arrived in Mexico with another army—Taylor having previously conducted the war alone. Realizing that his army was now too weak to control so much territory after the detachment of the greater part of his forces to General Scott, General Taylor fell back to Monterey, and for the time being abstained from any aggressive movement.

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While Taylor was still at Victoria. General Santa Anna, then occupying San Luis Potosi, had intercepted some dispatches sent by Spott to Taylor. Informed by these of the weakness of Taylor's army, he made his plans to destroy it. His plan was to first make a forced march, crush Taylor's army, and then turn to meet and defeat Scott, whom he expected to march upon the City of Mexico by another route.

The advance of Santa Anna's army becoming known, General Taylor massed his forces at the hacienda of Buena Vista, and in the adjacent mountain pass called Angostura, or "the straight pass." which has been called "the Thermopylae of Mexico." Santa Anna soon approached with his army of more than twenty thousand men. Taylor's force, all told, amounted to four thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, so that he was outnumbered more than four to one. Santa Anna, vaunting his vast superiority of numbers, demanded a surrender, which Taylor "respectfully declined."*

The issue was joined on February 22, 1847, and was hotly contested for two days. The following is a letter from surgeon Dr. John U. LeFon to his brother-in-law Richard Jackson, of Kentucky, descriptive of the battle.

"Buena Vista Battle Field, "12 o'clock A. M., Feb. 23, 1847. "Dear Sir:

"The battle of battles has been fought and the enemy has retired from the field. I write this bivouac-

It was while Santa Anna was considering whether or not he would surrender to General Taylor that a scout rushed in with the startling news to the Mexicans, "Daniel Boone with a thousand men had just arrived to re-enforce the American Army." "That settles it," said Santa Anna. "We surrender." He had not heard of the death of the great Daniel Boone, which occurred nearly twenty years before, and thought if this man of invincible courage was added to Taylor's men defeat stared the Mexicans in the face. Col. Boone was a grandson of Daniel Bcone, and an officer in the Mexican war.

ed on the bloodiest field of modern times. It is useless to try to give you any connected, or very accurate account of it in our present wornout condition. On the 21st inst., when encamped at Qua Nevara, we received certain information that Santa Anna was advancing with a very large force to attack us. General Taylor, not think ing his position a very strong one, fell back to Buena Vista pass, and took up his position there that night. On the 22, about ten o'clock the advance guard reported the enemy advancing, and our men were drawn up in line of battle about two hours before sun down. A party of the enemy were discovered attempting to take possession of the heights on our left flank; two rifle and two carbine companies of the Kentucky Cavalry were ordered to repel them. They ascended the mountain and a brisk firing was kept up until it was too dark for our men to shoot with precision, and they retired to camp. We slept upon our arms in position. On the 23rd, about seven o'clock, the battle was opened upon the heights by the skirmishers, as on the previous evening. Santa Anna advancing to the attack with his whole force, at the same time his camp being four or five miles off. it was 9 o'clock before the battle became general. It was opened first by the 2nd Illinois Regiment, the 2nd and 3rd Iowa following about a half hour after the 2nd Kentucky Infantry was ordered up With great alacrity to engage. they obeyed, and are said by the regular officers to have entered upon the fight, and sustained it

^{*}The fol'owing amusing incident was told us by a great granddaughter of Col. Daniel Boone, Jr., of Tennessee.

through the day in as gallant style as ever did the best trained troops of Wellington or Napoleon. And contrary to all expectation, Cols. Marshall and Field behaved most gallantly, and made a charge upon the Mexican Lancers against an odds of 4 to 1 in real Murat style, which charge, in all probability, turned the fortunes of the day, as the Lancers were coming up in our rear; they were entirely routed, however, and driven from the field, leaving 37 dead upon the ground.

Now comes the mournful part of the tale. Col. W. R. McKee, Lieut. Col. Henry Clay, and Capt. Willis of the 2nd Kentucky Infantry, having fallen, fighting gallantly at their posts. Col. John Hardin of the 1st Illinois Regiment, has also fallen, fighting gallantly as the others. Col. Yell of the Arkansas Cavalry, was killed in the charge which he and Marshall made upon the Lancers, as was Col. Marshall's Adjutant Vaughn, from Lexington. He fell fighting valiantly against large odds. Many other Captains and subalterns have also fallen in the other regiments whose names I have not learned. Now for the relative strength of the armies. Gen. Taylor did not have 5,000 men in the field at any one time; many of the men out of ranks retired before the heat of the battle, dropping off and falling back to Saltillo, six miles in our rear, the majority of these, seriously endangering the fortunes of the day, which retrieved by the bloody 2nd Kentucky Infantry, as they are familiarly known in the army.

Gen. Taylor says they fought like devils. As to the force of the enemy, it is variously estimate.¹ from 12,000 to 30,000 I think the best information comes from an officer, taken prisoner on the 23rd. He says the enemy was 21,000 in force upon the field, exclusive of sick and camp guard. If that is true, we were fighting against odds of at least 5 to 1, and bloody has been the contest.

We cannot estimate cur loss correctly, but it cannot be less than 300killed and 500 wounded. To judge from the looks of the field occupied by the enemy, our men must have averaged one to the man. Such slaughter is perfectly inconceivable to one who has not seen it. Gen. Taylor says it is his best and bloodiest field. All concur in its being the best fought battle since the record of time began, and all equally concur that Old Kentucky has nobly sustained herself here, on horse and on foot.

Many gallant and daring acts have been done, and not the least of them by Kentuckians. The stand ard of the 2nd Regiment (to which by the way, I have been attached for two or three weeks, as Surgeon) was twice snatched from the bearer, and recovered by him, he killing the taker both times with his sword. The bearer is a youth named William Gaines, who formerly lived in Geo. Stealy's apothecary store. He will be mentioned in the dispatches. He is in Capt. J. F. Chamber's company from Frankfort.

It is now 2 o'clock in the morning of the 24th. All is uncertainty as to whether the enemy will return to the attack again or not. We scarcely believe they will, but are prepared to meet them. This is the third night I have not slept a moment. I have just finished dressing the wounds of my regiment. I have been in blood to my shoulders since 9 o'clock this morning.

Give my love to my mother, my sisters and their children, and respects to friends. Most respectfully,

JNO. U. Le FON."

(See Sept. Register 1907.)

Many times it seemed that the Americans would surely be defeated, but in the end they gained a glorious and decisive victory, the Mexicans suffering a complete repulse, and being driven back with the heavy loss of more than two thousand killed and wounded. Taylor's loss was two hundred and sixty-eight killed, and four hundred and fifty-six wounded, a total of seven hundred and twenty-four

This was the greatest victory of the war; and, indeed, until the Civil War of 1861-1865, it was rated as the greatest battle that had ever been fought on the American continent; and it marked General Zachary Taylor as a military genius of the highest order.

The Kentucky troops that took part in the battle of Buena Vista were Colonel William R. McKee's Second Kentucky Infantry, and a portion of Colonel Humphrey Marshall's First Kentucky Cavalry. In a gallant and desperate charge against the enemy, Col. McKee and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Clay, Jr., were both killed. Colonel Mc-Kee was the father of Lieutenant Hugh Rodman McKee, of the United States Navy, who so gallantly gave his life in his Country's cause in Korea, in 1871.

Henry Clay, Jr., was the son of the great "Harry of the West." Colonel John J. Hardin, of the first Illinois Infantry, a Kentuckian by birth, was killed at the head of his regiment, in the same charge with McKee and Clay.

The Kentucky Cavalry under Colonel Marshall rendered good service, dismounted and acting as light troops, in meeting and dispersing the enemy's cavalry. Among Marshall's cavalrymen on this occasion was Lieutenant John H. Morgan, who a few years later became a Major General in the Confederate service, and attained the distinction of being the greatest partisan leader of the Civil War.

The Kentucky troops covered themselves with glory in the battle of Buena Vista, the only battle of the way in which Kentuckians were to any considerable extent engaged: and General Taylor in his official report bestowed the highest praise upon them. Of the 901 Kentuckians engaged in the batone-fifth of the tle (about whole American force) seventy-one were killed and ninety-one were wounded, a total loss of one-hundred and sixty-two, or about onefourth of the entire American loss.

. . .

On July 20, 1847, about six months after the battle, the remains of McKee, Clay, Barbour and many other Kentuckians, officers and enlisted men, who had fallen at Buena Vista, were brought from that bloody field and reinter-

red in the State Cemetery at Frankfort in the presence of twenty thousand people. Theodore O'Hara, a Kentuckian who served in the Mexican war as a Captain of regulars, wrote for that solemn occasion his deathless poem, "The Bivouac of the Dead." The whole poem was inspired by the battle of Buena Vista, it may be said; and the following stanzas from it refer directly to that battle, and to the Kentuckians who died there:

Like the flerce northern hurricane That sweeps his great plateau, Flushed with the triumph yet to gain, Came down the serried foe. Who heard the thunder of the fray Break o'er the field beneath, Knew well the watchword of that day Was "Victory or Death."

Long has the doubtful conflict raged O'er all that stricken plain,

For never fiercer fight had waged

The vengeful blood of Spain; And still the storm of battle blew, Still swelled the gory tide;

Not long, our stout old chieftain knew, Such odds his strength could bide.

"Twas in that hour his stern command "Twas in that hour his stern command "The flower of his native land, The nation's flag to save. By rivers of their fathers' gore His first-born laurels grew, And well he deemed the sons would pour

Their lives for glory too.

Full many a norther's breath has swept O'er Angostura's plain— And long the pitying sky has wept Above the moldering slain. The raven's scream, or eagle's flight,

ine investigation law.

Alone awakes each sullen height That frowned o'er that dread fray.

Sons of the Dark and Bloody Ground, Ye must not slumber there,

Where stranger steps and tongues resound Along the heedless air. Your own proud State's heroic soil Shall be your fitter grave;

- She claims from war hig richest spoil-The ashes of her brave.
- Thus 'neath their parent turf they rest, Far from the gory field,

Borne to a Spartan mother's breast On many a bloody shield;

The sunshine of their native sky Smiles sadly on them here,

And kindred eyes and hearts watch by The heroes' sepulcher.

. . .

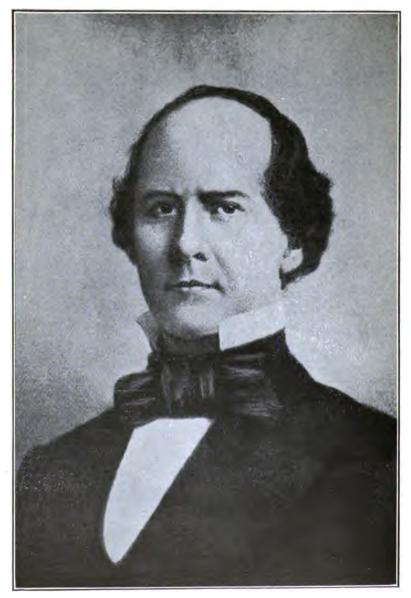
RESIGNATION OF GENERAL TAYLOR.

After the battle of Buena Vista General Taylor, if properly reinforced and supported, was in a position to march triumphantly upon the City of Mexico, and bring the war to a speedy and successful close; but, notwithstanding his great and uninterrupted successes. it appears that it was not intended that he should achieve that great honor. General Winfield Scott. with a large and fresh army, that had been still further strengthened by taking away the greater part of Taylor's troops, now appeared to have been chosen to close the war. General Taylor, greatly dissatisfied and chagrined by the treatment he had received from the administration at Washington, immediately after his brilliant victory at Buena Vista asked to be relieved of his command, and his request was granted. He then returned to his home in the United States, and shortly afterwards resigned entirely from the army.

* * *

One writer, a gentleman of New England where the people were in practically open rebellion during the whole of the Mexican War (as they had also been during the War

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COL. THEODORE O'HARA.

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MILITARY MONUMENT. Erected by Kentucky A. D. 1850, in the Frankfort Cemetery. Around it is the Bivouac of the Dead.

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of 1812), has written: "The Mexican War was mainly of a political nature, undertaken by a Democratic administration, so that Taylor's marked success created considerable alarm lest he, a popular Whig, should lead the party in opposition to a victory. With a view to hindering such a political event, General Scott, the only available General, was ordered to go to Mexico and carry out the plans of a campaign which, previously submitted by him, had been once rejected. A military success by Scott, also a Whig, it was believed by political leaders would serve to lessen Taylor's popularity, and defeat any political aspirations which he might have."

* * *

VERA CRUZ AND CERRO GORDO.

General Scott had arrived at Santiago, Texas (near where Fort Brown now stands), in December, 1846. After detaching the greater part of Taylor's troops, he 88sembled his forces in front of Vera With his army of twelve Cruz. thousand men he beseiged this place until March 29, 1847, when the Mexican General Morales surrendered the town and the fortification of San Juan de Ulloa, together with five thousand prisoners, four hundred cannon. and large quantities of ammunition and small arms. Scott's loss was sixty-four killed and wounded.

General Scott then waited until April 8 for reinforcements that had been promised him. Not receiving them, he set out upon a march to the City of Mexico with the troops he already had. At Cerro Gordo, on April 14, he encountered Santa 'Anna with the remainder of his army that had been defeated by Taylor at Buena Vista on February 22 and 23—just seven weeks previously. Here General Scott quickly defeated the Mexicans and drove them out of his path, capturing three thousand prisoners and much ordnance and stores.

The only Kentucky troops engaged at Cerro Gordo were the Independent Company of Cavalry from Winchester, commanded by Captain John S. Williams and Lieutenant Roger W. Hanson. This company had joined Scott's army of invasion at Vera Cruz. where it united with Colonel Haskell's 2nd Tennessee Infantry. When Pillow's brigade made a desperate assault upon the Mexican position the advance post of honor was given to Haskell. Twice driven back by a murderous fire. Haskell's men rallied and gallantly stormed the Mexican works, upon which they planted the American flag. Conspicuous among the bravest, Captain Williams led his company in the forefront, and contributed greatly to the success of what was the most brilliant charge of the war. For his bravery and daring in that charge he won the sobriquet of "Cerro Gordo" Williams, which he continued to bear until the day of his death. It was not unusual for illiterate people to refer to him as "Sarah Gordon Williams."

The time of his men expiring soon after this battle, Captain Williams returned to Kentucky and recruited the Fourth Kentucky Infantry. In the Civil War he was a Brigadier General in the Confederate service; and later he was a United States Senator from Kentucky. Roger Hanson also become a Confederate Brigadier General, and fell at Chickamauga while gallantly leading "The Orphan Brigade" of Kentuckians into the thickest of the fray.

. . .

No Kentucky volunteers were engaged in any of the battles of the Mexican War except those at Monterey, Buena Vista and Cerro The Third and Fourth Gordo. **Regiments of Kentucky Infantry** were recruited and mustered when the war was far advanced, and its sudden termination deprived them of an opportunity to show their qualities. They were, however, in Mexico in time to see the finish, and were among the first of the troops to enter the City of Mexico when General Scott took possession of that city.

* * •

CONTRERAS, CHURUBUSCO,

CHAPULTEPEC.

After the battle of Cerro Gordo the march on the City of Mexico was resumed. Scott's force at this time hardly exceeded five thousand men, as he had to send large numbers of his troops back to Vera Cruz, their term of enlistment for one year having expired.

Encamping at Pueblo, he remained there until August, when reinforcements arrived; and on August 7 the march of invasion was again resumed. By August 18 the army was eleven miles due south of the City of Mexico, with the fortified villages of Contreras and Churu-

busco between. On the 20th Contreras was taken, with many prisoners and supplies. Next Churubusco after hard fighting was turn ed and captured. So also were. successively, all the defenses seiz ed up to the very edge of the City Mexico itself, including the of heights of Chapultepec, the site of the Mexican Military Academy. It was defended by several hundred cadets, and those gallant boys made the bravest and most determined fight that was made by Mexicans during the entire course of the war.

THE ADVENT OF PEACE.

On September 14, 1847, Scott's army made a triumphal entry into the City of Mexico, and took complete possession of it, Santa Anna having privately decamped on the night of the 13th. Although peace was not declared until some time later, there was no actual fighting after that date. So the period of active hostilities extended from the firing of the first gun at Palo Alto on May 8, 1846, until General Scott entered the City of Mexico on September 14, 1847-or one year four months and six days.

The whole number of United States troops engaged in the war was 101,282, of whom 27,506 were regulars and the remainder were volunteers. The American losses in the entire war were 1,049 killed and 3,420 wounded.

A commission having been organized to act for Mexico, on February 21, 1848, the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo was signed. This treaty fixed the Rio Grande as the international boundary, and ceded California and New Mexico (which included Arizona) to the United States, which was to pay Mexico eighteen millions of dollars. Mexico was also permitted to retain Chihuahua, which had been won by the fortitude and valor of Doniphan and his men.

On July 4, 1848, President Polk proclaimed peace between the United States and Mexico.

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The Mexican War proved to be a training school of efficiency for officers on both sides of the titanic civil struggle that rent the Union from 1861 to 1865; and this was particularly the case with the officers of the Southern Confederacy. It is related that while those gigantic but unsuccessful efforts were being made to take Richmond President Lincoln was one day discussing the matter with General Scott, then retired, and he said:

"Scott, fifteen years ago it did not seem to be much trouble for our army to go into the City of Mexico—how is it that we are now having so much trouble about going into Richmond?" and General Scott replied:

"Well, Mr. President, it is this way—the men who took our army into the City of Mexico are the very same men who are now keeping our army out of the city of Richmond."

* * *

THE AFTERMATH.

General Zachary Taylor was easily the foremost hero of the Mexican War. The name of "Rough and Ready" was upon everybody's lips. The people at large believed

from the evidence before them that the administration had made a studied effort to deprive him of his well-earned laurels, and the reward of his invaluable services; and the strong sense of justice always entertained by the great mass of the American people when they are aroused, impelled them to vindicate their hero. The year that the war closed (1848) was the year for the election of a President, and it was plain to see that if General Taylor would become a candidate he would easily be elected. Overtures were made by the politicians to ascertain his political views, which had always seemed vague. He settled this question in an open letter to a friend in which he described himself as "a Whig, but not an ultra Whig." This was not very strong, but there was generalship in it, for it appealed somewhat to Democrats, and it needs must be satisfactory to the Whigs.

In the Whig National Convention held at Philadelphia on June 7, 1848, the representatives of the party ignored the claims of their old and trusted leaders, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster; and on the fourth ballot nominated General Taylor for President by a vote of 171, Clay receiving 32, Webster 14, and Winfield Scott 63. Millard Fillmore was nominated for Vice President.

On the first three ballots five of the Kentucky delegation in this convention voted for Henry Clay, namely: James Campbell, James Harlan, John B. Huston, George T. Wood and William R. Griffith; and seven voted for General Taylor, namely: Jno. A. McClung, Jas. B. Husbands, Littleton Beard, James W. Hays, Josiah A. Jackson, Robert Mallory and Benjamin F. Bedinger. On the last ballot James Harlan alone voted for Mr. Clay. This destroyed forever Mr. Clay's hopes for the Presidency—the dream of his life.

In the general election in November, Taylor and Fillmore received 163 electoral votes, to 127 for Lewis Cass and General William O. Butler, Democratic candidates. Tavlor's popular vote was 1,362,024, to 1,222,419 for Cass. In Kentucky, of which State General Taylor had been a citizen for more than forty years (though he was a citizen of Louisiana at the time of the election) he received 67.486 votes. to 49,865 for Lewis Cass.

* * *

March 4, 1849, came on Sunday, and as General Taylor refused to be inaugurated on Sunday, that ceremony was put off until the next day, Monday, March 5, when he took the oath of office and assumed the duties of the Presidency. In the one-day interim, David Rice Atchison, of Missouri (a native of Kentucky), who was then the President of the Senate, and therefore Acting United President of the Vice States, is claimed to have been President of the United States.

General Taylor, it is said, became a candidate for the Presidency greatly against his own inclinations and judgment; for, as he said himself, he was a plain, simple soldier, bred to the profession of arms, knowing nothing of the intricacies of statecraft, and he distrusted his fitness for high civic position. Notwithstanding his modest depreciation of himself, his administration began well, and with the promise of successful continuation, if only he could have lived to carry it through.

In 1810, when about twenty-six years old, Zachary Taylor, then a Lieutenant in the regular army. was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Smith, of Maryland, a lady in all respects worthy of his affections, and their union was blessed with several children. One of these. Richard Taylor, was a distinguished Lieutenant General in the Confederate army. One of General Taylor's daughters eloped with and married Jefferson Davis (another native of Kentucky). when he (Davis) was a Lieutenant in the stationed army, military the same post at with Taylor, and under his command. After this marriage, General Taylor refused for many years to countenance or recognize Davis in any way. Jefferson Davis resigned from the regular army, and settled in civil life in Mississippi, where he remained until the beginning of the Mexican War, when he early appeared upon the scene of action as Colonel of the regiment of Mississippi Volunteer Riflemen. His heroic conduct while in command of these riflemen at the battle of Buena Vista won for him the forgiveness of his stern father-inlaw who then gladly became reconciled with him. In his official report of the battle of Buena Vista, General Taylor, says:

"The Mississippi Riflemen, under Colonel Davis, were highly conspicuous for their gallantry and steadiness, and sustained throughout the engagement the reputation of veteran troops. **Brought** into action against an immensely superior force, they maintained themselves for a long time unsupported and with a heavy loss, and held an important part of the field until reinforced. Colonel Davis, though severely wounded, remained in the saddle until the close of the ac-His distinguished coolness tion. and gallantry at the head of his regiment on this day entitle him to the particular notice of the Government."

After serving as President of the United States for sixteen months, Zachary Taylor, from a sudden severe indisposition, died in the White House on July 9, 1850. His remains were interred at his father's old home place in Jefferson county, Kentucky, about five miles from Louisville, where they still repose in the last long sleep.

APPENDIX.

This Appendix contains a roster of the Kentuckians who served as officers in the War with Mexico. both in the Regular Army and the Volunteer Army. It is not claimed that the roster is complete, but it is believed to be the most complete one that has ever been published. It contains, so far as it has been possible to get the information, the names of officers who were born in Kentucky and appointed from Kentucky; of officers who were born in Kentucky and appointed from other States; and of

officers who were appointed from Kentucky, but were born elsewhere. General Don Carlos Buell was born in Ohio and was appointed to the army from Indiana; and, although he was a citizen of Kentucky for many years, and died there, he did not settle in the State until long after the close of the Mexican War. His is the only case of the kind on this roster.

It is probably now impossible to get anything like a complete roster of native-born Kentuckians who were officers of volunteers in the Mexican War from other States. Perhaps half of those from Missouri were born in Kentucky, as were a great many of those from Illinois and Texas, and, in a lesser degree, those from Arkansas, Tennessee, Indiana and Mississippi.

Where brevets were conferred on officers of the Regular Army, the fact is indicated in the roster in parentheses after the officer's name. For instance, "Captain John B. Grayson, Commissary of Subsistence (Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, Contreras, Churubusco, and Chapultepec)," indicates that Captain Grayson was brevetted Major for gallant and distinguished conduct in one of those battles, and Lieutenant-Colonel for similar conduct in the others.

Many of the officers on this roster subsequently served in the Union or the Confederate armies in the Civil War. Where this was the case the fact is indicated, together with the rank the officer held in the later service. Where the fact is known, the date of the death of officers is also given. THE REGULAR ARMY.

FIELD AND STAFF-

Major General Zachary Taylor, Commander of the "Army of Occupation."

Brigadier General Thomas S. Jesup. Died June 10, 1860.

Colonel George Croghan, Inspector General. "The hero of Fort Stephenson" in War of 1812 where Fremont, Ohio, now stands, and where there is a magnificent monument to his memory. Died January 8, 1849.

Captain Abner R. Hetzel, Quartermaster. Died in Louisville, July 20, 1847.

Captain John B. Grayson, Commissary of Subsistence (Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec). Confederate Brigadier General. Died October 21, 1861.

Captain John S. Griffin, Assistant Surgeon.

Captain Alfred W. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon. Died June 3, 1851.

Captain John Sanders, Engineer Corps (Major, Monterey). Died July 29, 1859, at Fort Delaware, Del.

2nd Lieutenant Gustavus W. Smith. (1st Lieutenant and Captain, Cerro Gordo and Contreras.) Confederate Major General.

2nd Lieutenant Thomas J. Wood, Topographical Engineer. (1st Lieutenant, Buena Vista). Union Major General.

FIBST DRAGOONS.

Captain Benjamin D. Moore, killed December 6, 1846, in action at San Pasqual, California. Captain Enoch Steen. (Major. Buena Vista). Wounded at Buena Vista. Union Lieutenant-Colone! Died January 22, 1880.

1st Lieutenant Abraham Buford (Captain, Buena Vista), Confederate Brigadier General. Died at Danville, Illinois, June 9, 1884.

Second Dragoons.

2nd Lieutenant Newton C. Givens (1st Lieutenant, Buena Vista). Died March 9, 1859, at San Antonio, Texas.

2nd Lieutenant James M. Hawes, (1st Lieutenant, San Juan de los Llanos, Mexico). Confederate Brigadier General. Died November 22, 1889 at Covington, Ky.

THIRD DRAGOONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas P. Moore. Died July 21, 1851.

Captain Corydon S. Abell, Assistant Surgeon.

Captain Edgar B. Gaither. Died September 18, 1855, at Columbia. Ky.

2nd Lieutenant James J. Moore. Died February 19, 1850.

2nd Lieutenant William C. Wagley.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

Captain George Bibb Crittenden, (Major, Contreras and Churubusco). Confederate Major General. Died November 27, 1880, at Danville, Ky.

Captain Henry C. Pope. Killed in a duel, May, 1848.

2nd Lieutenant William B. Lane (Union Major).

FIRST ARTILLERY.

2nd Lieutenant Theodore Talbott Union Captain. THIRD ARTILLERY.

Captain Robert Auderson, of Fort Sumter fame (Major, Molino del Rey). Severely wounded at Molino del Rey. Union Brigadier General. Died October 26, 1871, at Nice, France.

Captain John F. Reynolds (Captain and Major, Monterey and Buena Vista). Union Major General. Killed July 1, 1863, at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa.

FOURTH ARTILLERY.

1st Lieutenant Thomas J. Curd, Died February 12, 1850, at Frederick, Md.

1st Lieutenant Samuel Gill. Died January 18, 1876, at Cincinnati.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Major John B. Clark. Died August 23, 1847.

Captain John M. Scott (Major, Monterey). Died October 26, 1850. at Frankfort, Ky.

2nd Lieutenant William Logan Crittenden. Shot August 16, 1851, in Havana, Cuba, by Spanish authorities, while with the Lopez Expedition.

SECOND INFANTRY.

2nd Lieutenant John R. Butler. Confederate Colonel.

2nd Lieutenant James M. L. Henry. Died July 4, 1881, at Washington, D. C.

THIRD INFANTRY.

Captain Edmund B. Alexander (Major and Lieut.-Colonel, Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Churubusco). Union Colonel. Died January 3, 1888, at Washington, D. C.

Captain Philip N. Barbour (Major, Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma). Killed at the battle of Monterey, Mexico.

1st Lieutenant Don Carlos Buell. (Captain and Major, Monterey, Contreras and Churubusco). Severely wounded at Churubusco. Union Major General.

2nd Lieutenant John J. Crittenden Bibb. Died September 29, 1854, at Washington, D. C.

2nd Lieutenant John C. McFerran. Union Colonel. Died April 25, 1872, at Louisville, Ky.

2nd Lieutenant James N. Ward (1st Lieutenant, Cerro Gordo). Died December 6, 1858, at St. Anthony, Minn.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

1st Lieutenant Richard H. Graham. Died October 12, 1846, of wounds received at the battle of Monterey.

SIXTH INFANTLY

Captain Thomas L. Alexander (Major, Contreras and Churubusco). Died March 11, 1881, at Louisville, Ky.

Captain John B. S. Todd. Union Brigadier General. Died January 5. 1872, at Yunkter: Dakota.

1st Lieuler in: Edward Johnson (Captain and Major, Molina del Rey and Chapultepec). Confederate Major General. Died February 22, 1873, at Richmond, Va.

2nd Lieutenant Simon B. Buckner (1st Lieutenant and Captain Contreras, Churubusco and Molina del Rey). Confederate Lieutenant-General.

2nd Lieutenant Anderson D. Nelson. Union Major. Died December 30, 1885, st Thomasville, Ga. SEVENTH INFANTRY.

1st Lieutenant Nevil Hopson. Died in 1847, in Texas.

2nd Lieutenant Samuel B. Maxey (1st Lieutenant, Contreras and Churubusco). Confederate Major General.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

2nd Lieutenant Edmunds B. Holloway (1st Lieutenant, Contreras and Churubusco). Severely wounded at Churubusco. Confederate Colonel. Died May 16, 1861, at Independence, Mo., of wounds received mistakenly from his own men.

NINTH INFANTRY.

2nd Lieutenant Robert Hopkins. ELEVENTH INFANTEY.

2nd Lieutenant George Davidson.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Captain Hiram H. Higgins. Confederate Major.

2nd Lieutenant John L. Witherspoon. Died October 22, 1847.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

2nd Lieutenant James G. Fitzgerald.

2nd Lieutenant Thomas Hart.

2nd Lieutenant Samuel H. Martin.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

1st Lieutenant Edward C. Marshall (Captain Chapultepec).

2nd Lieutenant Henry F. Green.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Colonel John W. Tibbatts. Died July 5, 1852.

Major James M. Talbott. Died June 15, 1848.

Captain Alexander C. Hensley, Assistant Surgeon. Captain James D. Stuart, Assistant Surgeon.

Captain James W. Brannon.

Captain Edward Curd.

Captain Theophilus T. Garrard Union Brigadier General.

Captain Edward A. Graves.

Captain Patrick H. Harris.

Captain Charles Wickliffe. Confederate Colonel. Died April 27. 1862 of wounds received at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn.

1st Lieutenant Charles J. Helm.

1st Lieutenant John T. Hughes.

1st Lieutenant George W. Singleton.

2nd Lieutenant Edward C. Berry.

2nd Lieutenant Alexander Evans. Confederate Major.

2nd Lieutenant Bernard H. Garrett.

2nd Lieutenant Thomas T. Hawkins. Confederate Major.

2nd Lieutenant Burwell B. Irvan.

2nd Lieutenant Francis McMordie.

2nd Lieutenant John A. Markley.

2nd Lieutenant James M. Smith. 2nd Lieutenant Thomas M. Win-

ston. Union Major.

VOLTIGEUB REGIMENT.

Captain James D. Blair.

Captain Alexander P. Churchill 2nd Lieutenant Charles F. Vernon.

THE VOLUNTEEB ARMY.

THE FIELD AND STAFF.

Major General William O. Butler. Candidate for Vice President with Lewis Cass in 1848. Died in Kentucky August 6, 1880. Brigadier General Thomas Marshall. Died in Kentucky, March 28, 1853.

Captain Theodore O'Hara, Quartermaster of the Regular Army, and special aide to General Zachary Taylor (Major, Contreras and Churubusco). Confederate Colonel. Died June 6, 1867.

FIRST KENTUCKY CAVALBY.

Colonel Humphrey Marshall. Confederate Brigadier General. Died in Louisville, Ky., March 28, 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel Ezekiel Field.

Major John P. Gaines. Died in 1853 in Oregon.

1st Lieutenant Edward M. Vaughan, Adjutant. Killed at the battle of Buena Vista.

1st Lieutenant Thomas H. Barnes, Adjutant. Union Major.

Alexander C. Hensley, Surgeon. Alexander M. Blanton, Assistant Surgeon.

Captain Oliver P. Beard.

Captain Cassius M. Clay. Union Major General.

Captain William J. Heady.

Captain .7. S. Lillard.

Captain Thomas F. Marshall.

Captain Benjamin C. Milam.

Captain Aaron Pennington.

Capt. G. L. Postlewaite

Captain Johnson Price. Died in 1861.

Captain John W. Shawhan. Wounded at Buena Vista.

Captain James C. Stone.

1st Lieutenant Thomas J.

Churchill. Confederate Brigadier General.

1st Lieutenant Lafayette Dunlap. 1st Lieutenant John Field.

1st Lieutenant Joseph H. D. Mc-Kee.

1st Lieutenant John H. Morgan. Confederate Major General.

1st Lieutenant Samuel F. Patterson.

1st Lieutenant William T. Torrence.

1st Lieutenant Jesse Woodruff.

2nd Lieutenant John Allen.

- 2nd Lieutenant Lowry J. Beard.
- 2nd Lieutenant Randolph Brasfield.

2nd Lieutenant George Mason Brown.

2nd Lieutenant John Mason Brown. Wounded at Buena Vista. Union Colonel.

2nd Lieutenant Thomas K. Conn. Wounded at Buena Vista.

2nd Lieutenant Geo. R. Davidson.

2nd Lieutenant George W. Keene.

2nd Lieutenant John W. Kimbrough.

2nd Lieutenant John A. Merrifield. Wounded at Buena Vista.

2nd Lieutenant Thomas J. Peak. 2nd Lieutenant George F. Sartain.

2nd Lieutenant Narbonne B. Scott.

2nd Lieutenant Green Clay Smith. Union Brigadier General.

2nd Lieutenant George P. Swinford.

FIRST KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

Colonel Stephen Ormsby. Died April 16, 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel Jason Rogers. Died May, 1848, in Louisville, Ky.

Major John B. Shepherd.

1st Lieutenant William Fisher, Adjutant.

1st Lieutenant William Riddle, Adjutant.

Thomas L. Caldwell, Surgeon.

John J. Mathews, Assistant Surgeon.

Captain William L. Ball. Died

July, 1846, in Matamoras, Mexico.

Captain Charles W. Bullen.

Captain John Fuller.

Captain Charles H. Harper.

Captain Ebenezer B. Howe.

Captain Florian Kern.

Captain William Minor.

Captain Frank Saunders.

Captain Conrad Schroeder.

Captain Benjamin F. Stewart.

Captain Francis F. C. Triplett,

1st Lieutenant John L. Albrecht.

1st Lieutenant Joseph C. Baird. 1st Lieutenant William T. Barbour.

1st Lieutenant John J. Huff.

1st Lieutenant William Littrell.

1st Lieutenant Patrick McPike.

1st Lieutenant George W. Sigler.

1st Lieutenant Ephraim M. Stone.

1st Lieutenant William White.

2nd Lieutenant Lewis Becker.

2nd Lieutenant David Black.

2nd Lieutenant John R. Butler.

2nd Lieutenant William Duerson.

2nd Lieutenant John Harrigan.

2nd Lieutenant Charles W. Hilton.

2nd Lieutenant George D. Hooper.

2nd Lieutenant Benedict Huebel.

2nd Lieutenant Wm. E. Jones. 2nd Lieutenant Reuben F.

Maury.

2nd Lieutenant Jacob Pfalzer.

2nd Lieutenant David G. Swinner. 2nd Lieutenant Richard W. N. Taylor.

2nd Lieutenant Levi White.

2nd Lieutenant Lowry B. White. 2nd Lieutenant Samuel Withington.

SECOND KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

Colonel William R. McKee. Killed at the battle of Buena Vista.

Leiutenant-Colonel Henry Clay. Jr. Killed at Buena Vista.

Major Cary H. Fry. Union Lieutenant-Colonel. Died March 5, 187.

at San Francisco, Cal.

1st Lieutenant George N. Card well, Adjutant.

1st Lieutenant Thomas S. Todc. Adjutant.

1st Lieutenant James E. Kels. Regimental Quartermaster.

Robert P. Hunt, Surgeon.

John U. Lafon, Assistant Surgeon.

James B. Snail, Assistant Surgeon.

Captain Franklin Chambers.

Captain George W. Cutter.

Captain William Dougherty.

Captain Speed S. Fry. Unio: Brigadier General.

Captain James O. Hervey.

Captain George W. Kavanaugh

Captain William N. Joyner.

Captain John H. McBrayer.

Captain William H. Maxey.

Captain James W. Moss.

Captain Philip B. Thompson.

Captain Wilkinson Turpin.

Captain William T. Willis. Kille ed at Buena Vista.

1st Lieutenant John W. Cowan.

1st Lieutenant Andrew J. Galt.

1st Lieutenant Edward H. Hob-

son. Union Brigadier General.

1st Lieutenant Wm. R. Keene.

1st Lieutenant William G. Kincaid.

1st Lieutenant Littleton T. Lacey.

1st Lieutenant James Monroe.

1st Lieutenant Joseph W. Powell. Died at Monterey, January 2, 1847.

1st Lieutenant David P. Wade.

2nd Lieutenant William E. Akin.

2nd Lieutenant George W. Ball.

2nd Lieutenant Elias L. Barbee.

Wounded at Buena Vista. 2nd Lieutenant Richard H.

Clarke.

2nd Lieutenant George M. Coleman.

2nd Lieutenant Jos. C. Ewing.

2nd Lieutenant Peter G. Flood.

2nd Lieutenant John H. Lillard.

2nd Lieutenant B. H. Lawler.

2nd Lieutenant Henry C. Long.

2nd Lieutenant Wm. C. Lowry.

2nd Lieutenant William H. Moss.

2nd Lieutenant Thomas W. Nap-

ier.

2nd Lieutenant Thomas J. Proctor.

2nd Lieutenant Lewis M. Reese.

2nd Lieutenant William D. Robertson.

2nd Lieutenant Alva C. Threlkeld.

2nd Lieutenant James Wilson.

2nd Lieutenant Wm. T. Withers. Confederate Major General.

THIRD KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

Colonel Manlius V. Thompson. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas L.

Crittenden. Union Major General.

Major John C. Breckinridge, Vice President of the United States; Confederate Major General; Confederate Secretary of War. Died in Lexington, Ky., in 1875.

1st Lieutenant Benjamin F. Bradley, Adjutant. Member of Confederate Congress from Kentucky.

William Cromwell, Assistant Surgeon.

Captain Andrew F. Caldwell.

Captain William P. Chiles.

Captain Leander M. Cox.

Captain George S. Dodge.

Captain James Ewing.

Captain Leonidas Metcalfe. Union Colonel.

Captain James A. Pritchard.

Captain William E. Simms. Member of Confederate Senate from Kentucky.

Captain John R. Smith.

Captain Thomas Todd.

1st Lieutenant William C. Allen.

1st Lieutenant Enos H. Barry.

1st Lieutenant William P. Bramlette.

1st Lieutenant Jesse B. Davis. Died in Mexico City, March 19, 1848.

1st Lieutenant Thomas C. Flournov.

1st Lieutenant Walter I. Lacey.

1st Lieutenant John A. Logan.

1st Lieutenant Henry H. Mize.

1st Lieutenant William P. Morris.

1st Lieutenant Thomas H. Taylor.

1st Lieutenant William T. Walker.

2nd Lieutenant Rigdon S. Barnhill.

2nd Lieutenant John Brock. Died in Mexico City, March 9, 1848.

2nd Lieutenant Churchill G. Campbell. 2nd Lieutenant James B. Casey. 2nd Lieutenant James C. Dear.

2nd Lieutenant William Edmonson.

2nd Lieutenant William E. Fisher.

2nd Lieutenant John M. Heddleson.

2nd Lieutenant James H. Holladay.

2nd Lieutenant William B. Holladay.

2nd Lieutenant Eli Holtzclaw.

2nd Lieutenant Marshall L. Howe.

2nd Lieutenant James Kendall.

2nd Lieutenant Benjamin D. Lacey.

2nd Lieutenant William C. Merrick.

2nd Lieutenant James H. Miller.

2nd Lieutenant Ansel D. Powell.

2nd Lieutenant Daniel Runyon.

2nd Lieutenant John P. Thatcher.

2nd Lieutenant Elisha B. Treadway. Union Major.

2nd Lieutenant Walter C. Whittaker. Union Brigadier General. Died July 9, 1887.

2nd Lieutenant James T. Young.

FOURTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

Colonel John S. Williams. Confederate Brigadier General.

Lieut.-Colonel William Preston. Confederate Major General. Died at Lexington, Ky., in September, 1887.

Major William T. Ward. Union Brigadier General. Died October 12, 1878.

2nd Lieutenant Charles H. Creel, Adjutant. 2nd Lieutenant Robert P. Trabue, Adjutant. Confederate Colonel.

Joseph G. Roberts, Surgeon.

John B. Steele, Assistant Surgeon.

Captain Anthony W. Bartlett.

Captain Joseph C. Conn.

Captain Joseph S. Corum.

Captain George B. Cook.

Captain Patrick H. Gardner.

Captain Mark R. Hardin.

Captain B. Rowan Hardin.

Captain Timothy Keating.

Captain John G. Lair.

Captain Decius McCreery.

Captain Thomas Mayfield.

Captain Hamilton N. Owens. Union Major.

Captain John C. Squires. Died in Mexico City, March 20, 1848.

1st Lieutenant Edgar D. Barbour.

1st Lieutenant William Bristow.

1st Lieutenant Jesse Davis.

1st Lieutenant John Donan.

1st Lieutenant Jeremiah F. Dorris.

1st Lieutenant Milford Elliott.

1st Lieutenant John W. Hughes.

1st Lieutenant William E. Woodruff. Union Colonel.

2nd Lieutenant Titus P. A. Bibb. 2nd Lieutenant William P. D.

Bush.

2nd Lieutenant Noah Z. Chapline.

2nd Lieutenant John D. Cosby.

2nd Lieutenant Samuel D. Cowan.

2nd Lieutenant Benjamin F. Egan.

2nd Lieutenant Cyrenius W. Gilmer. 2nd Lieutenant William G. Johnson.

2nd Lieutenant John M. Massey.

2nd Lieutenant Charles D. Pennebaker. Union Colonel.

2nd Lieutenant William E. Russell.

2nd Lieutenant Cyrus D. Scott. Died in Mexico City, Feb. 1848.

2nd Lieutenant John M. Snyder. 2nd Lieutenant James M. Shack-

leford. Union Brigadier General. 2nd Lieutenant Presley Talbott. 2nd Lieutenant Isaac P. Washburn.

2nd Lieutenant Noah N. Watkins.

2nd Lieutenant Levi White.

2nd Lieutenant Charles A. Wickliffe.

2nd Lieutenant Harry J. Woodward.

KENTUCKY INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

Captain John S. Williams. Confederate Brigadier General.

1st Lieutenant Roger W. Hanson. Confederate Brigadier General. Killed in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 21, 1863.

2nd Lieutenant William A. Mc-('onnell.

2nd Lieutenant Geo. S. Sutherland. Severely wounded at the battle of Cerro Gordo.

Roger Tandy Quisenberry, a sergeant in this company, was in 1856 one of William Walker's little army of sixty men who invaded, conquered and held Nicaragua and took possession of the country. FROM ABKANSAS.

Captain Franklin W. Desha, 1st Arkansas Cavalry.

2nd Lieutenant John C. Peay, 1st Arkansas Cavalry. Confederate Major.

FROM ILLINOIS.

Colonel John J. Hardin, 1st Illinois. Killed at Buena Vista.

1st Lieutenant William II. L. Wallace, Adjutant, 1st Illinois. Union Brigadier General. Died April 10, 1862, of wounds received at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn.

1st Lieutenant Richard J. Oglesby, 4th Illinois. Union Major General.

2nd Lieutenant Benjamin Howard. Wounded at Cerro Gordo.

Captain Calmes L. Wright, 2nd Additional Illinois.

FROM INDIANA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry S. Lane, 1st Indiana.

Captain Lovell H. Rousseau, 2nd Indiana. Union Major (teneral.

FROM MARYLAND.

Captain Lloyd Tilghman, 1st Maryland. Confederate Brigadier. Killed at the battle of Baker's Creek, Miss., May 16, 1863.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Colonel Jefferson Davis, Mississippi Rifles, Secretary of War; President of the Confederate States. Died December 6, 1889, at New Orleans, La.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander K. McClung, Mississippi R[:]fles. Wounded at Monterey. Died in 1855 by suicide.

Captain John S. Clendennin.

FROM MISSOURI.

Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan, 1st Mounted Missouri. Died in 1889.

Major Meriwether L. Clark, commanding Missouri Light Artillery. Confederate Colonel. Died in Frankfort, Ky., October 28 1881.

FROM TEXAS.

Colonel John C. Hays, 1st Texas Mounted Rifles.

Colonel George T. Wood, 2nd Texas Mounted Rifles.

Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston. Texas Rifles. Confederate General. Killed April 6, 1862, at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn.



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HENRY WATTERSON.

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HENRY WATTERSON

WORLD-FAMOUS EDITOR

OF

THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL

BY

MRS. ELLA H. ELLWANGER.

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HENRY WATTERSON By MRS. ELLA HUTCHINSON ELLWANGER.

Let this sketch of Henry Watterson, Soldier, Presidential timber, Author, Gentleman and Journalist, be merely considered as an earnest tribute and not in any sense a literary ambition, from a newspaper woman, who feels that the subject of the sketch will forgive her the plain English with which it is dressed, if the citizens of Kentucky do not, for the admiration and the love she has borne him since she first read and understood an editorial.

It has but one meritorious feature—unvarnished truth and unmixed data.

Henry Watterson, known from Dan to Beersheba "Marse ъs Henry", was Washborn at ington, February 1840: 16th. Hon. Harvey son of Magee and Talitha (Black) Watterson. He was also born a Journalist. "Blessed is the man", says George Eliot, "who has found his work." Then doubly blessed is this man for he was born to it—he did not have to find it. He was born to it and not once-save when duty called him to war, did he deviate from his chosen profession. He was born next door to a print shop and grew up in a newspaper office. He filled every position from galley boy to leader writer. As he himself said, at an address before the New York Press Club, given in his honor, May 28,

1910, "I am proud of my calling and jealous of its good name. Not one of you have walked these streets in search of work more wistfully, and sometimes more despairingly than I have. I remember once seeing James Gordon Bennett through a window of the old Herald office down about the corner of Broadway and Fulton streets, and of murmuring with John Leech's ragged urchin, looking upon a little boy in a London home, eating plum-pudding, 'wouldn't it be bully to be him?'

"Just fifty-three years ago. Mr. Dana, then on the Tribune paid me five dollars for what would now be called space writing, and ten years later, when we came to be, as it were, professional colleagues, he was pleased to be reminded of the circumstance and from that hour to the day of his death, was my most excellent friend and comrade."

Sitting in his office in the new Courier-Journal building on a bright November morning in 1910, watching his ruddy face and lionlike head, which Time had crowned with soft white locks and as gallantly chivalrous and as spotless in his linen as when a young man, it made me wish that old times, old fashions and old-young men could just live on forever—for on that same morning in another newspaper office, the writer had stood several moments before we were recognized and then finding the person we came to see out and asking if we could wait were told in an off-hand manner "that we could if we wished."

So, the Marse Henry, that has come to stand for the synonym of Southern brilliancy and Southern manhood, is all that and more.

Mr. Watterson, owing to some defect of vision was mainly educated by private tutors. Later he took the degree of D. C. L. University of the South, 1891; LL. D. in 1906, at Brown University.

He was Staff officer C. S. A., during the Civil War, 1861-5, and chief of Scouts in General Johnston's Army, 1864. He was married to Miss Rebecca Ewing, of Nashville, Tenn., December 20th, 1865, the daughter of Hon. Andrew Ewing.

His Journalistic record to the year that the Journal, which, with Walter N. Haldeman, he consolidated with the Courier, of which he has ever since been editor, is as follows:

Reporter and editorial writer Washington States from 1858 to 1861; editor Democratic Review from 1860 to 1861: Chat-Rebel from tanooga 1862to 1863, Republican Banner, Nashville, Tenn., from 1865 to 1868; when he assumed control of the biggest paper in the South, the Louisville Courier Journal.

His political record in brief consists of the following: Member of 44th Congress from August 12, 1876 to March 3rd, 1877, to fill out an unexpired term. Later he emphatically declined a re-election.

Was elected Delegate-at-Large of the Democratic National Convenin 1876. Was Temporary tion. Chairman in 1880 and Chairman Platform Committee in 1892. Besides his distinguished career as a Journalist he is an orator and writer of the highest ability. He is the author of the History of the Spanish-American War, published in 1899. The Compromises of Life. Lectures and addresses, 1902. Editor: Oddities of Southern Life and Character, 1882.

This is the brief summing up of a very busy, and wonderfully inspiring, and interesting career.

This Grand Old Man of Kentucky lives at "Mansfield," Jeffersontown, with his family. This beautiful country place is about three miles from Louisville, but it does not keep him from being as prompt to his office in the Courier-Journal building, when in town, as he was forty years ago.

When he is not in town, he "and big Sis and little Sis," as he most affectionately dubs his wife and daughter, are strolling off to the South or to Foreign lands and the letters home are read with delight by most of the population of the United States.

There is no trace of years in this versatile writer or what he writes. There is something about him that defies the flight of years.

There is an alchemy in nature that she freely gives to those who live close to her warm heart and the eternal youth that Ponce de Leon claims to have found is found situated in the breast of those who come in daily contact with youth and "loveth well both man and beast."

Such a man is Marse Henry Watterson, not one day in seven, but every day in the week he is the same, high-minded gentleman, courteous alike to the lowest employee to the highest in the building.

Some claim that into his editorials in the later years of his life a bit of pathos has crept. This is but natural. "Sorrows humanize our race and tears are the showers that fertilize this world." What man, pray, who has lived his three score and ten years has not had enough in life to soften us towards all things. The mind of this man who has swaved thousands and ten thousands with his pen, must hark back to days that are no more. His mind must often hark back to the friends of other days who have long since crossed to the Paradise side of the river of Death-his mind must often play battledore and shuttlecock between. "the one bank green and the other sear." Like the hero of Holmes "Last Leaf":

"The mossy marbles rest upon the lips that he pressed, in their bloom; And the names he loved to hear, have been carved for many a year On the tomb."

And yet, only a few days ago he was the brightest, the wittiest, "the sweetest singer of them all," at the Mark Twain Memorial Services, where he swung his hearers from smiles to tears and from tears to smiles. Truly he is like good wine —the older the better. In Mr. Watterson's own words there is the key to the pathos of which some speak. He asks in a recent address:

"Where is your Crittenden, the Bayard among party leaders, who during the fifty years made the name of Kentucky ring throughout the Union-where is your Crittenden? Where are your Rowans and your Trimbles at the bar; your Marshalls, your Hardins and your Letchers on the stump; your Menifees and your Moreheads in Congress? Where are your Wickliffs and your Wards-the beau ideal of the private gentleman-to say nothing of your warriors, from Dick Johnson and the Shelbys to Albert Sidney Johnson, all giants and heroes in the most literal sense -where are they? The line is almost measureless, bristling with such names as John C. Breckinridge, William Preston, James Guthrie, Lynn Boyd and Archibald Dixon."

Is it small wonder, do you think. that sometimes his pen touches softly the minor chord and his foot reaches, unconsciously, for the soft pedal?

To quote verbatim from a beautiful tribute paid Mr. Watterson by that bright journalist, Hon. Urey Woodson, on the occasion of Mr. Watterson's seventieth birthday, spent far from his home on the Gulf of Mexico, we extract this from the Owensboro Messenger:

"It has been difficult for some Kentuckians of this generation to understand and appreciate Mr. Watterson. He was educated and trained in a school of political philosophy, which had clearly defined conceptions and principles. Among other distinctions it drew a distinct line between Church and State. To day there are no schools of political thought. Expediency is the touchstone by which all things are adjusted.

"Hence, some good men, who can in nowise understand Mr. Watterson's position, have allowed themselves to think and say evil things of him. Yet, Mr. Watterson has had this advantage. Whatever his errors of thought (and no one would claim immunity for him or any other mortal) it cannot be charged against him that he was ever guilty of confused or even reckless thinking.

"Had he lived in the time of Pericles, had he guided and advised "The city of the Violet Crown," as he has guided Kentucky for more than forty years, to-day would be a gala day, a festal day. in which all citizens would have gathered to honor his passing of the seventieth milestone. But the modern world, with all its profession of Christianity, is forgetful and unforgiving. And yet no poet ever sang such a siren song 88 Marse Henry has been voicing to Kentucky minds during forty-five vears of such brilliant editorial writings as has not been surpassed in modern times, which is to say, that he is the peer of any journalist, living or dead."

Strong words those, and we know them for the truth.

He might have added that he is also the most widely quoted newspaper writer of the country. Until

the Free Silver Movement of 1896. he stood to the Democratic party in the same relation which Horace Greely had borne to the Republican party till 1872, when Greely became Democratic nominee for President, but, unlike Greely, Watterson did not sever his party relations in 1896. He is still a Democrat, and although he has con stantly declined to accept office, his friends believe that, if he were nominated for President, he would bring to the campaign and election an independent following such as candidate no other could command.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett and the late Mr. John W. Mackey, never wearied of recounting his availability and his virtues. Since 1888, the New York Herald has each four years put him forward as the one Southern leader who could unite the two sections of the Union.

To quote from a recent writer in the North American Review: "He Civil War came out of the thoroughly reconstructed, having gone into it reluctantly, opposed to slavery and secession, but going with his State, which was at that time Tennessee. He might be called, 'the great pacificator,' for he antedated all others, except General Grant, in his appeals for sectional reconciliation, accepting and describing the three last amendments to the Constitution as, "The Treaty of Peace between the North and the South,' passing to and fro between the two hostile political camps preaching justice to the negroes by the people of the South by the people of the North, and

preparing the field for such sowers as Lamar and Grady, who came long after, the one his close associate and friend, the other his professed pupil and disciple.

"He fought Greenbackism and all forms of fiat money, and twenty vears later gave up an undisputed leadership to fight free silver. His cable message from Geneva in the latter year. "No compromise with dishonor," rang like a bugle note and gave the signal for Sound Money Democracy."

It is history that he was the author of the Democratic Tariff Policy for "A Tariff for Revenue Only." He is also the author of the new Democratic slogan, "Back to the Constitution."

In 1872 to 1892 he either wrote or dominated the National I'lattorm of his party.

Mr. Watterson was the confidential friend and lieutenant of Mr. Tilden, presiding over the National Convention that nominated him for President and accepting a seat in Congress solely on Mr. Tilden's insistence, that great man desiring, as he said, "a personal representative on the floor of the House during the counting of the Electoral vote."

During these high party times no word that could be called sectional —that was not broadly National fell from his tongue or pen.

Of such, his party declare, Presidential timber is made. "A Doctrinaire among Statesmen and a Statesman among Doctrinaires," as John Russell Young once aptly described him.

Mr. Watterson's fund of information, his intimate knowledge of "men and measures," his undoubted leadership, his Jeffersonian Democracy would make him, not only eminently fitted for the best gift at the hands of the people of the United States, but one that would get the votes.

Mr. Watterson is years ahead of his party. While they are drawing plans he has found the way, and while they are fussing with detail he has leaped over bounds and "arrived."

It has been laughingly said that the Courier-Journal was the "Bible of Democracy." The people recognized that they had a wonderful political thinker and were willing to let him do it for them—they were also flattered by having such a brainy man do the work in such a commendable manner.

But, it is as a journalist that we wish to begin and end this chapter. He always drew the line at lying. He said: "The City Editor should never consider himself a brevet Chief of Police, or the reporter a semi-professional detective." If all editors and reporters would only learn and act on this lesson.

In his delightful address before the New York Press Club he has this spicy bit on gathering and writing news:

"I think I know what news is and how to prepare it equally for the tea table and the breakfast table. Like victuals, it may be served hot and savory, be brought on plain or be dressed and decorated, to suit the ever varying taste of the public. There is in this, as in cooking, an art. A fine ruddy murder, like a fair round beefsteak, may be ruined in the roasting, and a scandal, fat and juicy, blonde and frowsy, spoiled by a figurative excess of oils and garlic. A skillful chef can take a few scraps and fabricate a dish to delight a gourmet. So a deft reporter can put this and that together and piece a story to set the town a-talking. In both cases, however, there must be the basis of truth. It is given to no man to make a silk purse of an old sow's ear; to no cook to render a saute out of saw-dust and bootheels; to no reporter to turn a scoop out of a lie. Its workers should be gentlemen, not eavesdroppers and scavengers, developing a spy system peculiarly their own, nor caring for the popular Let him respect and esteem. carry these precepts in his heart; to print nothing of a man in malice; to look well and think twice before consigning a suspect to the ruin of printer's ink, to respect the old and defend the weak; and lastly at work and at play, daytime and nighttime, to be good to the girls and square with the boys, for hath it not been written, 'of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.'"

"Take him all in all my friends, you'll never look upon his like again." He says he wishes to live and die a Journalist. But there are journalists and journalists! Do you know of very many journalists who follow those rules?

With the average small newspaper the editors, owners and reporters use it to "get even." They print the small mistakes and call attention to the defects. They are not always "good to the girls and square with the boys," either.

Out of the thousands of editorials it is impossible to pick out two or three that have caused the greatest sensation or admiration. If there was one more than another that caused the people of these United States to sit up and take notice it was his scathing editorial on "The New York 400." It was during the leadership of Ward Me-Allister and at a time when each society leader vied with the other in giving bizarre entertainments, and much marrying and divorcement among that satiated set.

In plain, unvarnished English he called them "A Flock of Unclean Birds." If there was a newspaper from the "New York Sun" to the "Hog-Wallow Kentuckian," that did not side pro or con, we don't remember the publication.

In closing this sketch nothing could improve upon his own words as an estimate of his character and absolute disinterestedness of self the key-note of his long and useful life—a life spent in the service of his State, his country and his friends. Have we not Biblical authority "that there is no love greater than a man laying down his life for his friend?"—and is it not equally as great to live for them?

So, this short editorial that shall close this sketch, a most imperfect one, withal, will serve to show that "no ambition marked his useful toil" and that he wanted to die, as he had lived, a journalist. We quote verbatim:

"To those over-partial yet unreflecting friends who are coupling the name of the editor of the Courier-Journal with the United States

Sematorship, he tenders his hearty banks. Kind words are exceedingy pleasant to hear, even though hey be irrelevant. In the hey-day of his manhood, before he lost his party standing, Mr. Watterson had set his face resolutely against office. He was not willing to exchange freedom and affluence at home to take poverty and slavery at Washington. He had then, as now, a post better suited to his needs and capabilities than any which the government or the people could give him. Then, as now, he rejoiced in his calling and his work, in their independence, their disinterestedness and their opportunities for useful public service. Through a long life they have sufficed him. So, please God, he will die as he has lived, a journalist, and only a journalist, but a journalist who owes nothing of fear, or favor, to any party or faction, or mortal man, seeking none other honor than that which springs from the confidence and respect of his fellowcitizens."



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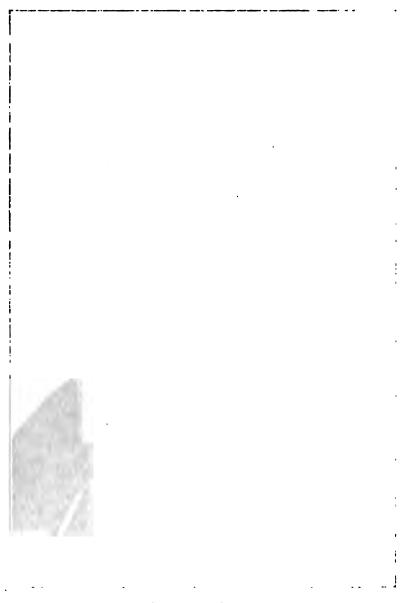
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C. P. C. L. CHNE

JOHN BOYD HUSTON:

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THE LAWYER AND ORATOR

BY

GEORGE BABER.

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The character of Kentucky as a State has been always vividly illustrated by the individual character of her distinguished sons. whether in the arena of war, in the forum, in legislative halls, or on the Bench. They have seemed to get certain distinguishing traits from the marked features of the valleys, the forests, the plains, and the rugged mountains themselves, which have been moulded into the material wealth of the state. Therefore, when recalling the progress and the historic glories of Kentucky, we think of Clay, of Crittenden, of the Shelbys, of the Moreheads, of the Marshalls, of the Breckinridges, of Owsley and of Following the career of Boyle. these men from the dawn of our annals to the date of their death. we witness the development of a great people and find our most Going back cherished memorials. only thirty years, we see in John Boyd Huston, late of Lexington, a brilliant example of the Kentuckian, full worthy to engage our admiring contemplation, though no imposing monument tells his final resting place. The passing crowd of today may not pause to consult the story of his fame nor the record of his deeds, but, in behalf of those who knew and loved him well, I would offer this simple tribute.

John Boyd Huston came of Celtic blood, his mother, whose maiden

name was Mary McKee, having been born in the north of Ireland: and, migrating in girlhood, with her parents, to the little American state of Delaware, she there married James Huston. Thence removing to Kentucky in 1800, the young couple located in the County of Nelson, where on the 1st of October, 1813, this son was born. As he grew to manhood, the boy took to letters and books. After learning the fundamentals in a country school house, he was sent, in 1833. to Centre College, Danville, to be educated for the higher activities that should give strength to those intellectual powers that were destined to make him a man of mark. Two years of industrious application brought him to the date of graduation, when he bore off the honors of his class. So complete his scholastic accomplishwere ments that he was promptly made a junior professor in the College. He chose, however, the profession of the law for his pathway to usefulness and fortune, entered the Law Department of Transylvania University, and, in 1837, received his diploma. Having married a daughter of the memorable Chilton Allen, he became a law partner of his father-in-law at Winchester. where he resided and practiced until 1864, when, removing to Lexington, he continued the practice of law until his sudden death at Winchester, November 16th, 1881. It is a note-

worthy fact that Mr. Huston, in the providence of the Master, after a career more or less renowned in law and in politics, returned at the age of sixty-eight to die in the very place from which he had started in his profession; and it now looks as if he re-visited Winchester seeking his last repose in the very bosom of the community which had first given him hope and confidence in his struggle with the busy world. It was the county of Clark that sent him by large popular majorities. four times, to the Kentucky House of Representatives, of which he was Speaker in 1855-6—a position which he held with consummate grace and tact. It was as a delegate from Clark that he repeatedly appeared in Whig State Conventions and inspired with rapture the crowds that hung upon his eloquence-for he was truly an eloquent orator, following with enthusiasm the leadership of Henry Clay.

At Lexington, in conjunction with a lucrative practice, he served twelve years as a professor in the Law Department of Kentucky University. He was not only a profound student of Blackstone, but admirable instructor in the an science of Law. Though loving political debate. and at times prompted by political ambition, he made but one effort for promotion in national politics, becoming a candidate and being defeated for a seat in Congress. But politics at the best offered to Mr. Huston only a playground in which he overflowed with humor and delighted eager audiences by those rare gifts of

speech which, if opportunity had offered, would have enabled him to enchain either the House of Representatives or the National Senate. His real battlefield was the court room, where he was seldom rivaled as an advocate. His addresses to popular audiences were always aglow with fervour, but his arguments before Courts and juries were remarkable for higher qualities. He was a discriminating logician. He surpassed in metaphor. He was unexcelled in pathos. He could bring laughter to the most stolid countenance, and start a well-spring of tears in the verv heart of coldness and indifference. The older lawyers of Lexington well remember his brilliant display of erudition, his severe logic, his caustic phraseology, and his appeals to the tender part of que's They recall the cases of nature. Ball, of Gilbert-Holmes, of Todhunter, and of Gay, in which he equalled the best efforts of Richard Tom Marshall; Menifee and of and, when he died, he was classed with Judge Geo. Robertson, Madison C. Johnson, Frank Hunt, Benjamin F. Buckner, Jerry Morton, Wm. B. Kincaid, and Joseph D. Hunt, the last still living, whose noble soul is filled with love of god. liness and truth.

Mr. Huston was thus adapted by nature to serve the state as civilian and statesman, rather than as warrior. During the Civil War he was a conservative Unionist, the great struggle enlisting his convictions and sympathies more as a peaceloving patriot than as a vengeful partisan. And, hence, when the strife was over, his warm heart impelled him to gladly welcome back to Kentucky the heroic spirits who had followed, southward, the lead of John C. Breckinridge, John H. Morgan, Albert Sidney Johnston and Simon Bolivar Buckner, who gave him freely both their respect and confidence.

Mr. Huston was twice married, his second wife being Miss Elizabeth Jackson, a daughter of Samuel G. Jackson, of Fayette county, to whom he was united in 1854, and who survied him. The sweetness of his domestic circle was never excelled, the fine characteristics of his home life being ever redolent with joy, which none of the severe contests of either the forum or the stump could for a moment mar.

Just here this tribute may well close with a reproduction of the tender expression of lament from his old friends in Clark, who, representing the Bar of Winchester, in the presence of his silent form declared:

"When we recall the generous impulses of his heart, always beating responsive to every sentiment of friendship; his urbane deportment towards his brethren of the profession, the kindly encouragement and sympathy which he ever extended to the younger members of the Bar, and the genial smile and warm grasp of the hand with which he always greeted us, we almost forget our admiration for the lofty and commanding genius of the lawyer in our love and admiration for the man."

Kentucky may well cherish the name and fame of such a son and the future young men of the state may well honor the high example which was set before them in the life and character of John Boyd Huston.



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Those Who Have Been and Are Not.

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A Brief History of the Physicians Who Once Lived in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, or Vicinity, and Have Since Passed Away.

BY

A. D. PRICE, M. D., Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

First installment read to The Harrodsburg Historical Society, March 4th, 1910. • • **,**

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THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN AND ARE NOT.

The first settlement of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, was made in 1774 by a band of brave, hardy and determined pioneers. They erected on what is now known as East street and near the south end of the present bridge which spans the creek at this point five or six cabins which furnished them a home till abandoned July 20th, of the same year.

In May 1775, they returned and reoccupied the cabins and during the fall of the same year began the erection of the fort on what is now commonly known as Bunker Hill, but styled by some who have had opportunities of studying the character of the poor degraded and degenerate set inhabiting that locality, as "Hell's half-acre."

In 1776 Kentucky county was formed and the fort, known as Harrod's Fort, became an organized body with laws enacted for its government. It became, so to speak, the first capitol of this vast and interesting territory. In and about it subsequently gathered men of ability, energy and determination whose lives were useful to their associates and a blessing to those who came after them. They not only served their own locality well, but did heroic service in behalf of their common country.

The first courts were held here and Harrod's Fort soon became of great importance. The fort was known as Harrod's Fort for a time, then as Harrodstown, subsequently as Oldtown and finally as Harrodsburg. These changes were made at an early date, but when has not been determined.

The brave pioneers who traversed the wilderness and laid here the toundation of this great Commonwealth in the history of which so many throughout the length and breadth of this wonderful country are more or less interested, were too much occupied about self-preservation, (protection against the Indian, the procuring of food, the building of cabins to afford them shelter) to consider the importance of noting facts or making and keeping records of all that transpired in their midst, of laying, in other words, the foundation of true and correct history. When we seek to know more about this interesting period of our history we are impressed with the meager source of information or are pained to find no information at all.

To the inspiration of the Hon. W. W. Stephenson and his talented sisters we are indebted for the effort to gather up the fragments and to preserve all obtainable facts for the use of those who come after us.

To this end and for this purpose I take pleasure in calling your attention in a brief way to some of the facts and incidents of the lives of physicians who have labored in our midst and who have passed to their reward.

The list is not complete, but I hope to add to it from time to time. Before entering upon the details of my subject permit me to state from the physician's stand-point, having in mind the trials and tribulations of those who have gone before us, of those who now are, and doubtless of those who come after us. that all one gets in this life is what he eats and wears and that his reward is the good he does others. Thus the physician often grows from a state of misinterpretation and harsh criticism into a calm and serene condition when his best and most efficient work is done. The laity does not always recognize the trials of the physician, and sometimes not his worth.

In searching the records at our command it is noted that the names of physicians are frequently mentioned. They served the town as trustees, as overseers of the streets and roads, and in manv other ways. They were a generous set of fellows, as doctors generally are, and tendered their offices as meeting places for the Board of Trustees which were frequently accepted. It is a singular fact that the doctor's Sanctum Sanctorum was styled a shop while the lawyer's rendezvous had the more euphonious name of office. Why this distinction it is difficult to determine unless it be that the doctor's office was, at that period, stored with crude drugs, various herbs, mortars and pestles, while that of the lawyer was ornamented with ponderous volumes of legal lore. Whatever the cause then it is of small import to-day. The lawyer evidently had the best of the doctor, and has held on to his inheritance with commendable pertinacity. The doctor eases the pains and soothes the distress of the dying, and the lawyer still winds up the estate.

In searching the records I find the names of physicians of whom but little is known at the present time. I hope in the near future to be able to tell you something about a few of them. In this list are the names of Drs. Gaither, Wm. Robertson, J. N. Bybee, D. Crockett. Samuel Hart, N. M. Schrock. Stockwell, Worthington, Sweeney and Johnson.

They were evidently public-spirited men, and some of them possessed a goodly share of this world's goods showing how sadly things have changed as time has come and gone. Dr. Bobertson was a man of wealth and of architectural skill. He built the house now occupied by the Hon. Thos. H. Hardin, many others in the town, and often planned buildings for his friends; one of which is the substantial home now occupied by B. F. Moore.

Dr. Bybee was also an active man. He built the house now occupied by Harvey Vandivier, and evidently possessed considerable means for one of that period. He was tenacious of his rights or supposed rights and consequently was often in trouble with his neighbors or associates. On one occasion he and Dr. Trapnall had a fight, in the old fashion way, in the Court-house yard, Dr. Trapnall losing an eve in the encounter. Doctors disagreed then as well as now.

In and about the Old Bull corner several doctors had their offices. Dr. Miller owned and occupied one in that vicinity.

The most important item of interest contained in the older records is the establishment of the first Board of Health of Harrodsburg. On June 6th, 1833, the year that cholera first prevailed in this locality, the Board of Trustees created a Board of Health, and appointed as members the following physicians: Drs. Henry Miller. Wm. Robertson, J. A. Tomlinson, Christopher Graham, C. L. Jones, J. N. Bybee, J. A. Thompson, D. Crockett, N. M. Schrock and Stockwell who were requested to meet from time to time and report concerning the health of the locality as occasion might require.

The Board of Health made a report to the Board of Trustees June 8th. 1833. What this report was beyond condemning the condition of the town as unsanitary and recommending that the streets be cleaned is not known. The report. I judge, was voluminous and dealt largely with the cause, nature, treatment and prevention of the epidemic, because it was received and five hundred copies ordered printed in pamphlet form for distribution among the citizens of the town and county. The trustees ordered the streets cleaned and imposed a penalty on those who failed to comply with the ordinance. The profession at that period knew but little about the causes and prevention of the ills to which the flesh is heir and did not realize that its great mission was to prevent

rather than cure disease. They groped in the dark blindly following the teachings of some noted lecturer or author and pursued the usual routine of administering calomel, ipecac and hot water and using the lancet. If the patient survived and the convalescence was slow its repertoire was in order.

By and by the physician began to think for himself and to break away from the hooks of steel and chains of iron that had so long held him in bondage. Rational treatment now began to assume its sway, but slowly. Demonstration of the new order of things was frequently made by the laity, but its recognition by the profession was slow and cautious. There are many instances attesting this fact, one of which is of particular interest.

Mr. Taylor, the father of Mrs. Ann Grimes who is still living in our midst. was a wealthy farmer living in the eastern section of this county. He contracted typhoid fever and was ill for a long time. He pleaded in vain with his doctor for a cold bath, this being denied him he begged for a drink of cold water to cool his parched tongue. His wails fell upon deaf ears; small quantities of hot water were still tendered him. His condition continued to grow worse, he became desperate and, being a man of authority, summoned into his presence several negro men, ordered them to carry him to the spring, to lay him on a wooden bench and to pour cold water over him until he told them to stop. At the same time he had all the cold water he wanted to drink. Soon the raging fever began to abate, the burning thirst was quenched, and the wandering mind returned. He was carried to his room and was soon convalescent. This impressive and important lesson was doubtless lost upon his physician.

The up-to-date physician of the present day has been trained by his Alma Mater to keep a correct and concise record of the clinical history of his patients. These records are supposed to be arranged and tabulated for ready reference, thus laying the foundation for correct judgment and progress in medicine. Had this method been prevalent in times past there would be a rich fund from which to gain facts and form conclusions.

Dr. Hart came from Marvland to Kentucky in the spring of 1775 in company with a number of white people who were among the first settlers of this section. He was a Catholic and was one of the first physicians, if not the very first, who settled in Kentucky. He lived for many years in Harrodstown where he was engaged in the practice of medicine. He subsequently removed to the vicinity of Bardstown where he could more fully enjoy the blessings of his religion. He contributed largely to the various causes of his church, was the first Catholic to die in Kentucky and the first to be buried in the cemetery given by himself to the Catholic Church.

Dr. Philip Trapnall was born Jan. 4th, 1773, in Baltimore county, Maryland. The Trapnalls came from England where many of them

were ministers of the Established Church, his mother was a Vincentian and many of her family were also officials of the same denomination. So he was trained up in the faith and had a right to be a sectarian and a persistent champion of Episcopacy. He received a thorough literary education and was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1796. He settled in Hagertown, Maryland where he remained for two years. In 1800, he came to Kentucky and located at Harrodsburg where he did an extensive practice, frequently visiting in a professional capacity the surrounding towns. He was a surgeon of skill for his time and did quite a number of operations. There is no record of him having written anything on medical subjects. Those were days when medical journals were rare. and when but few medical men had the courage to express their individual opinions upon any given subject pertaining to their profession. They as a body, had not begun to think for themselves, but were governed by the teachings of their preceptors and instructors; thus the progress of medicine was retarded to that extent. He represented Mercer county in the Legislature from 1806 to 1810. He was a candidate for Congress in 1812, but was defeated by Samuel McKee of Lancaster. He accumulated 8 large medical library which he divided among his young professional friends after retiring from active practice in 1818. He married Miss Nancy Carey, of Mercer county, Kentucky, and raised a

number of children; several of whom are well remembered by many among us to-day. He died Japuary 31st, 1853.

Dr. Christopher C. Graham was born Oct. 10th, 1785, near Danville, Kentucky. His father was a Virginian and of Scotch origin; his mother was Irish. His early youth was passed in Nelson county, Kentucky where he became an expert with the rifle, in the meanwhile stealing sufficient time from his recreation to obtain a meager education. At the beginning of the war of 1812, he was engaged in the silversmith business, which he disposed of, raised and equipped at his own expense a company of soldiers at Springfield, Kentucky, and joined the army. He was twice wounded and several times became a prisoner in the hands of the Indians. He subsequently went to Texas and offered himself as a soldier in behalf of freedom. Returning to Kentucky he studied medicine and took his degree at the University of Transylvania. He never engaged in the active practice of medicine: his only professional services rendered were when he acted as surgeon to the expedition under Col. Gray which made the first survey of the Southern Atlantic and Pacific railway. In 1819 he began his career in connection with the history of Harrodsburg. He established and conducted successfully for thirty-two years the Harrodsburg Springs, a resort of great reputation. In 1852, he sold this celebrated property to the Government which was converted into a home for the soldiers, over

which Col. Anderson of Sumter fame subsequently was in command for a time, becoming the warm personal friend of many of the citizens.

He contributed freely to the establishment of schools and especially of Bacon College and was interested in everything that tended to the benefit of the town or county. He was a fluent writer and frequently contributed articles to various journals. He published several books. His "Man from the Cradle to the Grave." "The True Science of Medicine," and his "Philosophy of the Mind" made an impression at the time upon the reading public. For many years he devoted much time to the collection of a cabinet of Natural History for the state. He was a celebrated shot with the rifle, and challenged at one time the world at target shooting, although the stakes were large it was never accepted. He celebrated with splendor his one hundredth birthday, after which he visited his daughter at Versailles, Kentucky. He soon returned to Louisville, took to his bed and died in Feb. 1885.

Dr. John Slavins was born Aug. 15th, 1791, in the Shanandoah Valley of Virginia in what is now Rockingham county, but then known as Augusta county. His grandfather, John Slavins came from the North of Ireland and settled in the above named valley and county. Here his children were born. When the youngest was five years old he removed to near the headwaters of Jackson river where he lived the rest of his days. From that old Virginia farm the grandfather and three of his sons, William, John and Isaiah went into the Revolutionary war. Isaiah, the father of Dr. John Slavins, was only eighteen years old when he enlisted, serving two years.

When his sons, Stewart, Thomas and John (the subject of this sketch) enlisted at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky in the war of 1812, he also joined saying, that he had to go along to take care of the boys. Dr. Slavins was married April 18th, 1821, to Miss Sophia A. Graham, of Bath county, Kentucky.

For the benefit of those young ladies who believe in dreams or the encouragement of those who are interested in the study of psychology it will be interesting to relate the curious fact that Miss Graham dreamed of Dr. Slavins, as yet unknown to her, as her future husband and in so vivid a manner that she was enabled to recognize him at first sight.

Seeing the man of her dream accidently one day on a crowded street of Mt. Sterling, she told her mother on her return home that she had seen the man whom she would marry.

He never forgot his army life and was always drawn toward the soldier. He and Col. Anderson. afterwards of Fort Sumter fame, were congenial friends during the latter's residence here as Commandant of the Government Home for Soldiers. He Was Mason of high attainments 18 and warm zeal. and alwavs faithful guard over stood 8 the secrets of the order. During

his last illness his mind. from suffering and weakness, often wandered and at times he did not recognize his surroundings. During one of these periods his daughter-in-law who was looking after his wants said, "Doctor, what the are secrets of Masonry?" Instantly his wandering mind returned, and he replied that the secrets of Masonry are "to fear God and keep his commandments for this is the whole duty of man." Dr. Slavins received his medical degree from the University of Transvlvania in March, 1821. He located in Mt. Sterling where he practiced his profession for fifteen years; he then removed to Greencastle, Indiana, where he remained for a little more than one year. His wife often guyed him by saying that his short stay in Indiana was due to the fact that he could not live without having a negro boy to shine his shoes. Returning to Kentucky he located at Harrodsburg where he practiced his profession till the end came. He is said to have done considerable surgical work and availed himself of the opportunities, few and far between during those days, to report the results in medical journals. He at one time was associated with Dr. J. A. Tomlinson and at another with Dr. Hunt, but these partnerships were not congenial and continued only a short time.

While making a charity call one stormy night in August he was thrown from his horse and suffered a dislocation of the right hip. The nature of the injury was not recognized till four weeks afterwards when he went to Lexington, Kentucky, and had the dislocation reduced by Dr. Benj. Dudley. Being told that he had one chance in a thousand to survive the operation he replied that he would take that chance. He was crippled the remainder of his days, but was enabled to continue his professional labors for ten years. He died Feb. 5th, 1863, in Harrodsburg, and was buried in its beautiful cemetery.

Dr. Christopher L. Jones was born in Mercer county, Kentucky in 1800. His father, David Jones, was one of the early settlers of Mercer county. Dr. Jones received a common English education and graduated in medicine at the medical department of the University of Transvlvania. He was not a student, but a man of good common sense which enabled him to become a successful and respected physician. He married Miss B. May of Virginia who died at the age of Their only child, ninety years. Augustus Jones, graduated in medicine at the University of New York, but never engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Jones died July 10th, 1867.

Dr. Henry M. Miller was born Nov. 1st, 1800, in Barren county, Kentucky. He received a good education being proficient in Latin and Greek. When seventeen years old he began the study of medicine at Glasgow under Drs. Brainbridge and Gist. In 1819, after two years of preparation, he attended the full course of lectures delivered at the University of Transylvania. He then began the practice of his pro-

fession at Glasgow being associated with Dr. Brainbridge. In 1821 he returned to the University of Transylvania from which institution he received his medical degree. He returned to Glasgow and resumed the practice of medicine. In 1822 he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in his Alma Mater which position he held for a short time only, owing to some dissensions arising in the faculty. He returned again to Glasgow and resumed his professional duties. In to Harrodsburg 1827 he moved where he lived till 1835 doing a successful practice. Being a progressive man and having ideas of his own he now sought a larger field and went to Louisville, Kentucky. Here he entered upon a brilliant career and became a leading man in his profession. At that early period he recognized the fact that no one could master the entire field of medicine and that, to advance medical science and thus throw around the public the greatest protection, the physician should limit his work to certain diseases. After locating in Louisville his work was confined to Obstetrics and to the diseases of women and children; a moderate speciality then, but a field that would be appalling to the specialist of the present day. He was a brilliant lecturer and a lucid writer. His book on the Principles and Practice of Obstetrics was long a standard work. He held a professorship in several of the Medical Colleges of Louisville, and was highly esteemed as a great and successful teacher of his Art. His merits were recog-

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nized by the profession at large and he became President of the American Medical Association, the greatest honor a medical man can receive. He married Miss Clarinn Robertson June 24th, 1824. His descendants live in Louisville. He died February 8th, 1874, honored and respected not only by the profession, but by all who knew him.

DR. A. D. PRICE.

Since writing the foregoing article it will be seen by the following that this beloved physician has joined "the majority on the other side" of the physicians, "who are not," of whom he has written so ably and well.

(Ed. The Register.)

"DEATH BROKE THE VITAL CHAIN AND FREED HIS SOUL.."

Dr. A. D. Price died in his home at Harrodsburg, Ky., Nov. 11, 1910. He was born Sept. 1, 1839, in Clark county, Ky. His father was Dr. Andrew B. Price, a physician of note in Clark and adjoining counties, and his grandfather was Moses Price, who at an early date came from Virginia and settled in Lexington, Ky., and for a number of years was Marshal of Kentucky.

Dr. A. D. Price attended the Harrodsburg High School and afterwards Kentucky University, which was then located at Harrodsburg. He studied medicine under

his father in 1861-2, and later was graduated from New York Medical College. Afterwards he took a post-graduate course in the medical department of the University of He commenced the Louisville. practice of medicine in 1865, at Harrodsburg, and continued in active practice, a beloved and leading physician, until his death. He was a vital member of several medical societies, live timber in the masonic order, and an interested and important member of the Harrodsburg Historical Society. He was at different times president of the Mercer County Medical Society, and of the State Medical Society. He served as Master of Warren Lodge F. & A. M. several terms, and was Mayor of Harrodsburg.

He was an active member of the first Presbyterian Church of Harrodsburg, Ky., of which he was an elder. He was married March 9. 1871, to Miss Lina Henry, who together with two children, Dr. Carroll Price and Miss Evelyn Price survive him. He took an active interest in everything concerning the public welfare, was genial, sympathetic, charitable and won for himself a host of friends.

His splendid qualities as an able, upright, Christian man made him a most valuable member of the community, a leading citizen. The sympathetic heart, the helping hand, the benign influence of his personality will be missed in our community. W. W. S.



Historical and Genealogical Department.

THE RAILEYS, RANDOLPHS, MAYOS, &c. by

WILL RAILEY, Frankfort.

WOODSONS AND WATKINS, BY MISS MORTON. • • . .

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE WOODSONS.

I. Jno. Woodson, Dorsetshire, England (wife Sara, from Dorsetshire) came to Va. in the good ship "George," in 1619, settled at Fleur de Hundred. Physician.

II. Robt. Woodson, b. Va.; m. Eliza Faris, dr. Richard Faris, of "Curls," Henrico Co., Va. II John Woodson. m. Mary Tucker.

III. Jno. Woodson, m. Judith Tarleton, dr. Stephen Tarleton. Their children:

IV. 1. Tarleton, m. Ursula Fleming.

Jno., m. Susan Fleming Bates.
 Jacob.

4. Josiah, m. Mary Royall.

5. Robt., m. Sarah Womack.

6. Stephen.

III. Richard Woodson, m. Anne Smith. Seven children.

Children of Richard Woodson and Anne Smith:

1. Richard Woodson, of "Poplar Hill," m. 'Anne Michaux.

2. Obadiah Woodson, m. Constance Watkins.

3. John Woodson, m. M. Anderson., dau. Col. Thos. Anderson, of Henrico Co.

4. Elizabeth Woodson, m. (1) Thomas Morton, (2) Edward Goode.

5. Judith Woodson, m. Jacob Michaux.

6. Mary Woodson, m. Rich'd Truman. 7. Agnes Woodson, b. 1711, d. 1802, m. Joseph Morton, b. 1709, d. 1782.

III. Robt. Woodson, m. first Sarah Lewis; second, Rachel Watkins.

Children of first wife:

1. Stephen.

- 2. Joseph, m. Eliza Mattox.
- 3. Robt.
- 4. Eliza, m. Jno. Povall.
- 5. Sara, m. Jos. Parsons.
- 6. Mary.
- Children of second wife:
- 1. Jonathan.
- 2. Eliza, m. Jno. Knight.
- 3. Judith, m. Jno. Cooke.
- III. Joseph Woodson, m. Mary Woodson, dr. Jno. and Mary Tuck-

er Woodson.

Their children:

1. Tucker, m. first, Sara Hughes; second, Mary Netherbud.

- 2. Mary, m. Stephen Woodson.
- 3. Judith, m. Chas. Chrisman.
- 4. Martha, m. Jno. Cannon.
- III. Benjamin Woodson, m. Sara Porter. Their children:
 - 1. Wm., m. Sara Allen.
 - 9 Doni m Elizo Wathi
 - 2. Benj., m. Eliza Watkins.
 - 3. Jos., m. Susan Watkins.
 - 4. Jno., m. Mary Miller.
 - 5. Robt., m. Rebecca Pryor.
 - 6. Eliza, m. Jno. Daniel.
 - 7. Sara, m. Jno. Allen.
- III. Elizabeth Woodson, m. Wm. Lewis. No children.
- III. Mary Woodson, m. Geo. Payne, sheriff of Goochland.

III. Judith Woodson, m. Wm. Cannon.

IV. Richard Woodson, oldest son of Rich'd Woodson and Anne Smith, "Poplar Hill," Pr. Edward Co., Va., m. Anne Michaux, dr. Abram Michaux and Susannah Rochette, dr. Moses Rochette, Sedan, France. Huguenots.

IV. Obadiah Woodson, 2d son of same, m. Constance Watkins, dr. Jno. Watkins.

IV. Jno. Woodson 3d, m. Mary Anderson, dr. Thos. Anderson, Henrico Co., Va.

IV. Eliza Woodson, dr. same, m. first, Thos. Morton; second, Ed. Goode.

IV. Judith Woodson, dr. same, m. Jacob Michaux, s. Abram Michaux and Susannah Rochette.

IV. Mary Woodson, dr. same, m. Richard Truman.

IV. Agnes Woodson, dr. same, b. Feb. 27, 1711; d. Mch. 10, 1802; m. Jos. Morton.

V. Eliza Woodson, dr. Richard Woodson and Ann Michaux, b. 1730; d. 1811; m. Nathaniel Venable, b. 1732; d. 1804; s. Abram Venable and Martha Davis Venable.

V. Agnes Woodson, m. Francis Watkins, s. Thos. and Fanny Anderson, Clerk Pr. Edward Co., Mem. Com. of Safety, Trustee, Manager, Visitor, Hampden-Sidney Coll., died. 1826; buried at "Poplar Hill."

Children of Eliza Woodson and N. Venable:

VI. 1. Samuel W., m. Mary Covington.

2. Abraham, burned at the Richmond Theatre.

3. Rich'd M., m. Mary Morton.

4. Nathaniel.

- 5. Wm., m. —— Nantz.
- 6. Thos.
- 7. Betty, m. Thos. Watkins.
- 8. Martha, m. Nathaniel Venable.
- 9. Eliza, m. Col. (?).

THE WATKINS FAMILY.

I. Thomas Watkins married Fanny Anderson.

II. Francis Watkins (Clerk Pr. Ed. Co.—Mem. Com. Safety Pr. Ed. Co. Trustee, Manager, Visitor Hampden Sidney College.) d. 1826

III. Richard Watkins m. Mrs. Catherine Chappel Jones. Tenn.

IV. Their child, Agnes Watkins. m. Dr. Wm. Sayle.

III. Elizabeth Watkins, b. Pr. Edward Co., Va., Dec. 6, 1769; d. Shelby Co., Ky., Apr. 23, 1832, m. Jos. Venable, b. 6-8-1761, Charlotte Co., Va. Grad. Hampden-Sidney; in law, Nassau Hall (Princeton), N. J., Commonwealth's Atty., Pr. Edward and Charlotte Cos. Under age, but acted as aid to Gen. Lawson and carried dispatches to La-Fayette in Rev. War. Moved to Shelby Co., Ky., 1810; Judge of Shelby Co., Trustee Hampden-Sid-ney Coll., 1796, Elder Mulberry Pres. Ch., Shelby Co., Ky. Buried at "Poplar Hill," Pr. Ed. Co., Va. Died (?).

III. Agnes Watkins, m. Dr. David Flournoy.

III. Francis Watkins, m. Ann Haskins, dr. Thos. Haskins and Parmelia Penn.

III. Benj. Watkins, m (?).

III. Henry Watkins, m. Agnes Venable, dr. Col. Sam'l and Mary Carrington. IV. Their children:

1. Francis N., m. Mary Scott.

2. Henry E.

3. Mary C.

4. Rev. S. W., m. 1852, Alice Horslev.

5. Agnes.

6. Lizzie Ann.

- 7. Richard V.
- 8. Margaret C.
- 9. Henrietta.
- 10. Catherine.
- 11. Frances S.

III. Jos. Watkins, m. Ruth Hunt. IV. Children:

1. Josephine, m. Dr. Joel Watkins.

2. Susan, m. Wm. Robards.

3. Dr. F. B., m. Mary Elfreth.

4. Betty Jane, m. Col. Horace Robards.

III. Selina A. Watkins, m. Col. S. L. Lockett, s. Stephen and Mary Clay Lockett. Their children:

1. Frances Lockett, m. Albert Jones, s. Col. Thos. and Mary Crenshaw Jones.

2. Mary Lockett, m. Napoleon Lockett.

3. Selina Lockett, m. Horace Robards.

4. Lucius · Lockett, m. Emma Fowlkes.

5. Henry Lockett.

6. Virginia Lockett, m. Jos. H. Speed.

III. Frances Watkins, m. Jas. D. Wood.

IV. Their children:

1. Agnes, m. R. G. Branch.

2. Dr. Henry A. Wood.

3. Eliza W.

4. Francis P.

5. Susan M., m. Rev. Moses Hoge.

- 6. S. Chesley.
- 7. Frances.
- 8. Selina.
- 9. Cora. V.
- 10. Josephine.

THE RAILEYS.

John Railey, b. Dec. 1721, m. (Nov. 1750) Elizabeth Randolph, b. 1727.

A RECORD OF THEIR DESCENDANTS:

Railey Coat-of-Arms:

or, a band vair between nine crosses, crosslet qu crest a lion vamp ppr.

JOHN RAILEY-ELIZABETH RANDOLPH

A review of the tables submitted shows that the Raileys intermarried with the Randolphs, Woodsons, Mayos, Pleasants, Keiths and Strothers of Va. John Railey, the progenitor of the Virginia and Kentucky families of that name was an Englishman who delighted in fine horses and rural life, and his estate "Stonehenge," in Chesterfield county, Va., thirteen miles from Richmond, was noted for its fine stock, and very many of his descendants to this period have followed his example. He was bitterly opposed to English sovereignty over the colonies, while the Randolphs were just as intense Royalists, filling very many of the commanding positions of trust in the colonies by grace of the ruling authorities in England, and when John Railey won the heart of Elizabeth Randolph and asked for her hand in marriage the family objected on account of his views

touching the obligations of the colonies to the mother country. In order to break off the engagement Elizabeth Randolph was sent to "Shadwell." the home of her sister Mrs. Peter Jefferson, with instructions to prevent an elopement and to close all avenues of communication, which as usual was not successfully carried out. Soon thereafter by pre-arrangement a meeting took place at the home of Major Hughes, a mutual friend who lived on the opposite side of the river from "Shadwell," Elizabeth persuading the negro ferryman "Scipio" to row her across the river. From the home of Major Hughes they eloped to North Carolina where they married in 1750. Soon thereafter a reconciliation was brought about, Captain Isham Randolph, the elder brother of Elizabeth, then an officer in the Navy, being the medium, but John Railey never surrendered his convictions on the question of the freedom of the colonies and lived until the American Revolution had accomplished what he had so long hoped for, but the death of his son John at the battle of Norfolk and the loss of his wife in 1782 hastened his death in 1783. The descendants of his ten children who married and raised families are now scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. I find that some members of all of these branches have kept a record that passed down to them, and for that reason my work has mainly been handicapped in an effort to locate these people and get them sufficiently in-

terested to reply to my inquiries John Railey and his wife Elizabeth Randolph, and Col. John Woodson. and his wife Dorothy Randolph thoroughly acquainted their chidren with the historical facts touch ing their family connections and they have been handed down from generation to generation. In fact a family tree started by John Railey and his wife is now in possession of the Rev. Fleming G. Railey, a Presbyterian minister of Selma, Alabama. Though I have never seen it, or had any assistance from it in my work, I am told that it brings the descendants down to about 1850 with much historical information, and traditions of colonial days touching all of the families connected with the Raileys by marriage. The Rev. Fleming G. Railey has lead me to believe for many years that he intended to publish a history of these families and for that reason the family tree has given me no aid in my work While I am sure that his intentions have been good all these years, I am doubtful if he ever takes time from his ministerial duties, exacting as I know they are, to carry out his purpose to publish a history.

Having made notes of conversations between my mother and some of the older relatives when I was a mere boy, I decided more than twenty years ago to make as complete a record of these people as possible. In doing so I have spent much money, devoted much time that ordinarily would be given to pleasure and recreation, encountered much necessary delay in prosecuting the work on account of either tardiness or indifference upon the part of so many of the relatives who couldn't appreciate my anxiety to complete the work, and the worry that must ensue from trying to keep all of the correspondence and the disconnected and incomplete replies they would send me in mind, but I feel more than repaid when I recall so many nice letters received from many relatives that I have never had the pleasure of knowing personally. As I said earlier in this brief sketch many of John Railey's descendants followed his example in choosing rural life where they take much pride in fine stock, but the majority of them have pursued mercantile channels, while a number have been lawyers, doctors, bankers and preachers, but none of them have ever been conspicuous in the political arena, I am glad to say, yet universally thev are almost Thomas Jefferson democrats politically, and Presbyterians and Methodists in religion, but largely the former. My correspondence with all of these people leads me to say that all of them take great pride in good citizenship and conduct themselves in such a manner as to command the highest esteem in their respective localities. Those who have borne arms in war have been without exception very young men and for that reason few have reached higher rank than Colonel. but all of them have been to the forefront in civic righteousness. It is unusual, but it is true, that none of these people have ever been drunkards or gamblers. In fact I

have never heard of one that was not a member of some church. The leading traits that have characterized these people are self-reliance, self-respect and a sense of right as a guide to their opinions and actions, then a total disregard of the blame or approval of the world around them. I attribute these virtues, so universally characteristic of the various branches of John Railey's family, to the fact that his children were thoroughly conversant with the history of their ancestors and have sacredly, but modestly, passed it down to succeeding generations as a guide to good citizenship. Hence I am a believer in the study of genealogy, believing altogether worthy and comit mendable, and the man who says nay will stake his money every time on a pedigreed horse and assume much dignity in discussing the pedigree of animals. He thus ranks the animal above the man. The ultimate course of such people is toward the haunts of vice, while men and women who take pride in the noble attributes of their forefathers will, as a rule, be found leading movements for the betterment of the moral conditions around them. Family genealogies and traditions ought to have a higher place in the social and religious world. While it may build up vanity or a false pride among a few, it will give stamina and manhood to the greater number, and in doing the proper and sensible thing ourselves we produce higher ideals in those around us, and by handing those traits down to future generations we are making the world better.

JOHN RAILEY-ELIZABETH RANDOLPH

John Railey, Jr.² Born 1752. Enlisted in the Revolution and was killed at the battle of Norfolk. He was the first born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph.

Their descendants:

Thomas Railey, ² born Sept. 22, 1754, died 1822.

Married Martha Woodson, Dec. 21, 1786.

Thomas Railey, Jr., ³ born 1787, died 1821.

Married Sarah Railey, 1820.

William Randolph Bailey, ⁴ born 1821, died 1840.

George Woodson Railey, ³ born 1789, died 1846.

First married Maria Bullock, 1822.

Second Annie Marshall.

Elizabeth Woodson Railey, ⁴ born 1823, died 1839.

Georgie Ellen Railey, ⁴ borndied young.

P. I. Railey, ⁸ born Mar. 16, 1793, died July 1, 1832.

Married Judith Woodson Railey Aug. 21, 1817.

Martha Woodson Railey, ⁴ born Feb. 10, 1820, died Mar. 19, 1837.

Richard Henry Railey, ⁴ born April 26, 1823, died Oct. 3, 1888.

Married Catherine Keith Hawkins, Feb. 25, 1852.

William Edward Railey, ⁵ born Dec. 25, 1852.

Married Annie H. Owsley, May 26, 1886.

Jennie Farris Railey, ⁶ born June 28, 1887.

Bertha Hontas Railey, ⁵ born April 26, 1854.

Married 1st Charles Randolph Darnell 1882, no issue. Married 2nd, P. D. McBride, 1892, no issue.

P. Woodson Railey, ⁵ born July 24, 1864.

P. I. Railey, Jr., ⁴ born Aug. 25, 1829.

Married 1st Sarah E. Frazier, Oct. 22, 1851.

Married 2nd Rebecca Gough, 1861, no issue.

Married 3rd Seville Church, 1898 no issue.

Josephine Railey, ⁵ born Sept. 22, 1852.

Married Robert Ward Macey, Nov. 21, 1872.

Pattie Railey Macey, ⁶ born Mar. 24, 1876.

Sadie Macey, ⁶ born June 7, 1877. Robert Ward Macey, Jr., ⁶ born Oct. 8, 1879.

Railey Woodson Macey, ⁶ born Aug. 30, 1881.

Thomas Jefferson Railey, ⁴ born Jany. 10, 1831, died Aug. 18, 1851.

Laura Bailey, ⁴ born Aug. 20, 1832, died Aug. 24, 1849.

Mary Railey, ³ born 1795, died May 1817.

Married Phillip Woodson.

Mary Woodson. 4

Married Augustine Withers

Augustine Withers, Jr. 5

Mary Woodson Withers, ⁵ died July 13, 1883.

Married H. P. Huff, 1873.

Susan Withers Huff. 6

Married E. H. Foster, April 3, 1901.

Susan Railey Withers. ⁵

Married James B. White.

Lawson White. 6

Ellen White. ⁶

Married W. W. Newman.

Susan Withers Newman.⁷

Margaret White Newman.⁷

Augustine White.

Maria Withers. ⁵

Married Sandy White.

Jane Railey, ³ born 1794, died Nov. 28, 1865.

Married John Berryman, Aug. 9, 1819.

Mary Elizabeth Berryman, ⁴ born June 5, 1820, died June 4, 1905.

Married George Hamet Cary, Sept. 1, 1840.

Alice Cary, ⁵ born May 20, 1843, died Mar. 29, 1899.

Married Daniel B. Price, Oct. 17, 1867.

Jennie Cary Price, ⁶ born Aug. 16, 1868.

Married W. L. Smith, May 20, 1890.

Mary Louise Price, ⁵ born April 2, 1870.

Married Preston H. Williams, Dec. 27, 1888.

Daniel B. Price, ⁶ born Feb. 7, 1872.

Married Ada Alice Ingles, June 3, 1909.

Alice Cary Price ⁶ born Sept 14, 1875.

Married John Faulkner, June 27, 1907.

Arthur Cary, ⁵ born Oct. 1, 1841.

Married 1st Fanny Graddy, Dec. 6, 1876.

Married 2nd, Sidney Sayre Bell, Feb. 12, 1895.

Graddy Cary, ⁶ born April 6, 1878.

Married Marie Burnett, Jan. 17, 1907.

John B. Cary, ⁵ born Sept. 18, 1846.

Jane Railey Cary, ⁵ born Nov. 1, 1849. Married Charles S. Tabb, Dec. 20, 1876.

George Cary Tabb, ⁶ born Feb. 3, 1880.

Arthur Tabb, ⁶ born Oct. 20, 1881.

Mary Clifton Tabb, ⁶ born Sept. 19, 1891.

George Hamet Cary, Jr., ⁵ born Nov. 12, 1850, died April 16, 1895.

Married Mary White, May 19, 1887.

James Cary, ⁶ born April 18, 1888.

Mary Cary, ⁶ born Aug. 8, 1890.

Mattie Cary, ⁶ born Sept. 6, 1891. Elizabeth Cary, ⁶ born May 20,

1893. Edward Humphrey Cary, ⁵ born Nov. 7, 1853.

Married Rebecca Hunter Wickliffe, Dec. 18, 1879.

Hallie Cary, ⁶ born May 12, 1882. Logan Wickliffe Cary, ⁶ born June 24, 1884.

Rhoda Cary, ⁶ born July 1, 1887. Married Edwin C. Stevens, Oct. 14, 1909.

Martha Woodson Cary, ⁵ born Oct. 1855.

Married Newton G. Crawford, 1884.

Mary Clifton Cary, ⁵ born Dec. 18, 1862.

Married Brown Craig Crawford, Sept. 30, 1886.

George Cary Crawford, ⁶ born July 4, 1888.

Robert Irvin Crawford, ⁶ born Aug. 21, 1889.

James T. Berryman, ⁴ born April 22, 1822, died June 4, 1879.

Married 1st Theresa Willis, Jan. 1845.

2nd Sallie Steele Church, Oct. 8, 1858.

John W. Berryman, ⁵ born Nov. 1852. 19, 1845. Married Louise Price, June 5, 21, 1883. 1867. Price Berryman, ⁶ born June 3, 1868. Married Minnie Hemphill, Nov. 24, 1894. 22, 1859. Theresa Willis Berryman, ⁶ born Aug. 2, 1872. 21, 1888. Married Oliver H. Farra, Oct. 18, 1906. 1862. Robert S. Berryman, [•] born April 4, 1880. 1865. Married Ruth Gay, May 11, 1904. James Sthreshley Berryman, born Jan. 9, 1848, died Jan. 1, 1910. 2, 1869. Married Mary Wright, Nov. 7, 1871. Kate Theresa Berryman, ⁶ born 1870. Aug. 8, 1872. Married Howard Sanders, May 4, 1899. Henry Berryman Sanders, ⁷ born June, 1846. June 10, 1903. Mary A. Berryman, ⁶ born Dec. **4**, 1874. Married Married H. J.Mead, Sept. 24,1895. June 23, 1869. Mary Belle Mead, ⁷ born Oct. 28, 1897. 1871. Dorothy Randolph Mead, ⁷ born Jan. 20, 1899. Lalla Mead, ⁷ born Mar. 8, 1908. 1873. Stuart Robinson Berryman,⁶ born July 18, 1876. 6, 1897. Married Eunice Wright, Oct. 18, 1908. 1897. Stuart Robinson Berryman, ⁷ born July 11, 1909. James T. Berryman, ⁶ born July 17, 1878. 1906. Sue M. Berryman, ⁶ born Jan. 17, 1881. 1877. Mollie Berryman, ⁵ born May, 21, 1850. 11, 1900.

Annie Berryman, ⁵ born Dec. 26,

Married W. Horace Posey, June

Genevieve Posey, ⁶.

Edith Posey, ⁶.

- Cary M. Berryman, ⁵ born July
- Married Emma Portwood, Nov.
- Church Berryman, ⁵ born April 2.

Claude Berryman, ⁵ born May 5.

Married Evangeline Leeds.

Clifford Berryman, ⁵ born April

Married Kate Durfee.

Hervey Berryman, ⁵ born May 12.

Robt. H. Berryman, ⁴ born April 17, 1824, died April 4, 1878.

Married Maria L. Whittington

Emma Woodson Berryman, ⁵ born April 27, 1847.

Marvin D. Averill.

Robert Averill, ⁶ born March 23.

Married Anna Rupp, Aug. 1907. William Averill, ⁶ born Feb. 2,

Married Cammilla Baskett, Jan.

Christine Averill, ⁷ born Dec. 25,

Mary Virginia Averill, ⁷ born July 10, 1902.

- Alice B. Averill, ⁷ born April 12,
- Louise Averill, ⁶ born Nov. 5,

Married Eugene D. Woods, Apr.

Marvin Averill Woods, ⁷ born Jan. 18, 1901.

Francis D. Woods, ⁷ born Jan. 10, 1903.

- Robt. Harvie Woods, ⁷ born Jan. 11, 1905.
- Emily Eugenia Woods, ⁷ born July 30, 1909.
- Cornelia Berryman, ⁵ born Jan. 8, 1851, died Feb. 9, 1890.
- Married Clifton Kennedy, 1869.
- Willie Marcia Kennedy, ⁶ born Dec. 12, 1871.
- Married Dr. Albert Posey, Dec. 29, 1896.
- Robert Handy Berryman, ⁵ born Nov. 29, 1854.
- Married Nellie Jones, Nov. 29, 1877.
- Bessie Berryman, ⁶ born Oct. 19, 1878.
- Married Walter D. Franklin, June 12, 1901.
- Ellen Buford Franklin, ⁷ born Aug. 27, 1902.
- Catharine Franklin, ⁴ born June 14, 1905.
- Robert B. Franklin, ⁷ born Nov. 24, 1909.
- Lela Berryman, ⁶ born Feb. 10, 1888.
- Buford Berryman,⁶ born Mar. 12, 1896.
- Mary Virginia Berryman, ⁵ born Feb. 24, 1856.
- Married John W. Crosthwaite, 1887.
- Aileen Crosthwaite, ⁶ born July 16, 1888.
- Mary Virginia Crosthwaite, ⁶ born June 2, 1890.

Married John C. Kreiger, June, 1907.

- Jane Railey Berryman, ⁵ born April 1, 1861.
 - Married 1st Ed. Reese, 1883.

Married Second Edward T. Staunton, 1896.

Cornelia Reece, ⁶ born Oct. 21, 1887.

Henry T. Stanton, ⁶ 1897.

- Mattie Berryman, ⁵ born Nov. 4, 1867.
- Married Dwight McAfee, July 20, 1887.
- Irene McAfee, ⁶ born June 3, 1888.
- Married Adams Carithers Mc-Makin, Nov. 10, 1909.
- Henry McAfee, ⁶ born July 29, 1890.
- Clinton McAfee, ⁶ born Aug. 20, 1898.
- Walter Berryman, ⁵ born Apr. 3, 1880.
- Edw. H. Berryman, ⁴ born Mar. 14, 1826, died Dec. 26, 1896.
- Married Sallie Willis, May 27, 1852.
- Willis N. Berryman, ⁵ born Apr. 11, 1853, died Aug. 22, 1881.
- Married Elizabeth Scearce, Oct. 5, 1876.
- Julia Berryman, ⁶ born April 17, 1880.
- Theresa Woodson Berryman, ⁵, born June 15, 1854.
- Married William S. Barbour, June 15, 1882.
- Robert Berryman, ⁵ born Oct. 6, 1862, died May 12, 1903.

Married Belle Portwood, 1890.

- Barbour Berryman, ⁶ born May 20, 1893.
- Mattie Woodson Berryman, ⁴ born April 24, 1836, died—

Married Robert Fry Montgomery, June 10, 1856.

- George Berryman Montgomery, ⁵ born June 10, 1866.
- Married Lucy Mahin O'Neal, Nov. 28, 1895.

Jane Railey Montgomery, ⁵ born Oct. 2, 1868, died April 26, 1897.

Married Robert G. Lowry, Jan. 1, 1890.

Mary Montgomery, ⁵ born May 11, 1871.

Married G. Y. Reynolds, Feb. 15, **19**02.

Mattie Woodson Montgomery, ⁵ born May 11, 1871.

Married Jordan Scott Lowry, Dec. 19, 1890.

Jno. B. Montgomery, ⁵ born June 20, 1874.

Married Irene Holloway, Aug. 25, 1898.

Robt. Montgomery, ⁵ born June 1, 1878.

George Railey Berryman, ⁴ born 1838, died 1882.

Frank P. Berryman, 4 born 1842. Married Susan Hassinger, 1866.

John Berryman, ⁵ born 1867. Married Annie Harris.

Kate Berryman, ⁵ born 1869, died 1887.

Newton Berryman ⁵ born 1871, died 1897.

Wilhelmina Berryman, ⁵ born 1873.

Married Rev. Alexander Henry, Oct. 8, 1890.

Catharine Clifton Henry, ⁶ born Oct. 7, 1891.

Married Alfred Mosby, Oct. 8, 1909.

Frank Berryman Henry, ⁶ born Nov. 24, 1892.

Emma Yeaman Henry, ⁶ born Nov. 29, 1893.

Alexander Henry, Jr., ⁶ born Jan. 8, 1901.

Sidney Robertson Berryman, ⁵ born 1875.

Frank P. Berryman, Jr., ⁵ born 1877, died 1907.

Lucy Railey, ³ born Aug. 5, 1796, died Sept. 1852.

Married 1st John D. Kinkead, no issue.

Married 2nd Rev. William M. King, 1832.

Rev. Samuel A. King, ⁴ born Oct. 14, 1834.

Married Anna King, Jan. 19, 1860.

Lucy Woodson King, ⁵ born Oct. 16, 1860, died Sept. 22, 1869.

Jennie Catherine King, ⁵ born April 25, 1862.

Married A. M. Gribble, Nov. 29, 1882.

Chas. King Gribble, ⁶ born Sept. 11, 1883.

Andrew W. Gribble, ⁶ born Jan. 18, 1885.

Anna Gribble, ⁶ born Nov. 2, 1886. Jennie Gribble, ⁶ born Oct. 16, 1888.

A. M. Gribble, Jr., ⁶ born Mar. 2, 1891.

Samuel Gribble, ⁶ born July 12, 1893.

Elizabeth Randolph Gribble, born May 23, 1897.

Dr. Walter Blackburn King, ⁵ born May 14, 1864, died Dec. 11, 1889.

Married Minnie Carroll, Oct. 19, 1887.

Walter Blackburn King, Jr., ⁶ born Nov. 6, 1889.

Hattie King, ⁵ born May 20, 1867, died March 1896.

Married Dr. Ralph Conger, Mar. 12, 1891, no issue.

Samuel Arthur King,⁵ born Sept. 20, 1869.

Married Lucy Newman, 1896.

Walter King, ⁶ born Mar. 16, 1897.

Elizabeth Woodson King, ⁶ born May 31, 1899.

Ellen King, ⁶ born June 16, 1905. Samuel Arthur King, Jr., ⁶ born

July 31, 1907.

Hugh King, ⁶ born June 17, 1909. Maggie D. King, ⁵ born Dec. 2, 1872.

Married Rev. P. H. Burney, Oct. 6, 1892.

Margaret Burney, ⁶ born Dec. 8, 1893.

Harriet Burney, ⁶ born June 11, 1896.

Philo Burney, ⁶ born June 21, 1904.

Anna Railey Burney, ⁶ born April 24, 1907.

Pattie Markham King, ⁵ born May 30, 1875.

Married Rev. F. A. Barnes, May 28, 1908.

Ella C. King, ⁵ born Sept. 14, 1877.

Married Harry A. Wilson, Sept. 26, 1895.

Harry Allen Wilson, ⁶ born Feb. 26, 1897.

William M. King, Jr., ⁴ born June 22, 1833, died 1864.

Married Hattie King, Jan, 1864. Willie King, ⁵ born 1864.

Married J. E. Daniel, June 8, 1893.

Willie Sue Daniel, ⁶ born June 14, 1895.

Joseph Daniel, ⁶ born Aug. 5, 1897.

Susanna Railey, ³ born Jan. 15, 1801, died May 1, 1872.

Married William Fleming Markham, July 19, 1825.

Dr. George W. Markham, ⁴ born July 1826, died Dec. 24, 1853.

Rev. Thos. Railey Markham, 4

born Dec. 2, 1828, died Mar. 12, 1894.

Married Mary Searles, Nov. 30, 1858, no issue.

Martha Woodson Markham, ⁴ born July 14, 1832, died Feb. 1910.

Married Fabius M. Sleeper, 1850. Susan Margaret Sleeper, ⁵ born July 10, 1851.

Lucy Fleming Sleeper, 5 born April 13, 1853.

Married Robert Fonda Gribble, Feb. 21, 1884.

Elizabeth Gribble, ⁶ born June 2, 1885.

Robt. Fonda Gribble, Jr., ⁶ born June 2, 1890.

Theodore Gribble, ⁶ born April 10, 1894.

Wm. Markham Sleeper, ⁵ born Oct. 9, 1859.

Married Laura Risher, April 26, 1892.

Benjamine P. Sleeper, ⁶ born Dec. 11, 1895.

Martha Margaret Sleeper, ⁶ born June 17, 1896.

Alethea Halbert Sleeper, ⁶ born Nov. 24, 1898.

William Markham Sleeper, Jr., ⁶ born Oct. 31, 1900.

Francis D. Sleeper, ⁶ born Apr. 5, 1902.

Thos. Markham Sleeper, ⁵ born April 29, 1866.

Married Carrie Lockert, Oct. 23, 1890.

Lockert Sleeper, ⁶ born July 29, 1893.

Markham Sleeper, ⁶ born Dec. 5, 1895.

Mary Woodson Sleeper, ⁶ born June 28, 1898.

William R. Sleeper, ⁶ born July 17, 1900.

Lucy Fleming Markham, ⁴ born 1836, died 1894.

Married Edward A. Jones, January 1864.

Bessie Cary Jones, ⁵ born Nov. 1862.

Married Bobt. Grier Patton, Feb. 1888.

Robt. Grier Patton, Jr., ⁶ born April, 1889.

Edward Jones Patton, ⁶ born Nov. 1890.

Elizabeth Randolph Patton, ⁶ born Oct. 1893.

Desha Patton, ⁶ born 1901.

Susan Markham Jones, ⁵ born Feb. 14, 1866.

George Woodson Jones, ⁵ born Dec. 23, 1869.

Mattie Estelle Jones, ⁵ born Oct. 3, 1871.

William Fleming Markham, ⁴ born 1842, killed at the battle of Atlanta as a gallant young Confederate officer.

Thomas Railey was the 2nd born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. He was born on the estate of his father, "Stonehenge," in Chesterfield county, Va., twelve miles from Richmond, A. D., 1754. He came to Woodford county, Ky., about 1780 and settled upon a farm that he called "Clifton," a beautiful site overlooking the Kentucky River and the village that sprang up in the valley below took its name from the farm that overlooked the village. He returned to 1786 and married Virginia in Martha Woodson, 9th born of Col. John Woodson and Dorothy Randolph. Besides raising a large and interesting family he exercised a fatherly interest in his four brothers who settled in the same

county and always advised with him on matters of business. He died on his estate about 1822. His wife's death occurred in 1834. The home passed into the hands of his daughter Jane Berryman and remained in possession of her son George Railey Berryman until his death in 1882. His eldest son, Thos. Railey. Jr., married Sarah Bailey in 1820 and died within a year after his marriage. His son George Woodson Railev married his cousin Maria Bullock and moved to Monticello, Mo., about 1825, where he was postmaster until his death m 1846. His son P. I. Railey, Sr., married Judith Woodson Railey and lived on a farm near Versailles, Kv., where he died in 1832. Mary Railey, the 4th born, married her cousin, Phillip Woodson, and they settled at Tuscaloosa, Ala. I have not been able to learn anything of their descendants except what I learned through my kinswoman, Mrs. Pattie Markham Sleeper. Jane Railey, the 5th born, married John Berryman. Their descendhave generally domiciled ants themselves within the borders of Kentucky, and they are quite numerous as the record will show. Lucy Railey the 6th born married first John D. Kinkead, of Versailles, Ky. He died within a year and his widow afterwards married the Rev. William M. King, a Presbyterian minister, and they moved to Texas where their descendants live today. Their son the Rev. William A. King was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Waco, Texas, for forty years and only resigned a few years ago to take charge of the Theological Seminary at Austin, Tex. There have been quite a number of preachers in this line. Susanna Railey, 7th born. married William Fleming Markham, of Versailles, Ky., in 1825. They moved to New Orleans soon after their marriage. Their first born, Dr. Geo. W. Markham, practiced medicine in New Orleans for a few years and would have become eminent in his profession had not the seal of death closed his career in young manhood. Their second born was Rev. Thomas Railey Markham, a Presbyterian minister. He preached for forty years for one congregation in New Orleans, having a supply for him while he was a Chaplain in the Confederate Army for four years. Martha Woodson Markham, affectionately known among her kins-

people as Pattie Markham, was the 3rd born. She married Fabius M. Sleeper, a lawyer of Mississippi. After the Civil War they moved to Waco, Texas, where Mr. Sleeper and his brother-in-law Edward A. Jones constituted a law firm that had a large clientage. Lucy Fleming Markham, the 4th born married Edward A. Jones, a lawyer of Maryland and they moved to Waco, Texas. William Fleming Markham was the 5th born, entered the Confederate army before he had reached his majority and was killed at the battle of Atlanta, a gallant young officer.

The compiler of these notes is descended from the line of P. I. Railey, Sr., the 3rd born, and his wife Judith Woodson Railey.



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DEPARTMENT

OF

CLIPPINGS AND PARAGRAPHS

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HISTORY OF CANAL ZONE REVIEWED.

By Governor Thatcher in Interesting Manner in Letters to Editor of Historical Register.

(From Ky. State Journal.)

Gov. M. H. Thatcher, of the Department of Civil Administration at Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama, has written the following interesting letter to the editor of the Historical Register.

"I thank you for 'Kentucky, Mother of Governors." The little book is unique. There occurs in it a mistake as to my birthplace. Same is given as Butler county, Ky., when in fact it should be given as Chicago, Ill., where my parents were residing at the time. I was reared in Butler county, the home of my maternal relatives.

"I often think of the devotion you have shown to Kentucky interests and history. The record of things well done yesterday is the inspiration for the doing of fine things today. What man has done, man may do. This is the soul of history; its body is formed of the concrete facts portrayed. Your work is a high, and most important one.

"I have had perfect health here; never a moment's sickness; never a grain of medicine. We are now entering upon the so-called 'dry' season. The 'rainy' season which began about the first of May

is about closed, the frequent showers have departed, and dry, sunny days, with trade winds constantly blowing, are upon us. We liked the rainy season very much, as, here at Ancon, there was not an excess of rainfall, though on the Atlantic side there is an excess. For instance, at Porto Belle (Spanish for Beautiful Harbor-a Columbustouched port) last year, 1909, there was a total rainfall of 237 inches; while here at Ancon, on the Pacific side, there was a total rainfall of 83 inches. Porto Belle is on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus. Ŧt was one of the fortified places sacked by Henry Morgan, the notorious Welch buccaneer back in the 1670's.

"Speaking of Morgan: He was a most atrocious villain; the terror of the Spanish Main; the curse of the Spanish settlements in the New World. He came across the Isthmus in those early days, and captured the ancient city of Panama-seven miles from the present city—and put it to the flame, and its men, women, and children to the sword, and secured a large store of the treasure which the Spaniards had themselves accumulated from Central and South America. Morgan was afterwards knighted by the English King, Charles II. and later was made deputy-Governor of the Island of Jamaica. Still later, upon the accession of James II. Morgan was deposed from the deputy-Governorship, and confined in prison. He was a monster of monsters.

"The term 'buccaneer,' as you may know, was thus derived: Morgan had English, French, and

Dutch soldiers of fortune in his piratical train. He had at one time over thirty vessels and over 2,000 men—a very large piratical fleet. Those who cured the bacon and similar meats for his men, were called 'buccaniers,' from the word 'boucan,' French, for 'smoke.' Thus, his whole crew came to be dubbed 'buccaniers.' because, I suppose it seemed to be the very name to be given to bloodthirsty, treasure-hunting, daredevil plunderers of the high seas and far settlements.

"You would find this country ever so interesting. It is very, very rich and Panama, which was destroyed by Morgan and his men, was a treasure place. It was a gateway to the land of the Incas of the Southward. Thence ships were outfitted and dispatched up and down the Pacific seas; gold, silver and pearls were garnered through the harvests of affliction and death which the early Spaniards wrought upon the aborigines of the Western coasts. Mines were worked in this section by the Spaniards-gold and silver mines—where great treasure was taken from the earth.

INTERESTING BUINS.

"Some of the old ruins on the Isthmus-monasteries, convents. cathedrals, churches, and fortstell their mute and eloquent story. In the old city of Panama, not long ago, together with some Panama friends. I rode through the narrow jungle trails which had been cut out of the dense mass of tropical trees and vines into and through some of these old cathedral and church · • .

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buildings. The masonry remaining is excellent, for the old Spaniards were good builders; and high above our heads, forty feet, perhaps, large trees were growing on the walls, and their giant roots extended downward outside the walls to the earth, appearing themselves to be elongated and inverted trunks.

"Truly, here is a fertile field for the historian. In latter days, the De Lesseps canal enterprise; its tragic failure; the frightful mortality in the yellow fever regimemake interesting chapters. And now. American enterprise and force are making the centuries-old dream come true, and the two great seas are to be linked together.

"I know that all this appeals to you. I regret that I have not the time to study these things.

"We expect to be in Kentucky in May, on vacation. Practically every American official and employee in the Canal work takes annual leave. A change of climate is deemed essential."

The most celebrated chimes in England now are "the Bow Bells," of Bow Church. The Westminster chimes are no longer talked of as "the sweetest in the world." Bells of Shandon celebrated in poetry and song are often referred to by Englishmen when inquired of about the Chimes of London. The chimes of Cork are said to be now "the sweetest in the world." Great improvements have been made in chimes in the last years.

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POLK MILLER'S ENTERTAINMENT.

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This was a rare treat for the people of Frankfort on the 13th of January at the Opera House. Mr. Miller has been in the city before and was warmly welcomed by every one. The Opera House was full of an appreciative audience to hear Mr. Miller and his friend Col. Thomas Booker, each in his role The of delightful entertainer. music was sweet and rare and the wit and anecdote indescribably amusing, and it is not too much to sav the two old Confederates kept the house in a roar of laughter when they talked or sang mirthprovoking songs of the olden times. There was a call from some one in the audience for "The Old Kentucky Home." Mr. Miller responded to the request and told the following incident afterward. He said he gave an entertainment on the occasion of one of his visits to Stanton, to the Mary Baldwin Institute for young ladies. Then as now he was requested to sing "The Old Kentucky Home." He said to the audience: "I will give five dollars to any young lady here who will repeat two verses of that song." There was profound silence for a while. Then there was handed him a little note, with two verses written on it by the only Kentucky girl present, Mary Bell Hobson, of Frankfort, Ky. She was too modest to rise and repeat the verses—but she wrote them all right.

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NEW PORTRAIT FOR HALL OF FAME. (From Ky. State Journal.)

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Mr. W. T. Hundleigh, of Lexington and Georgetown, was in the city yesterday, bringing with him his recently finished portrait of Mrs. Rosa Vertner Johnson Jeffrey, which is to be placed in the Poet's Corner of the Hall of Fame in the Kentucky Historical rooms.

This portrait was executed on an order from the Society, and the friends and admirers of Mrs. Jet frey are much gratified that this tribute and honor is being paid her memory and her talent, and that recognition of her great poetical talent is being given.

Besides being admired for her genius and her beauty, she was one of the most popular women in Lexington in her day, and was much beloved for sweetness of character and loving kindness. She belonged to a very aristocratic family of the South, and the fame of her beauty spread over the United States. It was claimed that she and Sally Ward were the two most beautiful woman in the United States.

Previous to her death Mrs. Jeffrey had Mr. Hundleigh paint a number of pictures of herself, on ivory, porcelain, and canvas, and of all the pictures he painted of her, she selected the one, from which this copy is made, as being the best. It is a profile, showing her lovely hair, and perfect features, and in its beauty of execution is considered one of Mr. Hundleigh's masterpieces.

The picture has been exhibited in Lexington, and has been much admired, and especially so by her children, who pronounce it to be a perfect likeness. It will be hung in the Hall of Fame with her friends, Theodore O'Hara and Henry T. Stanton, and the public is invited to visit the rooms to see this portrait, which will be such a beautiful addition to the Hall of Fame.

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How Stars Are Born.

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A new star for the new year is discovered this week by Mr. Espin, an Oxford man, as Prof. Turner notes with a touch of pride. All the old speculation is again raised. Astronomers are generally agreed that these "new" stars are due to the collision of astral bodies; the dispute is as to their character and the way of their meeting.

Certainly the most interesting letter drawn by the blazing up of the new star is that of Prof. Turner. In 1901, it seems, light was caught in the act of traveling. In 1901 a new star shot suddenly up in Perseus to first magnitude and then died away. But after the "flash" a nebulous appearance was detected around the star. which was observed to be spreading outward. This was the "flash" traveling outward to "more and more distant parts of a vast diffuse body." In fact, here was a light reverberating through the clouds like a peal of thunder. The speed of the journey alone proved that the traveller was light and none other; for no other velocity was comparable.

The crowning proof that the haze of light observed to be moving

in this way was the reflection of the "flash" and not independent of it, was that the spectrum of the "flash" and the spectrum of the nebulous haze were identical.— London Saturday Review.

"BUBIED TREASURE."

. . .

Under this title Prof. C. J. Norwood before the Kentucky Press Association delivered an address which has excited grateful comment in every part of the State. He gives an encouraging report of the treasure still buried in the soil of Kentucky. He speaks lovingly of the State, and presents a pleasing picture of the great possibilities of the State. As a geologist, and Curator of Kentucky Geological Survey, he is our best authority on its riches and he gives a wonderful account of the State as it is today and repeats the statement of Editor Rothwell, "that Kentucky is by nature beyond all question one of the most favored States in this country."

We regret that we have not space to give this splendid address. It should be read by every Kentuckian.—Ed. the Register.

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GOVERNOB OWSLEY'S PORTBAIT FOR

HALL OF FAME.

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(From Ky. State Journal.)

The portrait of Governor Owsley, which has just been painted by Miss Sophia Gray of Louisville for the Kentucky Historical Society was received yesterday by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton and Miss Sallie Jackson, and will be hung in the Hall of Fame with the twenty-eight other portraits of governors whose pictures form a valuable and beautiful collection of paintings in the Historical rooms.

This last addition to the collection is a beautiful work, and is the second portrait to be painted by Miss Gray for the Society.

Miss Gray is one of the bright particular stars among Kentucky painters, and that she is considered so by the best art critics of the state was proven lately when she was given the premium over other Louisville artists, at an exhibition recently given in that city. Her picture, which was awarded the premium, was entitled "A Mountain Girl," and was a most exquisite piece of work, and possessed the rarest charm in every detail.

With Governor Owsley's portrait, the Hall of Fame now contains the portraits of twenty-eight Governors of the Grand Old Commonwealth, and of the remaining few, Mrs. Morton hopes to be able to soon add their portraits to the collection.

The next governor whom she hopes to have painted will be Gov. John Breathitt, and the families of the other governors not yet painted have signified their intention of presenting to her their portraits.

Mrs. Morton's success in gathering together such a valuable collection of paintings has been remarkable, and adds much to the interest and beauty of the Historical rooms.

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KENTUCKIAN

HAS GIVEN AWAY MORE THAN ONE MILLION.

R. A. Long, Native of Shelby County, Makes A Fine Chari-

table Record.

Resident of Kansas City.

Donation of \$30,000 To College At

Lexington One of His Benefactions.

(From Shelby Record.)

R. A. Long, a multi-millionaire of Kansas City, who is a native of this county, has just rounded out his gifts to various charities to a sum exceeding one million dollars, by his most recent donation of \$400,000 for the Christian Church Hospital of Kansas City.

"I believe a man should enjoy his money while he is on earth," said Mr. Long recently. "I get the most happiness by giving money to church and charity work, and I propose to continue achieving happiness in that way so long as I live."

Other notable gifts of the ex-Kentuckian to hospitals, churches and colleges are as follows:

\$179,000 paid for the Christian Evangelist, which publication is now operated for the church.

\$160,000 for the addition to the Independence Boulevard Christian Church.

\$70,000 for the original building of the Independence Boulevard Christian Church.

\$50,000 to Christian Bible College, Columbia, Mo.

\$50,000 to Bethany College, West Virginia.

\$30,000 to Christian College, Lexington, Ky. \$15,000 to the Divinity House, University of Chicago.

\$7,500 to Christian missions.

\$5,000 to a Bible school in the Philippines.

\$5,000 to a Bible school in Japan.

\$5,000 to Christian missions in Missouri.

\$7,000 to a Christian hospital in the Philippines.

REMEMBERS NATIVE STATE.

It will be seen, from the \$30,000 donation to the college at Lexington, that Mr. Long has not wholly neglected his native State, though he has been a resident of Kansas City for thirty years. At the age of twenty-two he left his father's farm in Kentucky to seek his fortunes in the Western city, under the patronage of his uncle, C. J. White, cashier of the Kansas City Savings Bank.

Mr. White had a son, Robert White, who was about Mr. Long's age, and Dr. J. B. Bell, president of the bank, had a son, Victor B. Bell, who was in his twenties.

The three young men were practically without money, but all desired to get into some kind of business of their own, and they realized that lumber would be in great demand in the growing Kansas towns. So, with the credit obtainable at the bank, they got together a carload of lumber and started a lumber yard in Columbus, Kan. Their yard prospered, and they opened other yards in small Kansas towns. Ever since then Mr. Long has been in the same business, and out of that little yard in Columbus, back in the early 70s, grew the Long-Bell Lumber Company with its thousands of acres of

timber land and its hundreds of lumber yards throughout the nation.

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A TRIUMPH

OF AMERICAN ART AND BEAUTY.

KENTUCKY HONOBED. (From the Frankfort News.)

On the evening of January 8th. 1911, there was given in Berlin, Germany, the Annual Royal Musical Concert. This concert is the Great Musical Event of the German Empire. It is attended by the Kaiser Wilhelm, the Kaiserin Augusta, and the suites of the several princes of the Empire. Only the finest musical instruments in the world are used and only the most perfect performers are permitted to use them. It should make every American heart throb with pride to know that, at this concert, an American young lady was chosen Miss Myrtle to play the piano. Elvyn, the talented and brilliant Kentucky girl, received the unusual honor to be invited by the Emperor and Empress to be the pianist on this festive musical occasion. It should also make us proud to know that she performed her part well. Tall and young and beautiful, she captured her great audience at her first appearance and performance. She played some of the most difficult and highest grade music ever written. She handled pieces from Beethoven. Mozart, Liszt, Chopin, Leschetisky. and others as if they were mere school lessons. Her work for the entire evening was so finished. exquisite and brilliant, that she won

for herself a place among the great master performers of the world. Her perfect refinement, grace and beauty also showed her a most desirable subject to appear before any company on earth. All hail to the "American Girl!" What Myrtle Elvyn is, others can be.

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EARLIEST AMERICAN

POBTRAIT-PAINTERS.

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"The real genesis of American portrait-painting may be said to start with the advent of that distinguished group of pre-Revolution-ary painters of which Benjamin West was the bright, particular star," says J. Nilsen Uaurvik in Woman Home Companion for February, "and that comprised such men as John Singleton Copley, Charles Wilson Peale and Gilbert Stuart. If one adds to these the names of John Trumbull and Thomas Sully, we have the most representative painters of colonial times, whose achievements for a long time constituted the standard in American portraiture. Especially is this true of West, whose great success in England where he became the president of the Royal Academy, fired the ambition of the younger painters of the day. This brilliant prodigy, who, at the age of twenty, was painting portraits of the notables of New York and Philadelphia, introduced into the art of this country, something of the suave elegance and refinement of European culture which was beginning to make itself felt in the social life of the colonists. The domination of the divines was

gradually being nullified by the rapidly increasing culture of the laymen who were fast becoming the accepted leaders of the community.

"As the struggle for mere existence became less pressing the sense of class distinction became more defined and pride of birth asserted itself, all of which was highly conducive to the development of the art of portraiture. And along with the stately portraits of statesmen and men of affairs there appeared the sprightly and vivacious likenesses of the noted belles and beaux of the day. The most distinguished men in public life as well as the most exclusive ladies of fashion began to sit for their portraits, and the series of canvases executed by Stuart, West, Copley and Sully constitute in themselves a gallery of all that was best in the early life of this country."

NOTED

KENTUCKY WOMAN DIES SUDDENLY.

. . .

Miss Mary Desha, Pioneer In Patriotic Federation Work, Formerly of Lexington, is no More.

(Associated Press Telegram to Kentucky State-Journal.)

Washington, Jan. 29.—Miss Mary Desha, aged sixty-five, one of the three founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and President of the Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, died suddenly of apoplexy while walking near her home here today. She was educated in Sayre Institute and the Kentucky State College and taught school in Lexington.

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RESOLUTIONS

EULOGISTIC OF LIFE OF MISS MARY

DESHA ADOPTED AT WASHINGTON.

(Associated Press Telegram to Kentucky State-Journal.)

Washington, Jan. 30.—Resolutions eulogistic of the life of the late Miss Mary Desha, one of the founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who died here yesterday, were adopted by that society today. The body will be taken to Lexington, Ky., for burial.

* *

Miss Mary Desha was buried in the Lexington Cemetery on Thursday morning Feb. 2nd. Though for many years Miss Desha had lived in Washington, she had many friends and relatives in Lexington. who admired and loved her and sincerely mourned her sudden taking off. Yet it was her wish to die suddenly. To respond quickly to the call of death as she had ever responded to the calls of Christian duty, friendship or patriotism. She was distinguished for intelligence. courage and unbroken fidelity in every cause she espoused. She had the reward of her wish.

> "Sunset and evening star, And one clear call for me-No movening of the bar, When I put out to sea."

> > J. C. M.

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NEW LAW

WENT INTO EFFECT JANUABY 1, AND

ALL BIRTHS, DEATHS, ETC., MUST

BE REPORTED TO LOCAL REGIS-

TRARS.

The new Vital Statistics law went into effect on January 1st and hereafter all births and deaths must be registered with the local registrars of the various precincts. The Birth Certificates must be made out by the physician, or midwife, in attendance, and must contain the following statistics:

Full name and sex of the child. Date and place of birth.

Full name, address, color, age, birthplace and occupation of both father and mother.

Number of children of the mother, and number of her living children. In case there was no physician or mid-wife in attendance then the father, mother or landlord must make this return.

The Certificate of Death must contain the physician's statement as to time, place and cause of death, and the duration of the fatal illness. Also the personal statistics, which may be furnished by any person who is acquainted with the facts, as follows:

Name of deceased and place of death.

Sex, race, color and conjugal relation of the deceased.

Date of birth and age at death.

Occupation and birthplace of deceased.

Name and birthplace of father and mother of deceased. Suitable blanks have been furnished all physicians and undertakers, or

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²³-1 be secured from the local regis- π - ars, without cost.

It is suggested that physicians we the certificates of death with ¹¹ e family of the deceased person, that it may be handed to the dertaker upon his arrival. This .ll in many instances save much convenience. The undertaker .n then secure the personal statiscs from some qualified informant, nd upon the presentation of this ertificate, the local registrar will sue a Burial Permit. Otherwise will be unlawful to bury any ody in either a private or public urying-ground.

When no undertaker is called he party purchasing the coffin hould be prepared to furnish the equired information, and have issued to him the burial permit.

The enforcement of this law may seem useless and at times to work a hardship, but the benefits to be derived in the future will far outweigh any present inconvenience.

(From the Frankfort News.)

(I like the following article. We have had clippings in the Register for years. We like to print the commentaries of others upon the events of the period and kindly mention of people; even though they are not Kentuckians.—(Ed. The Begister.)

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THE EXCHANGE EDITOR.

(From the Frankfort News.)

Evidence that Harrison Robertson, the newly appointed General Manager of the Courier-Journal, is on the job is not lacking. One improvement is the establishment of a new department, or the revival of one that has not been conspicuous in the Courier-Journal for some time. There's an exchange editor at work and he has considerably lightened and brightened the editorial page of the paper.

The Exchange Editor is a valuable man on a large newspaper. There exists in some quarters an idea that he has been put out of business by modern news gather-This is an error. There is ing. nothing more interesting in a daily newspaper than a column or so of well selected bits of comment from its contemporaries in its state and out of it, and there are in every paper good stories that never reach the telegraph wire but are rattling good reading when discriminatingly clipped.

The exchange editor is a journalist who does not write, but picks about among the articles written by others for tid bits. When he is a good exchange editor he is a good critic of newspaper work, and when he is an upright man and tries to deliver the goods he is brother of the galley slave.

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SAVE THE SARGOSSA SEA.

(From the Frankfort News.)

If any one has seen anything of the Sargossa Sea he will confer a great favor upon the geographers by reporting his discovery, says a writer in "Success Magazine." h'or some time there has been a suspicion that this prominent feature of the Atlantic Ocean maps and of the stories of old sailors is largely mythical. A recent Norwegian expedition sent out to search for the Sargossa Sea reports a great deal of sea but little Sargossa. It is true that they discovered a place in the North Atlantic where seaweed is rather common, but as for a mass of marine plants so dense that sailing vessels are held fast in it while the mariners die a lingering death of starvation. there is nothing in it. In fact, these meddlesome Scandinavians hint broadly that there has never been any such place.

If any one will kindly return the Sargossa Sea to its proper place in the Atlantic Ocean all will be forgiven and no questions asked. Otherwise, nothing can save this well-known phenomenon from going the way of the sea serpent, the mermaid and Dr. Cook's great discovery.

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WORLD'S ENGLISH

SPEAKING POPULATION.

It is estimated that the English language is spoken by 130,300,000 of the earth's inhabitants, or about 8 per cent of the entire population.

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THE NEXT DUTY.

This is an epoch of elevators. We do not climb to our room in the hotel, we ride. We do not reach the upper stories of Stewart's by slow and patient steps; we are lifted there. The Simplon is crossed by a railroad and steam has usurped the place of the Alpen-stock on the Rhigi. The climb which used to give us health on Mount Holyoke and a beautiful prospect, with the reward of rest, is now purchased for twenty-five cents of a stationary engine.

If our efforts to get our bodies into the air by machinery were not complemented by our efforts to get our lives up in the same way we might not find much fault with them; but, in truth, the tendency in the everywhere is to get up world without climbing. Yearnings after the infinite are in the fashion. Aspirations for eminence-even ambitions for usefulness-are altogether in advance of the willingness for the necessary preliminary discipline and work. The amount of vaporing among young men and young women who desire to do something which somebody else is doing-something far in advance of their present powers—is fearful and most lamentable. 'They are not willing to climb the stairway, they must go up in an elevator. They are not willing to scale the rocks in a walk of weary hours, under a broiling sun; they would go up in a car with an umbrella over their heads. They are unable or unwilling to recognize the fact that, in order to do that very beautiful thing which some other man is doing, they must go slowly through the discipline, through the maturing processes of time, through the patient work which has made him what he is and fitted him for his sphere of life and labor. In short. they are not willing to do their next duty and take what comes of it.

No man now standing on an eminence of influence and power, and doing great work, has arrived at his position by going up in an elevator. He took the stairway, step by step. He climbed the rocks, often vith bleeding hands. He prepared imself by the work of climbing for the work he is doing. He never accomplished an inch of his elevation by standing at the foot of the stairs with his mouth open and longing. There is no "royal road" to anything good-not even to wealth. Money that has not been paid for in life is not wealth. It goes as it comes. There is no element of permanence in it. The man who reaches his money in an elevator does not know how to enjoy it; so it is not wealth for him. To get a high position without climbing to it, to win wealth without earning it, to do fine work without the discipline necessary to its performance, to be famous, or useful, or ornamental without preliminary cost, seems to be the universal desire of the young. The children would begin where the father leaves off.

What exactly is the secret of true success in life? It is to do, without flinching, and with utter faithfulness, the duty that stands next to one. When a man has mastered the duties around him he is ready for those of a higher and he grade. takes naturally one step upward. When he has mastered the duties of the new grade he goes on climbing. There are no surprises to the man who arrives at eminence legitimately. It is entirely natural that he should be there, and he is as much at home there, and as little elated, as when he was working patiently at the foot of the stairs. There are heights above him, and he remains humble and simple.

Preachments are of little avail, perhaps; but when he comes in contact with so many men and women who put aspiration in the place of perspiration, and yearning for earning, and longing for labor, he is tempted to say to them: "Stop looking up, and look around you! Do the work that first comes to your hands, and do it well. Take no upward step until you come to it naturally and have won the power to hold it. The top, in this little world, is not so very high, and patient climbing will bring you to it ere you are aware."—Dr. J. G. Holland.

. . .

THE DAWN OF THE WORLD'S PEACE. (By Hamilton Holt.)

In that splendid number of The World's Work for Feb., 1911, is the following:

"That America has the leadership in the World's peace movement I have shown by reference to the achievements of such distin-Americans as James guished Elihu В. McCreary, Root, Andrew D. White, Joseph Choate, Carnegie, Theodore Andrew Roosevelt and William H. Taft, &c."

We are "properly proud," to use the Quaker phrase, to see the name of our distinguished friend and citizen of Kentucky, James B. McCreary, lead the roll here of the famous men of the world in this mighty work for universal peace.— (Ed. The Register.)

* *

The Historical Society is in receipt of an interesting communication from P. H. Eijkman and Paul Horrix, Directors of the Prelimi-

nary Office of the Foundation for the Promotion of Internationalism at Gravenhage, Holland. The letter is in the nature of a request for information as to whether our society offers prizes for treatises on any subjects, scientific or otherwise, that are of international interest. We regret that our limited funds do not permit our participation in so worthy a cause. This mention of the matter is made, however, not for the purpose of calling attention to the financial status of the Kentucky State Historical Society, but that the readers of the Register may know that the work of the Society is known, and appreciated, even on the other side of the Atlantic, by organizations whose work is international in its character and scope.

We are in receipt of a communication from The American Jewish Committee, of New York, relative to the flagrant violations by Russia of the treaty relations existing between that country and the United States, so far as they affect the honoring of American Dass-The communication ports. is accompanied by a pamphlet, containing a very able address recently delivered by Louis Marshall, of the New York bar, before the Twenty Second Council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. The address is a review of Russia's long continued and persistent violation of the provisions of the Treaty of 1832 in refusing to recognize our passports when issued to one of our Jewish citizens. Mr. Marshall calls attention to the fact that this attitude

of Russia toward our Jewish citizens is, first of all, an insult to the United States, and, after pointing out the futility of our many protests addressed to the Russian government, makes a strong appeal to our Government to put an end to the matter by at once abrogating all treaty relations with Russia.

The communication asks the Register to join with other publications in the request that our Government take steps to put an end to these conditions which have so long dishonored our country. As it occurs to us that this is a matter that should concern every American citizen, no matter what his race or creed may be, we gladly add our mite of protest and appeal to the many that are being made, and couple with it the hope that this great Christian nation will lose no time in securing to all its citizens who go abroad that protection to which they are entitled under a passport bearing the Great Seal of the United States.

NAME OF THE AMERICAN WAR OF 1861-1865.

The name of the "late war" was finally settled by a bill before Congress March 28, 1910. The bill was passed when the title was amended so as to read "A bill granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and in the War with Mexico."

* * *

PEARY'S DISCOVERY

OF THE NORTH POLE.

Since the above named pamphlet was published, Peary is said to

have declared: "He believed he liscovered the North Pole. but had no instruments by which he could determine the exact location. He believed he discovered the North Pole." Well, Dr. Cook believed the same thing. Both men have this advantage in their state-No one can dispute them ments. for only God knows more than they do at this writing. He did not think it worth while for men to know where it is.

* *

A SUNSET PAVILION.

(Mrs. Jennie C. Morton).

(Read at Blue Ridge Springs, before an impromptu Virginia Literary Club. Written while they gathered in the hall.)

- Oh! had I the wings of a dove I would fly To yon beautiful cloud that I see.
- Like pavilion in gold 'tis slow moving by As if it would tarry for me-
- It came from the South with the beam of its sun
- Bedazzling each opaline wheel;
- It is lined with pale amethyst and topazes spun

Into cloud reins, its movements conceal.

It waves like a willow, it shimmers, it shimes.

There's a pause and it starts up the sky, Its silver lined curtains, with fringes like vines

Float out as it softly rolls by.

I see now white fragments gleam at its door Like handkerchiefs waved in adieu;

Can it be our loved ones, from the heavenly shore,

Waving here to us as they pass thro'?

- I do not see faces, but I feel they are there As I s:and here and lovingly gaze
- At this wondrous pavilion in the west over there

Till its lost in a mystical haze.

Oh! the beautiful heaven, o'er this billowy sky,

With its pathways of white, gold and blue,

Thro' its gateway at sunset, I will pass by and by

And then bask in the glory I view.

* * *

The Register takes pleasure in announcing that the September number will contain an article from the pen of Judge Samuel M. Wilson, of Lexington, Ky., on "Kentucky's Part in the War of 1812." This will be an interesting article, not only because it will be well written, but for a number of other reasons. One of these is that anything pertaining to the War of 1812 is of more than usual interest just now, on account of the preparation for the "Perry's Victory Centennial," to be held at Put-in-Bay, Ohio in 1913; another is that Judge Wilson is one of Kentucky's Commissioners for the Exposition, and is taking a deep interest in everything connected with the Exposition, and consequently with everything connected with the War of 1812.

In this connection a brief reference to the coming Exposition may not be out of place. It is to celebrate the centennial anniversary of Harrison's Northwestern Campaign, and more especially the centennial anniversaries of the Battle of Lake Erie and the Battle of the Thames. The title, "Perry's Victory Centennial" was chosen as a short and appropriate one. The State of Ohio took the lead in the movement, but the following states will participate in the celebration: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Kentucky. Congress has been asked for an appropriation, the State of Ohio has already appropriated

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\$80,000 for the exposition, and will be asked for more. The other states, including Kentucky, will be asked for small appropriations to assist in the work.

The Kentucky General Assembly, at the session of 1910, by joint resolution authorized the Governor to appoint a Commission of five members to co-operate with commissions from other states in making preparations for the celebration. Governor Willson appointed the following gentlemen on the Commission: Henry Watterson, Chairman, Col. R. W. Nelson, Newport, Judge Samuel M. Wilson, Lexington, Mr. Andrew Cowan, Louisville and Mr. McKenzie R. Todd, Frankfort. Upon organization of the Commission Col. Nelson was elected Vice Chairman and Judge Wilson Secretary.

This plan to celebrate these historic events is a most worthy one, and Kentucky, and Kentuckians, should enter into it with earnestness, on account of the conspicuous part played in the War of 1812 by the Kentucky troops. The Register is anxious to contribute to the success of the enterprise, and for this reason, as stated above, will take much pleasure in giving space in its September number to Judge Wilson's article. which should serve to arouse still greater interest in the coming Centennial.

Our readers have said many good things about the January Register, both as to the character of the matter contained and the general appearance of the number. We are very grateful for these words of praise; they encourage us

for the work of the future. The earnest efforts, and whatever of discriminating judgment the entire staff possesses, are brought to bear selecting material for each in issue, and it is gratifying to know that all this has been appreciated by the class of cultured readers who compose the Register's subscription list. And their favorable comment on the "mechanical getup" of the magazine is scarcely less pleasing. It has been said that no perfect book, typographically speaking, has ever been published; we are hoping, one of these times. to prove that statement untrue.

In this connection we wish to again ask the co-operation of our subscribers in extending our subscription list. As most of them know, the annual appropriation from the State, while it is gratefully received, is very meager, as compared with what other states are doing in the same line. And of course the more funds the Society has at its disposal the better it can make the Register.

The Register desires to express its gratitude to Mr. William Railey for his excellent article in this number on the genealogy of the Raileys, Randolphs, Mayos, etc. Mr. Railev was not only kind enough to contribute this article, but also to write letters to the members of the families, scattered all over the country, suggesting that they could secure this information in which they are interested by subscribing for the As a result we have Register. added quite a number of names to our subscription list.

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HORACE 1ST BOOK, 9TH ODE.

- Dedicated by the translator to his old beacher, W. W. Richeson.) I.
- Mark how the snows in giant masses drifted,

Press the dark bosom of yonder wooded hill!

- See the rippling streamlets, at the touch of winter,
 - Shrink to their stony ledges-cold and still!

П,

- Then turn, I pray, unto this bright interior Whose blazing hearth lights up the evening task,
- - Break the rude seal upon some ancient cask.

Ш.

Good cheer within!-Unto the gods all else! The powers that breathe a stillness on the sea

And stay the storm-swept cypress and the ash

Have kindly ministries for you and me. IV.

- Count that for gain that each day's chance may bring;
 - But what tomorrow's chance forbear, if wise to ask;
- Take the light pleasures on the early wing, Dance with thy love and in the sunshine bask.

V.

Beyond the charmed circle where thy pleasures smile,

Scowls the grim visage of thy coming years,

And o'er thy radiant pathway casts a shade Dark with forebodings to thy secret fears.

VI.

Happy the youth, who, with the Loves and Graces,

Through circling hours the cup of Pleasure sips,

Wooing his love, at eve, in tender whipers,

Pressing sweet pledges from reluctant lips!

THOMAS E. PICKETT, Maysville, Ky.

Rosehill, January 11, 1875.

Mr. W. W. Richeson was the teacher of Henry T. Stanton, the

poet, and it is to Mr. Richeson he alludes in his beautiful poem "His Last Day." Mr. Richeson was also the teacher of Gen. Grant, and received an invitation from Grant to attend the banquet given him at Louisville, Ky., while President of the United States.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. MORTON

PAID BY FRIEND OF HISTORICAL SO-CIETY-GIFTS FROM LIEUT. BEN-NETT.

(From Frankfort News-Journal.)

Through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, secretarytreasurer of the Kentucky Historical Society, the walls of the Historical Rooms in the State Capitol at Frankfort will soon be covered with the former Governors of the grand old Commonwealth and other famous Kentuckians.

The latest order for the portrait of Gov. John Breathitt, who served his State as Chief Executive from 1832 to 1834, was given this week to Ferdinand Graham Walker. Mr. Walker has painted several other Governors for the walls of the Historical Rooms, and will, after the completion of Gov. Breathitt's portrait, retouch the famous Stuart painting of Wash-Mr. Walker studied and ington. painted abroad, but the call of his home was too strong and he came back to make a name in his old home.

Only a few Governors now remain to be painted. Many have been promised by their families. "This is as it should be," said a friend of the society. "People who have self-respect and money should feel enough pride in their ancestors to see that their faces are among those on the wall in the prettiest spot in the new Capitol."

Lieut. Bennett, of the United States Army, stationed at Lawton, Wash., will send soon his magnificent collection of arms, relics, flags and three or four cannon, celebrated in all our wars from the Revolution to the present time, to the Historical Society.

Gen. P. P. Johnston has tendered one of his large rooms for the arms and relics, but another room has been given for the cannon, which is in the basement of the Capitol.

Mrs. Morton hopes to secure for the society the rooms adjoining the Historical Rooms, when that department, now occupying them, shall have outgrown the present quarters.

"It will not come amiss to offer Mrs. Morton a tribute right here," said the friend of the society. "She is the Historical Society. For, she never in all those long years, when she worked, worried and begged for the meager help that was given her, failed to see the day when the Kentucky Historical Society would occupy that high place it now occupies.

"Mrs. Morton gave her time, her money and her strength to the cause. Had she been a man she would be wearing a medal for her bravery in standing by her guns. when even the Legislature five successive legislative years would not see that Kentucky's glory should be handed down to posterity.

"But, she has fought the fight to a wonderful end. She will hand down to Kentuckians a priceless blessing, for in a few years it would have been too late 'to have shown the next ages what liberty cost.""

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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OF

DEPARTMENT

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Ed. the Register, please tell us something about cathedral chimes.

Ans. It is said very little is known of the state of music between the 11th and 12th centuries.

Chimes used in Cathedrals were introduced first in Italy-and Guido, a Benedictine monk, born at Abrezzo, in Tuscany, was the author of the musical chant-out of which originated the Chime of Bells. The Ambrosian chant is still used in Italy. But the measured music of Chimes of which Guido was the author is used now all over the world. Among the finest sets of chimes in the world are those of Copenhagen, Westminster, Ghent and Amsterdam in Europe, and Chicago in America. A set of bells harmoniously tuned to each other, placed in a church tower, and rung by hammers, which are moved by clock work or by hand.

"And all the way to guide their chime, With falling oars they kept the time."

Taken from the International Cyclopedia, Vol. 3, page 780. Chimes—Music performed on Bells in a church tower, either by the hands of a person, or by mechanism. The most perfect chimes are to be found in Holland and Belgium.

This ancient and interesting elass of music is believed to have originated in some of the German monasteries, and the first instrument for the production of Chimes to have been made in 1487, at Alost, in the Netherlands. Among the celebrated chimes of Europe are those of Copenhagen, Ghent and Amsterdam.

A number of bells is required for the proper execution of this music. The carillons a clavier are played like a piano forte; the keys are handles connected with the bells by rods or cords, and the carillonneur employs his hands and feet to play an air. The pedals communicate with the larger bells for the bass. The keys on which the treble notes depend are struck with the hand, which is protected with a leather covering. It is stated that Pothoff, a blind organist of Amsterdam, was able to perform fugues on this instrument. The invention of carillon machinery is of modern origin; one person now is able by simply turning a barrel similar to that of a music box to chime eight bells with little difficulty. Chimes have been largely introduced into our American churches. In New York there are four churches that have large chimes, St. Thomas, Grace, Trinity and St. Ann's. The chimes of Christ church in Philadelphia. Christ church in Boston, and Trinity church in New York are probably the oldest in this country. Little is known of Trinity church bells except that five of them were cast in London before the year 1845. The ten bells have an aggregate weight of about 15,000 lbs.; the largest weighs 3,081 lbs., the smallest 700 lbs., they are hung in a frame work of wood, and the machinery is primitive.

St. Thomas has ten bells which were cast at Meneeley's in W. Troy and put up in 1874; they are very fine in tone and tune.

Grace church has ten bells with an aggregate weight of 10,300 lbs. the largest called the Rector's bell, weighs 2,835 lbs.; they are played on by means of a *carillon a clavier*. like those of Holland.

The Chimes of old Christ church in Philadelphia are of historic interest. These bells were sent from England as a present from Queen Anne; they were taken down during the Revolution and sunk in the Delaware river, as it was feared that the British might capture them. At the close of the war they were hung in the old belfry; and may now be heard on every holiday through the year.

Christ church in Boston also has an ancient and notable chime. Full and partial Chimes, the latter called peals, can now be heard in all parts of the country. There are three sets of chimes in Troy, N.

Y. The church of the Good Shepherd. in Hartford: St. James church in Birmingham, Connecticut; old St. John's in Savannah, Ga., churches of different denominations in Indianapolis, Petersburg, Va., Cleveland, Ohio; Concord, N. H.; those of St. Ann's m Brooklyn; St. John's in Newark: Grace church and St. Patrick's in Buffalo; the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Albany; St. Paul's in Reading, Pa.; Pilgrim church in St. Louis, Mo., in the bell tower of Cornell at Ithaca, N. Y.: and in the college chapel at Amherst. Mass. The half chimes and peals in the United States are very numerous.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY TREASURER KEN-TUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Kentucky State Journal.

The Republican, Harrodsburg.

- The Shelby Record, Shelbyville.
- Bath County World, Sharpsburg.
- The Frankfort News, City.

The Maysville Bulletin.

The Farmer's Home Journal.

MAGAZINES AND BOOKS.

The Century.

The Scribner.

The Review of Reviews.

The Iowa Journal of Politics and

History, Iowa City, Io.

The Iowa Historical Quarterly, Des Moines, Iowa.

The Missouri Historical Quarterly, St. Louis.

German Magazines and Catalogues, Leipzig.

Crosset & Dunlaps Catalogues for 1911.

Bulletin of New York Public Library, New York.

Wessels & Bissell Co.'s Cata-. logues, 5th Avenue, New York.

The Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota.

Catalogues of Jewels, Matt Irion & Sons, Louisville Ky.

The Ohio Historical and Archeological Quarterly, Columbus, O.

The National Monthly, Buffalo.

Two Books Am. Ethnological Bureau, Washington, D. C.

The History of Scotland, 8. vols. bound in the plaid colors of the Clansmen of Scotland. Sorosis Club, Louisville, Ky., 1910.

Publications of Sonnewschein & Co., 25 High Street, Bloomsberry, London, England. Annals of Historical Quarterly, Des Moines, Iowa.

HAMPTON'S MAGAZINE JAN. 11.

This number contains Dr. Cook's Confession, one of the ünest pieces of writing in English literature. Whether he went to the North Pole not-he went somewhere in or God's strange countries of ice and snow, that no other American ever did go-and so far as we have read no other man was ever foolish enough to explore and live to tell the story of his travels. This recital is thrilling and enthralling. It is unlike the history of any other country under the heavens-and spell binds the reader with its strangeness, its pathos, its sublime isolation and absolute unearthli-We believe if there is a ness. North Pole, as scientists declare, Dr. Cook reached it, as nearly as a human being could do it. God says nothing about the North Pole or the South Pole in His history of Creation-but if this "ignis fatuous" does exist somewhere in refrigerators-then Dr. God's Cook saw it. He believes he did and we believe him, because no man could have done what he did and live, save one as wonderfully endowed by God with courage and rare intelligence, and perseverence of more than mortal power. The history he has written carries conviction with it. He saw what he savs he saw and he did what he says he did, because the experience is out of the realm of imagination and beyond the flight of fancy. But here we will quote his modest, pathetic defense which is of itself enough to melt an iceberg of envy and unbelief:

"When I recall the many hairbreadth escapes from death, the hazards we took and feel again that physical and mental suffering, I wonder whether any living man would do this were he premeditating a lie.

"Whether I went directly north or was diverted at times does not, cannot change the facts of my experience.

"We were compelled on our journey to go in various directions to find a way. We made wide detours, at other times we had to retreat and find new passages. Perhaps in doing so I did become confused and overestimated my progress. If that is so it is a fact neither I nor any one can settle now. Wherever I went however I maintain it was northward and I did reach a spot which I believed to be the pole."

And when one reads the history, they will believe the author did reach the spot which he believed to be the pole.

POLE IS LOST AGAIN IN THE ARCTIC WILDS.

SURPRISING ADMISSIONS MADE BY PEARY.

Admiral Schley Writes Dr. Cook

That Both He And Peary Reached The Earth's Top.

(Associated Press Telegram to Kentucky State Journal.)

Washington, Jan. 10.—Admitting that the North Pole is just as much lost as ever, and telling how he wanted all the glory of Polar achievement for himself, Commodore Peary answered a cross-fire of questions before the Naval Comnittee today.

He admitted he had made no report to the Navy Department on his expedition and said that the other members of his party are not at liberty to write or lecture about the North Pole, except with his written permission.

Replying to questions, Peary said he had not prepared a chart trat might enable one to follow his footsteps to the Pole, but said he "imagined" he had data from which he could prepare such a chart.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S OPINION.

(Associated Press Telegram to Kentucky State Journal.)

New York, Jan. 10.—Dr. Cook today received a letter from Rear Admiral Schley, President of the Arctic Club, under whose auspices Cook made the trip to the North, expressing Schley's opinion that both Cook and Peary reached the Pole. The letter says: "While I never believed either of you got within a pin point of the Pole, both got as near the pole as possible to ascertain, considering the imperfections of the instruments, and under circumstances so adverse to absolute accuracy."

NO ROYAL ROAD

TO NORTH POLE DECLARES PEARY TO THE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

Washington, Jan. 10.—There is no royal road to the North Pole and no sign posts mark the way, arcording to Capt. Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, who appeared today before the House Committee on Naval Affairs in connection with the bill pending for his retirement as a Rear Admiral. He declared that the data collected on the dash of the Peary expedition to the top of the world would be of practically no value to other aspiring Polar argonauts.

"Then the North Pole is as much lost as ever?" inquired Representative Gregg, of Texas.

"The discovery of the North Pole is a misnomer," retorted Capt. Peary. "It is an attainment."

The explorer explained at length the privations of his trip to the Pole, and declared his success was directly attributed to his twenty years of experience in Arctic work. In response to questions he acknowledged that he had made no official report to the Navy Department.

Autumn Announcement of Kegan Paul. French Trubener & Co. L. Y. D. London, W. Gerard St.

Argentina Past and Present, by W. H. Koebel, London, Eng.

Bulletin of the New York Public Library, New York City.

Library of Congress Report, Washington, D. C.

The Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.

The National Daily, Buffalo, N. Y.

The American Historical Review Washington, D. C.

The New York Bulletin of Public Library, New York.

Book: Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Catalogue of Old and Rare Books, Edgware Road, London, W. Eng.

Catalogue of Best German Histories, Leipsic, Germany.

Geographic Magazine for Jan. 1911.

This number, one of the finest vet published, has for its leading article "Race-prejudice." It is one of the most thoughtful, suggestive and deeply interesting papers we have read in a long while. The writer says "he is not bothering about the Heathen in his blindness but about the Christian in his blindness." He has visited the cities of India, Arabia, Asia, China and Japan. He has talked with Rulers and Diplomats in heathen courts, and he is amazed at their broad-mindedness and superior generosity to the English and the American when in their countries. We have long time heard the high class men of China, Japan and India, were the most polished, cultured, polite and kind men in the world; and such men fret under the race discrimination prescribed by the English and American who will not eat with them or recognize them socially. The article is too long to quote but it will repay thoughtful perusal. Read it.

. . .

We have a large collection of histories of Kentucky, since her discovery by Daniel Boone in 1769 but the only authentic history we have of the State previous to the pioneer's occupation is Col. Bennett H. Youngs wonderful book: "Pre-historic Men of Kentucky." The Historian Z. F. Smith wrote some years ago for the Register, "Pre-historic Race of Kentucky." He dealt more particularly upon the origin of this race, but Col. Young amplifies and elaborates the subject. with interesting relics that illustrate he thinks the mechanical and artistic genius of that forgotten and obliterated race. The subject was treated by him in his very unique and entertaining address before the Third Annual Meeting of the Ohio Valley Historical Association in Frankfort on Oct. 15, 1909. His eloquent descriptions and witty deductions from certain fine exhibits and illustrations that he had arranged on the table before him, entertained and amused the large audience, as no other speaker had done, and as few orators in America could have succeeded in doing. In a word, under the magic of his polished, scholarly English we saw arise in "the valley of dry bones" this strange race, clothed in the rude garments of their unknown age.

We regretted that we could not obtain the manuscript of this address for the Register, but now our library is enriched by this large book published by the Filson Club of Louisville, Ky. We welcome it along with a number of other publications of great reputation; yet it has a place of honor greater because it was donated to the Kentucky State Historical Society by its distinguished author, Col. Bennett H. Young, who is also a member of our Society.

The History of Scotland is another notable work we have received, a purchase that we can never legret. It contains the histories and pictures of the Chiefs of Clans, their Castles and their plaids and altogether it is delightful in this respect—the illustrations. So far as the lives and the wars of the protch are written, it is literature that we deplore is necessary to their history. The wheat and the tares certainly grow together in that bleak country of Scotland.

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COL. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.

We had hoped to have a companion sketch of Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, with that of Henry Watferson (the two great and famous Editors of Kentucky since the close of the Civil War in 1865) for this issue of the Register. But there is so much to write of the useful and brilliant career of Col. Johnston that it could not be prepared in time for this Register. As scholar, writer, historian, Secretary of State of Kentucky, he stands pre-eminent in Kentucky. Admired and beloved in the City of Frankfort, for twenty years its citizen, distinguished for all the graces that had marked the gentleman and soldier, before and during the Civil War, the people of the Capital would feel that any history of the prominent men of Kentucky would be wanting in one of its brightest ornaments if he should be omitted from its pages. And we trust later to supply our readers with a biography and picture of Col. Johnston.

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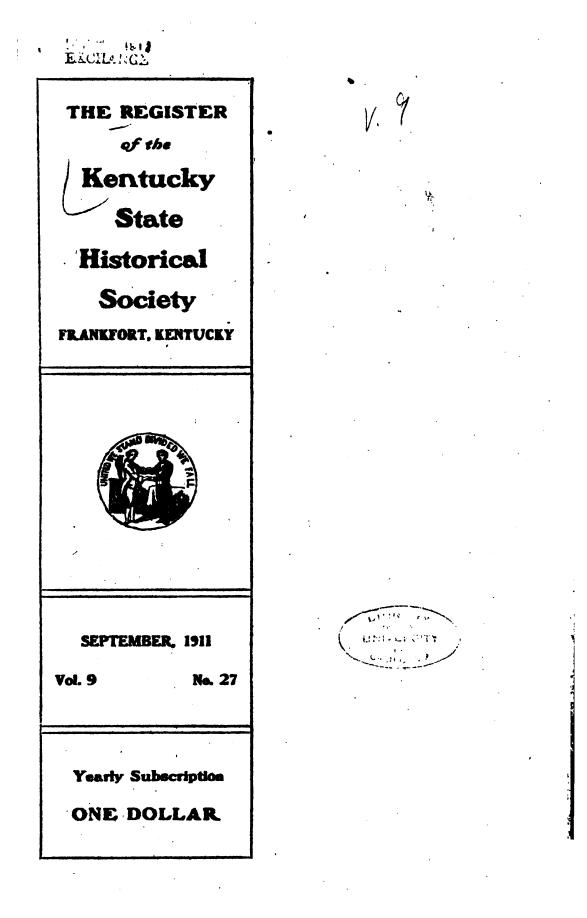
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THE REGISTER

OF THE

Kentucky State Historical Society

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NOTICE.

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General meeting of the Kentucky State Historical Society, June 7th, the date of Daniel Boone's first view of the "beautiful level of Kentucky."

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J. J. Smith



"Died in the city of Louisville, July 3rd, 1911." The simple announcement of this distinguished citizen's passing away brought sorrow and sadness to a large circle of devoted friends throughout the country, and grief and tears to his loving family. His death was a translation to the unknown world. the beautiful Beyond, of which he had written so much, and taught 80 eloquently and intelligently. He fell asleep here, and wakened we believe in Heaven; his soul a life-polished jewel for setting in the Master's Crown.

Historian of Kentucky, Superintendent of Public Instruction, scholar, critic, and famous writer —he was widely known, and warmly beloved and admired for his many rare qualities of mind. heart and spirit.

He was a member of the Christian church, biographer of Barton Stone, and the pioneers of his faith. A member of the State Historical Society and contributor to the Register; Vice-President of the Filson Club of Louisville, Kentucky, and a member of other clubs and associations. Yet his "History of Kentucky" will be the monument of enduring fame for him. He was a citizen of incorruptible integrity. firmness in principles, just, gentle and merciful in his judgment, faithful and devoted in his friendships —and charitable toward all men.

Mr. Smith was born in Henry county, Kentucky. His maternal ancestry is from the Huguenot refugee Bartholomew Dupuy, of whom so much has been written. Mr. Smith completed his academic course at Bacon College. He then became President of Henry College at New Castle. Later was elected and served four years as Superintendent of Public Instruction, was interested in everything pertaining to the upbuilding of Kentucky.

In 1852 he married Miss Sue Helm-daughter of W. S. Helm of Shelby county, Kentucky. They had eight children of whom four are living. His wife died sometime previous to 1890, when he married again Miss Anna Pittman of Louisville, Kentucky, who survives him. He was buried at Eminence, Kentucky. A large concourse of people attended his burial, to do honor to him in death as in life, who had so signally honored the county and State that gave him birth: "On which his mantle of distinction falls." J. C. M.

WILLIAM WEST RICHESON

THE KENTUCKIAN THAT TAUGHT GRANT

BY

DR. THOMAS E. PICKETT

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THE KENTUCKIAN THAT TAUGHT GRANT.

The following paper by Dr. Thos. E. Pickett, of Maysville, Ky., is a tribute to a famous teacher of Maysville, as well as to the famous pupil, Ulysses Grant, and will be read we know with pleasure by the many readers of the Register.

In "The Moneyless Man and Other Poems," by Henry T. Stanton, there is also a tribute to this beloved teacher of olden times, of which the author wrote in his notes thus: The lines entitled "His Last Day," were written upon a few hours notice and read at the closing exercises of Rosemont Academy. Mr. W. W. Richeson had been in charge of a school at Maysville, Ky., for 37 years, and this occasion was the last upon which he would officiate there as tutor.

He had taught the parents and grandparents of some of his scholars, and was greatly beloved in the community.

It does not often fall to the lot of a teacher to have three such men of genius as General Grant, Henry T. Stanton, and Thomas E. Pickett to adorn his list of scholars, and afterward pay tribute to his excellent instruction and influence. He had the rare pleasure of seeing his reward in the fame of his pupils.

ED. "THE REGISTER."

W. W. RICHESON The Kentuckian that "Taught" Grant.

(By Dr. Thos. E. Pickett. A Pupil of Richeson's School.)

Mr. Warfield C. Richardson, an eminent Alabamian scholar, now 88 years of age, recently said of W. W. Richeson, who was the teacher of Ulysses Grant in the "thirties," that he was a most accomplished scholar-equally distinguished in English, Latin and Greek. He was passionately devoted to the pursuit of mathematical studies, and he had few equals as a mathematical scholar. The learned Alabamian acknowledged his own indebtedness to the old Maysville instructor, who was at the same time the teacher of Ulvsses Grant.

This admirable instructor, W. W. Richeson, was a native of King William county, Virginia, a descendant of the finest English stock, settled in the Pamunkee Region just after the execution of Charles I., a region long famous for its attractions to sportsmen, and familiar from the earliest Colonial times with the names of Washington and Lee.

The Richesons left the old home in Virginia when William Richeson was twelve years old. He was to be educated at the University of Virginia, and his last sporting experience on the old place provided a farewell supper of birds

for the family at the old home. On the following day the entire family removed to Charlottsville to educate the skilled young hunter who had supplied the game for the parting meal. A young Virginian of that period had certain advantages in his family training which were not procurable elsewhere.

The traditions of the fireside, the occupations of the field, the exploration of the forest, the daily pastime on moor and lea—these were the adventures and advantages which gave life a charm in the old Pamunkee region when William Richeson was a boy. And then too, the scholarly father, with fine disciplinary habits of life, which in later years he carried to other fields.

There are many still living that can testify to the personal attractions of the children that gathered at this Virginia home, the slight active figures. the features regular, refined, and not at all weak. There was one feature especially which was characteristic of the family-the straight, sensitive, well formed "North European nose." In the eldest boy this feature had been deformed by an accident while riding his horse. The result of this accident was to

bring him directly into the hands of the famous Dr. Dunglison-then by universal admission the most learned teacher at Mr. Jefferson's school. The great Virginian learned doctor conceived a warm affection not only for the brilliant boy whom he encouraged in his studies, but for the scholarly father of the boy. and for the little sister who was named after the doctor's sister, Mildred Dunglithe Dunglison after her son. brother's teacher.

The effect of this daily association was to broaden in an unusual degree for that day, the culture of the boy.

Readers of English history will remember that William the Conqueror, had devastated the Northumbrian coast with a ruthless hand, a Norman officer, one who had assisted in the harrying, volunteered to repair the damage which had been done, and he certainly wrought faithfully to this end. Not to go into detail it is enough sav—the profound to changes wrought by this Norman's strong hand are felt to this day. He laid the foundation of a great educational centre at a spot which was near London, easilv accessible from the three Kingdoms, and in a strategic point of view, entirely safe.

Thus from the very ruins left by internecine war there sprang the great school everywhere known as Oxford. There are twenty-eight Oxfords in the United States to day, and thanks to the great South African leader—Cecil Rhoades, hundreds of studious American youths have the entree to that famous English institution in this day.

Dr. Dunglison was trained at a time when every Englishman enjoyed the classical methods established in this great English school. He completed his education "upon the Continent." Boys who sat at the feet of the Virginian did not get their learning exclusively from books. He himself had sat at the feet of Nature, and much that he learned was from that source. He was a passionate lover of the chase, a fair horseman, and a capital shot, and much of his illustrative reminiscence in the school room was drawn from his vast experience in the Virginia forests, from the waters of the Pamunkee. and the mountains of Kentucky.

His big contemporaries in Kenfamous teachers too--tucky. Malthy, Arnold and Scarborough -do not seem to have had these tastes. In this instance they were certainly the tastes of a finished scholar, and must have made more or less impression upon young The Virginian horseman Grant. and hunter delighted in the very flowers of the field. He often told of a young venturesome Kentuckian (a girl) "I will dare you to take that fence with me Mr. Richeson."

If the reader should ever see the new equestrian statue of Grant he will at once say (if a pupil of Mr. Richeson), "How well he sits his horse." He was probably a better horseman than Napoleon, but one cannot help noting in this great historic group, the Napoleonic tournure of that "central quiet figure" on the horse. Nor was this suggestion all in the artist. As William Nelson, a schoolmate of Grant at the old Seminary, left Grant's tent after one of that General's hard fought battles, he turned to his aide, and touching significantly his own broad brow he said simply "Napoleon." This was his answer to the query: "What do you think of Grant?"

The Alabamian scholar to whom we have referred, now 88 years of age, was a pupil of William Richeson in the thirties. In the fly leaf of a book sent to one of his old friends, he gives a list of the fellow pupils that he recalls. among them these two "Bill Nelson and Toad Grant." The teacher Arnold just mentioned as a contemporary of Richeson, was a large, powerfully built man, his shoulders were immense. John D. Taylor was wont to tell that the only "barring out" they ever had under the Arnold regime would have been a failure but for Albert Sidney Johnston's acceptance of the Captaincy-probably that great soldier's first command. The young Virginian from the Pamunkee region was not at all of the robustious type, but from his earliest youth a hunter in Virginia, he grew into manhood with singular powers of endurance. His vacations in Kentucky were spent gun hand, in long walks in the in mountains of Kentucky, almost invariably with a scholastic entourrage—a number of manly young fellows from his "Seminary" ito whom he was giving a sup-

plementary course in a mountain summer, Naturally this was the sort of instructor that young Ulysses sought—a man that not only knew things but could do things: who was never happier in his moods than when surrounded by young and sprightly children a man as we know equally at home in a woodman's cabin and the library of an English scholar. And think how much a brooding, ambitious youngster of keen observation and retentive memory would gather daily in such a schoolroom which the young Virginian in taught. A boy in the most remote corner was under the master's eve. and heard every word that was spoken in the recitations of a class. Even Greek would have a vivid interest for a boy who had borne for many years the name of "Ulysses," and as for Latinhow much this moody school boy would learn simply by listening to the varied comments of the brilliant young scholiast upon the Georgics of Virgil, or the odes of Horace. -The latter was his "Chesterfield."

Years afterward when the master and the old pupil met some distinguished literary gentleman at the table of a brilliant Kentuckian, the accomplished old **teacher**. never more in his element than now, likens the occasion to an Horatian feast. naming the fine old Romans who gathered with Horace at the hospitable board of Maecenas in Rome. This was humorously said but none knew better than the old pupil, that with these too he would have been a welcome guest.

"Did you note any new games at cards. General, during your tour abroad?" The query came from an experienced diner out not unskilled in the tactics of table talk: Grant answered, "My old teacher Mr. Richeson never taught me to play cards."

But even this useful brand of knowledge was sometimes taught in Kentucky, even when neglected by the schools. It is a bit of familiar gossip that the sons of an eminent theologian, presided as instructor in a poker room, which they had fitted up in their father's barn.

If Grant had been one of their guests he would have mastered the game in one easy lesson. A swift comprehension of "stralegics" is not confined to the field of war. William Richeson was never more at home than at a "banquet." He had no more vivid recollection of his home in the Pamunkee region, than of the jolly old nights, when horsemen with horns and hounds from everv quarter gathered at his father's house to renew old friendships and keep alive their love of royal English sport, in wild reckless cursuit of the wily Virginia fox.

In later years the boys under his instruction at the Seminary in Kentucky swept the woods and fields of "Tuckahoe" in frequent pursuit of the 'possum, the fox and the 'coon. Night excursions in the study of the stars gave delight to scores of astronomic observers. In the snowy days, "coasting" till

midnight along the prime macadam road of the river hills, the fine manly sport often closing with battles in the snow. The following day the young sportsmen were eager to display. for the benefit of the whole school, their latest acquirements in geography, political grammar, mathematics, and the ancient tongues. Would it be believed nowadays that this sportloving Virginian never lost his love for the Latin Classics, giving them an interest by his com-mentaries, that could have been made by his old friend Dunglison himself. Beginning with "Historia Sacra," he taught in succession year after year Caesar, Sallust, Virgil, Horace (his favorite of all the old writers) Juvenal (which always stirred his blood) and Perseus.

His favorite Ode in Horace was the IX. Book, I, in that he would say you have wonderful variety, apt description of natural scenery, warm inspiring glimpses of home life in old Rome, the social philosophy of those splendid times, and strangest of all, a devout recognition of the Jehovah worshipped in the remotest times by 'teachers of the highest type. The writer appends herewith an inadequate English version of the famous poem.* If you would have a better, read John Dryden's, "The English Poet."

One of Mr. Richeson's earliest pupils after reaching Kentucky, was that scholarly thinker, Ormond Beatty, afterward, a very distinguished and popular Presi-*See Register May, 1911. dent of Centre College (now Central University). He always bore testimony to his young teacher's proficiency in French. Teacher and pupil were then just eighteen years of age. Dr. Beatty was a member of the first class formed by the young Virginian after his arrival in Kentucky.

Can one fail to think that Ulysses Grant felt the influence later on in life of this early training? It was not altogether a "curriculum" of books. One may note even as he reads the soldier's despatches written in the wilderness, surrounded by all the circumstances that could disturb or disquiet a human brain, the perfect poise, the ease, the comprehension, the clearness of this writer in the Virginia wilds, who had learned the art of swift dignified expression as a boy, in that old Richeson school, when he launched bodily into school debates, and was never at a loss in the extemporaneous composition which was one of the daily exercises which the teacher imposed. A recent writer says that Lee was more familiar with the ground in the "Battle of the Wilderness." but afterward. speaking of the clearly ascertained fact, that of the fifty-one flags' captured by the Federal army in that battle that all but one was eaptured by western troops who were accustomed to the forests of the West, and "woodsmen" from early youth. Riding in the woods was systematically practiced by the horsemen of Kentucky in training for the battles of the Northwest. 1812-15. Some of

these veterans of "the late war," were still stout soldiers when Grant, a schoolboy sat at their feet to learn the art of war. If this be true (and why not?) Grant, who was singularly at home in that fight, certainly owed something to his early training in Kentucky.

This boy afterward selected as his base of operations the "White House," in that Pamunkee region where one of his teachers was born, and will always be associated with the name of the other. It is the testimony of that splendid soldier, A. P. Hill-the spoiled darling of the great Con federate chiefs, that Grant repeatedly evaded the vigilance of Lee in the dense woods or forests where they fought. The old "Seminary" stands today, just where it stood in the busy thirties, recently reconstructed into a comfortable residence by a prominent and enterprising citizen of the town, on the south looking down upon the rolling travel and traffic of a bluegrass thoroughfare (the Lexington tunrpike road). and upon the booming waters of the beautiful Ohio river. From the topmost windows of the northern aspect, what a view of green hillside and broad lake like river. From the summit of the most conspicuous hill there looks down as if afloat, in the airy scene, a charming country residence created by a man who had been dreaming for years of just such a home, mingling the attractions of Monticello so well known to his early years, and the classical memories evoked of a

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Roman mountain and its associate stream, actually visible from the city of Rome today. It was on the top of a river hill that Mr. Richeson built his home. Thus inspired the veteran teacher looking from his Seminary windows upon "Rosemont" (the name of his country home) has Socratean visions reproducible at will.

His boyish dreams of a home like Jefferson's—"on a hill"—was realized to the letter and with the happiest effect. Hither came on summer days, or in the latter days of spring, classes in French of boys and girls to recite lessons with charming young Frenchmen. We all remember Monsieur Avet and others, who had come from Louisiana to Rosemont to establish a class on a basis of linguistic reciprocity—good Virginia English for good Parisian French.

The following is a graphic description of General Grant's personal appearance from the pen of a Federal officer who stood by his side in many a closely contested battle, "A medium sized, mild, unobtrusive, inconspicuously dressed. modest and naturally silent man." This description would answer equally well for a description of his old teacher, William Richeson. The writer adds: "He had a low gently vibrant voice and steady thoughtful blue eves." Certainly not a man of the chieftain type, and yet this is the man that by his bearing, his manners, his conversation, and his inexplicable manipulations of military genius captivated or impressed men whom he superseded as commander (as Meade), or the accomplished warriors whom he fought to a finish (as Lee).

On the first night of the Wilderbattle. there came from ness Grant's tent sobs floating on the midnight; on the following day it was said in the presence of Lee "General Grant will follow his predecessor across the Rapidan." "No." said that wise and generous Lee, "he will not retreat," and the cheers of the Army of the Potomac speedily confirmed Lee's anticipation as they saw their indomitable commanders moving South. Men are still speculating in a philosophic fashion upon the character and origin of that dauntless courage—that calm invincible resolution that could wade sobbing through field after field of blood to win the ultimate victory he had in view.

We have here another point of resemblance between the teacher and the taught. A boy who could deliberately break up his home life in Virginia at the age of twelve to educate himself to the prodigious task of a successful career in the wilds of the Westat first naming Missouri as his point of destination-taking upon his slender shoulders the care of an entire family which he expected support by teaching-had a to quality of invincibility beyond the comprehension of common man. His great antagonist-Lee-was deeply touched with like instincts and convictions. Reared in the very purple of Virginian Anglicanism, upon the close of his magnificent military career, he accepted congenial occupation in the presidency of a Calvinistic school. Grant's young teacher was 8 thinker of the same Calvinistic type, wrought into a pleasing shape by the inherited or transmitted methods of Virginian schools. The Latin classics-notably Virgil and Horace-have dominated the schools of Europe-pagan, monastic and academic, since the days of Augustus. The class of teachers to which the old dominie belonged (a familiar figure in our father's day) is now practically extinct, but his methods still bear the stamp of imperial days. What classical scholar does not recall with satisfaction and delight the strong Virgilian lines:

"Viam-que insiste domandi

Dum facilis animi juvenum, dummobilis aetas."

One of the most brilliant contemporaries of Virgil predicted that Virgil's works would last "as long as the Eternal City should endure." In point of fact, the vitality of the Virgilian line was never greater ¹than in Drake's incomparable "school of the woods," in which, as that vigorous thinker insisted, every boy should be trained till he was sixteen years of age. This was the school in which Grant was trained. It was of that time that Shaler, the Harvard scholar, was writing (History of Kentucky), when he said that Mason county was "the educated best county in the State:" and certainly it was not a bad training ground for the future antagonist of Lee.

About midway the distance from the foot of the "Old Seminary Hill," and middle Second street, there lies an old Presbyterian church grave-yard in which lies interred, beside some of the old Boones-the body of Peter Grant, an uncle of Ulvsses Grant, and a man of marked success in the ranks of monopolists of early times. He was a man of wealth, and lived in a handsome brick house looking out upon the Ohio whose river, waters he had ploughed with prodigious industry, and where literally he hađ earned his salt. To this uncle it is said General Grant owed the gratification of his ambition to be well educated. Though born in Ohio, across the river, his youth was spent in Maysville, at the Richeson school.

Just in front of this old graveyard rose at one time an imposing structure, painted a deep blue, fashioned like an old English structure with darkly stained galleries in front and on both sides. There were two entrances from the street, and the tall cupola and belfry were visible to the passing boats upon the river. In a word the old edifice was a miniature "St. Clements Danes"-a famous old ecclesiastical building which stands in the Strand and looks out on the Thames, erected many, many years ago, for a community of Scandinavians. Englishmen sailing to every part of the world have looked upon "St. Clements Danes." It is distinctly visible from the river, and still stands with its interior galleries intact.

Within the old blue church stood crect and defiant-a Presbtverian pulpit occupied for years by a succession of the ablest thinkers in the State-N. L. Rice, Robert Grundy, W. L. Breckinridge and others of distinction as leaders in the church. In the front gallery stood a pipe organ of exquisite tones, and upon it played, with singular sweetness and expression, a charming New England girl. This noble old instrument still responding to a practical touch has cheered for many years the ardent Calvinistic admirers of the girl.

Looking down from the galleries on the soft religious light, one noted below the "big pews" and the "old families"-the Lees, the Shultzes. Januarys. the the Hodges and Hustons, every group bearing the marks of a superior pioneer race-elevation. intelligence, dignity and distinction. These were the surroundings, the ethical or religious influences of the youthful Grant, and here doubtless he gathered some impressions which he never lost. His teacher, W. W. Richeson, was an officer of the church. Indisputably, General Grant was what is known as a "believer." He believed in a power and intelligence at the heart of things, and that these great central forces were the controlling influences of his own singularly successful career.*

We close this discussion with the following extracts from Major Robert Stiles' superb military biography of General Lee. They give briefly the estimate placed upon Grant by one of the ablest and most accomplished soldiers in the Southern army:

"In common with the majority of the more intelligent soldiers of the army of northern Virginia, I thought, and I think, well of him as a soldier, both as to character and capacity. We all thought that he behaved handsomely both to General Lee and his men, at Appomattox, and that later, in standing between Lee and his leading officers, and the threatened prosecution for treason, he exhibited strong manhood and sense of right. As to Grant's grit and determination, all his predecessors together did not possess as much of these manly qualities; and we used to hear fine tales of his imperturbability. As to his capacity and our estimate of it, we did not think much of him as a strategist. but we did credit him with the vigor and trenchancy of mind that cut right through to the only plan upon which, as I believe, we ever could have been overcome, and the nerve to adhere to that plan relentlessly, remorselessly, to the very end. That plan was the simple, but terrible one of attrition."

cuently referred to it in his "talks" to his school. He was profoundly impressed by the solemnity of Mr. Adams' appeal. It was, he said. as one speaking in the very presence of God.

^{*}It was from the pulpit of this "old Blue Church" that John Quincy Adams, then visiting in Kentucky, proclaimed the innocence of Henry Clay from the charge of "bar ain and intrigue." Mr. Richeson heard the famous vindication and fre-

As to his gifts in strategics, it is not for any one but a Molkte to decide; as for his scholastic advantages, enough has already been said. Any deficiencies may be covered by the Carlylean dictum that the best of universities is a collection of books. And that sort of collection might then have been found in every old home of the county, and every fireside had its professor's chair.

We hear of the "rough chivalry" of Grant—meaning probably that it was not the chivalry described by Sir Walter Scott. Such as it was, however, it was never paralleled in the annals of the race. It showed at least that his early training was not lost. He proved fully equal to the opportunity that fortune brought or chance threw in his way. Lee's soldiers, according to a Federal General, were the best disciplined fighters that ever took the field. They were overwhelmed by the numbers of their conqueror, and, wholly captivated by his "chivalry," surrendered their hearts when they laid down their arms.



FOR HER

KENTUCKY'S BIRTHDAY—BOONE DAY, 7th OF JUNE

KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY--1911

BY JENNIE C. MORTON

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FOR HER.

Kentucky's Birthday. Boone Day, 7th of June, 1911. Kentucky State Historical Society.

(By Jennie C. Morton.)

1.

- Today enthroned right royally, in her majestic chair
- Of State, she sits as tho' she was enwrapt in vesper prayer;
- Hands clasped like mother-hands, green curtains closely drawn,
- As the' the sunlight did not fleck her garden, field and lawn.
- This is her birthday, in honor called now by us here, Boone Day
- For him who found her forest-bound, like wandering nymph astray.
- He made for her this day in June a floral sylvan throne,
- And sceptered her a ruler there, to outer world unknown.

2.

- Her ermined robe of State today, she has thrown lightly by,
- And with uncrowned head she sits, and breathes a tender sigh
- Of sweet content for one small hour of tranquilizing rest
- From cares distracting to her realm, that throng her royal breast,
- Kentucky famed for beauty, and for achievements high,
- Throughout the world today her name arrests the strangers eye;
- Grand and radiant as the queen of battles everywhere
- Victorious over all: she spurns the goldbribes that ensnare.

3.

- In peace the gracious lovely queen, with winning in her smile
- At home in court or camp is she, and gentle without guile,
- Shall we not prize from her today, this glorious heritage
- And from her hand it down to all, unsoiled from age to age.

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Kentucky our mother-queen, shall she not ever see

- For all her love and all her gifts so bounteous and so free,
- Some recognition in return, reward that's rare and good

Upon her birthday of all days, not of gold, stone, or wood.

4.

- We cannot bring her splendid gifts, our queen is now too rich
- Her wide domain abounds in gold, and gems in many a niche,
- But we can bring her hearts all brave, and love that's strong and true
- And we can spare her tears a-more as bitter as the rue,
- And we can spare her blame the more for scarlet sins and shame,
- That crimson cheeks and brow as with, a sheet of fiery flame,
- We cannot now undo her past, deep purpled oft with pain, But we can spare her noble brow, hence-
- forth another stain.

5.

- And thank her for this lovely land, in which to worship God
- And thank her for His church that buds and blooms like Aaron's rod,
- And that she keeps in her fair realm, the art of Hand divine
- That formed her hills and fairy scenes, in woodland, rose and vine,
- We thank her for the history her gallant sons have made
- In Tabernacle, Senate, Court, where talent is displayed,
- To be and do-their motto was-and thus they won for her
- A name for charm, like song that c'er Kentuckians bosoms stir.

- "On fame's eternal camping ground," if God reserves such ground
- And keeps a band of glory there to "guard with solemn round,"
- Where banners furled and voiceless drums o'er herbage tents are spread,
- We know full well with heroes there, are found Kentucky's dead;
- Tis there her poet-soldier-bard most famous of the name,
- O'Hara to himself and her gives lustre unto fame,
- His gifted harp rang out one song that
- Bivouac of the Dead."

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- She does not need a poet's verse, to praise her any more,
- Her name in song as Queen of States, is known from shore to shore,
- But we can pledge her loyalty, we can uphold her cause,
- And keep the charge our father's kept, respecting her good laws,
- We can maintain, for her sweet sake, her honor and renown
- Add day by day, and year by year, new jewels to her crown
- And in that vow of patriot's love-that truest love imparts
- Crown Her at Her Capitol, KENTUCKY. QUEEN OF HEARTS.



KENTUCKY'S PART IN THE WAR OF 1812.

(By Samuel M. Wilson.)

Within the brief compass of this paper, it is, of course, possible to give little more than the barest outline of Kentucky's part in the War of 1812. Even the most casual student of that period of our history must have been made aware of the material and important part played by Kentuckians in the arduous struggle. The Ohio Commission for the Perry's Victory Centennial to be held at Put-m Bay in 1913, in its report to the Governor of Ohio on December 16, 1909, a little more than a year and a half ago, distinctly recognized the claims of Kentucky to participate in this celebration when it said ·

"Kentucky will be invited to join the Lake States in this celebration in view of the numerical strength of the Kentuckians and their unequaled sacrifices in the army of General William Henry Harrison, whose northwestern campaign in the War of 1812, was contemporaneous with the operations of the American fleet on the Great Lakes, each being indispensable to the other in the final triumph of the Republic."

Again in the same report, it is said:

"The military aspect of the celebration, from an historical standpoint, will take due cognizance of General Harrison's march through Ohio from Portsmouth to the lakes, his encampment on the . present site of Fremont, his embarkation on board Perry's victorious fleet, his sojourn at Put-in Bay, his entrance into Michigan, his liberation of Detroit and his invasion of Canada, culminating in the crowning success of his campaign at the Battle of the Thames, October 5th, 1813. The present physical boundaries of all the states bordering on the Great Lakes are due to these military, operations, which were rendered possible by Perry's Victory."

War against Great Britain was declared by the United States on June 18th, 1812. The campaign in the northwest began by the invasion of Canada by General Hull on the 12th of July of the same year. We need not follow him in his blundering policy, which finally, resulted not only in the surrender of his army and of the important post at Detroit, but of the whole northwest frontier. In the train of woe wrought by Hull's incompetency, vacillation and cowardice, came the massacre at the River. Raisin of a small party, chiefly Kentuckians, sent by Hull to secure his supplies. Fort Mackinag

had been taken by the British on the 17th of July, 1812. On the 15th of August, 1812, occurred the frightful massacre at Fort Dearborn, a fortified post located on the site of the city of Chicago, and this massacre, precipitated by Hull's order to Captain Heald to evacuate the fort after distributing the stores to the Indians, was separated by only a single day from Hull's own ignominious surrender. Events during the second half year of 1812, in which hostilities were in progress, were anything but creditable or encouraging to the American arms. On the 22nd and 23rd of January, 1813, occurred the disastrous engage. ment at Frenchtown between Kentucky soldiers from the command of General Winchester, and the combined force of British and In-Nothing could have been dians. more barbarous than the atrocities committed. on this mournful occasion, by the Indians, on helpless prisoners and wounded captives. A little later, in the month of May, at Fort Meigs. there occurred another heart-rending disaster when eight hundred men, under Colonel William Dudley, were ambushed and slaughtered by the merciless savage allies of the British. At I'ort Meigs or Dudley's Defeat, as at Frenchtown or Winchester's Defeat, on the River Raisin, many Kentuckians took an honorable part in the conflict, and many hundreds of them sacrificed their lives in a desperate struggle with unrestrained savagery on the enemy's side and bad generalship on their own side.

But the tide began to turn in the second siege of Fort Meigs; and it gained strength and impetus in the heroic defense of Fort Stephenson. ander the gallant leadership of that intrepid Kentuckian, Major George Croghan. The successful defense of Fort Stephenson on the 2nd of August, 1813, was a fitting prelude to the Battle of Lake Erie on September the 10th, and these two brilliant events pointed logically and irresistibly to the crowning glory of Harrison's victory at the River Thames on October 5th, 1813.

Under the first call of the Government for one hundred thousand troops from the militia of the several states, more than five thous and five hundred Kentuckians had promptly volunteered. This was more, by a considerable margin. Kentucky's than_ appropriate These troops came into share. service about the time that Governor Isaac Shelby, a Revolutionary veteran and the hero of King's Mountain, was for the second time elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the "Pioneer Commonwealth." Shelby's distinguished services for his country and his reputation as a soldier caused every eve to turn to him for guidance and leadership in the crisis threatened by a second war with Great Britain. The feeling of Kentucky had been most eloquently and forcefully voiced in Congress by her distinguished son, Henry Clay. No tongue had pleaded more earnestly and insistently in behalf of the rights of American sailors and of American shipping than his, and

to his efforts. in large measure, it must be admitted, was finally due the decisive step taken by our country in declaring that war.

When Shelby came to the helm of State. Kentuckians were chafing under the disgrace of Hull's surrender and writhing under the bitter agony of the bloody massacres at Fort Meigs, and at the River Raisin. In this emergency General Harrison appealed to Governor Shelby to come to his aid. The old war-spirit of Shelby himself was raised to the highest pitch, and on the 13th of July, 1813, he issued his proclamation calling for fresh volunteers and promising to lead them in person against the enemy.

"Believing as I do," said he, "that the ardor and patriotism of my countrymen have not abated, and that they have waited with impatience a fair opportunity of avenging the blood of their butchered friends, I have appointed the 31st of August next, at Newport, for a general rendezvous of Kentucky volunteers. I will meet you there in person. I will lead you to the field of battle, and share with you the dangers and the honors of the field."

In a letter of August 12, 1813, addressed to Governor Shelby from Montpelier, President Madison said: "If any doubt had ever existed of the patriotism, or bravery, of the citizens of Kentucky, it would have been turned into an admiration of both by the tests to which the war has put them. Nor could any who are acquainted with your history and character wish the military services of vour fellow-citizens to be under better direction than yours."

On August 22, 1813, just at the moment when, in the language of Secretary Monroe, "disclaiming all metaphysical distinctions tending to enfeeble the Government," Governor Shelby was about to lead his troops far beyond the limits of the State of which he was the official head, a handsome sword was presented to him by the State of North Carolina. This honor was conferred by the Old North State, as Henry Clay expressed it, 'in testimony of the sense it entertained of Shelby's conduct at King's Mountain." in the war for Independence. The presentation at this particular juncture "afforded a presage of the new glory he was to acquire for himself and country in that eventful northwestern campaign."

In answer to Shelby's call, twice as many volunteered as were expected, but the far-sighted Governor, measuring the crisis according to its true proportions, enlisted all who offered for service. though many more than were al lowed by the President's call. Con. trarv also to General Harrison's suggestion, he moved the militia on horseback to the scene of war. To Newport, Ky., the place of rendezvous, came the best and bravest men of the Commonwealth, and from this point, the little army of four thousand men. with Shelby as Senior Major-General and Commander-in-Chief, moved northward on September

1st to reinforce Harrison for his contemplated invasion of Canada. We cannot give here the details of the long and toilsome niarch. Every American knows, or should know, the particulars of Perry's splendid fight on Lake Erie, and of the vigorous campaign which culminated so gloriously on the headwaters of the River Thames on Canadian soil. Kentucky had a large and honorable share in all these movements. It is a wellauthenticated fact that previous to his encounter with Barclay, Perry posted a number of Kentucky rifle men as sharpshooters in the rigging of his ships. These men, of course, came from the regiments of Col. Boswell and Col. R M. Johnson, which had been on duty at Fort Meigs, or in that neighborhood, and not from the later recruits who reached the scene of action, under the flag of Shelby, too late to witness the naval engagement. General Harrison, himself, nearly a year before Shelby joined him on Lake Erie. had been appointed by Governor Scott, the immediate Charles predecessor of Governor Shelby. a brevet Major-General of Kentucky militia, and in this official capacity he led the Kentuckians into their fight at the Thames. The patriotism of the Kentucky troops had a memorable example in the conduct of their venerable commander, Governor Shelby. who, in spite of his large military experience, and the fact that he was Harrison's senior by more than a score of years, did not hesitate to serve in the campaign as

second in command. This magnanimity was keenly appreciated by General Harrison. In his official report he said:

"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. The Governor of an independent State, greatly my superior in vears, in experience and in military character, he placed himself under my command, and was not more remarkable for his zeal and activity, than for the promptitude and cheerfulness with which he obeyed my orders."

It was in keeping with the generous spirit of self-abnegation characterized Governor which Shelby's behavior in the campaign under Harrison, that when, a few years latter, it was proposed to award him a congressional medal of honor for his distinguished services, he instructed his friend. Henry Clay, to permit no expression of thanks to himself, unless associated with the name of General Harrison. Shortly afterwards, in an appropriate resolution, fitting tributes were paid to both of them for their patriotic and pre-eminent services and a handsome gold medal. commemorative of the Victory at the Thames, was awarded to each. Fortunate, indeed, was it for Kentucky and for the nation that Isaac Shelby directed the military affairs of the Commonwealth of

Kentucky during the second war with England. The grateful commonwealth, whose destinies were entrusted to his guidance during this trying period, promptly recorded its appreciation and its gratitude in resolutions which declare "the high estimation in which they hold the conduct of their venerable chief magistrate, Isaac Shelby, in leading the Kentucky militia into Upper Canada, to victory and to glory. The plans and execution of them, were not the depictions of patriotism. with which others amuse the admiring multitude. thev were splendid realities, which exact our gratitude and that of his country. and justly entitle him to the applause of posterity."

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The battle of the Thames, it has been said, "was no big thing compared to armies as now organized and brought against one another, but it was immense in its influence on the War of 1912. It was like the battle of King's Mountain in the Revolutionary War. It came at a time when the Americans were full of gloom. It dispelled that gloom and displayed a clear sky to the American armies. Cornwallis felt as much despair in the death of Ferguson as Harrison felt hope in the flight of Proctor."

To a Kentuckian, also, Colonel Richard M. Johnson, afterwards Vice-President of the United States, is commonly attributed the feat of having slain at the Thames, in 8 hand-to-hand encounter. Tecumseh, the chief of the Shawnees, and the dreaded Indian scourge and marvelous military genius of the Western border.

In the battle of New Orleans, which occurred on the 8th of January, 1815, Kentucky was well ably represented, and her and sons took an active and useful part in the military operations in the Southwest, which preceded bloody conflict. rendered this wholly unnecessary (as it afterward turned out) by the Treaty of Peace, which was signed on December 24th, 1813.

Just as Henry Clay of Kentucky had been "the impelling spirit of the war with Great Britain." so it was his ardent zeal and patriotic eloquence and skill diplomacy which in carried through the negotiations for peace to a successful conclusion. After completing his mission at Ghent, he lingered for a time on the continent, hesitating to cross the channel, but on hearing of Jackson's decisive victory at New Orleans, he exclaimed: "Now I can go to England without mortification."

In 1814, when a last requisition on the State was made by the Secretary of War, thousands again answered Shelby's call for troops to reinforce General Jackson in the Southwest. Three regiments, of twenty-two hundred men, were accepted and sent to New Orleans.

Finally, it may make a long story short and clinch the claims we Kentuckians make to a lion's share of the credit for the happy outcome of this momentous struggle, to simply mention the wellattested fact that with a total population of only four hundred thousand, she furnished for the nation's defense, during the three years of war with England, forty regiments of volunteer militia, besides a number of battalions and companies—i. e., over twenty-four, thousand men in all, from 1812 to 1815.

As we have attempted to show, Kentucky troops made up by far the largest part of the northwestern army under Harrison. "By these, mainly, the shameful surrender of Hull. at Detroit. was retrieved, the victory of the Thames won, and the British and their Indian allies driven from the borders, from Detroit to Buffalo, for the remainder of the war." The men who at Fort Meigs and at the River Raisin braved the tomahawk and fell before the war-clubs and scalping knives of the bloodthirsty Indians were principally Kentuckians. Kentucky riflemen perched aloft in the rigging and on the masts of Perry's ships picked off the gunners and seamen who manned the British fleet. Α gallant Kentuckian, Major George Croghan, successfully defended Fort Stephenson. Henry Clay was the orator and civil gladiator of that war in the parliamentary struggles and diplomatic contests which attended it. A Kentuckian. Isaac Shelby, twice Governor of the "Pioneer Commonwealth," the hero of three wars, soldier, statesman, patriot and model citizen, was the moving spirit and mainstay of that war in the West. And it is worth while to remark that in nothing was Shelby's military sagacity more clearly shown than

in his clear appreciation, early in the contest, of the importance of securing full control of Lake Erie. One of his biographers tells us that "the necessity of securing the naval ascendency of Lake Erie had been forcibly pointed out to the Government by General Harrison, as early as the year 1809, and that on December 12th, 1812. this suggestion was renewed." How. ever that may be, we know that in an able and impressive communication to Mr. Monroe, then Secretary of War, Governor Shelby, on February 21st, 1813, and more than six months before Perry's famous victory, gave to the Government the same advice, in the course of which he used this language:

"The deep extensive swamps, which lie between the frontiers of the State of Ohio and Detroit, and which cannot be avoided, present an almost insurmountable barrier to advancing on the west end of Lake Erie. The efforts which have been made the last fall and this winter prove that route both difficult and tedious, not only as it relates to the marching of an army, but particularly to the transportation of provisions, artillery, and all military stores, and if relied on the ensuing campaign, will, I am confident, defeat the object of the President."

"To avoid future misfortunes and reanimate the public mind will it not be advisable to change the route of advancing into upper Canada? If the question was stated to me, I should answer in the affirmative. Instead of making another attempt by land, I would advise a decisive step to be taken to secure the superior command of Lake Erie; which being effected would prevent the enemy from reinforcing his troops in that quarter and the forwarding of supplies for their use. Success would follow everv measure adopted by the Government; as the lake can be approached to the east of Sandusky at several points without encountering much difficulty, viz: At Cleveland, at the mouth of Cayahoga; Erie or Presqualle and Buffalo. To all or some of these points the troops of the United States, provisions and munitions of war can be conducted and transported without difficulty or hazard to meet the necessarv transport vessels."

"I dread the consequence on the public mind of another abortive attempt to invade upper Canada by land on the west of Lako Erie." * *

"Change the route. It will have a good effect on the public mind, it will rouse their hope and excite them to act from the apparent prospect of success crowning their labours, and add to this the saving an immense expense to Government. The destruction of waggons, teams, pack-horses, artillery horses and the consequent loss of their loads, the wages of waggon masters, waggoners, packhorse masters, their drivers and the necessary forage, are enormous under existing circumstances. By pursuing the route by water these losses would all be saved and

the expense of transportation only incurred." * *

"I entreat the President to think seriously of the proposition. Weigh it well before he decides. It is no chimerical project, but an opinion founded on mature reflection, and one every reflecting man, conversant with the country, on the heads of the Auglaize, of the Great Miami, of the Ohio, of the Scioto, of the Sandusky, and that between the rapids of the Miami, of the lake and Detroit will concur in."

Had Kentucky faltered or failed in this crisis, there is no telling what might have been the unspeakable result.

Apart from its significance as one of the series of substantial victories which at last enabled us to triumph over Great Britain, the battle of the Thames, to which we Kentuckians are accustomed to think Perry's victory was merely a preliminary incident, "practically ended the Indian wars in the Northwest and at once secured full control of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois for settlement," to say nothing of Wisconsin, Minnesota and the region beyond.

It is to commemorate the virtues and patriotism and achievements of all these deathless heroes, those who served on the land as well as those who served on these widespreading inland seas, that thus movement for a centennial celebration and the erection of a suitable and durable memorial at Put-in Bay, Ohio, in 1913, has been inaugurated. Monuments there are in obscure corners of the world to some few of the more conspicuous leaders, but neither to the privates in the ranks nor to the commanders in that mighty drama have adequate memorials anywhere, as yet, been reared, unless we except the powerful and populous states which have since been carved out of the vast domain, which their arms and valor saved to the Union. And after all, it may be the poet's words acclaim their praises best: "Their fame shrinks not to names and dates On votive stone, the prey of time-Behold where monumental States Immortalize their lives sublime!"



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Letter of Samuel R. Overton

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Waller Overton, Esq.

WRITTEN DURING THE WAR OF 1812

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LETTER OF SAMUEL R. OVERTON To His Father, Waller Overton, Esq.

Written during the War of 1812.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 4th, 1812. Dear Father:

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This is the first favorable opportunity which I have had of writing you, by private hand, since I'left home. As I have nothing of interest to detail to you, independent of what you have already heard through other channels, my letter is written more for your private satisfaction than for the purpose of subscribing any other end. On Thursday morning, the 29th ult., myself and John Mc-Intire set out from Lexington to Georgetown with the expectation of proceeding immediately on the expedition but were compelled to remain in the neighborhood of that place until Saturday in order to augment our force as much as possible. I did not wish to return during this interval, and was invited to remain at James Johnson's, who has since been elected as the captain of our company-Richard M. Johnson having been appointed as one of General Harrison's aides.

We travelled on Saturday about ten miles, a small distance beyond Little Eagle Creek. On the succeeding day we travelled upwards of thirty miles to a Mr. Brumback's; and on the third day (which was Monday) reached the Ohio about three o'clock in the evening. We encamped about half a mile from the river on the Kentucky side, until Thursday when we crossed over and marched to the ground a small distance below where Wayne's army lay a number of years ago, and from whence we shall set out on tomorrow.

When we left Georgetown we about thirty men-some had joined us on the road, and aften reaching the Ohio, and before we crossed it, we were augmented by about twenty men from Harrison county-the whole amounting at this time to about sixty-five or seventy men. Since crossing the river, two other companies-one from Mason county and the other from Franklin—the first commanded by Captain Ward, and the second by Captain Arnold, have pitched their tents on the same ground with us, so that we now compose a rifle regiment of about 350 men, all of promising appearance, and some of the oldest and best Indian warriors in the country.

We were detained here, for the purpose of waiting their arrival, and in order that we might draw arms and ammunition for the expedition. Some of our company came on without guns, and have drawn muskets, 7,000 of which have been lately received at the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. Those men will now be enabled to draw rifles as two keel boats arrived last evening laden with swords, pistols and rifles.

Pogue's regiment is now encamped at Newport, and the regiments commanded by Cols. Jennings and Barbee are expected on tomorrow. Col. Simmerall's regiment of horse are also encamped on the Kentucky side, and will probably go on with us as their arms have arrived. When the horse first arrived they expected to draw muskets, which created great dissatisfaction and murmuring. They were addressed upon the subject by R. M. Johnson in a public speech, after which the Colonel requested every man who was disposed to go to follow him, which they did except four, who refused and who were compelled to return with the indignation of the regiment heaped upon them. A۶ swords and pistols have arrived this obstacle will now be removed.

I have never been so healthy in my life. By sleeping with my feet to the fire, I have had no colds, although I have laid on the ground and been quite wet. Your observations on this subject have often occurred to me. When I reached Newport, I thought proper to get me a checked shirt, as our linen became dirty in a very short time. Myself and Mr. McIntire went to the store of a Mr. Southgate (who

married a daughter of old Doctor Hyne's) and purchased the check: and was recommended by this merchant to get them made by a widow Taylor. Upon calling on her we found old Mrs. Hyne and the doctor there, who knew my relations—professed to be glad to see me, and treated us kindly. Mrs. Taylor is the widow of Edmund Taylor (a brother of Hubbard Taylor), and the daughter of Dr. Hyne. Her husband died about a year ago, and her father and mother have been with her ever since. By her invitation we dined and supped with her, and she would have nothing for making our shirts-preferred to render us any other service and to furnish us with provisions. This liberality I never shall forget. A number of the militia taken under Hull have arrived at their respective homes. I have conversed with one who lives in this place, who corroborates the mass of information which has reached you. A great number of volunteers have gone from Ohio to protect the frontiers and relieve Fort Wayne. Harrison's army are about seventy miles ahead of us and will probably halt at Piqua until the whole reinforcement from Kentucky joins him. Harrison is popular, and will probably acquire as much fame as ever did General Wayne. It is for him to redeem what Hull has lost. Expectation is high on this subject. Harrison will obtain an overwhelming force, and profit by the disaster of Hull. His troops are of the choicest kind-full of fire and indignation,

and anxious to wipe off the disgrace of Hull's unparalleled surrender. Harrison's appointment will make an immense impression upon the Indians together with his commanding Kentuckians, whose warriors understand their mode of fighting, and whose huntingshirts excite serious apprehension amongst them. Harrison, I understand, has sent on to Philadelphia for heavy cannon, in addition to some which is now said to be on the river.

When this ordnance arrives. and the whole army should be embodied, there will scarcely be

anything we cannot effect. We shall be entitled to square accounts with the Indians and British, should the war be carried on with equal vigor by General Dearborne.

If the Government will now act with energy, and call their resources into active operation, L think we can, this fall, take upper Canada-chastise the Indians, and next spring, sweep the whole of the British possessions in North America.

My love and respects to all my friends and relatives.

SAML. R. OVERTON. WALLER OVERTON, ESQ.



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Kentuckians in the Battle of Lake Erie BY A. C. Quisenberry

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KENTUCKIANS IN THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

(By A. C. Quisenberry.)

In its operations on the Canadian border, the War of 1812, from the beginning until the Battle of Lake Erie, was one continuous cloud of black disaster for the American arms. The only ray of kindly light amidst the encircling gloom upon that far-flung battle line was the heroic defense of Fort Stephenson bv Major George Croghan (pronounced "Crawn") a gallant Kentuckian, barely twenty-one years old; who, with one hundred and sixty men, repulsed and defeated with great slaughten a force of sixteen hundred British and Indians. A splendid monument has since been erected to his memory in the city of Fremont. Ohio, which is built upon the site of Fort Stephenson.

The occupancy of Lake Erie by a strong British fleet placed the Americans at a marked disadvantage in all the military operations on the northwestern border. To overcome this, Congress authorized the construction of a fleet, which was built near Erie. Pa... and which consisted of nine small vessels, of which the Lawrence and the Niagara alone were as formidable as the vessels of the British fleet on the lake. When the American fleet was completed it was placed under the command

of Lieutenant Oliver Hazzard Perry, of the United States Navy, who had supervised the construction of the vessels. Perry found himself hampered by the great dis advantage of being unable to prop. erly man his ships so as to enable him to meet the British fleet with any reasonable prospect of suc-Cess. Seamen and marines that had been promised him by the Secretary of the Navy and by Commodore Chauncey, were not furnished, and his little fleet seemed in a fair way to fall a prey to the enemy for lack of men to man it. This being the state of affairs, on August 31, 1813, just ten days before the Battle of Lake Erie (September 10, 1813), General William Henry Harrison, who commanded our land forces in that vicinity, called for volunteers among his troops to help man Perry's ships as marines. About one hundred and twenty men responded, about one hundred of whom were Kentucky militiamen. Mackenzie's "Life of Oliver Hazzard Perry," in referring to this event, says:

"On the 31st of August, 1813, while lying in Put-in Bay, Perry received from General Harrison a reinforcement of near one hundred men, which, after deducting a few deaths and others left on shore as useless at Erie, Pennsylvania, carried the total of his muster roll to four hundred and ninety souls. Some of the men who had been selected from General MacArthur's brigade were lake or river boatmen, and were received as seamen. The majority, however, were intended to perform duty as marines in the squadron, in consequence of the disappointment in receiving the expected guard from The men detailed for Ontario. this service were chiefly taken from the Kentucky militia and from the 28th Regiment of Infantry (regulars), which had recently joined the army from Kentucky, where it had been entirely raised. The whole party, officers and men included, were volunteers, led by a spirit of adventure to embark in an enterprise so different from the previous habits of their life. Few of them had ever seen a vessel before they were marched to the mouth of the Sandusky, and their astonishment and curiosity when they got on board was irrepressible. They climbed to the masthead; dove to the bottom of the hold; passed without stopping or understanding any distinction. from the sick-bay to the captain's cabin, expressing their admiration as they went in awkward but rapturous terms. These Kentuckians were dressed in their favorite linsev-woolsev hunting shirts and drawers, and were themselves equally an object of curiosity to the officers and seamen, few of whom had ever seen any of these hardy borderers.

Perry, for a time, was amused with the rest; but began erelong to fear that his extraordinary marines would lend but little assistance in their appropriate office of sustaining the discipline and etiquette of the squadron. Soon after their arrival he briefly stated to the non-commissioned officer in command of that portion of the detachment which had been detailed for his own vessel the nature of the duties that would be required of them, and the line of conduct they would be required to The officer then muspreserve. tered his men on deck and informed them that they had been kindly indulged by Commodore Perry with an opportunity of gratifying their curiosity by seeing the ship, in doing which they had been permitted to violate the rules and discipline of the sea without rebuke. Thev service must now come to order. and submit themselves to the usual discipline of marines, confine themselves to their proper places, and attend to their appropriate duties, which were forthwith explained to them. The stout Kentuckians took the admonition in good part; they carefully conformed to all that was required of them, were of essential use in manning the squadron and replacing the marines and seamen which Commodore Chauncey had withheld; and their association with Perry was, to such of them as survived to tell the tale of their adventures, a special and enduring source of gratification."

The same book, in speaking of the inferiority of Perry's forces as compared with the long-trained soldiers and sailors in the British fleet opposing him, says:

"The Kentucky volunteers were stout fellows, it is true, with gallant spirits, but utter strangers to ships and unaccustomed to discipline. Those who have been accustomed to look upon the picked soldiers of a British regiment will readily believe that the soldiers embarked in the British squadron were not less stout than the Kentuckians."

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On September 10, 1813, Perry sailed out of Put-in Bay with his little squadron, and gave battle to the English squadron, which was under the command of Commodore Robert Heriot Barclay, disя tinguished English naval officer who had served under the redoubtable Nelson, and had lost an arm at Trafalgar. The British ships, though fewer in number by two. were better armed and better manned, and carried more guns than Perry's vessels. After a hot contest at close range lasting for several hours, the English ran up the white flag, and surrendered at discretion. This disastrous defeat shocked the pride of Great Britain almost as much as did the subsequent defeat on land at New Orleans. Perry's victory at the Battle of Lake Erie ranks with the later feats of Dewey at Manila and Schley at Santiago. The Kentucky riflemen on board his vessels were all skilled marksmen, and it said that they contributed is greatly to the victory by picking off the officers and men on the

British ships almost at will. The British vessels were manned by five hundred and two officers and men, of whom more than four hundred were killed or wounded. The American loss, killed and wounded, was one hundred and twenty-three. out of four hundred and ninetytwo officers and men. Probably how it will never be known riflethe Kentucky manv of men were killed or wounded. The Superintendent of Naval Records, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., in a letter to the writer of this sketch, said: "After the battle Commodore Perry spoke most highly of all these men as conforming strictly to all required of them, and rendering essential service in manning the vessels."

Lake Erie being cleared of the British fleet, within a few weeks afterwards. General Harrison marched an army of Kentuckians into Canada in pursuit of the British General Proctor, whose army he completely destroyed at the Battle of the Thames. This put an end military operations the to on northwestern horder for the remainder of the war. The long train of American disasters in that section was over for good and all.

The few brief accounts that have come down to us establish the undoubted value of the services of Kentucky volunteer riflemen in the Battle of Lake Erie. The following are the references of the Kentucky historians to the matter:

Shaler----- 'In Perry's ship fight on Lake Eric a force of Ken tuckians served as musketeers, where they did good service."

Collins—"A detachment of one hundred and fifty of the Kentucky volunteers served on Perry's fleet as marines, and upon this new element acquitted themselves with the greatest bravery."

Until quite recently no list of the names of those gallant Kentuckians was known to be in existence. In 1859, while the matter of erecting a monument to Commodore Perry in Cleveland, Ohio, was being agitated throughout the country, there was a great revival of interest in the glorious naval victory of Lake Erie, and it was then (or soon afterwards) discovered that six of the Kentuckians, who had fought as sharpshooters in the rigging of Perry's ships, were still alive. Their names were:

James Artus, of Mason county; Dr. William Thornton Taliaferro, of Cincinnati, but late of Kentucky; John Tucker, of Mason county; John Norris, of Boone county; Samuel Hatfield, of Floyd county, and Ezra Younglove, county not stated.

On February 11, 1860, the Kentucky Legislature passed the following resolution:

"Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

"That the Governor of this Ŀe Commonwealth be. and i£ hereby, authorized and directed to procure suitable gold medals, with appropriate inscriptions and devices, and in the name of the State of Kentucky to present to each of the surviving officers and soldiers, of the Kentucky volunteers who were present and participated in the memorable engagement between the American and British naval forces on Lake Erie on the 10th of September, 1813, as a token of the grateful recollection in which the people of the State hold their brave and patriotic services on that day, and the imperishable renown which that brilliant victory achieved for their common country."

In the course of time every one of the above named survivors received his gold medal—the medals costing \$110.00 each.

The writer of this article. believing that the Navy Department at Washington would have among its archives a roll of the Kentuckians who fought on Perry's ships, on July 31, 1911, addressed a letter to that Department on the subject, and after an interval of two weeks received from the Superintendent of Library and Naval Records, of the Navy Department, the subjoined list of about one hundred names. Soon after the Battle of Lake Erie each of the men on the list received \$214.89 as his part of the prize money, awarded by the Government for the capture of the British fleet.

Colonel Bennett H. Young, in his monograph on "The Battle of the Thames'' (Filson Club Publication No. 18), says speaking of the Battle of Lake Erie:

"The loss on the British side largely exceeded that on the American. The Kentucky riflemen in the masts of Perry's vessels shot down every man that was visible."

"The Kentucky riflemen played a most important part in Perry's triumph. History has never given them the credit they deserve. It it certain that a large part of them were volunteers whose time had expired before the great naval conflict. Six of them were living as late as 1868, and the names of these survivors alone are preserved.

"The service of these militiamen was perilous and difficult in the extreme. The British com. modore had secured a number of Indians for a like duty on the English ships, but the moving of the masts and the strange and unusual character of the work caused them to refuse to perform their appointed tasks, and they abandoned their allies. Not so with these Kentuckians. They ascended the masts with alacrity; they sought the service. Unaccustomed to the sea, placed high above the decks, subjected to an unusual motion for landsmen, with the increased danger of death by falling or drowning, and with largely augmented chances of destruction by cannonade and shivered timbers, these gallant soldiers perched themselves in the neights of the sails and plied their work of death

amid greatest perils and with calm and undismayed hearts.

"Under the conditions then surrounding them, few men who fought in the War of 1812 engaged in a more dangerous service, exhibited a higher degree of true courage, or manifested a nobler patriotism than these Kentucky riflemen who fought from Commodore Perry's maste, and who by their accurate aim inflicted a tremendous loss upon their enemies. And it is especially to be noted that at the time of their perform. ing this patriotic duty more than one-half of them had been discharged by the expiration of their time of enlistment.

"The names of these men are justly entitled to a place among Kentucky's noblest heroes, and they ought to be carved on the monument which the Commonwealth has erected in its capital to perpetuate the memory of her most illustrious sons."

And here follow their names, towit:

Captain George Stockton, 28th Infantry.

Lieutenant James Coburn, Volunteers.

Sergeant Sanford A. Mason.

Sergeant Levi Ellis.

Sergeant James Artus. (Living in 1868.)

Corporal John Brown.

Corporal Andrew B. Scott.

Corporal Joseph Berry.

Corporal William Webster.

Corporal David Little.

Corporal William Thornton Taliaferro. (Living in 1868.)

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PRIVATES.

Thomas Anderson. James Bailey. John Bates. Joseph Beckley. Josiah Biggs. Micajah Bland. David L. Blaney. William Bonner. Gilbert Bowman. John Bromwell. David Brvant. Griffin Burnett. Francis Burns. Thomas Cavill. John R. Chetwood. John Clifford. London Cochran. Samuel Cochran. Charles Colrick. Henry Cook. Eben Cunningham. Joseph Davidson. John Decker. Joseph Delanev. John Denton. Isaac Devault. George W. Drake. John B. Duncanson. William Ellis. David Flagg. Sim Flaherty. Rush Garrett. John H. George. Lewis Gordon. Isaac Green. (Badly wounded on the "Ariel.") Samuel Hatfield. (Living in 1868.) John Hall. Jesse Harlan. (Killed on the "Lawrence.") Charles Harrington. Har. C. Harrington. Charles Harten.

William Henry. David Hickman. William Hocker. William Hockersmith. - Holiday. Parker Jarvis. Abraham Johnson. Philip Johnson. John C. Kelley. (Killed on the "Lawrence.") Ezra Killey. Conrad King. John Ludd. Thomas Luft (or Tufft). Thomas Lyman. John McCarty. Alexander McCord. John McCov. Moses McGarney. John McHowell. Samuel McKenney. George McManomy. Daniel Maltzbocker. John Marless. John Martin. John Nailes. (Slightly wounded on the "Ariel.") William Nelson. John Norris. (Living in 1868.) John Osburn. Isaac Perkins. William B. Perkins. Joseph Pomeroy. William Reed. John Reems. Henry Roberts. John Rodgers. Samuel Roof. William Smith. Charles Smothers. Marlen Swift. Henry Tate. John Thompson. Samuel 'Thramin. Aaron Trapnall.

John Tucker. (Living in 1868.) Thomas Tufft. Frederick Vantruce. Lewis Vanway. Henry Webster. Edward Welsh.

Freeman West. Abner Williams. (Killed on the "Lawrence.") Alexander Wright. Ezra Younglove. (Living in 1868.)



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Historical and Genealogical Department

RANDOLPHS AND RAILEY CONNECTIONS

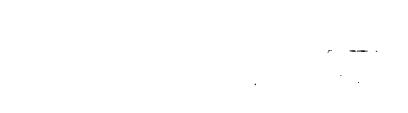
Continued From May Register

BY

WM. E. RAILEY

In order to meet the continued demand for the May Register, 1911, containing Randolph-Railey Genealogy and history, which exhausted that issue though largely increased for it, we now republish the article to supply the demand for that chapter and hope in this way we may meet the calls for this Randolph-Railey history, which is one of the most complete and valuable ever published in the south of any of its distinguished people. —Editor the Register.

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WM. E. RAILEY, Author of The Randolph-Railey Genealogy.

THE RANDOLPHS AND THEIR RAILEY CONNECTIONS.

John Railey, b. Dec., 1721; m. (Nov. 1750) Elizabeth Randolph, b. 1727.

A RECORD OF THEIE DESCENDANTS: Railey Coat-of-Arms:

or, a band vair between nine crosses, crosslet qu crest a lion vamp ppr.

JOHN RAILEY-ELIZAPETH RAN-DOLPH.

A review of the tables submitted shows that the Raileys intermarried with the Randolphs, Woodsons, Mayos, Pleasants, Keiths and Strothers of Virginia. John Railev, the progenitor of the Virginia and Kentucky families of that name was an Englishman who delighted in fine horses and rural life, and his estate "Stonehenge," in Chesterfield county, Va., thirteen miles from Richmond, was noted for its fine stock, and very many of his descendants to this period have followed his example. He was bitterly opposed to Fnglish sovereignty over the colonies, while the Randolphs were just as intense Royalists, filling very many of the commanding positions of trust in the colonies by grace of the ruling authorities in England, and when John Railey won the heart of Elizabeth Randolph and asked for her hand in marriage the family objected on ac-

count of his views touching the obligations of the colonies to the mother country. In order to break off the engagement Elizabeth Randolph was sent to "Shadwell," the home of her sister. Mrs. Peter Jefferson, with instructions to prevent an elopement and to close all avenues of communication, which as usual was not successfully carried out. Soon thereafter by pre-arrangement a meeting took place at the home of Major Hughes, a mutual friend who lived on the opposite side of the river from "Shadwell," Elizabeth persuading the negro ferryman "Scipio" to row her across the river. From the home of Major Hughes they eloped to North Carolina where they married in 1750. Soon thereafter a reconciliation was brought about. Captain Isham Randolph, the elder brother of Elizabeth, then an officer in the Navy, being the medium, but John Railey never surrendered his convictions on the question of the freedom of the colonies and lived until the American Revolution had accomplished what he had so long hoped for, but the death of his son John at the battle of Norfolk and the loss of his wife in 1782hastened his death in 1783. The descendants of his ten children who married and raised families are now scattered from the Atlan-

tic to the Pacific and from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. I find that some members of all of these branches have kept a record that passed down to them, and for that reason my work has mainly been handicapped in an effort to locate these people and get them sufficiently interested to reply to my inquiries. John Railey and his wife, Elizabeth Randolph, and Col. John Woodson and his wife, Dorothy Randolph, thoroughly acquainted their children with the touching historical facts their family connections and they have been handed down from generation to generation. In fact a family tree started by John Railey and his wife is now in possession of the Rev. Fleming G. Railey, a Presbyterian minister of Selma, Alabama. Though I have never seen it, or had any assistance from it in my work. I am told that it brings the descendants down to about 1850 with much historical information, and traditions of colonial days touching all of the families connected with the Raileys by marriage. The Rev. Fleming G. Railey has lead me to believe for many years that he intended to publish a history of these families and for that reason the family tree has given me no aid in my work. While I am sure that his intentions have been good all these years. I am doubtful if he ever takes time from his ministerial duties, exacting as I know they are, to carry out his purpose to publish a history.

Having made notes of conversations between my mother and some of the older relatives when I was a mere boy, I decided more than twenty years ago to make as complete a record of these people as possible. In doing so I have spent much money, devoted much time that ordinarily would given to pleasure and recreation. encountered much necessary delay in prosecuting the work on account of either tardiness or indifference upon the part of so many of the relatives who couldn't appreciate my anxiety to complete the work, and the worry that must ensue from trying to keep all of the correspondence and the disconnected and incomplete replies they would send me in mind, but I feel more than repaid when I recall so many nice letters received from many relatives that I have never had the pleasure of knowing personally. As I said earlier in this brief sketch many of John Railey's descendants followed his example in choosing rural life where they take much pride in fine stock, but the majority of them have pursued mercantile channels, while a number have been lawyers, doctors, bankers and preachers, but none of them have ever been conspicuous in the political arena, I am glad to say, yet they are almost universally Thomas Jefferson Democrats politically, and Preshyterians and Methodists in religion, but largely the former. My correspondence with all of these people leads me to say that all of them take great pride in good citizenship and conduct themselves in such a manner as to command the highest esteem in their respective localities. Those who have borne arms in war have been without ex-

ception very young men and for that reason few have reached higher rank than Colonel, but all of them have been to the forefront in civic righteousness. It is unusual, but it is true, that none of these people have ever been drunkurds or gamblers. In fact I have never heard of one that was not a member of some church. The leading traits that have characterized these people are self-reliance, self-respect and a sense of right as a guide to their opinions and actions, then a total disregard of the blame or approval of the world around them. I attribute these virtues, so universally characteristic of the various branches of John Railey's family, to the fact that his children were thoroughly conversant with the history of their ancestors and have sacredly. but modestly, passed it down to succeeding generations as a guide to good citizenship. Hence I am a believer in the study of genealogy, believing it altogether worthy and commendable, and the man who says nay will stake his money. every time on a pedigreed horse and assume much dignity in Jiscussing the pedigree of animals. He thus ranks the animal above the man. The ultimate course of such people is toward the haunts of vice, while men and women who take pride in the noble attributes of their forefathers will, as a rule, be found leading movements for the betterment of the moral conditions around them. Family genealogies and traditions ought to have a higher place in the social and religious world. While it may

build up vanity or a false pride among a few, it will give stamina and manhood to the greater number, and in doing the proper and sensible thing ourselves we produce higher ideals in those around us, and by handing those traits down to future generations we are making the world better.

JOHN RAILEY-ELIZABETH RAN-DOLPH.

Their descendants:

John Railey, Jr., ² born 1752. Enlisted in the Revolution and was killed at the battle of Norfolk. He was the first born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph.

Thomas Railey, ² born Sept. 22, 1754, died 1822.

Married Martha Woodson, Dec. 21, 1786.

Thomas Railey, Jr., ³ born 1787, died 1821.

Married Sarah Railey, 1820.

William Randolph Railey, 4 born 1821, died 1840.

George Woodson Railey, ³ born 1789, died 1846.

First married Maria Bullock, 1822.

Second Annie Marshall.

Elizabeth Woodson Railey, ⁴ born 1823, died 1839.

Georgie Ellen Railey, ⁴ born —, died young.

P. I. Railey, ⁸ born March 16, 1793, died July 1, 1832.

Married Judith Woodson Bailey, Aug. 21, 1817.

Martha Woodson Bailey, 4 born Feb. 10, 1820, died March 19, 1837.

Richard Henry Railey, ⁴ born April 26, 1823, died Oct. 3, 1888.

Married Catherine Keith Hawkins, Feb. 25, 1852. William Edward **Railey**, ⁵ born Dec. 25, 1852. Married Annie H. Owsley, May 26, 1886. Jennie Farris Railey, ⁶ born June 28, 1887. Bertha Hontas Railey, ⁵ born April 26, 1854. Married 1st Charles Randolph Darnell, 1882, no issue. Married 2nd, P. D. McBride, 1892, no issue. P. Woodson Railey, ⁵ born July 24, 1864. P. I. Railey, Jr., 4 born Aug. 25, 1829. Married 1st Sarah E. Frazier, Oct. 22, 1851. Married 2nd Rebecca Gough, 1861, no issue. Married 3rd Seville Church, 1898, no issue. Josephine Railey, ⁵ born Sept. 22, 1852. Married Robert Ward Macey, Nov. 21, 1872. Pattie Railey Macey, ⁶ born Mar. 24, 1876. Sadie Macey, ⁶ born June 7. 1877. Robert Ward Macey, Jr., ⁶ born Oct. 8, 1879. Railey Woodson Macey, ⁶ born Aug. 30, 1881. Thomas Jefferson Railey, 4 born Jan. 10, 1831, died Aug. 18, 1851. Laura Railey, ⁴ born Aug. 20, 1832, died Aug. 24, 1849. Mary Railey, 8 born 1795, died May, 1817. Married Phillip Woodson. Mary Woodson. 4 Married Augustine Withers.

Augustine Withers, Jr. ^c Mary Woodson Withers, [#] died July 13, 1883. Married H. P. Huff, 1873. Susan Withers Huff. ⁶ Married E. H. Foster, April 3, 1901. Susan Railey Withers. ⁵ Married James B. White. Lawson White. ⁶ Ellen White. Married W. W. Newman. Susan Withers Newman. 7 Margaret White Newman. ⁷ Augustine White. ⁶ Maria Withers. ⁵ Married Sandy White. Jane Railey, 's born 1794, died Nov. 28, 1865. Married John Berryman, Aug. 9, 1819. Mary Elizabeth Berryman, born June 5, 1820, died June 4. 1905. Married George Hamet Cary, Sept. 1, 1840. Alice Cary, ⁵ born May 20, 1843, died Mar. 29, 1899. Married Daniel B. Price, Oct. 17, 1867. Jennie Cary Price, ⁶ born Aug. 16. 1868. Married W. L. Smith, May 20, 1890. Mary Louise Price, ⁶ born April 2, 1870. Married Preston H. Williams, Dec. 27, 1888. Daniel B. Price, ⁶ born Feb. 74 1872.Married Ada Alice Ingles, June 3, 1909. Alice Cary Price, ⁶ born Sept. 14, 1875.

Married John Faulkner, June 27, 1907.

Arthur Cary, ⁵ born Oct. 1, 1841. Married 1st Fanny Graddy, Dec. 6, 1876.

Married 2nd, Sidney Sayre Bell, Feb. 12, 1895.

Graddy Cary, ⁶ born April 6, 1878.

Married Marie Burnett, Jan. 17, 1907.

John B. Cary, ⁵ born Sept. 18, 1846.

Jane Railey Cary, ⁵ born Nov. 1, 1849.

Married Charles S. Tabb, Dec. 20. 1876.

George Cary Tabb, ⁶ born Feb. 5, 1880.

Arthur Tabb, ⁶ born Oct. 20, 1981.

Mary Clifton Tabb, ⁶ born Sept. 19, 1891.

(Heorge Hamet Cary, Jr., ⁵ born Nov. 12, 1850; died April 16, 1895.

Married Mary White, May 19, 1887.

James Cary, ^c born April 18. 1888.

Mary Cary, ⁶ born Aug. 8, 1890. Mattie Cary, ⁶ born Sept. 6, 1891.

Elizabeth Cary, ⁶ born May 20. 1893.

Edward Humphrey Cary, ³ born Nov. 7, 1853.

Married Rebecca Hunter Wickliffe, Dec. 18, 1879.

Hallie Cary, ⁶ born May 12, 1882.

Logan Wickliffe Cary, ⁶ born June 24, 1884.

Rhoda Cary, ⁶ born July 1, 1887. Married Edwin C. Stevens, Oct. 14, 1909. Martha Woodson Cary, ⁵ born Oct., 1855.

Married Newton G. Crawford, 1884.

Mary Clifton Cary, ⁵ born Dec. 18, 1862.

Married Brown Craig Crawford, Sept. 30, 1886.

George Cary Crawford, ⁶ born July 4, 1888.

Robert Irvin Crawford, ⁶ born Aug. 21, 1989.

James T. Berryman, ⁴ born April 22, 1822; died June 4, 1879.

Married 1st Theresa Willis. Jan., 1845.

2nd Sallie Steele Church, Oct. 8, 1859.

John W. Berryman, ⁵ born Nov. 19, 1845.

Married Louise Price, June 5, 1867.

Price Berryman, ⁶ born June 3, 1868.

Married Minnie Hemphill, Nov. 24, 1894.

Theresa Willis Berryman, ⁶ born Aug. 2, 1872.

Married Oliver II. Farra, Oct. 18, 1906.

Robert S. Berryman, ⁶ boru April 4, 1880.

Married Ruth Gay, May 11, 1904.

James Sthreshley Berryman, ⁵ born Jan. 9, 1848; died Jan. 1, 1910.

Married Mary Wright, Nov. 7, 1871.

Kate Theresa Berryman, ^s born Aug. 8, 1872.

Married Howard Sanders, May 4, 1899.

Henry Berryman Sanders, ^{*} born June 10, 1903. Mary A. Berryman, ⁶ born Dec. 4, 1874.

Married H. J. Mead, Sept. 24, 1895.

Mary Belle Mead, ⁷ born Oct.⁹ 28, 1897.

Dorothy Randolph Mead, ⁷ born Jan 20, 1899.

Lalla Mead, ⁷ born Mar. 8, 1908.

Stuart Robinson Berryman, born July 18, 1876.

Married Funice Wright, Oct. 18, 1908.

Stuart Robinson Berryman, ⁷ born July 11, 1909.

James T. Berryman, ⁶ born July 17, 1878.

Sue M. Berryman, ^e born Jan. 17, 1881.

Mollie Berryman, ^o horn May 21, 1850.

Annie Berryman, ⁵ born Dec. 26, 1852.

Married W. Horace Posey, June 21, 1983.

Genevieve Posey. 6

Edith Posev. 6

Cary M. Berryman, ⁵ born July 22, 1859.

Married Emma Portwood, Nov. 21, 1888.

Church Berryman, ⁵ born April 2, 1862.

Claude Berryman, ⁵ born May 5, 1865.

Married Evangeline Leeds.

Clifford Berryman, ⁵ born April 2, 1869.

Married Kate Durfee.

Hervey Berryman, ⁵ born May 12, 1870.

Robt. H. Berryman, ⁴ born April 17. 1824; died April 4, 1878.

Married Maria L. Whittington, June, 1846. Emma Woodson Berryman, ³ born April 27, 1847.

Married Marvin D. Averill, June 23, 1869.

Robert Averill, ⁶ born March 23, 1871.

Married Anna Rupp, Aug., 1907. William Averill, ^a born Feb. 2, 1873.

Married Cammilla Baskett, Jan. C, 1897.

Christine Averill, ⁷ born Dec. 25, 1897.

Mary Virginia Averill, ⁷ born July 10, 1902.

Alice B. Averill, ⁷ born April 12, 1906.

Louise Averill, ⁶ born Nov. 5, 1877.

Married Eugene D. Woods, April 11, 1900.

Marvin Averill Woods, ⁷ born Jan. 18, 1901.

Francis D. Woods, ⁷ born Jan. 10, 1903.

Robt. Harvie Woods, ⁷ born Jan. 11, 1905.

Emily Eugenia Woods, ⁷ born July 30, 1909.

Cornelia Berryman, ⁵ born Jan. 8, 1851; died Feb. 9, 1890.

Married Clifton Kennedy, 1869. Willie Marcia Kennedy, ⁶ born

Dec. 12, 1871. Married Dr. Albert Posey, Dec.

29, 1896.

Robert Handy Berryman, ⁵ born Nov. 29, 1854.

Married Nellie Jones, Nov. 29, 1877.

Bessie Berryman, ⁶ born Oct. 19, 1878.

Married Walter D. Franklin, June 12, 1901. Ellen Buford Franklin, ⁷ born Aug. 27, 1902.

Catharine Franklin, ⁷ born June 14, 1905.

Robert B. Franklin, ⁷ born Nov. 24, 1909.

Lela Berryman, ⁶ born Feb. 10, 1888.

Buford Berryman, ^e born Mar. 12, 1896.

Mary Virginia Berryman, ⁵ born Feb. 24, 1856.

Married John W. Crosthwaite, 1887.

Aileen Crosthwaite, ⁶ born July 16, 1888.

Mary Virginia Crosthwaite, • born June 2, 1890.

Married John C. Kreiger, June, 1907.

Jane Railey Berryman, ⁵ born April 1, 1861.

Married 1st Ed. Reese, 1883.

Married 2nd Edward T. Stanton, 1896.

Cornelia Recce, ^a born Oct. 21, 1887.

Henry T. Stanton, 6 1897.

Mattie Berryman, ⁵ born Nov. 4, 1867.

Married Dwight McAfee, July 20, 1887.

Irene McAfee, ⁶ born June 3, 1888.

Married Adams Carithers Mc-Makin, Nov. 10, 1909.

Henry McAfee, ⁶ born July 29, 1890.

Clinton McAfee, ⁶ horn Aug. 20, 1898.

Walter Berryman, ⁵ born April 3, 1880.

Edw. H. Berryman, ⁴ born Mar. 14, 1826; died Dec. 26, 1896. Married Sallie Willis, May 27, 1852.

Willis N. Berryman, ⁵ born April 11, 1853; died Aug. 22, 1881.

Married Elizabeth Scearce, Oct. 5, 1876.

Julia Berryman, ⁶ born April 17, 1880.

Theresa Woodson Berryman, ⁵ born June 15, 1854.

Married William S. Barbour, June 15, 1882.

Robert Berryman, ⁵ born Oct. 6, 1862; died May 12, 1903.

Married Belle Portwood, 1890.

Barbour Berryman, ⁶ born May 20, 1893.

Mattie Woodson Berryman. ⁴ born April 24, 1836; died —

Married Robert Fry Montgomery, June 10, 1856.

George Berryman Montgomery, ⁵ born June 10, 1866.

Married Lucy Mahin O'Neal, Nov. 28, 1895.

Jane Railey Montgomery, ⁵ born Oct. 2, 1868; died April 26, 1897.

Married Robert G. Lowry, Jan. 1, 1890.

Mary Montgomery, ⁵ born May 11, 1871.

Married G. Y. Reynolds, Feb. 15, 1902.

Mattie Woodson Montgomery, ⁵ born May 11, 1871.

Married Jordan Scott Lowry, Dec. 19, 1890.

Jno. B. Montgomery, ⁵ born June 20, 1874.

Married Irene Holloway, Aug. 25, 1898.

Robt. Montgomery, ⁵ born June 1, 1878.

George Railey Berryman, 4 born 1838; died 1882. Frank P. Berryman, ⁴ born 1842. Married Susan Hassinger, 1866. John Berryman, ⁵ born 1867.

Married Annie Harris.

Kate Berryman, ⁵ horn 1869; died 1887.

Newton Berryman, ³ born 1871; died 1897.

Wilhelmina Berryman, ⁵ born 1873.

Married Rev. Alexander Henry, Oct. 8, 1890.

Catharine Clifton Henry, ⁶ born Oct. 7, 1891.

Married Alfred Mosby, Oct. 8, 1909.

Frank Berryman Henry, ⁶ born Nov. 24, 1892.

Emma Yeaman Henry, ⁶ boru Nov. 29, 1893.

Alexander Henry, Jr., ⁶ born. Jan. 8, 1901.

Sidney Robertson Berryman, ⁵ born 1875.

Frank P. Berryman, Jr., ⁵ born 1877; died 1907.

Lucy Railey, " born Aug. 5, 1796; died Sept., 1852.

Married 1st John D., Kinkead, no issue.

Married 2nd Rev. William M. King, 1832.

Rev. Samuel A. King, ⁴ born Oct. 14, 1834.

Married Anna King, Jan. 19, 1860.

Lucy Woodson King, ⁵ born Oct. 16, 1860; died Sept. 22, 1869.

Jennie Catherine King, ⁵ born April 25, 1862.

Married A. M. Gribble, Nov. 29, 1882.

Chas. King Gribble, ⁶ born Sept. 11, 1883.

Andrew W. Gribble, ^e born Jan. 18, 1885.

Anna Gribble, ³ born Nov. 2, 1886.

Jennie Gribble, ⁶ born Oct. 16, 1888.

A. M. Gribble, Jr., ⁶ born Mar. 2, 1891.

Samuel Gribble, ⁶ born July 12, 1893.

Elizabeth Randolph Gribble, ⁶ born May 23, 1897.

Dr. Walter Blackburn King, ⁵ born May 14, 1864; died Dec. 11, 1889.

Married Minnie Carroll, Oct. 19. 1887.

Walter Blackburn King, Jr., ⁶ born Nov. 6, 1889.

Hattie King, ^k born May 20, 1867; died March, 1896.

Married Dr. Ralph Conger, Mar. 12, 1891, no issue.

Samuel Arthur King, ⁵ born Sept. 20, 1869.

Married Lucy Newman, 1896.

Walter King, ⁶ born Mar. 16, 1897.

Elizabeth Woodson King, ³ born May 31, 1899.

Ellen King, ⁶ born June 16, 1905. Samuel Arthur King, Jr., ⁶ dorn July 31, 1907.

Hugh King, ⁶ born June 17, 1909. Maggie D. King, ⁵ born Dec. 2, 1872.

Married Rev. P. H. Burney, Oct. 6, 1892.

Margaret Burney, ⁶ born Dec. 8, 1893.

Harriet Burney, ⁶ born June 11, 1896.

Philo Burney, ⁶ born June 21, 1904.

Anna Railey Burney, ⁶ born April 24, 1907.

Pattie Markham King, ⁵ born May 30, 1875.

Married Rev. F. A. Barnes, May 28, 1908.

Ella C. King, ⁵ born Sept. 14, 1877.

Married Harry A. Wilson, Sept. 26, 1895.

Harry Allen Wilson, ⁶ born Feb. 26, 1897.

William M. King, Jr., ⁴ born June 22, 1833; died, 1864.

Married Hattie King, Jan., 1864. Willie King, ⁵ born 1864.

Married J. E. Daniel, June 8, 1893.

Willie Sue Daniel, ³ born June 14, 1895.

Joseph Daniel, ⁶ born Aug. 5, 1897.

Susanna Railev, ³ born Jan. 15, 1801; died May 1, 1872.

Married William Fleming Markham, July 19, 1825.

Dr. George W. Markham, ⁴ born July, 1826; died Dec. 24, 1853.

Rev. Thos. Railey Markham, ⁴ born Dec. 2, 1828; died Mar. 12, 1894.

Married Mary Searles. Nov. 30, 1858, no issue.

Martha Woodson Markham, ⁴ born July 14, 1832; died Feb., 1910.

Married Fabius M. Sleeper, 1850.

Susan Margaret Sleeper, ⁵ born July 10, 1851.

Lucy Fleming Sleeper, ⁵ born April 13, 1853.

Married Bobert Fonda Gribble, Feb. 21, 1884.

Elizabeth Gribble, ⁶ born June 2, 1885.

Robt. Fonda Gribble, Jr., ⁶ born June 2, 1890.

Theodore Gribble, ⁶ born April 10, 1894.

Wm. Markham Sleeper. ⁵ born Oct. 9, 1859.

Married Laura Risher, April 26, 1892.

Benjamine P. Sleeper, ⁶ born Dec. 11, 1895.

Martha Margaret Sleeper, ⁶ born June 17, 1896.

Alethea Halbert Sleeper, ⁶ born Nov. 24, 1898.

William Markham Sleeper, Jr., ^o born Oct. 31, 1900.

Francis D. Sleeper, ^e born April 5, 1902.

Thos. Markham Sleeper. ⁵ born April 29, 1866.

Married Carrie Lockert, Oct. 23, 1890.

Lockert Sleeper, ⁶ born July 29, 1893.

Markham Sleeper, ⁶ born Dec. 5, 1895.

Mary Woodson Sleeper, ^c born June 28, 1898.

William R. Sleeper, ⁶ born July 17, 1900.

Lucy Fleming Markham, ⁴ born 1836; died 1894.

Married Edward A. Jones, Jan. 1864.

Bessie Cary Jones, ⁵ born Nov.. 1862.

Married Robt. Grier Patton, Feb., 1888.

Robt. Grier Patton, Jr., ⁶ born April, 1889.

Edward Jones Patton, ⁶ born Nov., 1890.

Elizabeth Randolph Patton, ⁶ born Oct., 1893.

Desha Patton, ⁶ born 1901.

Susan Markham Jones, ⁵ born Feb. 14, 1866.

George Woodson Jones, ⁵ born Dec. 23, 1869.

Mattie Estelle Jones, ³ born Oct. 3, 1871.

William Fleming Markham, ⁴ born 1842, killed at the battle of Atlanta as a gallant young Confederate officer.

Thomas Railey was the 2nd born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. He was born on the estate of his father, "Stonehenge." in Chesterfield county, Va., twelve miles from Richmond, A. D., 1754, about 1780 and settled upon a form He came to Woodford county, Ky., that he called "Clifton," a beautiful site overlooking the Kentucky River and the village that sprang up in the valley below took its name from the farm that overlooked the village. He returned to Virginia in 1786 and married Martha Woodson, 9th born of Col. John Woodson and Dorothy Randolph. Besides raising a large and interesting family he exercised a fatherly interest in his four brothers who settled in the same county and always advised with him on matters of business. He died on his estate about 1822. His wife's death occurred in 1834. The home passed into the hands of his daughter, Jane Berryman, and remained in possession of her son, George Railey Berryman, until his death in 1882. His eldest son, Thos. Railey, Jr., married Sarah Railey in 1820, and died within a year after his marriage. His son, George Woodson Railey, married his cousin, Maria Bullock, and

moved to Monticello, Mo., about 1825, where he was postmaster until his death in 1846. His son, P. I. Railey, Sr., married Judith Woodson Railey and lived on a farm near Versailles, Ky., where he died in 1832. Mary Bailey, the 4th born. married her cousin, Phillip Woodson, and they settled at Tuscaloosa, Ala. I have not been able to learn anything of their descendants except what I learned through my kinswoman, Mrs. Pattie Markham Sleeper. Jane Railey, the 5th born, married John Berryman. Their descendants have generally domiciled themselves within the borders of Kentucky, and they are quite numerous as the record will show. Lucy Railey the 6th born married first John D. Kinkead, of Versailles, Ky. He died within a vear and his widow afterwards married the Rev. William M. King. a Presbyterian minister, and they moved to Texas where their de-Their son, scendants live today. the Rev. Samuel A. King, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Waco, Texas, for forty years and only resigned a few years ago to take charge of the Theological Seminary at Austin, Tex. There have been quite a number of preachers in this line. Susanna Railey, 7th born, married William Fleming Markham, of Versailles, Ky., in 1825. They moved to New Orleans soon after their marriage. Their first born, Dr. Geo. W. Markham, practiced medicine in New Orleans for a few years and would have become eminent in his profession had not the seal of death closed his career in young

manhood. Their second born was Rev. Thomas Railev Mark. ham, a Presbyterian minister. He preached for forty years for one New congregation in Orleans. having a supply for him while he was a Chaplain in the Confederate army for four years. Martha Woodson Markham, affectionately known among her kinspeople as Pattie Markham. was the 3rd born, She married Fabius M. Sleeper, a lawyer of Mississippi. After the Civil War they moved to Waco, Texas, where Mr. Sleeper and his brother-in-law, Edward A. Jones, constituted a law firm that had a large clientage. Lucy Fleming Markham, the 4th born married Edward A. Jones, a lawyer of Maryland and they moved to Texas. William Fleming Waco. Markham was the 5th born, entered the Confederate army before he had reached his majority and was killed at the battle of Atlanta, a gallant young officer.

The compiler of these notes is descended from the line of P. I. Railey, Sr., the 3rd born, and his wife Judith Woodson Railey.

William Randolph, ¹ born 1651; died April 11, 1711.

Married Mary Isham.

William Randolph, Jr.²

Married Miss Elizabeth Beverly.

Thomas Randolph.²

Married Judith Fleming.

William Randolph. ³

Married Maria Judith Page.

Thomas Mann Randolph. 4

I

Married Anne Cary.

Judith Randolph. 4

Married Richard Randolph.

Judith Randolph.⁸

Married Rev. William Stith.

Mary Isham Randolph, ⁸ born 1718.

Married Rev. James Keith, Mar. 2, 1733.

James Keith. 4 born 1733.

Thomas Randolph Keith, 4 born 1734.

Married Mary Blackwell.

John Keith, ⁴ born 1735. Married — Doniphan.

Alexander Keith, ⁴ born 1736. Captain Isham Keith, ⁴ born

1737; died July, 1787.

Married Charlotte Ashmore. 1778.

John Keith, ⁵ born 1779.

Mary Elizabeth Keith. ⁵ born 1781; died 1803.

Married Randolph Railey, 1800. Isham Keith Railey, ⁶ born 1801; died 1803.

Charlotte Ashmore Keith, ⁵ born 1782.

Married McDonald James Briggs.

Catharine Keith, ⁵ born Sept. 18, 1784; died Feb. 24. 1854.

Married William Strother Hawkins, Oct. 14, 1802.

Catharine Keith Hawkins. born Oct. 18, 1825; died June 22, 1902.

Married Richard Henry Railey, Feb. 25, 1852.

Mary Randolph Keith, 4 born 1738.

Married Col. Thomas Marshall, 1754.

Chief Justice John Marshall, ⁵ born 1755; died 1835.

Married Mary Willis Ambler, Jan. 3, 1783.

Dr. Louis Marshall, ⁵ born Oct. 7, 1773; died 1866.

Married Agatha Smith, 1800.

Thos. F. Marshall, ⁶ born June 7, 1801; died Sept. 22, 1864.

Married Elizabeth Yost.

Edward C. Marshall, ^a born 1821; died June 1893.

Married Josephine Chalfant, 1852.

Louis Marshall, ⁷ born July 12, 1856.

Married Susan Thorne, Sept. 25, 1883.

Josephine Marshall, ⁸ born Mar. 4, 1886.

Married Lawrence Amsden Railey, June 2, 1909.

Col. Isham Randolph, ² born 1690; died 1742.

Married Jane Rogers, 1717.

Capt. Isham Randolph, Jr. ³

Married Miss Harrison.

Thomas Randolph, Jr. 8

Married Jane Carey.

William Randolph, Jr. ³

Married Miss Little.

Jane Randolph, ⁸ born 1719.

Married Peter Jefferson, 1738. Mary Randolph. ³

Married Charles Lewis.

Elizabeth Randolph, ³ born 1727; died Sept. 11, 1782.

Married John Railey, Nov., 1750.

Thomas Railey, 4 born Sept. 22, 1754; died 1822.

Married Martha Woodson, Dec. 21, 1786.

Isham Randolph Railey, ⁴ born July 15, 1758; died Mar. 14, 1818.

Married Susanna Woodson, April 17 1784

Anna Railev, ⁴ born Sept. 16. 1759; died 18?6.

Married Mathew Pleasants, Feb., 1784. William Railey, ⁴ born Feb. 26, 1760; died Feb. 8, 1818.

Married Judith Woodson, Mar., 1793.

Randolph Railey, ⁴ born May 14, 1770; died May 28, 1837.

Married 1st Mary Elizabeth Keith. 1801.

Married 2nd Martha Randolph Pleasants, 1819.

Dorothy Randolph.⁸

Married Col. John Woodson, Oct. 28, 1751.

Susanna Woodson, ⁴ born June 26, 1760; died Dec. 6, 1818.

Married Isham Randolph Railey, Sept. 17, 1784.

Martha Woodson, 4 born July 6, 1764; died 1834.

Married Thomas Railey, Dec. 21, 1786.

Judith Woodson, 4 born Feb. 16. 1767: died Dec. 26, 1818.

Married William Railey, Mar., 1793.

Anna Randolph.⁸

Married 1st Daniel Scott.

Married 2nd John Pleasants.

Married 3rd James Pleasants.

Martha Randolph Pleasants, 4

born Dec. 2, 1779; died July 10, 1849.

Married Randolph Railey, 1819. Ann Pleasants. ⁴

Married Isaac Webster.

Sarah Webster, ⁵ horn April 4, 1809; died Feb. 2, 1899.

Married 1st Dr. Isham Railey, 1835.

Married 2nd Col. John H. Slaughter, July 19, 1849.

Martha Randolph Slaughter. ⁶ born Sept. 29, 1850; died Dec. ¹⁶, 1878. Married Mark Hardin Railey, Jan. 15, 1868.

Gov. James Pleasants. ⁴ Married Susan Rose. Susanna Randolph. ⁸

Married Carter Harrison.

Thomas Randolph, of England, married Dorothy Lane and had seven children, of whom Richard and Henry Randolph were two. Henry came to America about 1650 and was clerk of Henrico county. and for many years clerk of the House of Burgesses. His nephew, William Randolph, son of Richard, "Morton Hall," of came to America about 1670, and succeeded his uncle Henry as clerk of Henrico county. He was afterwards Justice, Burgess, Attorney General, Speaker of the House of Burgesses and King's Councillor. He settled on an estate in Virginia that he called "Turkey Island." This estate included a vast domain and was situated on the James River. His entire life was spent upon this estate and he died there during the year 1711. He married Mary Isham, daughter of Henry Isham. and his wife, Catharine, of "Bermunda Hundred." on the opposite side of the James River. They raised nine children, seven sons and two daughters. All of his sons took an active and prominent part in the affairs of their day, holding various positions of trust in the government of the colonies under Euglish regime, but I will only take up the line of two of them, Thomas Randolph, of "Tuckahoe," and Isham Randolph. of "Dungeness," ถร the Raileys are descended from

both of these lines. Thomas Randolph was the second born. He married Judith Fleming, daughter of Col. John Fleming, and Mary Balling, the latter being a descendant of Pecahontas. Ilis descendants, as far as I am informed, haven't any record of his holding any other office than that of Justice. Thomas Randolph and his wife, Judith. lived and died on their magnificent estate, "Tuckaboe," which has never passed out of possession of descendants and is in as good a state of preservation as it was one hundred and fifty years ago, and owned by the Cooliges of Boston at this time. The Cooliges are grandsons of Gov. Thomas Mann Randolph and Martha Jefferson (daughter őf Thos. Jefferson), and Gov. Thos. Mann Randolph was a grandson of Thomas Randolph. of "Tuckahoe." Thomas Randolph and Judith Fleming had but three children, William Randolph, who married Maria Judith Page, was the 1st born. He was a member of Burgess. His son, Thos. Mann Randolph, 1st, was a Burgess and member of the Convention of 1775-6. He married Anne Carv. Their son, Thos. Mann Randolph, 2nd, married his cousin, the Martha Jefferson. He was a menber of Congress, 1803; Governor of Virginia, 1819-22. His son, Col. Thos. Jefferson Randolph. was a presidential elector, 1845; member of Congress, 1851, and President of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, 1873.

Mary Isham Randolph, 3rd born of Thomas Randolph and Judith

Fleming, married Rev. James Their daughter, Marv Keith. Randolph Keith, married Col. Thomas Marshall whose son, John Marshall, became Chief Justice of the United States. Col. Thos. Marshall and his wife, Mary Randolph Keith, were the progenitors of all of the prominent Marshalls of Kentucky and Virginia. Α brother of Col. Thomas Marshall's wife, Captain Isham Keith, married Charlotte Ashmore and they were the great grandparents of the compiler of these notes. In this connection I will submit extracts from a letter written by Col. Thomas Marshall Green, who published "The Prominent Families of Kentucky." Col. Green had the lionor to be a great grandson of Col. Thomas Marshall:

Maysville, Ky., Nov. 10, 1891. My Dear William:

Col. Thos. Marshall married Mary Randolph Keith. She was a sister of your great grandfather, Isham Keith. A granddaughter ot Thomas Randolph, of "Tuckahoe" and the daughter of Rev. Jas. Keith and his wife. Mary Isham Randolph (here he gives a list or the children of Col. Thos. Marshall, &c., and concludes as follows). You will see by the above that my great grandmother, Mary Randolph Keith, was a sister of your great grandfather, Isham Keith. Thus mv grandfather. Capt. Thos. Marshall, was a first grandmother, cousin of vour "Kittie" Keith, who married Wil-This Strother Hawkins. liam made my mother, Mary Keith Marshall, and your mother, Catharine Keith Hawkins. second cousins, and it follows that you and I are third cousins. This is the precise degree of relation-Through the Randolph ship. women, who married Railey and Woodson, my mother and your father, were fourth cousins and you and I are fifth cousins. If you wish any branch of the Marshalls run out in greater detail, I will do it hereafter.

Very truly yours,

THOS. M. GREEN.

TO WM. E. RAILEY,

Midway, Ky.

I remember with much pleasure my kinsman, Thos. F. Marshall, who visited our home prior to 1863 quite frequently. He often ran over the relationships with my mother and I resolved then, as a boy, to make a record of the facts in at least a modest way some day. It was during those visits that I learned that my grandmother, Catharine Keith, was married at "Buckpond," the home of Col. Thos. Marshall. and that her sister, Mary Elizabeth Keith, was married to Randolph Railey at the home of General Humphrey Marshall, near Frankfort. They were each on a visit to their Kentucky relatives at the time. A few years later their uncle, John Keith, settled near Maysville, Ky., to which point Col. Thos. Marshall had moved his residence.

Col. Isham Randolph was the 3rd born of William Randolph and Mary Isham. His estate was known as "Dungeness." He was Colonial Agent at London in 1717

where he met and married Jane Rogers. Was a member of Burgesses, 1740, and Adjutant General of the Colony and Colonel of Militia. His first daughter was Jane Randolph, who merried Peter Jefferson. She was the mother of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, and President. The third daughter was Elizabeth Randolph, who married John Railey (see letter Col. Thos. M. Green). The fourth daughter married Col. John Woodson, her name being Dorothy Randolph (see letter Col. Thos. M. Green). The fifth daughter was Anna Randolph, who was three times married, the last marriage being to James Pleasants of "Contention," and they were the parents of James Pleasants, who was a United States Senator and Gov. ernor of Virginia. They were also the parents of Martha Randoiph Pleasants, who married Randolph Railey, the 11th of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph, whose only two surviving grandchildren are Samuel Wheeler Railey, a lawyer of Washington City. and Mrs. John Calhoun Burnett, of Louisville, Ky. The 6th daughter of Col. Isham Randolph wəs Susanna, who married Carter Henry Harrison, of Clifton. Thev had four sons, viz: Robt. Carter Harrison, Peyton Harrison, Randolph Harrison and Carter Henry Harrison who married Sophy Preston, of Kentucky. Robert Carter Harrison. the first son, married Anne Cabell, daughter of

Col. Joseph Cabell, and they were the parents of Robert Harrison, of Cooper county, Mo., and the Rev. Cabell Harrison, who frequently visited the home of my grandparents, P. I. Railey, Sr., and his wife, Judith Woodson Railey, both of whom were his second cousins. During one of his visits after the death of P. I. Railey, Sr., the widow, Judith Woodson Railey, presented him with the elk-head cane of her husband made in Virginia before the Revolution and he prized it very highly. It was through the influence of Rev. Cabell Harrison that so many of the Virginia and Kentucky Raileys adopted the Presbyterian faith. John Railey, Sr., being for many years yestryman in the Episcopal church, and his wife, as were all of the Randolphs, being strict The Rev. members of that faith. Cabell Harrison frequently visited the homes of his Railey relatives in Virginia and Kentucky, and they all felt a deep love for him.

Elizabeth Randolph, the 9th born of Wm. Randolph and Mary Isham, married Theoderick Bland and they were the ancestors of General Robert E. Lee in the following line:

Richard Bland, Annie Povthress, Mary Bland and Henry Lee,

Henry Lee and Lucy Grimes,

Harry Lee and

Robert E. Lee.

Judge James Keith, President of the Supreme Court of Virginia, is the grandson of Thomas R. Keith and Mary Blackwell. ٢

THE WOODSONS AND THEIR RAILEY CONNECTIONS.

Dr. John Woodson.¹

Married Sarah Woodson.

Robert Woodson.²

Married Elizabeth Ferris.

John Woodson.³

Married Judith Tarleton.

Josiah Woodson. 4

Married Mary Royall.

Col. John Woodson, ⁵ born 1730; died December 2, 1789.

Married Dorothea Randolph, Oct. 28, 1751.

Jane Woodson, ⁶ born 1752.

Archibald Married Pleasants. July 17, 1775.

Nannie Woodson, ³ born 1754. Married John Stephen Wood-

son, Oct. 12, 1777.

Elizabeth Woodson, ⁶ born Nov., 1756.

Married John Cheadle.

Major Josiah Woodson, ⁶ born 1758; died Mason county, Ky., 1817.

Married Elizabeth Woodson, Dec. 3, 1778.

Isham Woodson, ⁶ born 1759; died unmarried.

Susanna Woodson, ^a born June 26, 1760; died in Woodford county, Ky., Dec. 6, 1818.

Married Isham Randolph Railey, Sept. 17, 1784.

Mary Woodson, ⁶ born 1761.

Married Col. Nathan G. Morris of the British army, Aug. 30, 1778.

John Woodson, ⁶ born Feb. 28, 1763.

Married Mary Anderson, Mar. 30, 1786.

Martha Woodson, ⁶ born July 6,

1764; died in Woodford county, Ky., 1834.

Married Thomas Railey, Dec. 21, 1786.

Judith Woodson, ^o born Feb. 16, 1767; died in Woodford county. Kv., Dec. 26, 1831.

Married William Railey, Mar., 1793.

Sarah Woodson, ^o born Nov. 14, 1770.

Married Phillip Woodson, 1790. Phillip Woodson. 7

Married Mary Railey.

Lucy Woodson. ⁶

Tarleton Woodson. 4

Married Ursula Fleming.

Susanna Woodson. 5

Married John Pleasants.

Ursula Pleasants. ⁶

Susanna Pleasants. ⁶

Mathew Pleasants, ⁶ born Feb. 16, 1759; died Jan., 1816.

Married Anna Railey, Feb. 1784.

Archibald Pleasants. ⁶

Married Jane Woodson, July 17. 1775.

Joseph Pleasants. ⁶

Married Elizabeth Jordan.

James Pleasants. *

Married Mrs. Anna Pleasants (nee Anna Randolph).

John L. Pleasants. 7

Martha Randolph Pleasants, ² born Dec. 2, 1779; died July 10,

1849.

Married Randolph Railey, 1819. Tarleton Woodson Pleasants. 7

Ann S. Pleasants. 7

Married Isaac Webster.

Isaac Webster, Jr. ⁹ Sarah Webster, ⁸ born April 4, 1809; died Feb. 2, 1899.

Married 1st Dr. Isham Railey, 1835; no issue.

Married 2nd Col. John H. Slaughter, July 19, 1849.

Martha Randolph Slaughter, ⁹ born Sept. 29, 1850; died Dec. 16, 1878.

Married Mark Hardin Railey, Jan. 15, 1868.

Gabriel Webster Slaughter, ⁹ born Aug. 3, 1852; died Mar. 19, 1874.

Susan Hord Slaughter, ⁹ born Sept. 13, 1856.

Pauline Pleasants.⁷

Susanna Randolph Pleasants. 7

Gov. James Pleasants. 7

Married Susan Rose.

Dr. John Woodson, the first of the name in this country, came to America about 1620 as surgeon to a troop of soldiers under command of Sir John Harvey of the English These soldiers were staarmy. tioned at "Middle Settlement," near Richmond, Va. Dr. John Woodson came from Dorsetshire and he married his wife at Devonshire. England. Tarleton Wood. son, the great grandson of Dr. John Woodson, married Ursula Fleming. She was related to the Earles of Wigton in Scotland. They were the ancestors of the Bates, Venables and other prominent Virginia families. Tarleton Woodson's brother, Josiah, married Mary Royall. She was a daughter of Joseph Royall and Elizabeth Kennon. Their son. Col. John Woodson, was sheriff of Goochland county, member House Burgesses, member of the Convention of 1775-76 and member of Committee on Safety. He mar-

ried Dorothy Randolph, 7th of Col. Isham Randolph and Jane Rogers. Many of their descendants settled in Kentucky and are residents of Woodford county today.

Edward Bates, Attorney General under President Lincoln, was of the Tarleton Woodson-Ursula Fleming line. Inasmuch as all of his relatives were in sympathy with the cause of the South during the Civil War, his action gave great offense to them when he accepted the appointment. The Woodsons, like the Randolphs, have given many distinguished soldiers, lawyers and diplomats to this country. The history being prepared for publication by Mr. H. M. Woodson, of the "Woodson Family," will give an extended account of these people. I will content myself by giving just a few names of the more prominent. Of Virginians are:

Major Frederick Tarleton Woodson.

General Tarleton Woodson.

Col. Charles Woodson.

Judge Creed Taylor.

Hon. Abraham B. Venable.

Hon. Fleming Bates.

Gov. James Pleasants.

John Hampden Pleasants.

Joseph Selden, of Chepultepe fame.

Gov. Frederick Bates, of Missouri.

General Charles Woodson, o Missouri.

Gov. Silas Woodson, of Ker tucky and Missouri.

Judge A. M. Woodson, Suprem Court of Missouri. Gov. Daniel Woodson, of Kansas.

Hon. Abraham N. Venable, of North Carolina.

Hon. James Woodson Bates, of Arkansas.

Gov. Thos. Ligon, of Maryland.

Gov. Henry Allen of Louisiana.

THE PLEASANTS AND THEIR RAILEY CONNECTIONS.

John Pleasants. ¹

Married Jane Tucker.

Joseph Pleasants.²

Married Martha Cocke.

John Pleasants.⁸

Married Susanna Woodson.

Ursula Pleasants. 4

Married 1st George Ellis.

Married 2nd John Brooke.

Susanna Pleasants. 4

Married Joshua Storres.

Mathew Pleasants. 4

Married Anna Railey, Feb., 1784.

Archibald Pleasants. 4

Married Jane Woodson, July 17, 1775.

Joseph Pleasants. ⁴ Married Elizabeth Jordan.

James Pleasants. 4

Married Mrs. Anna Pleasants (nee Anna Randolph).

Martha Pleasants, 5 born Dec. 2, 1779; died July 10, 1849.

Married Randolph Railey, 1819. Tarleton Woodson Pleasant. ⁵ Married Sarah Pleasants. Ann S. Pleasants. ⁵ Married Isaac Webster. Sarah Webster, ⁶ born April 4, 1809; died Feb. 2, 1899. Married 1st Dr. Isham Railey, 1835; no issue.

Married 2nd Col. John H. Slaughter, July 19, 1849.

Martha Randolph Slaughter, ⁷ born Sept. 29, 1350; died Dec. 16, 1378.

Married Mark Hardin Railey, Jan. 15. 1868.

(tabriel Webster Slaughter, ' born Aug. 3, 1852; died Mar. 19, 1874.

Susanna Hord Slaughter, ⁷ born Sept. 3, 1856.

Pauline Pleasants. ⁵

Susanna Randolph Pleasants. ⁵

Married 1st Graves Storres.

Married 2nd William Trueheart. Gov. James Pleasants. ⁵

Married Susan Rose.

In the home of the Pleasants family at Norwick, England, there was born, in 1643, a son whose name was John Pleasants. After receiving the benefits of a college education in the country of his nativity he sailed for America and landed in Virginia during the year 1668. Impressed with the opportunities that the new country and his surroundings offered he settled at "Curles," in Henrico county, with the determination to give his best efforts in the cause of home and country. Soon thereafter he wooed and won a life partner whose name was Jane Tucker and these two reared an interesting family of children who gave to Virginia many sturdy men and women who did well their duty in the cause of that freedom for which so many patriotic Virginians sacrificed their lives. His grandson, John Pleasants, of "Pique-Nique," married Susanna Woodson, and their son, James Pleasants, of "Contention." married Anna Randolph. 4th daughter of Col. Isham Randolph, and their son, James Pleasants, was United States Senator and Governor of Virginia. The descendants of John Pleasants and Jane Tucker intermarried with the Jordans, Venables, Randolphs, Woodsons, Mosbys Meads, Adairs, Minors, Flemings and many other Virginia families, and so much in love with the old State with its traditions and history that but few of the names have been adopted by other states. In fact they usually drift back to the old State after a few years domicile elsewhere.

THE MAYOS AND THEIR RAILEY CONNECTIONS.

William Mayo. 1

Married Joan Mayo.

Joseph Mayo, ² born Aug. 17, 1656; died Nov. 10, 1691.

Married Elizabeth Hooper.

Major William Mayo, ⁸ born Nov. 4, 1684: died Oct. 28, 1744. Married 1st Francis Gould. Married 2nd Anne Perrott, 1732. Daniel Mayo, ⁴ born 1733 Married Thirza Howard, 1753. Col. William Mayo, ⁵ born 1754. Married Catharine Swann, 1772. Jouette Mayo, ⁶ born may 24,

1773. Married Seth Ligon.

Daniel Mayo, ^c born Mar. 12, 1775.

Married 1st Nancy Hamblin.

Married 2nd Elizabeth Judith Crump.

Elizabeth Mayo, ⁶ born April 10, 1777.

Married Martin Railey, Feb. 27, 1794.

Mary Mayo, ⁶ born July 12, 1779.

Married Charles Railey, April 4, 1796.

Catharine Swann Mayo, ^a born Aug. 16, 1791.

Married William Mayo.

Nancy Mayo, 6 born 1783.

Married Joseph Randolph Railey, July 13, 1809.

William Mayo, ⁶ born 1785.

Married Caroline Fleming Pleasants.

Francis Sweeny Mayo, 6 born 1787.

Married William Rodman.

Thirza Howard Mayo, ⁶ born 1789.

Married John Rowan Steele.

John Mayo. 4

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Married Mary Tabb.

Col. John Mayo. ⁵

Married Abigail de Hart.

William Mayo, the first of the name known to the American line, and his wife, Joan, were residents of Bugley, Witshire county, England in the year 1620. Their grandson, Major William Mayo, sailed from his native land for Barbadces. East India, during the year 1727, where he was engaged in promoting several enterprises in that region for some years with vary. ing success, but finally decided to cast his lot with the American colony that was then struggling with the savage red men in the forests of North America and he

and his first wife, Francis Gould, set sail for America about 1733. with a determination to brave the dangers that beset all settlers of the new country. Between the period of his arrival in America. and his death in 1744, he was Major of Virginia militia and surveyed many of the State and county lines of the State. His grandson, Col. William Mayo, who married Catharine Swann, was an officer of the Revolution and a man of considerable wealth and much social and political influence. His home was at Richmond, Va., where three of his daughters were married to three of the Railevs. His uncle, John Mayo, married Mary Tabb. He was a member of Burgesses from 1769 to 1775. member of the State Convention, 1775-6, and his eldest son, Col. John Mayo, was the projector of the celebrated Mayo bridge just below the falls of the James River at Richmond. This bridge was built at his individual expense as the State failed to co-operate with him. He married Abigail de Hart, daughter of one of New Jersey's foremost lawyers and member of the first Continental Congress. The eldest daughter of Col. John Mayo and Abigail de Hart was Marie Mayo, who married General Winfield Scott. She is said to have been a woman of rare beauty and many accomplishments as was her sister, Julia, who married Dr. Robert Henry Cabell, an eminent of Virginia. physician The Powhatan estate in the suburbs of Richmond, one of the most desirable in the State, was in posses-

sion of the Mavo's from 1740 until the period of the Civil War. Dr. Robert Mayo, who died in Washington, D. C., during the year 1864. left uncompleted a genealogical history of the Mayo family. Tradition says that Major William Mayo, John Railey and one of the Pleasants family, whose first name I do not recall, were the founders of and planned the laving off of the city of Richmond. The Mayos were intermarried with the Howards, Swanns. Randolphs. Fitzhughs, Scotts, Pleasants. Meads, Woodsons, Flemings and Steeles of Virginia.

ELIZABETH C. RAILEY 3RD

BORN OF JOHN RAILEY AND ELIZA-BETH RANDOLPH; MARRIED CAPT. JOHN BULLOCK, JR.

THEIR DESCENDANTS.

John Railey-¹Elizabeth Randolph.

Elizabeth C. Railey, ² born April 26, 1757.

Married Captain John Bullock, Jr., Sept. 9, 1786.

Jane Railey Bullock, ⁸ born Aug. 23, 1787; died June 9, 1833.

Married David Anderson, Dec. 5, 1805.

Sarah Elizabeth Anderson, ⁴ born Oct. 3, 1806; died Dec., 1807

Thomas Lilbourne Anderson, 4

born Dec. 8, 1808; died Mar. 6, 1885.

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Married 1st Russella Easton, April 19, 1832.

Married 2nd Fannie Winchell, June 27, 1843.

Rufus Easton Anderson, ⁵ born Jan. 22, 1833; died 1910.

Married Cornelia Thompson, Jan. 11, 1854.

Edwin Lilbourne Anderson, ^o born Jan. 30, 1855; died 1910.

Married 1st Nannie Harrison, May 15, 1877.

Married 2nd -----

Edna Francis Anderson, ⁷ born Aug. 12, 1878.

Tuthill Anderson, ⁷ born 1891; died 1884.

Russell Easton Anderson. ⁶ born Oct. 5, 1856; died May 24, 1857.

Margaret Thompson Anderson, ⁶ born July 28, 1858.

Married Harry Hamilton Markell, Oct. 29, 1879.

Cornelia 'Thompson Markell, ⁷ born Jan. 6, 1881.

Married Wm. Logan Owsley, June 7, 1905.

William Logan Owsley, Jr., ⁸ born Dec. 20, 1908.

Harvey Hamilton Markell, Jr. ⁷ born Feb. 1, 1883.

Juliet Mitchell Markell, ⁷ born Nov. 16, 1387.

Married Thad Richardson Smith, Feb. 23. 1909.

Russell Yeatman Markell, ⁷ born Nov. 11, 1891.

George William Markell, ⁷ born Feb. 27, 1895.

Juliet Mitchell Anderson, ⁶ born Feb. 21, 1861.

Married J. Baxter Rightmire, Nov. 13, 1878.

Rufus Anderson Rightmire, ⁷ born Nov. 11, 1879. Married Maude Jameison, April 23, 1901.

Marguerite Thompson Rightmire, ⁷ born Dec. 18, 1887.

Married Alonzo W. Mackey, Nov. 16, 1910.

Cornelia Francis Anderson, born Oct. 14, 1869; died 1909.

Married Albert Raymond Betts, Sept. 21, 1887.

Albert Raymond Betts, Jr., ⁷ born Dec. 21, 1888.

Rufus Easton Anderson, Jr., ⁶ born Nov. 28, 1868; died Oct. 10, 1910.

Fannie Corrall Andersor, ⁴ born April 13, 1871; died Nov. 22, 1880.

Annie Yeatman Anderson, ⁶ born April 13, 1871; died Dec. 14, 1894.

William Russell Anderson, ³ born Mar. 15, 1835.

Married Annie McPheeters, May 31, 1860.

James McPheeters Anderson, ⁶ born June 4, 1861.

Married Minnie York, Oct, 1897. Lucile Anderson, ⁷ born Aug. 1898.

Thomas Lilbourne Anderson, Jr., ^c born Aug. 23, 1865.

Married Lula F. Albertson, Dec. 3, 1890.

Cyrus Anderson, ⁷ born Mar. 14, 1895.

Rev. William Russell Anderson, Jr., ^a born Mar. 15, 1868.

Married Susie Effie Gufton, May 2, 1894.

Caroline McPheeters Anderson, ⁶ born 1870; died Aug., 1882.

Russella Easton Anderson, ^a born Oct. 20, 1872.

Married Rev. Clarence H. Newton, ⁷ Oct. 20, 1896. Harriett Ann Newton, ⁷ born 1898.

Francis May Newton, ⁷ born 1900.

William Russell Newton, ⁷ born 1902.

Clare Montgomery Newton, ⁴ born 1902.

Ann McPheeters Anderson, ⁹ born Sept. 6, 1875.

Married Dr. Richard Stanley Battersley, June 24, 1909.

Mary Alby Anderson, ⁶ born April 18, 1878.

Married Otho Floyd Matthews, Dec. 25, 1900.

Samuel Shepherd Anderson, ⁵ born Feb. 26, 1838; died in the service of the Confederacy, 1865.

Thomas Lilbourne Anderson, Jr., ⁵ born Aug. 26, 1846: died Feb. 2, 1881.

Married Fannie Senteny, Jung 15, 1873.

Thomas Lilbourne Anderson, Jr., ⁶ born Nov. 7, 1874.

Married Gertrude Ballard, April 25, 1905.

Francis Elizabeth Anderson, ⁷ born April 24, 1909.

Elizabeth Anderson, ⁶ born Dec. 12, 1876.

Fannie Elizabeth Anderson, ⁵ born May 25, 1844.

Married Richard Tatlow, April 18, 1866.

R. Harry Tatlow, ⁶ born Feb. 3, 1867.

Married Letta Crow, Mar. 22, 1899.

Richard H. Tatlow, Jr., ⁷ born May 27, 1906.

Lawrence Tatlow, τ born Dec. 9, 1908.

Mary Louise Tatlow, ⁶ born May 7, 1871.

Fannie Anderson Tatlow, ⁶ born June 10, 1879.

Married Wylie Morrison Browning, April 18, 1905.

Lee Tatlow Browning, ⁷ born. Mar. 7, 1906.

Robert Vincent Browning, ⁷ born Aug. 23, 1907.

Genevieve Elizabeth Browning, ⁷ born Sept. 9, 1908.

Alberta Lee Tatlow, ⁶ born July, 14, 1886.

Jane Randolph Anderson, ⁵ born Jan. 10, 1849.

Married William H. Claget, Nov. 12, 1872.

I. Anderson Claget, ⁶ born Aug. 21, 1873.

Married Catharine Watkins, May 10, 1909.

Dudley Malcolm Claget, ⁶ born Dec. 31, 1875.

Married Nora Robertson, Dec. 29, 1904.

Dudley Malcolm Claget, ⁷ born July 20, 1906.

John Robertson Claget, ⁷ born July 18, 1908.

Eleanor Claget, 7 born 1910,

Edith Claget, ⁶ born Sept. 16, 1882.

Married Wainwright Evans, July 9, 1908.

John Wainwright Evans, ⁷ born May 14, 1909.

Russella Easton Anderson, ⁶ born Nov. 3. 1852.

Mary Catharine Anderson. ³ born June 21, 1859.

Married Moses D. Thompson, June 19, 1886.

Alberta Anderson, ^c born July 29, 1862. Married J. Howard Kelly, Jan.,

Geraldine Kelly, ⁷ born Mar. 4, 1891.

J. Howard Kelly, Jr., ⁶ born kept. 3, 1897.

Joseph Easton Anderson, ⁵ born Var. 11, 1861.

Dr. Albert Gallatin Anderson, ⁴ orn April 23, 1811; died 1850.

Married Elizabeth Muldrow.

Walter Anderson, ⁵ born July 2, 1845.

Married Mrs. Martine S. Green. Lilbourne Morris Anderson, ³ Jorn Mar. 12, 1879.

Married Willie Strole, Nov. 12, 1904.

Martine Anderson, ⁷ born 1905. Albert G. Anderson, ⁵ born Aug.

I. 1847. Married Sarah Elizabeth Brown,

Feb. 18, 1867.

Lillian Belle Anderson, ⁶ born Mar. 14, 1869.

Married Walter B. Moore, Jan. 2, 1886.

Georgia Lee Moore, ⁷ born Sept. 30, 1887.

Clifton Albert Moore. 7

Roscoe Edward Moore. 7

Anderson W. Moore. 7

Fannie Belle Moore. 7

Sarah Elizabeth Moore.⁷

Lutie Garnett Anderson, ⁶ born May 12, 1874.

Married Preston V. Matthews, Sept. 30, 1893.

Sarah Lee Matthews, ⁷ born July 19, 1895.

Elizabeth Maria Anderson, " born Mar. 19, 1877.

Married Alfred Bowles, Feb. 28, 1905. Katharine Bowles, ⁷ born April 23, 1908.

Mary G. Anderson, ⁶ born Dec. 25, 1880.

Married James G. Sharp, Sept. 30, 1903.

Walter A. Anderson, ⁶ born May 8, 1882; died April 19, 1908.

Fannie Anderson, ⁶ horn Dec. 26. 1886.

Married James S. Eaton, Nov. 24, 1909.

Martha Anderson Eaton, ⁷ born Sept. 20, 1910.

Lillian Anderson, ⁵ born Dec. 2, 1842.

Married John J. Dimmitt, June 12, 1864.

Rosa Dimmitt, ⁶ born Feb. 15, 1870.

Married John D. Hughes, June 1, 1893.

John Dimmitt, ⁶ born July 19, 1876.

Married Pearl Devere, Dec. 20, 1897.

David Thompson Anderson, ⁴ born Dec. 10, 1913. Elizabeth Randolph Bullock, ³

Elizabeth Randolph Bullock, ³ born May 20, 1789; died Mar. 27, 1821.

Married Joseph Crockett, Jr., Mar. 25, 1813; no issue.

Maria Patterson Bullock, ³ born Mar. 12, 1791.

Married George Woodson Railey, Dec. 8, 1818.

Elizabeth Woodson Bailey, 4 born 1819; died 1835.

(leorgie Ellen Railey. ⁴ born 1821: died young.

Elizabeth C. Railey was born in Chesterfield county, Va., on the "Stonehenge" farm during the year 1757. She was the 3rd born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. She married Captain John Bullock, Jr., officer an throughout the Revolutionary War, Sept. 9, 1786. Three daughters were born to them while they were residents of Virginia. They came to Kentucky and settled at or near, Bowling Green in 1800, or perhaps a few years later. I am sorry not to be able to trace the line of Captain John Bullock, Jr., through the various families of that name in Virginia. Their eldest daughter, Jane Railey Bullock, was married to David Anderson, Dec. 5, 1805, whose death occurred about 1827. Within a short period after his death his widow, with her three children and Elizabeth Bullock. her mother, accompanied bv. George Woodson Railey and his wife removed to Palmyra, Mo. David Anderson and his two brothers. Thomas and Samuel. were Scotch-Irish. They came with their parents from county Down, Banbridge, Ireland, about 1773, and settled in Albemarle county, Va. They were, as nearly all Scotch-Irish are, Presbyterians. Thos. L. Anderson, born 1808, in Warren county, Ky., eldest son of David Anderson and Jane Railey Bullock, entered the practice of law soon after their arrival at Palmyra, Mo. He was married to Russella Easton, daughter of Missouri's first Attorney General in 1832. During the years 1839 and 1840, he was a member of the State Legislature. In 1845 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention that revised the Constitution of that State. Was a

presidential elector for Harri Taylor, Scott and Clay. After disintegration of the Whig p he espoused the cause of the An can party and was elected to gress in 1856. When Congress sembled in 1857 it was found the American party had twelve Representatives in | gress, including John J. Cri den and Humphrey Marshal Kentucky, and Thomas I. AL son, of Missouri. After a col ence they decided that it useless to maintain an organ tion, so disbanded. A few a themselves with the Repub. party while the remainder, inc ing Thos. L. Anderson, decide affiliate with the Democrats. 1 L. Anderson was returned to At the National Congress. piration of his four years' set the Civil War had been laun and Thos. L. Anderson decide retire from political life. He regarded as one of Misson ablest lawyers. An Elder in Presbyterian Church and an yielding advocate of tempera He died in 1885 at Palmyra, ripe in years and full of ho worthily bestowed. His eldest Easton Anderson. Rufus Jan., 1833, was also a lawve ability and Prosecuting Atto of Marion county, Mo., fer n He was prominent vears. being Gı Masonic circles. Master of the Grand Lodge of State for years. William Ru Anderson, the second son of T L. Anderson, born 1835, is als prominent lawyer of Palm He graduated at the Universit inia and served in the Misi Legislature from 1873 to ' Samuel Shepherd Anderthird son, born 1838, was a ver and practiced at Memphis, n., until he cast his lot with the federacy in 1861, in which ice he gave up his life in 1865. s. L. Anderson, Jr., fourth son, 11846, was a lawyer and pracd at Louisiana, Mo. Quite a ther of the grandsons of Thos. Anderson, Sr., were also vers and one granddaughter, ry Alby Anderson, who was adted to the bar at Palmyra, Mo., 1898, when only twenty years of She was City Attorney of myra during 1899, 1900 and 1. She married Otho F. Matws. a lawyer of Macon, Mo., 1. 1902, when she retired from law and has written several ks that have given her an iable place in the literarv tld. one of her productions be-"Love vs. Law." The grand-15, who are practicing law, are os. L. Anderson, born at usiana, Mo., 1874. He is pracing law at St. Louis, and is at sent City Attorney of that city. ilter Anderson, son of Dr. Alt Gallatin Anderson, practiced r at Hannibal, Mo., where his 1. Lilbourne Morris Anderson, ¹⁰w practicing and is City Attor-^{r.} Thos. L. Anderson, born ⁵⁵ son of Wm. Russell Ander-1, is practicing law at Hanni-I, Mo.

Albert Gallatin Anderson, born 1811, was an eminent physician in his day, and practiced medicine at Philadelphia, Mo. His health be-coming impaired from exposure he sought a milder climate and in 1849, in company with his father-Muldrough, in-law, Col. Wm. formerly of Kentucky he went to California where he died shortly thereafter. Dr. Richard Stanley Battersby practices medicine at Shelbina, Mo. Wm. H. Clagget is a Presbyterian minister and lives in Pennsvlvania. His two sons. Anderson and Dudley Clagget, are Presbyterian ministers, the former living in Arkansas and the latter at St. Joseph, Mo. William Russell Anderson, Jr., born Mar., 1868, is a Presbyterian minister and at present pastor of the church at Shelbyville, Ky. Clarence Hitchcock Newton is a Presbyterian minister and doing work at the station Kiunchow at Hairan. The most of the descend-China. ants of Capt. John Bullock and Elizabeth Railev live in Missouri. Their second daughter, Elizabeth Randolph Bullock, married Joseph Crockett, Jr., of Kentucky, but left no issue. The third daughter, Maria Patterson Bullock, marmed cousin, George Woodson her Railey. They had two daughters neither of whom reached woman-George Woodson hood. Railey was many vears Post Master at Monticello, Mo., where he and his family are buried.

ISHAM RANDOLPH RAILEY 4TH	Walker Chappell, ⁸ born S 22, 1899.
	James Chappell, ^s born Jan.
BORN OF JOHN RAILEY AND ELIZA-	1901.
BETH RANDOLPH; MARRIED	Minnie N. Walker, ⁷ born Oct
SUSANNA WOODSON.	1877.
SCOARA WOODSON,	Allen J. Walker, ⁷ born Juiy
1	1880.
THEIR DESCENDANTS.	Married · Mary Cunningha
IIIMIN DESCENDANIS,	April 19, 1906.
	Julia E. Walker, ^s born Feb
John Railey ¹ -Elizabeth Ran-	1907.
dolph.	Frank Kendrick Walker, ^s h
Isham Randolph Railey, ² born	July 17, 1908.
July 15, 1758; died Mar. 14, 1814.	Hallie N. Walker, ⁸ born A
Married Susanna Woodson,	15, 1910.
Sept. 17, 1784.	Bessie N. Copeland, ⁷ born F
John Railey, ³ born July 18,	6, 1886.
1785; died Aug. 7, 1844.	Susie S. Copeland, ⁷ born A
Married Elizabeth Railey, June	29, 1888.
4, 1807.	Robert W. Copeland, 7 b
John Woodson Railey, 4 born	Sept. 26. 1890.
Oct. 4, 1812; died Sept. 30, 1874.	Ella W. Copeland, ⁷ born λ
Married Nancy Farris Nunn,	2, 1892.
Oct. 4, 1832.	Jesse J. Copeland, ⁷ born I
Caroline Railey, ⁵ born Mar. 6,	30, 1893.
1835.	John Herbert Copeland, 7 be
Married William Cary, May 18,	Dec. 30, 1893.
1854.	Joseph F. Copeland, 7 bd
Evaline Cary, ⁸ born Mar. 13,	April 23, 1895.
1855.	Mary E. Cary, ⁶ born Nov.
Julia Ann Cary, ⁶ born Sept. 27,	1858.
1856.	Married E. E. McAfee, July
Married 1st Allen K. Walker,	1884.
July 26. 1874.	Charles Elmore McAfee, 7 bd
Married 2nd James S. Copeland,	Jan. 9, 1886.
Mar., 1885.	Married Bertha Railey, An
Edna M. Walker, ⁷ born Dec. 10,	28, 1910.
1875.	William Leroy McAfee, ⁷ bo
Married John Chappell, Sept.	Feb. 13, 1889.
20, 1893.	Viola A. McAfee, ⁷ born Fe
Elmer Louis Chappell, ⁸ born	17, 1891.
April 20, 1895.	Lady Rachael McAfee, ⁷ ho
Dean Jennings Chappell, ⁸ born	Feb. 3, 1893.
Jan. 3, 1897.	-
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William Woodson Cary, ^e born Nov. 16, 1862.

Susan Ann Railey, ⁵ born June 9, 1837.

Isham Tarleton Railey, ⁵ born Dec. 18, 1840.

Married Loretta M. Bailey, Dec. 2, 1869.

Annie Farris Railey, ^o born Sept. 18, 1870.

Married W. L. Herndon, Nov. 24, 1891.

Clara Herndon, ⁷ born Oct., 1892.

Mary Elizabeth Railey, ⁶ born Sept. 29, 1872.

Married F. R. Martin, Sept., 1889.

Laura Martin, ⁷ born July 2, 1890.

Annie Woodson Martin, ⁷ born Mar. 1, 1894.

Ernest Martin, ⁷ born Nov. 4. 1898.

N. P. Railey, ⁶ born Nov. 23, 1875.

- John A. Railey, ⁶ born Mar. 30, 1879.
- Married Nannie Griffith, Feb., 1905.

John A. Railey, Jr., ⁷ born Jan. 7, 1906.

Robert Woodson Railey, ⁷ born Sept., 1907.

Aubrey Lee Railey, ⁷ born Sept., 1909.

- Louis Railey, ^o born Oct. 17, 1881.
- Married Martha Ecton, June 22, 1909.

W. T. Railey, ⁶ born May 4, 1884.

Joseph W. Railey, ⁶ born April ³, 1887. Edward T. Railey, ⁶ born Jan. 16, 1890.

Robert L. Railey, ⁶ born Mar. 2, 1894.

Isabella Railey, ⁵ born Jan. 4, 1845.

John Randolph Railey, ⁵ born Mar. 4, 1850.

Married Margaret French, Feb. 23, 1881.

Haydon W. Railey, ⁶ born Dec. 13, 1881.

Married Lee W. Symms, Oct., 1906.

Bertha Railey, ⁶ born Feb. 25, 1883.

Married Charles McAfee, April 29, 1910.

Estelle Railey, ⁶ born July 25, 1886.

Mattie Railey, ⁶ born July 10, 1889.

Married Rector Herndon, Mar., 1910.

Boone Railey, ⁵ born Aug. 20, 1852; died Aug. 8, 1871.

Caroline Railey, ⁴ born Aug., 1815; died 1850.

Married 1st Dr. Joseph Wilson, 1833.

Married 2nd Rev. W. E. Milam, 1837.

Elizabeth McCormick Wilson, ⁵ born 1834; died 1845.

Tarleton Railey, ³ born Feb., 1787; died June, 1810.

Elizabeth Randolph Railey. ³ born 1792; died 1866.

Married J. B. McCormick, 1812 yno issue.

Randolph Railey, ⁸ born Dec. 19, 1794; died May. 1873.

Married 1st Caroline Crittenden, 1822.

Married 2nd Mary Hunter, 1837.

John Crittenden Railey, 4 born 1823; died on Gulf of Mexico returning from Mexican War.

Margaret Ann Railey, 4 born 1825; died 1839.

Caroline Crittenden Railey, 4 born 1827; died 1839.

Randolph Railey, Jr., 4 born Oct.

11, 1838; died May, 1882. Married Sallie Thornton, Feb. 13. 1867.

Drake Carter Railey, ⁵ born 1868; died 1898.

Emma Railey, 4 horn Aug. 14, 1841.

Married Rev. Alexander Henry Mar. 26, 1859.

Mary Henry, 5 born Sept. 26, 1862.

Married M. W. Brun, April 25, 1896.

Mary Woodson Brun, ⁶ born Oct. 13, 1900.

Randolph Henry, 5 born Feb. 3, 1864; died Mar. 8, 1889.

Rev. Alexander Henry, ⁵ born April 8, 1865.

Married Wilhelmina Berryman, Oct. 8, 1890.

Catharine Clifton Henry, ⁶ born Oct. 7, 1891.

Married Alfred Mosby, Oct. 8, 1909.

Frank Berryman Henry, ⁶ born Nov. 24, 1892.

Emma Yeaman Henry, ⁶ born Nov. 27, 1893.

Henry, Jr., ⁶ born Alexander Jan. 8, 1901.

James Henry, ⁵ born Sept. 2. 1866.

Married Nellie D. Ware, June 30. 1901.

Alexander Henry, ⁶ born July 25, 1905.

Emma Railey Henry, ⁶ born Aug. 24, 1907.

Margaret Henry, ⁵ born Nov. 21, 1867.

Married Dr. John Leonard Harris, Feb. 5, 1890.

Alexander Henry Harris, ⁶ born July 8, 1891.

Emma Railey Harris, 6 born Sept. 21, 1894.

Margaret Leonard Harris. ⁶ born Dec. 19, 1896.

William Henry, ⁵ born July, 1869.

Isham Railey, 4 born April 2, 1846; died 1907.

Married Ezza Sanders, May 26, 1869.

Margaret Sanders Railev, 5 born June 2, 1870.

Married Buford Twyman, Aug. 1, 1888.

Ezza Railey Twyman, ⁶ born April 24, 1889.

Morton Sanders Railey, 5 born Ang. 14, 1871.

Married Ida B. O'Bannon. July 25, 1900.

Isham Railey, ⁶ born May 7, 1905.

Ida Dixon Railey, 6 born April 17, 1907.

Orville Browning Railey, 6 horn Sept. 9, 1909.

Mary Stuart Railey, 5 born June 9, 1873.

Married Ben W. Williams, Nov. 12. 1894.

John Stuart Williams, ⁶ born July 8, 1895.

Marjorie Williams. " born June 13, 1902.

Williams, 6 Woodson Railey born Nov. 29, 1905.

Louise Sharon Railey, ⁵ born June 21, 1874.

Married John M. McConnell, Nov. 21, 1900.

Sue Tevis Railey, ⁵ born Aug. 7, 1875.

Edith Hunter Railey, ⁵ born Dec. 25, 1879.

Lawrence Amsden Railey, ⁵ born Mar. 1, 1884.

Married Josephine Marshall, June 2, 1909.

Catharine C. Railey, ⁴ born Jan. 23, 1848.

Married George M. Fishback, June 1, 1869.

Emma Woodson Fishback, ⁵ born Mar. 3, 1870.

Married Rev. M. V. P. Yeaman, June 19, 1899.

George F. Yeaman, ⁶ born July 5, 1902.

Jane Lvle Fishback, ⁵ born April 12, 1872.

Married LeGrand Atwood, Jan. 1, 1903.

George F. Atwood, ⁶ born Oct. 5, 1903.

Thomas C. Atwood, ⁶ born Aug. 14, 1905.

Ezza Railey Fishback, ⁵ born Dec. 11, 1875.

George Taylor Fishback, ⁵ born June 6, 1877.

Married Elizabeth Bowman, June 12, 1905.

George Taylor Fishback, Jr., ^a born Mar. 18, 1906.

Catharine C. Fishback, ⁶ born April 12, 1907.

Catharine Mary Fishback, ^a born Mar. 1, 1880.

Married J. T. Stone, Jan. 18, 1905.

Randolph F. Stone, ⁶ born Jan. 22, 1906.

Randolph Railey Fishback, ^a born Oct. 4, 1887.

- Married Cyrene Hunter, Oct. 25, 1909.
- William Hunter Fishback, ⁶ born June 27, 1910.

William Hunter Railey, ⁴ born April 2, 1850: died Feb. 7, 1891.

Married Martha McConnell, Feb., 1872.

Randolph Woodson Railey, ³ born Dec. 3, 1872.

Robert McConnell Railey, ⁵ born Feb. 5, 1874.

William Hunter Railey, Jr., ⁵ born June 1, 1875.

Married Mary Lane, April 2, 1901.

- James Railey, ⁵ born May 22, 1879.
- Married Gladys Blair, Sept. 10, 1909.

Mary Railey, ⁵ born Feb. 13, 1882.

Married R. F. Given, Aug. 30, 1906.

Emma Bailey, ⁵ born May 11, 1884.

Martha Railey, ⁵ born Sept. 10, 1885.

Caroline Railey, ³ born Feb. 12, 1796; died Mar. 3, 1859.

Married Joseph Frazier, July 29, 1825.

Sarah E. Frazier, ⁴ born Oct. 5, 1830; died Oct. 25, 1854.

Married P. I. Railey, Jr., Oct. 22, 1851.

Josephine Railey, ⁵ born Sept. 22, 1852.

Married Robert Ward Macey, Nov. 21, 1872. Pattie Railey Macey, ⁶ born Mar. 24, 1876.

Sadie Macey, ⁶ born June 9, 1877. Robert Ward Macey, Jr., ⁶ born Oct. 8, 1879.

Railey Woodson Macey, ⁶ born Aug. 30, 1881.

Jordan Railey, ³ born Aug. 14, 1797; died Dec. 7, 1816.

Josiah Woodson Railey, ⁸ born Nov. 18, 1798; died April 5, 1818.

Martha Woodson Bailey, ⁸ born Aug. 15, 1802; died July 17, 1886.

Nancy Railey, ⁸ born 1803; died Oct. 29, 1821.

Married David Thornton, 1820. Dr. Isham Railey, ³ born 1805; died Sept. 4, 1845.

Married Sarah Webster, 1835; no issue.

Isham Randolph Railey, the 4th of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph was born in Virginia on "Stonehenge" farm the near Richmond in 1758. He came to Kentucky with his brother Thomas Railey about 1780, and settled in Woodford county near Versailles. His estate was known as "Vine Grove" and remained in possession of the Railey descendants until ten years ago it became the property of Samuel Woolridge, Jr. Feeling the need of a companion and housekeeper he returned to Virginia during the year 1784, and married Susanna Woodson the 6th of Col. John Woodson and Dorothy Randolph. They returned to Kentucky accompanied by William Railey, after a perilous journey through the wilderness inhabited principally by savages, and threatened constantly by vicious wild beasts that roamed

the forests. Finally reaching their newly made home in the boundless bluegrass country they entered upon the duties that lay before them with brave hearts and lofty purposes and right well did they succeed. They raised a family of children, each of whom proved a blessing to the home. Their first born, John Railey, married his cousin, Elizabeth Railey, of Virginia, and settled in Cumber land county, Ky., about 1807. where they lived and died. John Woodson Railey, their son, moved from Cumberland county, Ky., to Marshall, Mo., where his descendants live today and they are very numerous.

Randolph Railey, the 4th of Isham R. Railey and Susanna Woodson, married first, Caroline Crittenden, of Frankfort, Ky. They had several children, only one of whom lived to years of maturity, and he enlisted with the Kentucky volunteers to the Mexican War and died upon the Gulf on his return trip. His name was John Crittenden Railey and the older Raileys, who remember him well, speak of him as the handsomest man in all Kentucky. Randolph Railey's second marriage was to Mary Hunter, of Versailles, Ky. There were five children by this marriage. Randolph Railey, who married Sallie Thornton; Isham Railey, who married Ezza Sanders; Emma Railey, who married Rev. Alexander Henry, 8 Presbyterian minister; Catharine Railev, who married George M Fishback, and Wm. H. Railey, who married Martha McConnell. 'The

most of their descendants live in Kentucky. Mrs. Robt. Ward Macey, of Versailles, Ky., who is of this line, is a great granddaughter of Thos. Railey, Isham Randolph Railey and William Railey, brothers; and of Martha Woodson, Susanna Woodson and Judith Woodson, sisters.



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MORTON GENEALOGY

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HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The Mortons, Venables, Michanx of Saurin, Mismes, France. Rochette of Holland, Carey, Woodson, Logan, Clark, Mathews.

From Family Records and Court and Church Registers.

By Miss Morton,, of Birmingham, Ala.

The Mortons of Kentucky, who came from Virginia to this State, are said to be, so far as traced by Virginia genealogists, descended from Robert de Mortaine, a nobleman of England.

Thos. Morton, a son of Robert de Mortaine, had three sons who are known to have come to America in 1619, about the time the Venables and Woodsons came to Fleur de Hundred, Va. The families married and intermarried among themselves, as seen from the following carefully prepared genealogy: ۸

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CHAPTER I.

Thos. Morton, descended from Robert de Mortaine, of England. Married Elizabeth Woodson. She married second Editor Goode.

Thos. Morton's sons: John, Richard and Joseph. John Morton, of Morton Hall, Prince Edward county, Va., married Mary Anderson, of Farmville, Va.

Richard Morton, merchant, of Prince Edward Court House, Va., married Judith Quin, daughter of Susan Michaux and granddaughter of Abram Michaux.

Joseph Morton, born 1709; died June 28, 1782. Married Agnes Woodson, born Feb. 27, 1711; died Mar. 10, 1802. He was surveyor, settled at Little Roanoke Bridge, Va. Justice of the Peace Charlotte county, 1769. Trustee, visitor, manager, and one of the founders of Hampden-Sidney College, Va. Member of Committee of Safety of Charlotte county; ruling elder and one of the founders of Briery Presbyterian church.

Children of Richard Morton: Quin Morton, born 1749; died June 1, 1805. He served two years in the Revolutionary War. Married Mary Anderson, born Dec. 27, 1757; died July 7, 1818. She was the daughter of Chas Anderson and Elizabeth Chambers. Chas. Anderson gave the land upon which Cumberland church was built in Cumberland county, and was elder in same.

Children of John Morton. of Morton Hall: (1) Capt. Hezekiah Morton. married Miss Mosby. Her ancestor, Judge Hughes, of Norfolk, Va. (2) John A. Morton, married Cora Lee Henry, daughter of Gov. H. Hayti. (3) Nathaniel. married Miss Copeland, of Baltimore, Md. (4) Maj. James Morton, married Miss Lacy. (5) Benj., married Miss Morton. of Halifax. (6) Joseph Morton. ancestor of Gov. Oliver P. Morton. of Indiana. (7) Richard Morton. (8) Oba Morton, married Thos. L. _____, of Farmville, Va. (9) Betsy Morton, married Jacob Woodson, ancestor of Gov. Silas Woodson, of Missouri.

Children of Joseph Morton: Josiah Morton, born Nov. 14, 1737; died Nov. 27, 1785; married Elizabeth Venable, daughter of Abram and Martha Venable. (2) Judith Morton, born Dec. 27, 1737; married Jas. Venable, son of Abram and Martha Venable. (3) Col. Wm. Morton, born Nov. 27, 1743; died Nov. 29, 1820. He married, 1764, Susan Watkins, daughter of Thos. Watkins. (4) Jane Morton, born Feb. 14, 1745. (5) Agnes Morton, born Feb. 26, 1747; married Col. Joel Watkins, son of Thos. Watkins. (6) Little John Morton. born Nov. 15, 1749; married Miss Watkins. (7) Jacob Morton, born

Jan. 29, 1751; died Mar. 22, 1829; married, 1774, Jane Bookie. (8) Eliza Morton, born Mar. 14, 1754; died 1828. Married John Daniel.

Dr. William Joseph Morton, of Racine, Wis., born Aug., 1817; died 1896. Married first Miss Eleanor Walters, second Mrs. Ellen Gatewood, Versailles, Ky. Agnes Mary Morton, born Feb., 1819; died 1874. Married Wm. C. Hanna, Shelby county, Ky. Quin Morton, born Nov., Col. 1823: died Mar., 1878 at Shelbyville, Ky. Married Eliza Logan, daughter of Alexander Logan. A. L. Morton, married Mary Baker, of New York, Wm. Quin Morton, married Katie Carey. Elizabeth A. Morton, mar-John Thompson. Carey ried Seldon Morton, married Quin A. Logan. Eliza Anderson Morton. Morton, married Agnes Selina A. Morton, married Chas. Sale. Rev. Isaac Canfield, Rev. Henry J. Morton, married Arilla Proctor. Rev. Francis R. Morton, married Anna Morton. John S. Morton. married Lucia Crawford. Joseph Venable Morton, married Sarah Taliaferro, of Winchester, Ky. Andrew Michaux Morton, horn 1839; died 1884.

Thos. A. Morton, born May 24, 1777; married Martha Lockett, daughter of Thos. and Mary Clay, Lockett. Chas. A. Morton, born Dec. 24, 1779; married Mary Lockett. Elizabeth Morton, born July 18, 1882; married Wm. Lewis Morton, son of Josiah and Elizabeth Morton. John Morton, born Aug. 24, 1784; married Elizabeth A. Le Grande, daughter of Rev. Washington and Margaret Holmes. Richard Morton, born Mar. 6, 1787; married Martha Spencer, daughter of Thos. S. and Lucy Watkins. Fanny Morton, born July 19, 1789; married Dr. Archibald Alexander. Mary Morton, born Feb. 11, 1792; married Heury Madison. Wm. Quin Morton, born May 4, 1794; married, 1816, Elizabeth McRoberts Venable. Anderson C. Morton, born June 27, 1797; married Sarah Watkins.

Children of Wm. Quin Morton, son of Quin Morton and Mary Anderson, who married Elizabeth McRoberts Venable: (1) Alexander Logan Morton, born Louisville, Ky.; graduated West Point and in law; married Mary E. Barber, of London, Eng.

John Thompson Morton; Elizabeth A. Morton.

Wm. Qnin Morton. married Katie Carey, daughter Christopher Carey and Harriet Mason, daughter of Dr. Jno. Mason, of Massachusetts, granddaughter of Rev. Peter Minor Carey, Chesterfield Rhoda county, Va., and Cox, great granddaughter of Thos. Carey and Sarah Kemp. Their children:

(1) Carey Morton, (2) Quin
 Morton, (3) Seldon Carey Morton,
 (4) Alexander Logan Morton, (5)
 Wm. Quin Morton.

Marv Logan Morton married Jesse Buckner Kinchloe of Spencer county, Ky. Chas. T. Morton married Sarah Stewart, of Indiana. Verhirda Morton. Jennie Morton married John C. Cunningham, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Children of Josiah Morton, who married Eliza Venable:

(1) Joseph Morton, married

Mary Morton. (2) William Lewis Morton, married Eliza Morton, daughter of Quin Morton, married Mary Morton. (3) Martha Morton, married Mr. Moon. (4) Agnes Morton, married Arthur McRoberts.

Wm. Booker Morton, of Virginia, great grandson of Joseph Morton and his wife, Agnes Woodson. Joseph Morton was a gentleman justice of Prince Edward county when the county was organized, Jan. 8, 1754, and for many years thereafter. There is some history of the Mortons in print, entitled "The Ancestry of Levi P. Morton, the Governor of New York."

Richard Morton, great grandson of Joseph Morton and Agnes Morton, his wife, of Virginia, married Mabel Luce and lived in Nelson county, Ky., until after his fourth son, David Morton, was born, Jan. 9, 1789. Their children: (1) Isaac Morton, born Dec. 8, 1785; moved to Ohio county, Ky. (2) Samuel Morton, born 1787; moved to Palmyra, Mo. (3) William Morton. unmarried. mer chant, died Hardinsburg, Ky. (4) David Morton, born Jan. 9, 1789; died Jan. 23, 1858. Moved to Breckinridge county, Ky., and married Margaret Daniel, April 25, 1825, she was born Feb. 9, 1805; died Mar. 1, 1846. Later moved to Owensboro, Ky., and was merchant until death. Their children: (1), Wm. Morton, born July 22, 1826; died Nov. 8, 1852. (2) Mary, born Dec. 14, 1828; died Dec. 12, 1851. (3) James D., born Mar. 27, 1831; died Mar. 1, 1863. Married Mar-

garet Peyton, by whom he had one son, Frank. (4) Sally, born May 10, 1833; married Dr. Jno. W. Compton, Nov. 29, 1853. Their children: (1) Margaret O., born Nov. 9, 1857; married Ira D. Mc-Coy. Have one son, Ira D., Jr. (2) Dr. Morton J., born Mar. 18, 1859: married Laura Mobley. Have two children, Morton and Lucile. (3) Dr. Frederick S., born Sept. 8, 1864; married Lou Fink. Have one son, J. Norvin. (4) John W., Jr., born Sept. 8, 1869; married Margaret Smith. Have one son, Wayne S. They all live in Evansville. Ind. (5) Margaret, born Dec. 26, 1835; married Wm. T. Owen. (6) Emiline, born Sept. 7, 1838; died Nov. 14, 1884; married Wm. G. Priest. Have two children, Nettie and Emma. They live in Mauston, Wis. (7) Samuel, born Oct. 17, 1840; married Lydia Barron. One daughter, Hallie. (8) David, born Dec. 20, 1842; married Melv Barron; have two children. David and Bell.

Richard Morton's fifth child, Mary, born 1799; married Judge John Calhoun; moved to Calhoun, Kv. Their children:

1. Isaac, married Margaret Stout.

2. Corilla, married Walker Hawes; moved to Texas.

3. William.

4. Mary, married John Johnson.

5. Attilla, married Huston.

6. Irene, married Lloyd Gates.

7. Margaret, married first William Griffith; second Frank Shrader.

Isaac Morton married Mary Shanks; their children: 1. Corrina, married Dr. W. Duff Green of Danville, Ky. Moved to Mt. Vernon, Ill. Their children: (1) Morton, (2) Williams, (3) Earl, (4) Inez, (5) Cora, (6) Laura, (7) Minnie, (8) Maddie.

2. Dr. James, never married.

3. Alonza, deceased; married Sallie ------.

4. Florence, married Cicero Maxwell.

5. John C., deceased: married S. Jennie Chinn, of "Bellsgrove," Franklin county, Ky., daughter of Judge Franklin Chinn; is now Regent of the Kentucky State Hist torical Society (editor of "The Register," also Secretary Treasurer).

6. William. Killed in Hartford, Ky., during the Civil War.

7. Preston. Killed in the Federal army at Fort Donaldson.

8. Laura, married Byron Chapman.

9. Isaac. Killed in the last skirmish of the Confederates, 1865, near Henderson, Ky. He wore the gray; unmarried.

10. Samuel Morton, married ———. One daughter, married ———. Devereux, and lived in Sedalia, Mo.

David Morton's maternal grandmother was Lizzie Halleck, married David Luce, for whom David Morton was named. Her brother, settled on Long Island Sound, and her grandmother was the first white child born on the sound. She was related to Fitz-Green Halleck, the poet, and Gen. Halleck of the army.

MORTON (PENEALOGY.

478—MORTON—William Morton was an Englishman and lived in Lexington, Ky. His wife was Sarah Smith, of Baltimore.

537-MORTON-If this inquirer will write Col. J. P. Fitzgerald, Farmville, Va., he can and will be fully answered. This Joseph Morton was of the Prince Edward county family. Old Briery church (Presbyterian) was in the southof part Prince Edward ern county, near the Charlotte county. line. Spencers, Bookers, Mortons, Flournoys, were early members of it. In fact, the Prince Edward county Flournoys early reverted to the more stalwart Calvinism of the Huguenot Laurent, while the family further east continued Episcopalian for years longer. In publishing the Flournoy family history in the Virginia Magazine of History, I treat of "old Briery church" on pages 201 and 202, October Number. 1894. and mention the Mor-There is no detail of them tons. there published, as I was searching the records for Flournovs. and only mention Maj. Jacob Morton, No. 67 on the list, as incident to his grandson, Thomas Flournoy, No. 410. Jacob Morton Flournoy, son of this Thomas, lives in Brunswick county, Va. There was no Char-lotte county, Va., in 1735, how-Charlotte formed 1765 ever. from Lunenberg, and Lunenberg county formed 1741 from Brunswick county.

And again: The Presbyterian church of Virginia published in 1886 as "An Aid to Ruling Elders" a memoir of William B.

Morton, of Charlotte county, which gives a good idea of Morton history. The late editor of the Cen-Presbyterian, published at tral Richmond, was of this descent. This Joseph Morton was Scotch-Irish on his father's side. This little "Memoir" can doubtless be had from the Presbyterian church officials in Virginia. Col. Fitzgerald could procure a copy and can tell about the Briery Record Book and the Mortons in it, and perhaps John Flournoy Henry, of Louisville Trust Company, Louisville, Ky., has a copy, as his ancestor was the first minister. It was printed in 1828. I hope this Morton inquiry will succeed. as I have tried hard to interest the Morton branch of the Flournoys, but without success. The "Memoir" cited is of William Booker Morton, and he was a great grandson of Joseph Morton and Agnes Woodson, his wife. I think

Col. Fitzgerald has a full tabulation of the Prince Edward Flournoys, from Col. Thomas F., High, Sheriff, Militia Colonel and Burgess of the Revolution, the youngest son of the immigrant, Jean, Jacques Flournoy, having been born November 20, 1738; died 1801.

And again: This Joseph Morton was a gentleman, justice of Prince Edward county, when the county was organized Jan. 8, 1754, and for years afterward. See order book at Farmville, and pages 195 to 200, "Flournoy Family," in October Number Virginia Magazine, 1894. Mortons, Flournoys, Bookers, Spencers, of Prince Edward and Charlotte, much intermarried; also Womacks and Venables. There is in print "The Ancestry of Levi P. Morton," the Governor of New York, that might help the inquirer.

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DEPARTMENT

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OF

· CLIPPINGS AND PARAGRAPHS

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MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON, Regent of Kentucky State Historical Society.

MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON HONORED WITH TITLE

Chosen Regent of Kentucky State Historical Society by the Members.

(From Frankfort News-Journal.)

For several years resident mcmbers of the Kentucky State Hist torical Society, as well as members living in distant states, have desired that the real head of the society, its re-organizer, and the promoter of its success, and position of value in the historical world of literature and achievement today, should have a descriptive title. It was not enough that Mrs. Jennie C. Mortón bore the title of "Lady Laurente of Kentucky," Editor of the Historical Register, that she founded and has made famous and important as the magazine of this society-and that she is the Secretary-Treasurer of the society.

All these positions she has filled with unexampled ability and fidelity—hence these interested members have felt she had won and must bear in future, an honoring title, commensurate with the dignity of her position in the State and the responsibility of her office. a title which embodied in its scope all of the educational and literary features of a regency. It should be Regent.

The suggestion for such title came from the late Hon. Z. F. Smith, a member of the society, in a letter to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Historical Society-urging that this richly deserved honor-the be title of Regent conferred upon the Editor of the Register and Secretary-Treasurer of the State Historical Society at once. On the evening of June 29th the Executive Committee and mem-bers, held a meeting, and after many complimentary remarks and tributes to the beloved lady, Mrs. Morton, unanimously elected her Regent of the State Historical Society. The title is purely an honor, without price, and will be worn as an emblem in testimony of the appreciation of the society, for their Regent, and its desire to honor her work by a suitable title.

A FRIEND AND MEMBER OF THE HIS-TORICAL SOCIETY.

When Mrs. Morton was notified of her election to the title of Regent and the honor intended by the creation of it, to confer upon her in recognition of her right to such historic distinction, she wrote the following card of thanks to the Executive Committee of the Historical Society.

MRS. MORTON'S RESPONSE.

To the Honorable Executive Committee and Members of the State Historical Society:

"I beg that you will accept my heartfelt gratitude for the honor you have created to confer upon That it is new. and that it is me. moneyless, makes it all the more pleasant to me. It will not take another moment of my time to watch over it. It brings no responsibility and adds no care, the while it confers dignity in name. upon the official positions I have held, and endeavored faithfully to fulfill for the State and the society. Also it deepens the respect and regard I have ever felt for the members and the Executive Committee of the State Historical Society, who have so generously and nobly sustained me in the performance of the various duties of my official position in the society. It is to you even more than to myself. Kentucky is indebted for her splendid Historical Society. As its Regent 1 shall always remember gratefully assistance, your beautiful your recognition of my limited service, your honoring confidence and in me.

Yours sincerely,

MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON.

THE LEAF.

(Translated from the French of Fenelon.)

By Mrs. W. Leslie Collins.

So rudely torn from thy support, Where goeth thou, poor withered leaf? I do not know. The tempest's sport

Is the dire cause of all my grief.

It felled the cak, upon whose bough My slight form clung since early spring; And from that dreadful day till now

The fickle wind upon his wing.

Has borne me o'er the spreading plain, And through the forest's shady nooks,

And o'er the rugged mountain chain, And by the valley's babbling brooks.

Without complaint, and without grief, I go where everything else goes,

Where goes the slender laurel leaf, Where goes the soft leaf of the rose.

HER NEW HONOR.

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A DESERVED RECOGNITION.

(From Frankfort News-Journal.)

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky State Historical Society on yesterday a richly deserved honor was con-ferred upon Mrs. Jennie C. Mor-Secretary Treasurer of the ton, society. Mrs. Morton has been the real head of the society for many years, and the Executive Committee felt that the title "Secretary. Treasurer" did not carry with it the full meaning comprehended in the work she does for the society, and that some title more in keeping with the dignity of her real position in the society was necessary. With this in view the committee conferred on Mrs. Morton at yesterday's meeting the title 10 "Regent" of the society. The suggestion for this title came originally from Prof. Z. F. Smith, formerly State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and one of the early and valued members of the society. The new position, being purely an honorary one, will in no way conflict with Mrs. Morton's duties as Secretary-'Ireasurer and editor of the Register.

CORONATIONS ARE FORM-ALITIES

AND NOT ESSENTIALS.

Preparations for the coronation of George V., of England, are proceeding with increasing absorption in London. There are many things to do and millions of dollars to spend in order to comply with precedents and observe the formalities that have become as essential and sacred as the unwritten constitution of the British people.

There is no haste. The king is king. The king never dies. As the gasping breath of one expires, the reign of the next begins the moment he takes the oath. That is all that is required of him.

You will remember how the Prime Minister and the Archbishop of Canterbury woke up that interesting young woman, Victoria of Kent, in the middle of the night at Kensington Palaco, to tell her that she was Queen of England, and to administer the oath to an astonished girl with her beautiful hair hanging loosely down her back and a wrapper hastily thrown over her night cown.

A coronation is not essential to authority; it is simply an appropriate ceremony like the parade and the delivery of an address at the inaugural of the Persident of the United States. Several of the most important kings of Europe have never been crowned. The Kajser of Germany and the King

of Spain, the King of Sweden and others have never had such a ceremony.

REASONS FOR HASTE.

In ancient times aspirants to the throne used to hasten the coronation lest one of their rivals should go through that ceremony and use the fact as an argument to sustain their claims. James II. WAS crowned forty-five days and Queen Anne forty-three days after the predecessors. death of their George I. went over from Hanover two months after the death of Queen Anne to fill the vacant throne: George II. was crowned four months after his father died. but somebody suggested to George III. that it was not respectful to make such haste or to have a pageant during the recognized period of mourning. So he waited a year; George IV. waited eighteen months and twenty days; William IV., fifteen months and twelve days: Queen Victoria, one year and eight days; King Edward, one year and five days, and King George V. will wait about the same length of time, a year being considered the proper interval of mourning, and as soon as it has expired the first favorable day, the anniversary of a patron saint or some other date of special significance or of religious or historical association, is selected.

The official records of the British Government go back to the coronation of Ethelred II. at Winchester. Edward the Confessor was crowned Easter day, 1043, at Winchester, but before his death he issued a decree that future coronations should take place in the great abbey of Westminster, and prepared the ritual which is still used.

William the Conqueror Was crowned at Westminster by the Archbishop of York with much pomp and magnificence on Christmas, 1066, and on that day began the Norman rule. William died in Normandy in September, 1087, and seventeen days after his death his son, William the Red, hastened back to England bearing his father's signet ring, and had him. self anointed at Westminster. Sunday, after communion, Septem. ber 26.

SIXTEEN OCCURRED ON SUNDAY.

Sixteen out of twenty-one early English coronations occurred on Sunday, and for each of the exceptions there was some special reason. Richard III. and his wife Anne walked barefooted up the main aisle of Westminster Abbey, Sunday, July 6, and were crowned by the Archbishop of VII. was Canterbury. llenry crowned on a battlefield, August 22, 1485, immediately after the defeat of Richard III. at Bosworth. Richard had worn his crown into Lord Stanley found it on battle. a hawthorn bush, and placed it on Henry's head in the presence of the army, but as soon as the kingdom was quiet, Henry was recrowned in Westminster Abbey October 30, of the same year, and Elizabeth of York, his Queen, was crowned Sunday, November 25.

Since that time there have been

no Sunday coronations. James I. broke the rule and selected Monday, July 25, the anniversary of his name saint. for the day: selected Charles I. Thursday. February 2, the day of purification, for some motive of religious mysticism which was one of his striking peculiarities, and wore garments of snowy white in place of the royal purple for similar reasons, and they called him "the White King."

Henry V. was crowned on Passion Sunday. Several kings have chosen Easter day.

Edward VI., who was a man of method and habits of order, to set things straight issued a proclama. tion "that the king who is heir or successor may write and begin his reign the said day that his progenitor or predecessor dies." and from that date the records of a new reign have begun with the hour of the demise, which has usually been simultaneous with that of the accession by oath. Queen Elizabeth was the first sovcreign of England to make a formal claim and record of accession, and all succeeding ones have been based upon the form she The second act of a new used. sovereign is usually to direct the bishops of the established Church by royal warrant to order public pravers by their clergy in their behalf.

OLD JEWISH CUSTOM OBSERVED.

England is the only monarchy in which the ancient Jewish rite of anointing with oil and chrism is still preserved, and it is said to have been copied by Edward the Confessor after the coronation of Joash, as described in II Kings, chapter eleven.

The King of England is wedded to his people by a ring. The story goes that when Edward the Confessor was walking near his palace at Westminster one day he was accosted for alms by a pilgrim bound for Jerusalem, and, having no money on his person, gave the beggar a ring. When the pilgrim reached Jerusalem he reported the incident to the patriarch at the Holy Sepulcher, who blessed the ring and told the pilgrim to take it back to London and restore it to the King. This was done and the same ring was used at the corona tion until the reformation, when a new one was made, engraved with the cross of St. George.

The anointing of the King is from an ampulla, or vial, of holy oil which, according to tradition, was given to Thomas a Becket by the Holy Virgin in person, while he was praying at the Cathedral at Canterbury one night in the vear 1399. The ampulla is in the shape of an engle, seven inches high. It is made of pure gold and the holy oil pours through the beak of the bird. At a certain point in the ceremony before bestowing the crown the Archbishop of Canterbury will anoint the King by making a cross upon the crown of his head and the palms of his hands, saving:

"Be thou anointed with holy oil as kings, priests and prophets were anointed. And as Solomon was anointed, and Nathan the Prophet, so be you anointed, blessed and consecrated King over all these people whom the Lord your God has chosen you to rule."

The large square stone, which is fastened to the seat of the ancient and rudely constructed coronation chair, which may be seen at Westminster Abbey, is believed to be that upon which Jacob slept the night that he saw the vision of the angels ascending and descending the ladder. The stone, according to the legend, was taken to Egypt, thence to Spain and finally to Ireland, where it was used as the throne of the Irish kings for centuries. It is known as "the stone of destiny."

OATH PRESORIBED FOR SOVEREIGN.

Before receiving the crown the King must take an oath which must also be written out and signed upon a sheet of silk which is prepared in advance. Sometimes a gold bordered parchment is used instead. The archbishop, turning to the King, asks:

Sire, is your Majesty willing to take the oath?

The King-I am willing.

Archbishop—Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions thereto belonging ac cording to the statutes in Parliament agreed on and the respective laws and customs of the same?

The King—I solemnly promise to do so.

Archbishop—Will you to your power cause law and justice in mercy to be executed in all your judgments?

The King-I will.

Archbishop-Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel and the Protestant Reformed religion established by the law? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, worship and discipline and government thereof, as by law established within England and Ire. land and the territories thereunto belonging! And will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of England and Ireland and to the churches there committed to their charge all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain to them or any of them?

'The King—All this I promise to do. The things which I have here before promised I will perform and keep. So help me God.

COST OF CROWNS IN FUSSIA.

Each Czar of Russia has a new crown, a custom which costs the taxpayers of that country hundreds of millions of dollars. And until recent years each has had new throne, quite expensive a baubles, and you can see them standing in rows in the Kremlin at Moscow, loaded with jewels of great value. The King of England uses the same throne that his ancestors sat upon, and wears the same crown, although it must be altered at every coronation to fit the head of the new wearer, and the jewels are usually rearranged

to fit his fancy. The late Edward VII. had a very large head. He wore a seven and one-half hat: King George wears a six and seven-eighths hat. Therefore, the bandeau which encircles the forehead must be shortened to prevent the crown from sinking down over his majesty's eyes.

King Edward wore the same crown that had encircled the girlish brow of his mother, whose head was six and five-eights in size when she ascended the throne. When it was made over for him he had the crown taken entirely to pieces, the framework much enlarged and every single jewel reset. The bandeau, which is the main part of the crown, is two inches and a half wide and a solid mass of jewels set in gold, with the famous ruby of the Black Prince in the center of the forehead.

The design is after the fleurs de lis; all of the figures having a gorgeous jewel. a sapphire, ruby or emerald, in the center. Within the bandeau is a purple crimson velvet cap, which is surmounted by a hemispherical frame of arches covered with nearls. These arches support a St. Andrew's cross, which rises nine and one-fourth inches above the head. In the center of the cross is the famous "Star of India" diamond, and on either side are two pendant pearshaped pearls, which were brought out from among the disused crown jewels by order of King Edward and placed exactly as they were worn by Queen Elizabeth at her coronation in 1558, and fastened

on each side of the arches directly under the orb.

NEW DIAMONDS TO BE USED.

The great new diamonds from South Africa will be worn in the scepter, but not in the crown, and the Kohinoor will be in the crown of the Queen instead of that of the king. It was taken from the latter in 1902 and placed as the central splendor of Queen Alexandra's crown, which was made to order according to her own design with many of her private jewels, which were temporarily removed from their settings for that purpose, There were no colored stones in her crown. Every jewel was a pearl or a diamond. Immediately after the coronation it was taken to pieces, the private jewels were restored to their old settings and the Kohinoor was reset as a pendant for her use on occasions of splendor.

King Edward also brought out from the unused jewels of the royal family the Georgian or Hanoverian pearls, which for some reasons Queen Victoria never wore and did not seem to care for. Puring her reign of sixty years these four great ropes of eighty-four pearls each, which had been collected by her Hanoverian ancestors, were locked up in the Tower of London, but they appeared in all their glory at the coronation of 1902 twisted loosely around the neck and shoulders of Queen Alexandra and falling to her knees over, the golden embroideries of her Indian robe.

A new crown made of some of

these same jewels is being wrought for Queen Mary, although her mother-in law, the dowager, still retains many of the most valuable crown diamonds including a fourrowed bracelet of huge square single stones which was frequently worn by Queen Victoria and was made over to fit the slender wrist of Alexandra for the coronation, of 1902.

IMPERIAL MANTLE FOR GEORGE.

King George V. will wear an imperial mantle made for George IV., which has been worn by each of his successors except Queen Victoria, for whose slender form it was too large and heavy. It was woven of purple crimson at Spitfield and embroidered with the escutcheons of the three kingdoms surrounded by a deep fringe of pure gold thread.

A new carpet must be made for every coronation, "to be placed under the king's feet as far as he goeth," and usually 725 square yards have been required. The order has been given to a factory at Glasgow, and it will be almost an exact copy of that woven for King Edward's crowning. The color will be a soft rich blue and the pattern festoons of hay leaves of a lighter shade encircling the insignia and mottoes of the Order of the Garter, the Tudor rose, the thistle, the shamrock and the lotus.

The old coronation coach which had been used for 200 years to carry the sovereigns to and from Westminister Abbey was totally destroyed by fire several weeks ago at a shop on Notting Hill where it had been taken to be renewed and retrimmed for the coronation. It was a grand old vehicle, covered with masses of gilt carving, but very uncomfortable to ride in. The swaying motion caused by the elasticity of the leather springs has made several kings and queens frightfully seasick.—New York Herald.

EDITORIAL.

In consequence of the space given in the Register. to the Genealogy of the "Randolphs-Raileys and Allied Families." we have omitted a number of articles. which will appear hereafter. This Genealogy is unexcelled in interest and value not only to the descendants, who are scattered throughout America. but to the historian, antiquarian writers and searchers for genealogical data of these famous names, of Virginia, Kentucky and London, England.

The careful compilation of material, the exactness in statement, and the brief but well authenticated documents, and biographics, render this genealogy a mine of information and a historical treasure.

We wish to express our sincere thanks to Mr. Wm. E. Railey for this splendid contribution to the Register, and feel sure the descendants of these notable forebears will appreciate this priceless family history.

All communications for the Editor of the Register or Secretary-Treasurer of the State Historical Society in future may be addressed

MES. JENNIE C. MOBTON Regent of

Kentucky State Historical Society.

This title embodies the work of this Department of Learning, now a State Regency. that Mrs. Morton has directed and superintended for years. Her position is permanent. This descriptive title is without money, and is conferred in recognition of her valuable and honoring service to the State of Kentucky.

POSTPONED.

The 15th annual 7th of June meeting of the State Historical Society, this year was postponed on account of the illness of the Regent. Though a delightful programme had been prepared for the occasion and the meeting was to be a notable one, the members declined to open the meeting while the Regent lay ill.

Her convalescence was slow. The society decided to reserve the programme for the 3rd of October. This date being one also for an annual meeting, all things being in order, there will be on that day a splendid programme and an elegant function, which will make it quite as attractive as that anticipated on the 7th of June.

We call attention to the article "Kentucky's Part in the War of 1812," by Judge Samuel M. Wilson, of Lexington, Ky. It contains, valuable information concerning, the important part played by Kentuckians in that bloody struggle against the British and the Indians for settlement of the difficulties, that it seems the Revolution, of 1776, did not complete. We commend its historical accuracy elegant diction, and interesting style to all our readers.

In the January Begister, 1912, we shall republish from the "Library of Southern Literature" the splendid tribute to Henry Clay by Hon. Z. F. Smith. the Kentucky Historian. To this biographical sketch of the great Commoner, will be added the letters of Porter Clay, the brother of Henry Clay and his granddaughter, Miss Lucretia Clay, of Lexington, Ky.

THE PRETTY STORY-TELLER OF KENTUCKY.

While recently visiting in Covington, Ky., the guest of the gracious, elegant and generous host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Giltner, we had the enviable pleasure of meeting this "pretty storyteller," Miss Pearl Carpenter, of that city. She is the granddaughter of the late famous lawyer of that name in that part of the State, who was widely known as one of the most finished orators and scholarly men of culture in Kentucky.

Miss Carpenter has inherited his genius—and improved it by scholarship, and attrition with the best educators, authors and artists of the country. She writes beautifully, but like her grandfather she has won her ribbons in the race for distinction, by the charm of hen presence, and her fascinating art of interpreting the spirit of the best authors in prose and poetry and the exquisite fairy stories she weaves from a thread of thought, as a spider weaves its intricate silvery lace catching it here and there securely with dew-gems.

She is sought now by schools, universities, clubs and the most exclusive circles of men and women in the social world to entertain them, meanwhile instruct them in this now popular art of story-tell-She entertains thousands ing. with as much ease as she does a group of little children, that listen spell-bound to her recitations. She excites and surprises them—and fills them with ambition to develop the best in them, morally and mentally. She speaks in synal gogues, churches and lyceums, and everywhere delights her listeners, be they grave or gay. She is wonderfully interesting and attractive.

We trust our public schools will invite her to give an entertainment in their hall, at some timeand we hope to have her at the Historical Rooms to give an interpretation of literature that uplifts the soul. Along this line she is said to be superb and inmitable.

"SACAJAWEA" IN THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The picture of this notable Indian woman's statue at Portland. Oregon, has just been hung in the "Hall of Fame." It was donated to the Historical Society by Mrs. W. S. Giltner, of Covington. It is a picture of thrilling interest, "Sacajawea" is the captive Indian woman who led the Lewis-Clark expedition through the western wilderness to the Pacific Ocean, upon the promise of these explorers that they would restore her to freedom and her native tribe, from which she had been captured and treated brutally by her captors thereafter. The history of the woman does not tell us that she was remarkable, except for her courage and unbroken fidelity to her promise. 'The statue represents her standing, stern, with uplifted arm pointing the way to the sunset through the wilderness. The picture is thrilling.



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF THE ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF THE HISTORI-CAL ROOMS,

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NEWSPAPERS.

The Frankfort News-Journal.
Kentucky Republican.
Bath County World.
Maysville Bulletin.
Farmers Home Journal.
Shelbyville Record.
Woodford Sun.

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MAGAZINES.

Scribner.	1
Century.	
World's Work.	
Texas Quarterly.	:
Teacher's Magazine.	•
Review of Reviews.	

The Old Red Brick School House and The Patterson Log Cabin—By Charlotte Reeve Conover, Dayton, Ohio.

Historie de le Art, Paris, France.

Catalogue of Rare Books. Leipsic, Germany.

The American Journal of History.

Journal of Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Ill.

Bulletin of New York Library. Archaeological Bulletin, College Corner, Ohio.

Nitteilungen-B. C. Leubner, Leipsic, Germany.

The Quarterly Journal, Jan.,

1911. University of North Dakota.

Ohio Archaelogical and Historical Quarterly, Columbus, Ohio. Hand Book of American In-

Hand Book of American Indians.

Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C.

'The History Teacher's Magazine, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Iowa Journal of History and Politics, Iowa City, Iowa.

The Century, January.

Missouri Historical Review.

Christ Church, Louisville—By Dr. Craik.

Ben Cassidy's History of Louisville, Ky.

The Louisville Public Advertiser, Oct. 4, 1834. Edited by Shadrach Penn. An interesting relic contributed by his neice, Mrs. Harriet Penn McAllvain.

Historical Documents, &c., 149 Edgware Road, London, W. Eng.

Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society.

Quarterly, E. O. Randall, Columbus, O.

Proceedings 1910 of Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wis.

Webster's Large Unabridged Dictionary.

History of Famous Indian Chiefs.

History of Deer in Kentucky and the Northwest.

History of America's New possessions.

History of Familiar Trees and Their Leaves.

History of Longfellow and His Complete Works.

History of Shakespeare's Heroines.

American and English Genealogies, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

A Memorial Tablet.

At Ticonderoga—History of the Landing of the Grand Portage. From Ticonderoga Historical Society.

The ceremonies of this occasion of presenting this tablet are very impressive and beautiful. The tablet was the gift to the Ticonderoga Historical Society from the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company, of Ticonderoga. The tablet, the gift, and the acceptance on the occasion, are honors alike, to the head and heart of such a patriotic society and the generous citizens of the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company.

The New Standard History of the World. By editor of the "Encyclopedia of Century."

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. III, Springfield, Ill.

American Year Book Corporation, New York City.

Fine Art Books, 33 King Street Covent Garden, London, Eng.

Foreign Book and Magazines, H. Grevel & Co., London, England.

The Cambridge Modern History, Circular, New York City. Bulletin of New York Public Library, March, '11. The History Teacher's Maga-

The History Teacher's Magazine, March.

Governor's Letter Book, Illinois Historical Collections, Springfield, Ill.

Executive Council Minutes.

Francis Lovelace, 1668-1673. Vol. II, pages 387-806, New York.

University of Cincinnati Record, 1911-1912.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register. April, 1911, Boston, Mass.

The Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota. Address.

Famous American Statesmen and Orators, etc., 5 vols., New, York.

The Quarterly (April) of the Texas State Historical Association. Devoted almost exclusively to the history of Texas and the Texans.

Journal of the Chicago Historical Society, 1910.

"The Escape and Suicide of John Wilkes Booth. The first true account of the Lincoln Assassination."

This is a sorrowful and humiliating history for all Americans to read. It bears the marks of cold legal facts, and indisputable evidence of the truth, of the history, the mournful tragic culmination in the midst of the magnificent celebration of Grant's victory, and Lee's surrender at the close of the Civil War, 1865.

Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, 518-522 Witherspoon Bldg. Bulletin of the New York Public Library, LaFayette 425, New Yerk.

The Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota.

Bulletin of Bibliography, Boston.

The History Teacher's Magazine. May, Philadelphia.

National Monthly, Buffalo, New York.

The R. I. Quarterly Magazines, 1908-9-10, Providence, R. I.

A Catalogue of Rare and Choice Books. The Arthur H. Clark Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

The Minerva (year book of the learned Institutions of the World), Karl J. Trubner, publisher. Strassburg (Alsace).

The Iowa Journal of History, and Politics, Iowa City, Iowa.

History of the Panama Canal, illustrated with many pictures of the cities and towns, contributed by Gov. M. H. Thatcher.

Report of Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Publication of the Miss. Historical Society, Vol. XI.

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DONATIONS IN THE KENTUCKY STATE HISTOBICAL SOCIETY.

Money-Received CONFEDERATE from Miss Eleanor Taft, General Secretary of the Young Women's Dallas. Christian Association, This intelligent lady Texas. visited the Kentucky Historical Rooms in the Capitol last spring, and in appreciation of "the grand work of the State Historical Society, as she saw it in its various departments," the Hall of Fame, the Library, the Reading Boom, etc., she sends the Confederate money in various denominations; historic symbols of the "Lost Cause" to the Secretary for a place in its treasuries of valued relics.

SOUVENING—Programme of the presentation of the portrait bust of Governor Isaac Shelby as Kentucky's gift to Memorial Continental Hall at the twentieth Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, April 17-22, 1911, Washington, D. C. Contributed by Judge Samuel M. Wilson.

A fine lithographed portrait of Henry Watterson, world famous editor, presented by Mrs. Ella H. Ellwanger. of Louisville. Ky.

Historical Missouri Society Collections-This issue of the magazine is one of deep interest Indeed it and supreme value. comes up to the ideal of an imof "First portant publication Things." The history of St. Louis is always interesting as it is one of the oldest and now one of the most splendid cities in the Union. Settled by the French, the population combined of various nationalities afterward, its rise and progress to the great American city it is today is written by a careful and scholarly pen. Each article in this collection is a magazine prize drawing, for this notable Histori, cal Society. Published by the Society, 1600 Locust St. street, Louis.

Hand Book 1911 of American Historical Association. Report Historical Department of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa.

The National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.

The Koran Christ. By Thos. B. Osborne, Louisville, Ky. This is a beautiful book with dainty cover, on which is shown the green Egyptian flag with crescent and star. It is full of engravings, the most interesting and beautiful being the frontispiece, a portrait of the author's lovely daughter. Miss Isabel Osborne. The book was written as a memorial of her. She died in Cairo, Egypt, while touring the East with her father and a party of friends in 1910. This Koran Christ is of great value, giving as it does a truthful account of the singular religion of the Mahomedans, and extracts from their Koran, the Bible of this lost race There is something of Jews. pathetic in their blindness and their ignorance. A people created, as we believe from our Bible, as the peculiar people of God. Col. Osborne has given from the Koran many of the subjects treated of, and many quotations concerning Jesus of Nazareth. The value of the book is in the answers to many questions of Scientists, so called, who believe that Jesus was a prophet and great teacher only. The condition God has reduced these effete races of the East, too. for their disobedience and unbelief is well depicted by the author. The

book should be in the hands of the Missionaries. It is of incalculable value in their missions and should sell thousands of the Holy Bible where it has never been read before. Evidently Col. Osborne was unconsciously doing the work of an Evangelist Missionary in the Orient, and we predict for the Koran Christ a success unknown, to any other history given by an American.

The Third Biennial Report of the State Department of Archives and History, Charleston, W. Va.

Year Book of the Penn. Society in New York, Barr Feree, Secretary, New York, 1911.

"Daniel and the Revelation," by Uriah Smith, Roberts Pub. House, Louisville, Ky.

"Rafinesque," from the Iowa Department of History. By T. J. Fitzpatrick, a valuable book, Des Moines, Iowa.

ANNALS OF IOWA-Des Moines.

"The Good Old Days," by Charles Wheeler Bell. An illustrated booklet of unusual interest typography and beauty. Ιt in abounds with witty comparisonsmany of them so sadly true we almost feel that its wrong to laugh at the paragraph, yet the wit is so mirth-provoking we cannot help it. It abounds in pathetic allusions to "the good old days" in stinging satire, and tender tributes. Every one should have a copy of "The Good Old Days."

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