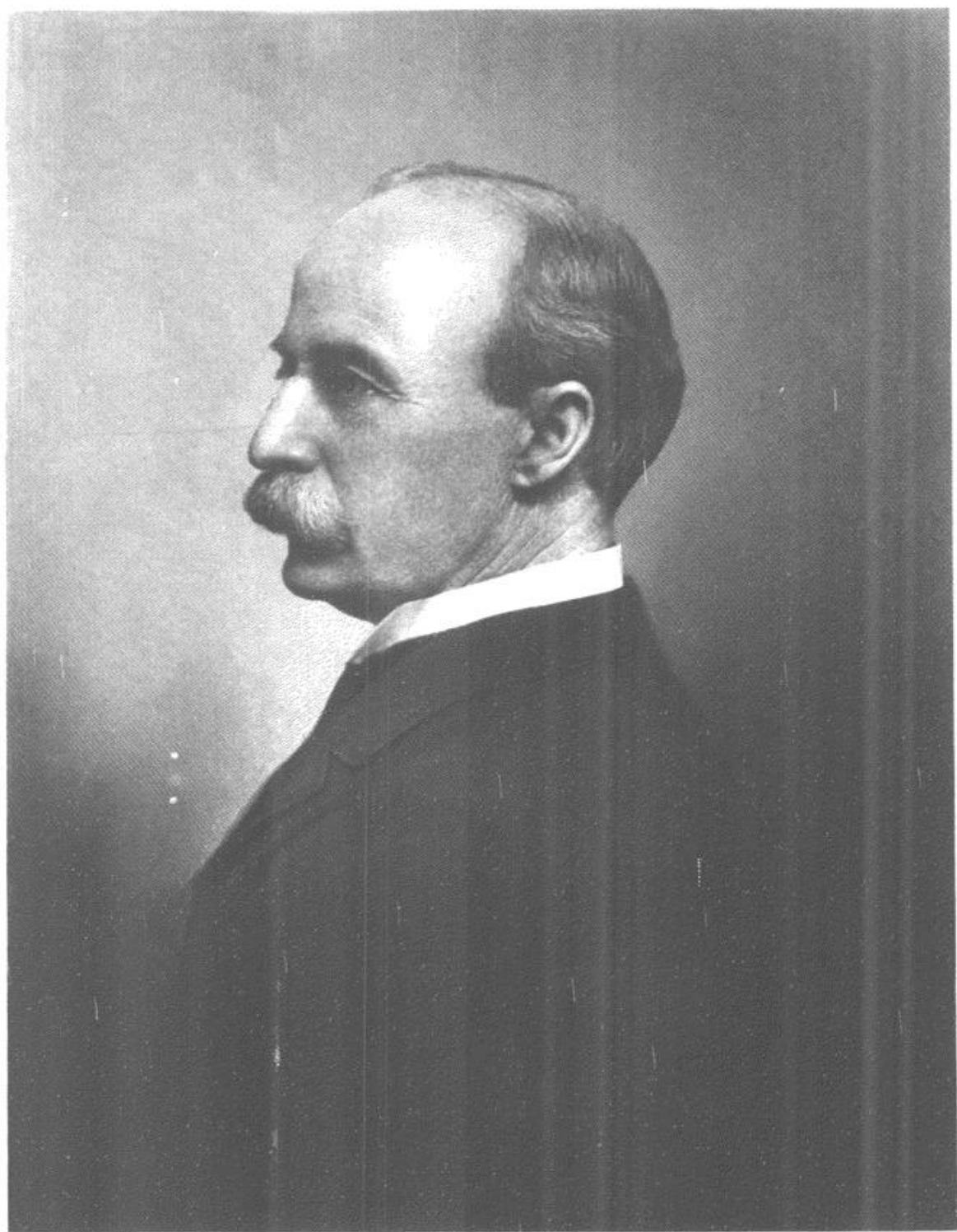


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Geo. S. Sherry

John Todd Shelby

HUMAN life is like the waves of the sea; they flash a few brief moments in the sunlight, marvels of power and beauty, and then are dashed upon the remorseless shores of death and disappear forever. The passing of any human life, however humble and unknown, is sure to give rise to a pang of anguish in some heart, but when the "fell destroyer" knocks at the door of the useful and great and removes from earthly scenes the man of honor and influence and the benefactor of his kind, it means not only bereavement to kindred and friends, but a public calamity as well.

In the largest and best sense of the term the late John Todd Shelby, of Lexington, was distinctively one of the notable men of his day and generation, and as such his life record is entitled to a conspicuous place in the annals of the State of Kentucky. As a citizen, he was public spirited and enterprising to an unwonted degree; as a friend and neighbor, he combined the qualities of head and heart that won confidence and commanded respect; as an attorney who had a comprehensive grasp upon the philosophy of jurisprudence and brought honor and dignity to the profession he followed with such distinguished success, he was easily the peer of any of his brethren of the Kentucky bar.

To refer to him as a lawyer in the phraseology which meets requirements when dealing with the average member of the legal profession would not do him justice. He was, indeed, much more than eminently successful in his legal career, as was indicated by his long, praiseworthy record at the bar. He was a master of his profession, a leader among men distinguished for the high order of their legal ability, and his eminent attainments and ripe judgment made him an authority on all matters involving a profound knowledge of jurisprudence and of vexed and intricate questions of equity practice. His life and labors were worthy because they contributed to a proper understanding of life and its problems.

John Todd Shelby, the only child of Thomas Hart Shelby and his first wife, Frances Stuart Todd, was born in Springfield, Illinois, on the 25th day of January, 1851, while his mother was on a visit to her parents, Doctor and Mrs. John Todd, of that city, where they had located in 1827, after migrating from Kentucky to Illinois ten years before. Doctor Todd having been a surgeon with the Kentucky volunteers in the War of 1812 and present at the battle and massacre of the River Raisin, where he was captured. Mr. Shelby's mother, who was a granddaughter of Gen. Levi Todd, one of the early settlers of Fayette County, whose son, Robert S. Todd, was the father of Mary Todd, who married Abraham Lincoln, died a week after his birth and he was brought to Kentucky, where he grew to manhood at his father's

home, "Bel Air," a beautiful country seat in the Walnut Hill section of Fayette County.

His father, Thomas Hart Shelby, who at the time of his death in 1895 was collector of United States internal revenue for the Seventh District of Kentucky, was a grandson of Isaac Shelby, the first governor of Kentucky and one of the heroes of the King's Mountain campaign and battle, often referred to as the turning point of the Revolution in the South, in the autumn of 1780. "And without venturing into any controversy respecting this important event in the War of the Revolution and the history of our country, it may be fairly said that he conceived the campaign and was one of the main spirits in its prosecution to a successful termination." There is no figure more familiar to the reader of Kentucky history than Isaac Shelby, who, again chosen governor, after an interim of many years, upon the commencement of hostilities with Great Britain in 1812, is no less famed for his distinguished services in that conflict than for his valor in the days of the Revolution, leading in person the dauntless Kentucky volunteers on the battlefield of the Thames, October 5, 1813, and winning for himself lasting renown by the part he played in the achievement of the sweeping victory over Proctor and Tecumseh, which resulted in the rout of the allied British and Indians by the Americans under Gen. William Henry Harrison and the death of Tecumseh, an event which practically marked the close of British and Indian operations in the Northwest. Governor Shelby, who was a son of Gen. Evan Shelby, also a Revolutionary soldier of note, and his wife, Laetitia Cox, married Susanna Hart, daughter of the well-known Capt. Nathaniel Hart, one of the first settlers of Kentucky and one of the proprietors of the Colony of Transylvania. Thomas Hart Shelby, the elder, son of Governor Isaac Shelby and grandfather of Mr. Shelby, owned about 2,000 acres of the very best land in Fayette County, it being located west of the Richmond and Lexington Turnpike and near Walnut Hill Church.

Mr. Shelby's paternal grandmother was Mary Ann Bullock, daughter of Edmund Bullock, the second speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives, whose wife was Elizabeth Fontaine, of Jefferson County, while his maternal grandmother, Mrs. John Todd, was before her marriage, Elizabeth Fisher Blair Smith, a daughter of Rev. John Blair Smith, D. D., one of the eminent Presbyterian divines of the eighteenth century, who was the second president of Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, and later the first president of Union College at Schenectady, New York, and who died in 1799 as pastor of the old Pine Street Church, Philadelphia. Doctor Smith married Elizabeth Fisher Nash, of Prince Edward County, Virginia. His brother, Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith,

D. D., was the first president of Hampden-Sidney and afterwards president of Princeton College.

Gen. Levi Todd, great-grandfather of Mr. Shelby, was a prominent figure in the early military and civic annals of Kentucky, and a brother of Col. John Todd and Gen. Robert Todd, both conspicuous in its early history, the former having been killed at the battle of the Blue Licks in 1782 and having theretofore been appointed colonel commandant and county lieutenant of Illinois, with the civil powers of governor, upon its erection as a county of Virginia in 1778. These three brothers were nephews of Rev. John Todd, of Louisa County, Virginia, long a leading spirit in Hanover Presbytery, who, deeply interested in the early immigration to Kentucky, was, like Col. John Todd himself, one of those most influential in obtaining from the Legislature of Virginia the charter and endowment of Transylvania Seminary, and who was instrumental in furnishing to that institution a library that became the nucleus of the present invaluable library of Transylvania University at Lexington.

Mr. Shelby's preliminary education was obtained principally in the schools of Fayette County. In 1866-7 he was a student at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, and in 1867-8, attended Kentucky (now Transylvania) University at Lexington. In the fall of 1868, he entered Princeton, from which he was graduated with high honors, though one of the youngest members of his class, in 1870, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1873 Princeton conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1904 the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky (now the University of Kentucky) conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

After leaving college Mr. Shelby applied himself to the reading of law under his uncle-in-law, Judge William B. Kinkead, of Fayette County, and on March 2, 1872, was admitted to the bar at Lexington, during the incumbency of Hon. Charles B. Thomas as Circuit Judge. He entered the office of Breckinridge & Buckner, at Lexington, a firm composed of Col. William C. P. Breckinridge and Judge Benjamin F. Buckner, where he practiced alone until he formed a partnership with Judge J. Soule Smith, the style of the firm being Smith & Shelby, an association which lasted until September 1, 1875, when he entered into partnership with Colonel Breckinridge under the firm name of Breckinridge & Shelby, a relation that continued unbroken until the death of Colonel Breckinridge on November 19, 1904. Thereafter Mr. Shelby was alone in practice until December 1, 1907, when with his son, John Craig Shelby, who had that year graduated from the Harvard Law School, he formed the firm of Shelby & Shelby. On July 1, 1910, R. L. Northcutt became a member of the firm, the name of which was changed on December 1, 1913, to Shelby, Northcutt & Shelby, and as thus constituted it continued until Mr. Shelby's death. During his early practice he taught equity and pleading, and somewhat later, pleading, evidence and practice in the Law College of Kentucky (now Transylvania) University.

Mr. Shelby's active practice at the Fayette County bar covered a period of forty-eight years, to the day, his death occurring at his home in Lexington on March 2, 1920, after an illness of comparatively short duration. His life was to a remarkable degree intertwined with the history of Central Kentucky, and there is absolutely no question but that he ranked with the greatest who have honored and adorned the legal profession in Kentucky. During this period there were few notable cases

in which his services were not engaged and few public movements in which he was not an influential factor.

Though a Presbyterian in early life, Mr. Shelby had been for nearly twenty-seven years a communicant of Christ Church Cathedral at Lexington, the oldest Protestant Episcopal parish in Kentucky, and continuously during the same period an active member of the vestry, being junior warden of the cathedral from 1903 until 1907, and senior warden from 1907 up to the time of his death. He was chancellor of the Diocese of Lexington from 1898 until his death.

In politics he was originally a Democrat, but during the first McKinley-Bryan campaign, in 1896, he changed his support to the Republican party, with which he was afterwards affiliated. For three years, from 1908 until 1910, during the administration of Governor Augustus E. Willson, he was the Republican member of the State Board of Election Commissioners.

On November 7, 1872, in Christ Church, Saint Louis, Missouri, Mr. Shelby married Miss Elizabeth Morris Brookings Craig, of that city, who was born in Carroll County, Kentucky, near Ghent, and who had spent much of her girlhood in the Walnut Hill neighborhood of Fayette County, near Mr. Shelby's boyhood home. She was a daughter of Robert Edward Brookings and his wife, Elizabeth Morris Craig, but was adopted in early childhood by her maternal uncle, John Anderson Craig, whose name she thereafter bore. To this union were born four children, Thomas Hart, Francis Todd, John Craig and Christine, the second of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Shelby died in Lexington on December 12, 1917, and their three children, Thomas Hart, who married Mary Agnes Scott, of Jessamine County, John Craig and Christine, and a grandson, John Todd Shelby, son of their son Thomas Hart, survive, residing at Lexington. Mr. Shelby is also survived by his half-brothers, Thomas H. Shelby, of Lexington, Wallace M. Shelby, of Fayette County, and Edmund B. Shelby, of Charlotte, North Carolina, and his half-sisters, Mary C. Shelby, of Lexington, Elizabeth S. Post, of Kingston, New York, Fanny S. Matthews, of Lexington, Florence M. Shelby, of Lexington, Alice S. Riddell, of Irvine, Rosa S. Richardson, of Lexington, Kate S. Scott, of Lexington, and Willie I. Shelby, of Charlotte, North Carolina, children of his father's second marriage, to Florence McDowell. Another half-brother, George S. Shelby, of Lexington, predeceased him.

In many ways Mr. Shelby had an important part in the development of his section of Kentucky and was financially and otherwise interested in a number of important enterprises. He was one of a group of citizens who built the Belt Line Railroad, which afterwards passed under the control of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company. He also helped to organize the Belt Electric Line Company, the Central Electric Company and the Hercules Ice Company, predecessors, respectively, of the present Lexington street railway system, electric lighting system and ice plant, and was at one time president of the First National Bank of Lexington.

For a long time he was attorney for the Lexington Waterworks Company and at the time of his death had for many years been counsel for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company. He was a director of the First and City National Bank of Lexington, and of the Fayette Home Telephone Company, attorney for both, and one of the organizers of the latter. He was also attorney for the Adams Express Company and the Southern Express Company. For over thirty-five years he had been attorney for the Louisville & Nashville

Railroad Company in Fayette and adjoining counties, and for many years attorney for the Southern Railway Company in Kentucky. In his early practice he served as city attorney and later was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Lexington.

He was for many years a director of the Young Men's Christian Association at Lexington, and served for many terms as vice-president of the Kentucky Society of Sons of the Revolution, and for one term was its president. From 1890 until 1895 he was a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, and from 1910 until 1913, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Lincoln Institute of Kentucky at Simpsonville.

Probably no better review of Mr. Shelby's personal characteristics and mental qualities could be written than was embodied in the splendid tributes paid him in the press at the time of his death and also at a memorial meeting of the Lexington Bar Association by those who had known him long and intimately, as well as in resolutions adopted by various bodies of which he was a member, and from which excerpts are freely made as follows:

"No lawyer of his generation stood higher in the estimation of this bar than did the distinguished jurist whose passing we are this day called upon to lament. For nearly fifty years past he has borne an unsullied reputation as a leading exemplar of the highest civic virtues as well as of the noblest ethics and traditions of the legal profession. His abilities and his attainments were such as to excite admiration and command respect from friend and foe alike. No lawyer in any era of Kentucky's history has ever surpassed him in acuteness of intellect, in clarity of thought, or in lucidity of expression. From the beginning to the end of his busy career he met and mingled on equal terms with those whom this bar and the bar of Kentucky generally have accounted greatest in the profession of the law, and we can recall no instance when he can fairly be said to have been overmatched. His knowledge of the law was varied, accurate and profound, and his powers of logical analysis in presenting any question or in advocating any cause were at all times the despair of his adversaries as they were the subject of enthusiastic and unqualified praise by his associates and colleagues. * * * As a counselor, Mr. Shelby was remarkably free from any appearance or suggestion of aggressive self-assertion, and even when his advice was most eagerly solicited he seemed to invite the views of those who sought his guidance rather than to impose upon them any opinion of his own. His gracious, tactful and considerate manner toward all who approached him has been a matter of constant comment by every thoughtful member of this bar. * * *

"Be It Resolved, That in the death of Honorable John Todd Shelby, this bar has suffered a grievous and irreparable loss; that his long and honorable career has conferred imperishable lustre upon this bar, the consciousness of which is not confined to this city and county, but is widely recognized throughout our own and other states; that his eminence as a lawyer, his leadership as a citizen, and his worth as a man are most keenly appreciated by those of us who have enjoyed the privilege of daily contact and association and personal acquaintance with him; that none know better than ourselves or can better appraise his studious habits, his unflagging industry, his large experience, and his absolute fidelity to his profession, and none can more truthfully or more emphatically testify to his sterling character, his liberal culture, his extraordinary legal

attainments, his public spirit, his unfaltering courage, his flawless courtesy, and to that rare combination of qualities, both of mind and temperament, which have stamped him as a shining example of the Christian gentleman, the erudite scholar, the upright counselor, the faithful advocate, and, above all, as the exemplary citizen; and that, while none had a better right to boast of an illustrious ancestry, no man who has ever graced the bench or bar of Kentucky had less occasion or need to rely upon pride of birth or the blazon of lineage to justify his title to distinction."—(From resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Lexington Bar Association, held on March 4, 1920.)

"As an expounder of equity jurisprudence (referring to his teaching in the Law College of Kentucky, now Transylvania University), neither Yale nor Harvard, nor any other great university of our country, could produce his superior. * * *

"I believe I can say in all sincerity that of all the lawyers with whom I have been thrown in contact, Mr. Shelby had no superior in learning, in acuteness of intellect, and especially in splendid powers of discriminating analysis. His arguments in this court were to my mind models of legal argument. He was always courteous to the other side, though maintaining his own position with firmness and force, never letting go a proposition that he believed sound. We all know with what great success he met in his practice. * * *

"Mr. Shelby was tenacious of every opinion which he believed to be valid, and presented it with an acuteness of intellect, a power of logic, a lucidity of expression that very few in my memory or knowledge equaled. Not only that, but, above all, Mr. Shelby was a Christian. For many years he had been connected with Christ Church, was senior warden of the church, a member of the vestry for many years; and every one who knew him in his daily life, in all his conduct, saw that there ran through all his actions the faith that he had in his belief in the precepts of the Christian religion. This bar has lost a great man, modest and unpretentious as he was. I desire to pay this tribute of admiration for his character, this testimony of my respect for him, and of my profound reverence for his learning and ability. To the younger members of the bar I can only say that they could have no brighter example of all that is best in our profession than the life and character of Mr. Shelby, and no young man could do better than to follow, as far as he can, his footsteps and his example."—(From remarks by Col. John R. Allen at the meeting of the Lexington Bar Association.)

"He was a man who had the tenderest and most loving sympathy and solicitude for his friends when they were in trouble or distress that I have ever known. His simple, childlike, unwavering faith in the efficacy of the redeeming blood of the crucified Christ was the most beautiful thing I have ever seen. My talks with him along this line, his abiding hope, his confident expectation to meet and be reunited with the loved ones that had gone on before gave me stronger hope and belief in a future existence and a happier state for man than all the sermons of all the preachers I have ever heard."—(From remarks by Hon. W. C. G. Hobbs.)

"Measured by all of the standards of human excellence, he was a well-rounded and unusual man. All of us, I trust, possess in some degree his great qualities of mind and heart, as exemplified in his long, active and useful life. But without intending to depreciate the ability and character of this bar, it may be safely said that no one of its living members possesses in the

same high degree all of his great qualities."—(From remarks by Hon. W. P. Kimball.)

"I cannot realize that from this stand I shall never again call from your number the name of John Todd Shelby; that I can never again ask his counsel or advice; that I can never again counsel with him concerning the things that are nearest and dearest to me. I might, indeed say of him as Horace, the old Latin poet, said of his friend Varus, 'He was modest, true, just; he is mourned by all good men, and who is there to take his place?'"

"The silver cord has indeed been loosed, the golden bowl been broken. I know, except for the memories, the sweet associations of thirty-six years, that he has gone forever out of a life into which he came at its most critical period. Without education, without experience, with nothing to recommend me to the consideration of one who possessed all the graces which education and culture supply, I went into his office and introduced myself to him and his partner, Colonel Breckinridge, and asked them if they would lend me some law books. From that moment until the very last conversation I had with him, only last week, there was never a time when I did not feel that I could go to him with anything that troubled me, that I could ask from him advice upon any subject, and never did I go when he did not receive me kindly, courteously, sweetly. In all the vicissitudes through which I have passed, many of which have been purely personal, I always received just that encouragement I needed, that sympathy I craved. I might say, too, on those occasions when he knew I was perplexed, that I was bearing some undisclosed burden, he has, with gentle, sweet concern, sought me. This to me is one of the most perfect forms of true, enduring friendship."—(From remarks by Judge Charles Kerr.)

"A Christian without reproach, a gentleman without fear, a Kentuckian of Kentuckians, John T. Shelby typified the loftiest traditions, exemplified the noblest aspirations of his people.

"A lawyer who met as equal the greatest of his generation, whose mind entitled him to be ranked in the first flight of the great lawyers of the State, whose erudition made him the cherished companion of the most learned, John Shelby was greater as a man than as a lawyer or scholar. With the utter courage of absolute honesty he had the gentleness of a woman; with the transparent veracity that is the companion of perfect fearlessness, he never had thought, even, of expressing a harsh or bitter word. Only those privileged to be admitted to his intimacy could have full appreciation of the combined elements of strength and gentleness, of courage and kindness, of duty and generosity, that made him long since aptly and justly described as the 'First Gentleman of Kentucky.'

"Simple of life, forgetful of self, he never sought nor desired place or power, nor would accept public position. He would have graced and have lent distinction to the Supreme Court, for which he was most eminently fitted, to which he might have been appointed had he but indicated his desire to have a position thereon tendered to him.

"From early manhood he carried with never flickering courage and ever present cheerfulness burdens that would have crushed a weaker man. Frail of body, his mind worked with unceasing and never flagging industry. But there was no labor so great, no bodily frailty so poignant that could dim his sense of humor or cloud his wit. No grief, it mattered not how desperately it wrung his heart, could make him lose mas-

tery of himself."—(From editorial by Desha Breckinridge in the Lexington Herald of March 3, 1920.)

"Man may approach the perfect, but he cannot attain it. And yet the late John T. Shelby did not fail in any of the essentials which bring us within an appreciable nearness of the ideal. His antecedents, his rearing, his education, his innate sense of refinement and culture, all lent their influence in producing the completed whole. His ancestry carried him back to a generation that was conspicuous in laying the foundation of the State; in overcoming the vicissitudes of a frontier community; in establishing homes for their descendants, and founding a stable society. Whatever profession he might have chosen, he would have adorned; whatever pursuit might have won his endeavors, he would have been recognized among its leaders. The legal profession was congenial to one of his inquiring mind. Reason and logic were to him the coefficients of truth, and no matter where truth led he followed it with relentless exactitude. He reduced every proposition to a syllogism. His conclusions were reached through a deductive rather than through an inductive process of reasoning. When his advice was sought he reasoned from the facts presented to a determination that was as accurate as a problem in Euclid. His was not a mind that could predetermine what a result ought to be and then construct a theory that would reach the end desired. The final determination with him came as the result of laying his premises in truth. In nothing did he seem to delight more than an *a priori* argument. Given the antecedent, he reached the consequent with a skill and lucidity that baffled his most astute adversaries. So clear was he in statement that nothing was left for argument. * * *

"Every branch of the law yielded at his approach, but in pleading and equity jurisprudence he had no superior among the lawyers of Kentucky. With him pleading was a science. As such he studied it, as such he practiced it. Had he lived in the days of Chitty and Mansfield he would have been, *par excellence*, one of the most skillful among the English pleaders. For an ill-prepared and loosely-drawn pleading he had a repugnance that amounted almost to a contempt. He delighted to parry in this branch of the profession with one that was worthy of his own skill. Simple, quiet, unobtrusive, many an adversary was forced to suffer all the torments of that discomfort that comes from lack of skill or preparation, when he stood before the bar with him as opponent. * * *

"With him equity was that branch of the law which supplied all the deficiencies of the common law. It was a system of common justice as well as common morals. He did not believe there could be a wrong without a remedy. Any system for the adjustment of human relationship that did not accept this as a truism was inherently defective. His innate sense of justice was, therefore, naturally and irresistibly drawn towards that branch of the profession which was founded on the spirit rather than the letter of the law. * * * But whether he followed the letter or the spirit, it was justice, in the end, that determined his course. One of the last acts of his professional life was to refuse participation in an action which he conceived to be wrong and wholly lacking in moral substance.

"And thus it was he approached the ideal, not alone in character, not alone in being the Shakespearian possessor of all those attributes that unite in making the man, but in the ethics and practice of his profession, as well. Of him it might be said, as it was said of another distinguished member of the Lexington bar, 'He was a

man before whom temptation fled.' So high was his sense of honor, so correct the standards which he had erected for his own conduct, that he never had to combat those seductive influences to which so many of the profession have fallen victims. He was the embodiment of the best traditions of the bar. He personified a type that is passing. As Horace said of Varus, there is none to take his place. He ennobled a profession that could not ennoble him. His was a nobility begotten of Nature."—(From an appreciation by Judge Charles Kerr in the Lexington Herald of March 7, 1920.)

"He was a director of this company from its organization to the date of his death, was its vice-president and general counsel, and in all those capacities he served it with that intelligence, wisdom and fidelity which characterized his performance of every duty.

"Those who knew him best loved him most, and we are grateful for the privilege of association with him for so many years. We feel that any attempt on our part to eulogize him would be—to use a phrase which he frequently employed with reference to others—an effort to 'paint the lily'; and yet we cannot forbear to record our admiration for the gentleness and purity of his life, for the unfailing courtesy and consideration for others which was as much a habit with him as breathing, for the strength and elevation of his character, for the uprightness and nobility of his conduct. The clearness of his intellect, the vigor of his reason, were not more remarkable than the directness and disinterestedness of his action. His lofty ideals were not marred by inconsistency of conduct. He had the faith of Lincoln that might makes right; he sought the truth, and, hav-

ing found it, he dared to follow where it led. With the gentleness of a woman he combined the courage of a lion, and being true to himself, could not be false to any man."—(From resolutions adopted by the Directors of the Fayette Home Telephone Company.)

"A man of unusual mental ability, of the highest sense of honor, of keen appreciation of the service which he should render to his fellow-man, of rare Christian character, he brought to the discharge of every duty a determination to give his very best efforts. His counsels were wise, his judgment sound, and his integrity above reproach. In the death of John T. Shelby this community has lost one of its best citizens, this bank a wise and safe counselor, his church a Christian gentleman, and his friends one of their choicest spirits."—(From resolutions adopted by the Directors of the First and City National Bank, of Lexington.)

"As a man, he was gifted, highly trained, of incorruptible integrity; as counselor and adviser, clear-visioned and wise; as a friend, loyal and true; as a Christian, humble, devout and consistent. We honored him, we loved him, we shall miss him sorely. The Church is better because he lived and worked in it. It is poorer now because he has gone from us. While our sense of bereavement is so fresh and vivid, we shall not attempt to make a balanced estimate of his life and work, or pay complete and fitting tribute to his character. We would only express our thankfulness to God for what Mr. Shelby was and for what he did among us, and our sense of bereavement in his loss."—(From resolutions adopted by the Vestry of Christ Church Cathedral, Lexington.)



J. H. Alderman

Walter Newman Haldeman

WHILE the personality of its great editor, Henry Watterson, is so closely associated in the popular mind with the Courier-Journal the credit for making it a great business institution as well as a great newspaper primarily belongs to its founder, Walter Newman Haldeman, who up to the time of his death in 1902, was its principal owner, had entire control of its business interests, and who associated with him Mr. Watterson as editor.

The Haldeman family, which has had so conspicuous a part in Kentucky affairs, originated in Switzerland, where Honus Haldeman or Haldiman lived until 1727, and in that year established his home in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he lived out his life. His son, Jacob Haldeman, was born at Neufchatel, Switzerland, October 7, 1722, and died in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1783. His son, Jacob Haldeman, Jr., was born in Lancaster County August 14, 1747, married Elizabeth Muselman, and they spent their last years in Virginia.

Representing the fourth generation of the family in America and the first Kentuckian of the name was John Haldeman, who was born in Lancaster County October 5, 1771. More than a century ago he came to Kentucky, lived at Maysville in Mason County, and in 1837 moved to Louisville, where he continued in business until his death, January 19, 1844. John Haldeman married Elizabeth Newman, who was born near Point Pleasant, Virginia, January 7, 1790, and died December 25, 1874. Her father, Walter Newman, was a Virginia soldier in the Revolution and finally removed from the Virginia side of the Ohio River to Newark, Ohio, where he died in 1840.

Walter Newman Haldeman, who received the name of his maternal grandfather, was born at Maysville, Kentucky, April 27, 1821, and died May 13, 1902, at the age of eighty-one. As a boy he attended for a time an academy at Maysville, where one of his fellow students was Ulysses S. Grant. Soon after the family moved to Louisville he began earning his living in a grocery and provision house. In 1840, when he was nineteen years of age, he began an association with the old Louisville Journal, a paper that had been founded in 1830 and in point of time is the original constituent part of the present Courier-Journal. While with the Journal Walter N. Haldeman acquired a general knowledge of the newspaper business. He left the Journal to open a modest book and periodical business on Fourth Street, conducting at the same time a circulating library. While in this business in 1844 he bought the Daily Dime, a newspaper established the preceding year by some practical printers. He changed its name to the Daily Courier, and devoted his entire time and management to its affairs. He overcame successive financial and other obstacles, and after a long uphill fight placed the

Courier on a basis where it could properly be recognized as one of the most influential and successful daily papers in Kentucky. In 1859 the business was reorganized and incorporated as the Louisville Courier Printing Company, with Mr. Haldeman as president and principal owner. The Courier was thoroughly southern in its sympathies, and was suppressed by the Federal authorities soon after the Civil war. Mr. Haldeman at once sought refuge within the Confederate lines, and two months after the suspension of the paper at Louisville published the Courier at Nashville, Tennessee, until that city was taken by the Federal forces.

At the close of the war he returned to Louisville and resumed publication of the Courier. In 1868 was consummated the consolidation of the Daily Courier with the Daily Journal, so that the joint title of Courier-Journal is now more than half a century old. At this time also Henry Watterson became associated with Mr. Haldeman as the editor of the Courier-Journal. By taking over the Daily Democrat the Courier-Journal became the only morning paper in Louisville. Of its growing prestige and success, eventually ranking it as one of the few great and really representative American newspapers, nothing need be said here. Walter N. Haldeman continued to be actively in charge of the management of the Courier-Journal and was president of the company until the accident which caused his death, and thus attained an oft-expressed wish to "die in the harness." Mr. Haldeman in 1884 also established the Louisville Evening Times, and he carried heavy burdens of business management during the period while this paper was struggling for the leadership and prestige attained by it as an evening daily.

Walter Newman Haldeman was one of the truest exponents of the old time Democracy in politics. He was a leader in the Southern Presbyterian Church, and his financial aid largely provided the first home of the Southern Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Louisville, a service subsequently recognized by Haldeman Hall, one of the buildings of that institution.

October 30, 1844, Mr. Haldeman married Miss Elizabeth Metcalf, who was born at Cincinnati March 27, 1827, daughter of William Metcalf. She died January 20, 1908. They were the parents of seven children, two of whom died in infancy. One son, John A. Haldeman, was for years business manager of the Louisville Evening Times and died in 1901. The two surviving sons are Gen. William B. and Bruce Haldeman, and there is one daughter, Isabelle.

A son, Bruce Haldeman, was born at Knoxville, Tennessee, November 5, 1862, joined the staff of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Louisville Times in 1885, and served it as reporter and managing editor until 1895. After his father's death he was made president of the Louisville Courier Journal Company and the Louisville

Times Company, and served in that capacity until 1917 when he was succeeded as president of these companies by Henry Watterson. He was president of the American

Newspaper Publishers' Association from 1910 to 1918. Bruce Haldeman married Annie Ford Milton, of Louisville.

Gen. William Birch Haldeman

GEN. WILLIAM BIRCH HALDEMAN, former editor-in-chief of the Louisville Times, began his newspaper work in Louisville under his father, the late Walter Newman Haldeman, soon after his return from his duties in the field as a Confederate soldier. Kentucky has a grateful appreciation of General Haldeman's many and varied services in fields outside of journalism.

He was born at Louisville July 27, 1846, and up to the age of fifteen attended public and private schools in that city and was in Forest Academy at O'Bannon, Kentucky, when the war broke out. Without permission he left school, made his way inside the Confederate lines, and while too young to enlist performed in a large measure the duties of a soldier and in the early part of 1862 served for a brief time in the command of General John Morgan in Tennessee. In October of that year he was intrusted with important dispatches and sent by Gen. John C. Breckenridge from Tullahoma, Tennessee, to General Bragg at Lexington, Kentucky. He performed his dangerous duty with complete success. He was finally regularly enlisted during the winter of 1862-63 as a private in Company G, Ninth Kentucky Infantry, a part of the famous Orphan Brigade. He was with that command until the spring of 1864, when he was appointed midshipman in the Confederate States Navy. He was on the school ship Patrick Henry and was transferred from that ship to the land forces in defense of Bermuda Hundred in repulsing the attack of General Butler in August, 1864. He soon afterward left the navy and rejoined the Orphan Brigade at Aiken, South Carolina, and was in service until its surrender and was paroled with the Ninth Kentucky Regiment at Washington, Georgia, in May, 1865.

General Haldeman is one of the youngest of the surviving veterans of the great conflict. He has been closely identified with the Confederate Veterans organization and in August, 1910, General Gordon appointed him commander of the Kentucky Division of the United Confederate Veterans Association with the rank of major general, to which position he was subsequently elected each year, serving as such until 1913. September 8, 1913, he was elected commander for life of the Orphan Brigade, Confederate States of America, and at once resigned as commander of the Kentucky

Division. He succeeded Gen. Bennett H. Young as commander of the Kentucky Division and in 1919, upon the death of General Young, he was elected president of the Jefferson Davis Home Association. General Haldeman has also taken an active part in state military affairs, and from April, 1906, until July, 1909, served as colonel of the First Regiment Infantry, Kentucky National Guard, and during 1911-12 served as adjutant general of Kentucky.

While he did newspaper work for his father after the war General Haldeman also continued his higher education, and in 1869 graduated A. B. from the Kentucky Military Institute near Frankfort, and in 1871 received the Master of Arts degree from that institution. He has filled nearly every position on the Courier Journal, and in 1875 became editor and general manager of the weekly edition of the Courier-Journal. In 1885 he was made general manager of the Courier-Journal and the Louisville Evening Times, and in April, 1902, became editor-in-chief of the Louisville Times. He retired from this office August 6, 1918, when he sold his interests.

General Haldeman has long been an influential figure in the democratic party of Kentucky. From 1884 to 1890 he was a member of the State Central Committee, and was a delegate from the Fifth Congressional District to the National Conventions of 1892, 1896, 1912, and a delegate at large from the state to the conventions of 1904 and 1908. From 1916 until April 21, 1920, he was also national committeeman of the party, resigning that post on account of ill health. For a number of years he had spent his winters at his home at Naples in Lee County, Florida. General Haldeman was elected president of the Kentucky Press Association in 1910, is a member of the Board of Visitors of the Kentucky Military Institute and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

November 30, 1876, he married Miss Lizzie Robards Offutt, daughter of Henry Y. and Clara F. Offutt of Shelbyville, Kentucky. Of their five children two died in infancy, and the three to grow up were: Clara Bruce, wife of J. Frazier Bonnie, of Louisville; Anne, wife of Lieut. Col. Frank K. Espenhain; and Lizzie Offutt, who died at Paris, France, June 6, 1909.

John Avery Haldeman

JOHN AVERY HALDEMAN was one of the three brothers whose careers have been so intimately and prominently associated with Louisville journalism, and was a son of the distinguished publisher Walter N. Haldeman. The family history of the Haldemans is fully told on other pages of this publication.

John Avery Haldeman was born at Pewee Valley, Oldham County, Kentucky, December 2, 1855, and died when in the very prime of his powers and usefulness September 17, 1899. He was educated at Washington

and Lee University in Virginia, and while there took an active part in athletics, which he continued for many years in Louisville. In 1887 he became associated with his father as business manager of the Louisville Times. It was under and a direct proof of his capable management that the Louisville Times became one of the most successful evening papers of the South.

On September 7, 1887, Mr. Haldeman married Anna Buchanan. She was born at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, a daughter of John and Jane Buchanan, her mother was

a native of Lincoln County. Through her mother Mrs. Haldeman is a great-great-granddaughter of Col. William Whitley, who constructed the first brick house in Kentucky, when Kentucky was still a part of Virginia. William Whitley was a Virginian by birth and a Revolutionary soldier. He was a Colonel in the American army in the war with England 1812-1815 notwithstanding his advanced age and was killed in the battle of the Thames while leading the famous Forlorn Hope charge. John Buchanan's ancestors came from

Scotland and settled in Vermont where he lived for a time and then moved to Lincoln County, Kentucky, where he was a prominent business man and farmer. He died at the age of eighty-one, and was a member of the Scotch Presbyterian Church and a stanch and life long Democrat. Mrs. Haldeman is the mother of three daughters: Jean Bruce Haldeman, now Mrs. George R. Wendling, Jr., of St. Louis, Bessie Avery Haldeman and Isabel Brown Haldeman.





Thos. C. McDaniel

Thomas Clay McDowell

THOMAS CLAY McDOWELL, owner of the famous Ashland Stud and Breeding Farm, has a list of distinctions to his credit as a sportsman, turfman, breeder and handler of thoroughbreds which are well known to all students of the thoroughbred industry, and which can only be suggestively outlined at this place.

Thomas Clay McDowell is a son of Henry Clay and Anne (Clay) McDowell and is a brother of William A. McDowell of Lexington. A complete account of this distinguished family is contained on other pages. Thomas Clay McDowell was born at Louisville March 9, 1866, fourth among the seven children of his parents. As a McDowell he naturally grew up with the spirit and traditions of the family strongly impressed on his character. He was well educated in the Kentucky State College and the University of Virginia, and as a young man accepted appointment from President Benjamin Harrison as internal revenue collector for the Seventh District of Kentucky. While in this office he became a partner with his father in the trotting stud at Ashland, and since 1890 has given almost undivided attention to the breeding of thoroughbreds. His first purchase was the mare Kenawaha, and in the spring of 1890 he acquired from the Belle Meade Stud near Nashville the famous Studie McNairy with her foal, Maid Marian, who became the first star of great magnitude among the many horses that carried Mr. McDowell's colors to victory on the track. Other early acquisitions were three brood mares, all famous through their individual records or through their descendants, Peg Woffington, Goldie Cad and Gardenia. Besides Maid Marian, which Mr. McDowell sold, after she had proved herself one of the best two year olds, for \$7,500, Studie McNairy also produced Batten, famous winner of many stakes, and sold by Mr. McDowell for \$10,000. In those early years he also owned Alan-a-Dale, one of the most remarkable horses ever seen on the American turf, which as a two year old lowered the track record at Washington Park, Chicago, and repeatedly broke track records and won national events, including the Kentucky Derby, and he also sired many race horses of genuine merit. Another performer that brought fame to Mr. McDowell as a turfman was King's Daughter, who at Lexington lowered the track record for a half mile to 47:3-5, and in four years won the Kentucky Oaks and Clark handicap at Louisville, the June handicap at Sheepshead Bay, the St. Leger at Louisville, the Coney Island handicap, the Culver handicap, the Commonwealth handicap, and the Decoration Day handicap, and at Lexington placed the track record for three-quarters of a mile at 1:12 2-5, the mile record at Louisville at 1:38 4-5, with other performances better or equally good, and in five seasons she met and defeated nearly every horse of class, winning thirty-seven races.

For some years past the head of the McDowell stud have been The Manager and Manager Waite. The Manager was winner of many famous classics before being put into the stud. A few years ago a turf rider said of him: "Manager is a horse of faultless action, his speed when in training was equal to that of any racehorse seen in this country in recent years, and his determined finishes gave evidence of superb courage and unflinching gameness. When at his best he had class enough to have won almost any race of the Kentucky Derby in the history of that event, and that he was both a sprinter and a genuine stayer was shown by the records he established at various distances from three-quarters of a mile to a mile and a half."

One of the mainstays of his racing stable for a number of years was the mare Star Jasmine, who won more than thirty races and a total of over \$30,000. She won the Latonia cup in 1913, traveling over 2½ miles in the record breaking time of 3:50 1-5, five seconds faster than that distance had ever been made before over that track.

Among the horses in Mr. McDowell's racing string at present besides Manager Waite, who won the handicap at Lexington in 1918, there is St. Augustine, who broke the mile track record in 1919 in the time 1:36 4-5; Distinction, who as a two-year-old broke the world record for 4½ furlongs at Latonia in 1919, 5:55 2-5, and at Louisville in 1920 as a three-year-old broke the record for seven-eighths mile by covering the distance in 1 minute 25 seconds, and as a four-year-old broke the record by making the same distance in 1 minute and 23 seconds.

Among the many trophies possessed by Mr. McDowell is the cup presented to him and his father by the American Horse Show Association at Chicago for the exhibit of King Rene with five of his colts in 1889. Mr. McDowell is a member of the State Racing Commission, is former president of the Thoroughbred Horse Association, a director of the Havre de Grace Jockey Club of Maryland, the Horse Association of America, the Lexington Union Club and many clubs and associations all over the country.

Of his character as a sportsman a writer well acquainted with his achievements and with the achievements of Kentucky horsemen in general said: "Thomas C. McDowell occupies a unique position among the turfmen of his country, being one of the very few who has bred, trained and raced his own horses. He represents the very highest ideals of horsemanship, has done much to maintain the sport of racing on the highest plane, has been chosen as presiding judge at several important race meetings, and his advice and counsel have been heeded by the legislative bodies of the American turf. He was one of a small group of men who in 1906 brought about the passage of a bill in the Kentucky Legislature authorizing the governor

to appoint a racing commission, which bill also prohibited bookmaking both on and off race courses, and which resulted in destroying many of the evils that had existed on the turf in Kentucky up to that time and has been responsible for establishing it in its present healthful condition.

"During his career covering over a quarter of a century he has bred winners of the Breeders' Futurity at Lexington, the Nursery at Churchill Downs, the Lakeside at Washington Park, the Oaks (which event he has won four times), the Great Trial and Annual Champion Stakes at Coney Island, the Chester Cup in England, the Junior Champion at Brighton Beach, the September Stakes at Coney Island, the Clipsetta Stakes (three times) the Latonia Derby, the Alabama Stakes at Saratoga, the June Stakes at Gravesend, the Latonia Trophy, the Canadian Derby at Fort Erie (twice), the Baltimore Handicap at Laurel, the Harold Stakes at Louisville, the Latonia Cup and, the greatest of them all, The Kentucky Derby. Among the winners bred from the Ashland Stud which did not race in the white and black sash have been David Garrick by Hanover out of Peg Woffington by Longfellow,

winner of the Great Trial and Annual Champion in this country and the Chester Cup in England, Puss-in-Boots, winner of the Hopeful Stakes at Saratoga and sent abroad to race in the English Oaks.

"He is a deep student of breeding, has shown rare judgment in mating his mares, has mastered every detail in the preparation of a horse for active racing, and his extraordinary achievements as an owner of race horses have been the result of his attention to details, his close application and his knowledge of horsemanship. As a sportsman he commands the highest respect of the best element of racing men in America."

November 15, 1888, Mr. McDowell married Miss Mary Goodloe, a daughter of Kentucky, whose parents were William C. and Mary (Mann) Goodloe. She was the oldest of her parents' eight children. Mr. and Mrs. McDowell have two children. Their daughter, Anne Clay, is the wife of Dr. William Stucky, one of Lexington's prominent physicians. Their son is William C. G. McDowell, concerning whom more is said on other pages of this publication.



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James K Patterson

James Kennedy Patterson

A HOME on the campus of the University of Kentucky shelters two men, both now in advanced years, whose lives, character, energy and enthusiasm have represented a singular devotion to the cause of education in Kentucky. The elder is James Kennedy Patterson, for forty-one years head of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, now the University of Kentucky, and the younger is Walter Kennedy Patterson, who for over thirty years was the active administrative head and principal of the State College Academy. Walter K. Patterson never married, and the children of his brother are dead. It is appropriate to repeat what was said some years ago. "To the Kentuckian who knows and appreciates the Pattersons of Lexington, the thought comes with keen regret that when the two fine men who now represent the family go hence the name and lineage will be extinct."

Their parents were Andrew and Janet (Kennedy) Patterson. Andrew Patterson, who was born in Scotland, March 27, 1801, had a common school education and was a calico printer, his father, James Patterson, having followed the trade of block cutter or engraver of patterns on wood for calico printing. The Pattersons were of Covenant stock, and a flag is still preserved which was carried by a Patterson at the battle of Bothwell Brig, the scene of Monmouth's bloody defeat of the Covenanters in 1679. Andrew Patterson brought his family to America in 1842 and died in Indiana, December 24, 1862. Janet Kennedy was born in Scotland, November 18, 1806, daughter of William Kennedy, also a block cutter by trade. One of his brothers was a graduate of the University of Glasgow and became a Presbyterian minister.

James Kennedy Patterson was the oldest of five sons, upon all of whom were impressed the clean, honest, honorable nature of the father, and the decidedly strong and admirable character of the mother. Three of the sons, William, Andrew and Alexander, died during the decade of the '60s, before their attainments had made them widely known.

James Kennedy Patterson was born at Glasgow, Scotland, March 26, 1833, and from the age of nine lived with his parents on a farm in Bartholomew County, Indiana. While there were no schools in the community, he had the benefit of association with persons of intelligence and made good use of their small libraries containing such works as Plutarch's Lives, Hume's History of England, and the works of Byron, Pope and Shakespeare. He first regularly attended school in February, 1849, at Madison, Indiana, and in 1856 was graduated with the honors of his class from Hanover College. He had begun teaching in 1850 and continued teaching at intervals during his college career. He was awarded the Master of Arts degree by

Hanover in 1859 and the honorary Ph. D. degree by the same college in 1875. In 1896 Lafayette College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. and he was similarly honored by the University of Vermont in 1910 and the University of Kentucky in 1916.

Doctor Patterson came to Kentucky after graduating, and from 1856 to 1859 was principal of the Greenville Presbyterian Academy. During 1860-61 he was professor of Latin and Greek at Stewart College in Clarksville, Tennessee, until the college suspended operations on account of the war. He then removed to Kentucky and was employed as principal of the Transylvania High School until 1865. On the consolidation of Kentucky University with Transylvania he was appointed professor of Latin and Civil History under the new organization, and held the chair of professor of History and Metaphysics from 1865 to 1910. In 1869 he was elected president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, which had become one of the colleges of Kentucky University. In 1879 this college was put on an independent footing by the Legislature, and at the reorganization he was unanimously elected president. His service as president was practically continuous from 1869 to 1910, the longest period of service as college president in America. In 1908 the Legislature changed the State College into the State University, which later became the University of Kentucky. After a service of forty-one years Doctor Patterson resigned in 1910 and was then made President Emeritus.

It need not be said that nothing except the most consecrated service, the most careful management, the most scrupulous economy could have accomplished these things. Every building on the campus at the present time (1921) with one exception was erected during Doctor Patterson's administration. In the case of three or four buildings the expense of building and equipment was provided for from the carefully hoarded remnant of an all too meager annual income. In 1882, when the college was just entering upon its independent career, when its opponents were striking at its very existence in the Legislature, the first three buildings on the campus were in the process of erection. It was discovered by President Patterson and the executive committee that the architects either through careless management or by gross misrepresentation had miscalculated the cost of completing the buildings. The banks refused to lend to the institution which had such a precarious existence except on personal security. President Patterson took to the banks securities representing the diligent savings of his entire life and pledged his private resources to borrow the money required to continue the building, although he well knew that should the Legislature repeal the one-half cent tax, as was feared it would do, his all would be lost. Such

personal devotion as this has rarely been manifested in a public institution, and it was by belief in the product of his life and heart that the college weathered the storm. The struggling effort of this man to preserve the institution has proven a brilliant success. The institution which could then be assured of nothing seems destined to receive from Kentucky whatever is needed to make it most useful to the youth of the state.

One can form some conception of what Doctor Patterson did for the cause of higher education during the years of his presidency by the enumeration of the following facts: In 1878, the last year of the alliance of the Agricultural and Mechanical College with the old Kentucky University, the total enrollment was 78, the year before his retirement in 1910 the student body numbered 1,064. In 1880 there were four graduates, in 1910, eighty-five. In 1880 the income was \$9,900, in 1910 it was \$140,000. Grounds, buildings and equipment that had grown from nothing to an estimated value of \$930,000 were turned over to his successor in 1910.

A distinctive service rendered to the college was his memorable and successful fight during 1881-82 to sustain the constitutionality of the act levying a tax for the support of the State College, and he carried on this contest before the Legislature and in the courts almost single handed and alone and to a successful issue. This $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent tax, as it was called, had been levied by an act passed by the General Assembly of 1880. It had been passed by small majorities amid strong opposition from the denominational colleges. The provisions of the act gave to the Agricultural and Mechanical College annually the proceeds of a tax of one-half of 1 cent on each \$100 of taxable property in the commonwealth. This was the first tax levied by any Legislature to assist in the maintenance of the State College. Its annual income through all the years was, as has been stated, \$9,900, the revenue from the sum of money which had been realized from the sale of the land scrip voted to each state by the National Congress at the time of the establishment of Agricultural and Mechanical colleges. The $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent tax brought to the institution an income of twice this amount, making the net income for the year 1881, \$27,500. Great hopes were entertained by President Patterson in spite of the fact the opposition was in the air and had manifestly not subsided. It was a time of bitter denominational rancor and men felt that should the Legislature be lavish with this college it meant the extermination of the denominational college and its opponents resolved to bring about a repeal in the following session of the Legislature. The constitutionality of the tax was assailed, and with the ablest legal talent in Kentucky against the tax it seemed a hopeless task to attempt to defend it. John G. Carlisle was asked by the college to maintain the case, but declined because he thought it could not be defended. In this emergency Doctor Patterson prepared and delivered before a crowded house a reply to Judge Lindsay's argument attacking the tax. He won on every point, and this tax, with all subsequent state levies, was saved for the state institution. This reply is one of the most brilliant and lucid arguments ever presented in the General Assembly of Kentucky.

In 1887 he was also an effective advocate of the Hatch Bill in Congress to provide for the creation and endowment of experiment stations, and also assisted in the passage of the Morrill Act of 1890 for the further endowment of agricultural and mechanical colleges. The higher educational facilities of the State

of Kentucky up to 1910 are of themselves the chief monument to Doctor Patterson's life and activities.

Doctor Patterson was president of the Association of Land Grant Colleges in 1903. He was a delegate to the International Geographical Congress at Paris in 1875, to the British Association at Bristol in 1875, and at Leeds, England, in 1890. During 1871-74, at the invitation of Col. Henry Watterson, he wrote all the editorials on foreign politics for the Louisville Courier-Journal. He became widely known as a writer and lecturer. He is a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, has been vice president of the American Civic Alliance, a member of the American Geographic Society, the American Historical Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, National Association of State Universities, International Tax Association. He is a member of the Filson Club of Louisville, the Beta Theta Pi Club of New York and Authors Club of London. He has served as a trustee of Hanover College, Indiana, and of the University of Kentucky. To be named a life member of the board of trustees of two institutions is a recognition which comes to few men. In 1919 the board of trustees of Hanover College honored him thus and in 1920 the Legislature of this commonwealth passed an act naming him by virtue of his office of President Emeritus a member of the board of trustees of the University of Kentucky during his life. The act further provides that at his death the office and trusteeship shall be automatically abolished.

December 29, 1859, James K. Patterson married Lucelia W. Wing, daughter of Capt. Charles F. and Nancy (Campbell) Wing. Her grandfather was a rich whaler of New Bedford, who lost a large part of his fortune during the War of the Revolution and moved to Kentucky about 1800. Her maternal grandfather, Col. William Campbell, was a first cousin of the Revolutionary leader, Campbell, at the battle of King's Mountain. Mrs. Patterson's oldest sister became the wife of Honorable Edward Rumsey, a member of Congress and nephew of James Rumsey, inventor of the steamboat which made its trial run on the Potomac in 1786 in the presence of George Washington and whose models after his death came into the possession of Robert Fulton. Doctor and Mrs. Patterson had two children, William Andrew and Jeanie Rumsey. The latter died at the age of seven months. The son was born in Lexington, April 12, 1868, and died June 3, 1895, when his brilliant intellectual attainments were just beginning to bear fruit.

The loss of this only son was a blow from which Doctor Patterson imperfectly recovered and from which his wife never did. The mainspring and motive in their life was gone and thenceforth Doctor Patterson found his greatest solace and comfort in building up the institution, animated as were Governor Leland Stanford and his wife, with the hope and purpose that the children of all Kentucky should receive the benefits of an education. He has given his life to the sons of many men—he whose only son was removed from him by an all wise Providence.

The loss of their son bound the husband and wife all the more closely. They were entirely devoted to each other, their inclinations and enjoyments being singularly related. Mrs. Patterson was a writer of ability. She had a passionate love for the beauties of the English language, and was a good French scholar and linguist. She was an accomplished musician and portrait painter. On the 10th of September, 1915, after a union of almost fifty-six years, Mrs. Patterson passed

away. She had been a great help and inspiration to her husband. Her family was a distinguished one in the early pioneer days, and she lent dignity and grace to the president's home on the campus no less than the charm of a devoted wife. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and entitled to membership in the Colonial Dames of America.

Doctor Patterson has had almost a genius for making friends. It is likewise true that he, in common with all men in public life, possessed of courageous belief, has had at various times and periods keen enemies, but, as he once remarked to the writer with the characteristic Scotch twinkle in his eye, he never turned his back upon a friend nor a foe. At home and abroad his friends have been his great joy. Many of the most distinguished men of the last century were personally known to him. It was also to him that a group of eminent scholars in this nation owed their earlier training. These include James Lane Allen, the late Champ Clark, William B. Smith, by some considered the greatest scholar in America, Professor Thomas H.

Morgan of Columbia University, Dr. Benjamin Warfield of Princeton and Ethelbert Dudley Warfield of Wilson College.

For a number of years among his correspondents were Sir John Lubbock, John Tyndall, Edward Freeman, M. Ferdinand Maury, librarian of the Tuileries, Dr. Charles Rogers, Professor Mansel and Professor Williams of Oxford. In later years there have been three men, two of them Scotchmen by birth, who have been very close friends—James Wilson, the secretary of agriculture in the cabinets of four presidents, Andrew Carnegie, the great philanthropist, and Henry Clews, one of the most distinguished financiers of his time.

To few men during their lifetime is it given to enjoy such love and esteem as has President Emeritus Patterson. His birthdays are observed in practically all of the Alumni clubs, and the townspeople of Lexington and the citizens of the state generally delight in his appearance. His race is almost run, but like St. Paul, he has fought a good fight, he has kept the faith for Kentucky and for her University.





Walter K. Patterson.

Walter Kennedy Patterson

WALTER KENNEDY PATTERSON, brother of James Kennedy Patterson, was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, August 18, 1844. He was educated in the public schools and under the tutelage of his brother. In 1896 the honorary degree, Master of Arts, was conferred on him by the University of Kentucky.

He began teaching in 1863, being assistant in the Transylvania High School at Lexington, Kentucky. This position he held for two years. From 1869 to 1872 he was principal of Bethel Academy at Nicholasville, Kentucky. This was one of the good preparatory schools of the state. The next three years, from 1873 to 1876, he was principal of McAfee Institute in Mercer County, Kentucky. It was attended by both boys and girls, and at that time was one of the best secondary schools in the state. It was in an old Presbyterian settlement and among people who wanted the best education to be had. Many of the students from this school went to Central University at Richmond, Kentucky, and to Centre College at Danville, Kentucky. From 1876 to 1879 he was principal of Central Academy in Fayette County, Kentucky.

With his nearly twenty years experience in teaching and in managing preparatory schools he was now ready to enter upon his great work. In 1880 he became principal of the Academy of the University of Kentucky, and held this position until 1911, when the school ceased to exist by an act of the Legislature, which excluded all secondary instruction in connection with the University. Public education in the state in 1880 did not extend beyond the graded school, with but few exceptions. A few of the larger cities had public high schools, but in general it was the private school that prepared students for college and for life. During the early years of its existence the Academy had more students than the University proper. In these years the college departments reached down and taught sub-freshman students and thus helped the Academy in its work.

The Academy of the University of Kentucky served as a sort of model school for the other preparatory schools of the state. Its course of study and its high standard of scholarship was an elevating influence of incalculable value. The University of Kentucky is noted for the general success of its graduates, and much of the credit for this is due to the substantial training that large numbers of them received in the Academy, though a majority of the Academy students did not enter college at all but went away to begin their life work at once.

In this position Professor Patterson showed his great ability as teacher and organizer. Throughout his long tenure as principal it was generally conceded that the Academy was one of the best organized departments of the University. He chose his teachers with

great care. They were from the best schools of the country and were men of good scholarship and of high character. A more earnest and capable corps of teachers was not to be found anywhere else. When a boy came to enter this school he was first given a thorough examination and was then assigned to classes for which he was fitted. Throughout the course the principal kept a close watch upon his record and advanced him as fast as he could go, but no faster. No student was held back nor was anyone pushed into water beyond his depth. It often happened that the principal, seeing the ability of some boy or group of boys, would provide an extra class for them and thus allow them to advance beyond their expectation. No principal ever gave more personal attention to his students, and none ever treated them with more absolute fairness. Both teachers and students were happy in their work under him. He seemed to direct the school without effort. The secret of his management was that he ruled with a steady, even pressure. He not only directed the school but he also taught as a regular teacher in it. While most of his teaching was done before the time of the so-called trained teacher, still if one of the trained teachers had visited the classroom of Prof. Walter K. Patterson he would have found all the best methods employed there. To begin with, there was no student in the class who did not belong there. They were able to do the work and they did it. Such explanation was made as was necessary. They were not lectured overmuch. They had respect for the authority and personality of the teacher. Everything that went on in his room was orderly and natural and inspiring. There was no over stimulation and no repression. The students were at their best in his classroom. Those who had the good fortune to study under him personally will always consider him one of the greatest teachers they have known.

He ably assisted his brother in all his work as president of the University, each supplementing the work of the other. The president was the brilliant, versatile, scholarly, eloquent man; Professor Patterson was the determined, persistent, tenacious worker. The University owes him an especial debt for his services in connection with Patterson Hall. Almost single handed he secured the appropriation to build the Hall. This was from the Legislature of the year 1900. The bill to appropriate the money was introduced early in January. In the latter part of the month Governor Goebel was assassinated. During the remainder of the session conditions were much disturbed, and ten days before the adjournment of the Legislature all the other workers for the University appropriation gave up in despair and left the Capital. He remained steadfast, and two days before adjournment the Legislature passed the bill appropriating \$60,000. One-half of

this was used to build the gymnasium. The remaining half was not enough to build the girl's dormitory, and he went before the Legislature of 1902 and secured an additional \$30,000 to complete the building. These were the first appropriations made to the University for buildings and paved the way for future grants. He was also very active in getting the Hall located on its present site, which would probably now be preferred by all to the other locations which were proposed for it. However, at that time there was a determined minority that wanted it built on another lot. The site had been selected by the Board of Trustees at their June meeting in 1902. The minority now began to make trouble. The parties who owned the lot selected now said that all taxes due on the property (county, state, municipal and street) must be assumed by the University. The Executive Committee would not accept these terms. Prof. Walter K. Patterson stepped in and guaranteed the taxes, and in the end paid over \$400 of the amount, the county and state taxes having been remitted. Next, the title to the property was questioned, and again the Executive Committee balked. Professor Patterson then proposed to buy the property himself and to transfer it by a general warranty deed to the University. This offer was accepted, and with the president supporting him the transfer was made in this way. Not content with his service to Patterson Hall, he gave up active teaching during the year 1903-04 and superintended the construction of the building.

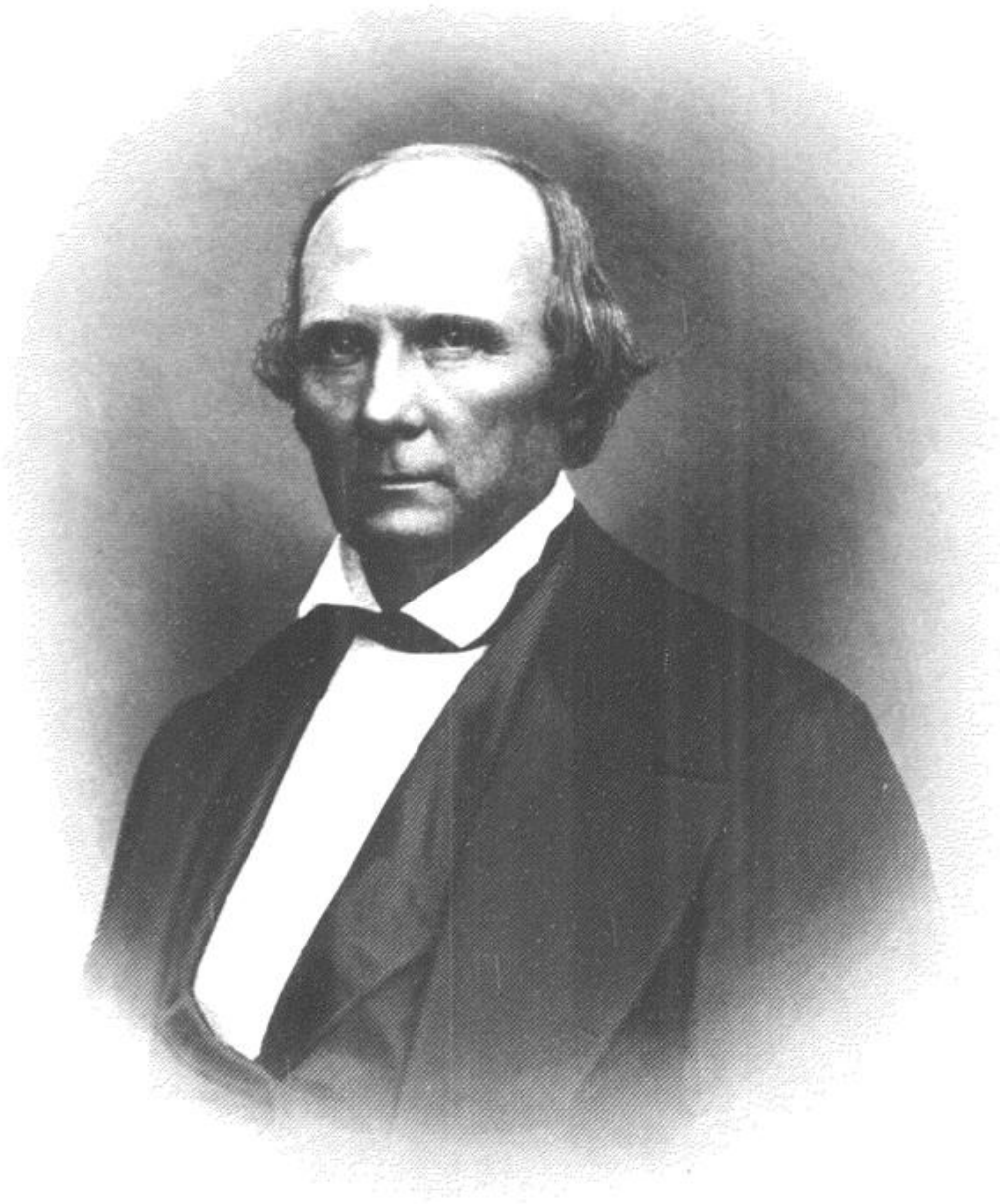
Another great service he rendered the University was in representing it before the Constitutional Convention which met in 1890. At each meeting of the Legislature from 1880 to 1890 an effort was made to repeal the half-cent tax bill, which had been passed for the support of the University. The opponents of the University made their final effort before the Constitutional Convention. They wanted the tax in favor of the University omitted from the new constitution. President Patterson was in Europe with his son, who was ill, and could not return. The members of the convention from Lexington and Fayette County asked Prof. Walter K. Patterson to represent the interests of the University. This he did very ably. He went to Frankfort whenever his presence was thought necessary and by his patient, systematic and adroit work he won over many delegates who were at first against the University. When the Convention reached the educational section in February 1891, the opposition made long and clever arguments against the tax, alleging that this was only the entering wedge and that later large sums would be asked for by the University. It should be emphasized, however, that they were not so much against the half-cent tax in itself as they were opposed to the principle of the State giving

aid to higher education, claiming that the State had done its whole duty to the cause of education by establishing and maintaining the common schools. To meet this argument a concise statement had been prepared showing what some of the other states had done for higher education and which by comparison made a poor showing for Kentucky. Before the time for voting came a copy of this statement was put on the desk of every member, and when the vote was counted the University had won. About this same time the Court of Appeals decided in favor of the constitutionality of the half-cent tax and the cause of the University was completely won. These are only a few instances of his service to the University. He constantly rendered such service, working quietly, never speaking in public, and but few people knew the value of his assistance to the president of the University.

The words of the ancient dramatist, Terence, will apply to Professor Walter K. Patterson—"I am a man; I consider nothing human foreign to me." He is quite a human character. Reared on a farm, he learned to love nature. He is no bookworm or recluse, but is fond of people, a lover of animals, and a capital story teller. He is never without one or more fine Scotch collies; he raises fine chickens, has a fancy for fine Jersey cattle, and all his life has taken an active and keen interest in politics. Scotchman, Presbyterian, democrat, bachelor—these four words will make any further sketch of him unnecessary.

He is a man of affairs, and since 1896 he has been a director of the Second National Bank of Lexington, Kentucky, and vice president of the same bank since 1915. Since giving up teaching in 1911 he has given much of his time to the bank. The Second National is conceded to be one of the most conservative and best managed banks in Lexington, and much credit for this is due to him. The same methods he used in building and managing schools he employed in the management of the bank. He has good judgment and is a tenacious worker.

But it is as a teacher and school administrator that he has made the largest impress. While a good business man, yet he has in this way influenced comparatively few people. As a teacher he has influenced thousands. And somehow he not only taught the students lessons from books, but he moulded them into a better form. They came out from under his instruction with orderly, regular habits of procedure, with some idea of organization, with their powers marshalled for use. This is certainly true of those who came in closer contact with him. He made use of the relationship between teacher and student for a larger purpose than instruction in books. He not only made scholars but he made men as well.



James Hutton

James Guthrie

JAMES GUTHRIE, who was secretary of the treasury during the administration of President Pierce and one of Kentucky's United States senators following the close of the Civil war, was a native of Kentucky, and the state is justly honored by his many brilliant achievements.

He was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, December 5, 1792, of Scotch ancestry. His father, General Adam Guthrie, came from Virginia to Kentucky and as a pioneer developed one of the large plantations of Nelson County. He participated in some of the Indian campaigns in the early history of Kentucky, and was a member of the Legislature from 1800 to 1805 and again in 1808.

His son James Guthrie was reared on his father's farm and finished his early education in McAllister Academy at Bardstown. For several years he was in the flatboat trade on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He studied law under Judge, later United States Senator, John Rowan of Bardstown, and began practice in that city. At the age of twenty-eight, following his appointment as commonwealth attorney by Governor John Adair, he moved to Louisville, and his subsequent career is identified with that city. He was many times honored to a seat in both Houses of the Legislature. His influence as a lawyer and citizen and also in the Legislature made him instrumental in the founding of three great institutions of the state, the University of Louisville, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the State Bank of Kentucky. He helped secure the charter of the bank in 1834, and for many years was one of its directors. He promoted the construction of the railroad from Louisville to Frankfort in 1833, and when the Louisville & Nashville Railroad was organized and incorporated its property he became president of the company. It was through James Guthrie that the City of Louisville voted a donation in 1837 for the University of Louisville, and for

thirty-two years he was one of the trustees of the institution.

James Guthrie was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849, and was presiding officer of the convention. He became secretary of the treasury in President Pierce's cabinet in 1853, and was the most influential member of that President's cabinet, and many students have testified to his reputation that he was "the ablest secretary of the treasury since Alexander Hamilton." In 1860, at the Democratic Convention in Charleston, he was Kentucky's favorite son for the nomination for president. He was a Union democrat during the war, and as president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad made that road an instrument of great service and value to the Federal government. It is said that President Lincoln offered him the post of secretary of war, which he declined on account of age and infirmity. He was a delegate to the Peace Convention held in the city of Washington in February, 1861, and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1864. He remained loyal to the traditions of his old party, and before the close of the war the Legislature elected him to the United States Senate, in which he took his seat March 4, 1865. He was then past seventy, and in 1868 resigned his seat and died on March 13, 1869, at his home in Louisville.

In 1821 he married Miss Eliza Prather. They were the parents of three daughters, the oldest, Mary, becoming the wife of John Caperton of Louisville, and her son is John Hays Caperton of that city. The other two daughters were Mrs. J. Lawrence Smith and Mrs. William B. Caldwell. The former was the wife of the distinguished American chemist and scientist, J. Lawrence Smith, whose achievements gave him an international reputation but whose home for a number of years was in Louisville where he died October 12, 1883.



JOHN CAPERTON

John Caperton

LIVES worthily lived and worthily ended have made in America noble records and traditions in the Caperton family, which has been one of special distinction in connection with the history of Kentucky.

The Capertons were identified with the frontier of Western Virginia prior to the Revolutionary war, and from what is now the State of West Virginia came over into Kentucky. The following account can note only briefly some of the deeds of a great importance in which the Capertons have been figured. While the history of Kentucky is in part a record of the Caperton family, the story of the family in complete detail must also be abbreviated.

According to a tradition held by the several collateral branches of the Caperton family, both in the United States and Great Britain, it had its distinctive origin in the south of France during the Middle Ages, the first emigration occurring over 200 years ago, when Capertons settled near Melrose, Scotland, and in England on the Wales border, where some are reported still to reside.

It was probably about the year 1725 that John Caperton came by the way of the north of Ireland and within a short time established his residence in Virginia, near the present dividing line between Monroe and Summers counties, West Virginia. On the voyage across the Atlantic came also a young Englishwoman, Polly Thompson, and upon arriving in America she became the wife of her fellow passenger, John Caperton. They passed the remainder of their lives in what is now West Virginia, and there they reared their family of three sons and one daughter. The sons Adam and William were the founders of the family in Kentucky. Adam served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution, as did also his brother Hugh, who remained in Virginia, and the first engagement in which they participated was the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774, both having been members of Colonel Preston's command. Adam Caperton served as deputy sheriff of Greenbrier County, Virginia, in 1780. He married Elizabeth Miller, and they became the parents of three sons and one daughter—George, John, Hugh and Elizabeth. In 1782 Adam Caperton came with his family to Kentucky, and here he was killed by the Indians, in the historic battle of Little Mountain, or Estill's Defeat on the 22d of March of that year. Of this battle the general history of Kentucky in another volume gives ample record.

Hugh, youngest son of Adam and Elizabeth (Miller) Caperton, returned to Virginia several years after the death of his father and made his home with his uncle, Capt. Hugh Caperton, near the old homestead of his grandparents. He eventually, in 1805, was elected sheriff of Monroe County and established his official residence at Union, where he married Jane, daughter of Michael and Margaret (Paulee nee Handley) Erskine. Of Hugh Caperton the following record has been written: "Hugh Caperton of the third generation appears to have been a man of large physique, quite handsome presence, and both forceful and agreeable personality. He built 'Elmwood,' on the outskirts of Union, and after many years' service in the Virginia Assembly represented Virginia in the Thirteenth United States Congress. His second wife was Delila (Alexander) Beirne. Both wives predeceased him. There were no children by the second marriage. Of the ten children surviving the first marriage of Hugh Caperton, with Jane Erskine, there were four daughters and six sons."

This embraces the record of the family down to John Caperton, whose name is given at the beginning of this article. John Caperton became a widely known citizen of Louisville, where he lived for many years. He was born in Virginia, January 15, 1817, and was educated in the University of Virginia. In early life he was given to some of the adventures and undertakings which attracted young men of that time. About the close of the war with Mexico he went to Texas, was engaged in some expensive land transactions there, and about the time gold was discovered on the Pacific coast he started overland by way of El Paso for California. A most interesting record of this period of his life is found in some letters that have been preserved, written chiefly to Allen P. Caperton at Richmond. They describe the incidents of his trip across the plane and the exciting life of early San Francisco. He served as a deputy sheriff at San Francisco, and had a rather prominent part in the affairs of that remarkable city.

After returning East he located in Kentucky and married Mary Guthrie, daughter of the distinguished Judge James Guthrie, whose career as an eminent Kentuckian is sketched on other pages. After his marriage John Caperton lived in Louisville, and died in that city July 18, 1900. Mrs. John Caperton was born January 16, 1823, and died April 23, 1901. Of the four children born to their marriage, only one, the oldest, John Hays Caperton, is still living, and the account of his life is presented in a following sketch.



VIRGINIA STANDIFORD CAPERTON



John W. Caperton

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John Hays Caperton

JOHN HAYS CAPERTON has been a prominent factor in the real estate business at Louisville for forty years, and the business established and built up by him is conducted today, with offices in the Taylor Building, by himself and his son Hugh.

John Hays Caperton was born at Louisville, September 12, 1858, son of John and Mary (Guthrie) Caperton. The history of his father and the Caperton family has already been told. There is also an article on the career of his maternal grandfather, James Guthrie. John H. Caperton was educated in the public schools of Louisville. As a young man he entered the real

estate business, and to that profession has devoted the best years of his life. He is an acknowledged authority on property values and business interests of his native city, and has been satisfied with the substantial success coming to him from his knowledge and practice and the service he has been able to render as a progressive citizen.

In 1892 John H. Caperton married Miss Virginia Standiford, daughter of E. D. Standiford, a former president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, whose life history is also contained in this publication. The only son of John H. Caperton is Hugh J. Caperton.





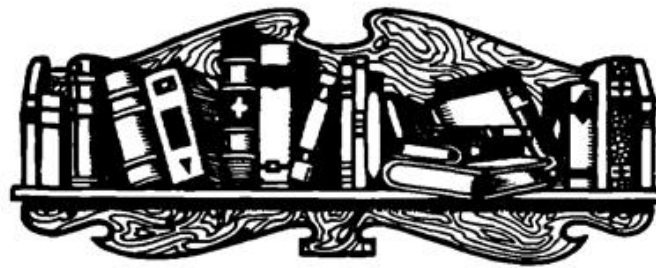
Hugh J. Caperton

Hugh J. Caperton

HUGH J. CAPERTON, only son of John Hays Caperton, and actively associated with his father in business at Louisville, was born in that city July 16, 1893. He attended the public schools of his native city, graduated from the Hill School of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, in 1913, and soon afterward entered his father's business. During the World war

he was in the army stationed at Camp Joseph E. Johnston at Jacksonville, Florida. After his honorable discharge he resumed his business connections at Louisville.

June 6, 1918, he married Dorothy Bonnie. They have two children: John Hays, second, born May 15, 1919; and Dorothy Bonnie, born April 12, 1921.





J. Lawrence Smith

J. Lawrence Smith

IN the realm of scientific thought and discovery J. Lawrence Smith was one of the foremost Americans of the last century. Many publications concerned with the history of the progress of economic chemistry and medical science make record of his work. For the last thirty years of his life his home was at Louisville, and the city reaped some of the benefit of his widely extended fame. He married the daughter of one of Kentucky's foremost statesmen. While his life and work came to an end nearly forty years ago, there is still importance and significance indicating that the fame he enjoyed during his lifetime was well deserved.

J. Lawrence Smith was born at Charleston, South Carolina, December 17, 1818, and died at Louisville October 12, 1883. As a brief sketch that contains the principal facts in the several lengthy published biographies, one published in the *Cyclopaedia of American Biography* a few years after his death contains the information needed to fulfill the purposes of the biographical section of this *History of Kentucky*.

He entered the university of Virginia in 1836, and devoted two years to the study of chemistry, natural philosophy and civil engineering, after which for a year he was assistant engineer in the construction of a railroad line between Charleston and Cincinnati. Abandoning civil engineering, he studied medicine and was graduated at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina in 1840. After studying in Paris he determined in 1841 to devote himself to chemistry, and thereafter spent his summers in Giessen with Baron Justus von Liebig and his winters in Paris with Theophile J. Pelouze. He returned to Charleston in 1844, began the practice of medicine, delivered a course of lectures on toxicology at the medical college, and in 1846 established the "Medical and Surgical Journal of South Carolina." Meanwhile he had published in the "American Journal of Science" several papers, including one "On the Means of detecting Arsenic in the Animal Body and of Counteracting its Effects," (1841), in which certain of the conclusions of Orfila were shown to be erroneous and one on "The Composition and Products of Distillation of Spermaceti" (1842) which was the most elaborate investigation on organic chemistry published by an American up to that time. Doctor Smith's fondness for chemistry led to his appointment by the state of South Carolina to assay the bullion that came into commerce from the gold fields of Georgia and the Carolinas. About this time his attention was directed to the marl-beds in the vicinity of Charleston, and his investigations of the value of these deposits for agricultural purposes were among the earliest scientific contributions on this subject. He also investigated the meteorological conditions, soils and modes of culture that affect the growth of cotton, and made a report of these subjects. In 1846 he was

invited by the Sultan of Turkey, on the recommendation of James Buchanan, to teach Turkish agriculturists the proper method of cotton culture in Asia Minor. On reaching the East he found the proposed scheme to be impracticable, and was then appointed by the Turkish Government to explore its mineral resources. For four years he devoted his energies to this work, and the Turkish Government still derives part of its income from his discoveries. Besides the chrome ore and coal that he made known, his discovery of the emery deposits of Asia Minor was of great value, for the island of Naxos was at that time the only source of supply, and in consequence of the opening of new deposits the use of the substance was extended. The subsequent discovery and application of emery in this country is due to his publications on the subject. In 1850 he severed his relations with the Turkish authorities, spent some time in Paris, and projected there the inverted microscope, which he completed after his return to the United States in October. Doctor Smith then made New Orleans his home and was elected to a chair in the scientific department of the university of that city, but in 1852 he succeeded Robert E. Rogers in the professorship of chemistry in the University of Virginia. While filling this chair with his assistant, George J. Brush, he undertook the "Re-examination of American Minerals," which at the time of its completion was the most important contribution to mineral chemistry by any American chemist. He resigned this appointment in 1854 and settled in Louisville, Kentucky. On June 24, 1852, in Louisville he married Sarah Julia Guthrie, daughter of James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury in 1853-57. Doctor Smith filled the chair of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Louisville till 1866, and was superintendent of the gas works in that city, of which he also acted as president for several years. He established a laboratory for the production of chemical reagents and of the rarer pharmaceutical preparations, in which he associated himself with Dr. Edward R. Squibb. From the time of his settlement in Louisville he devoted attention to meteorites, and his collection, begun by the purchase of that of Dr. Gerald Troost, became the finest in the United States. It is inferior only to those of London and Paris and is now owned by Harvard. His interest in this subject led to the study of similar minerals with the separation of their constituents, and while investigating smarskite, a mineral rich in the rare earths, he announced his discovery of what he considered a new element, to which he gave the name of Mosandrum. Doctor Smith was exceedingly ingenious in devising new apparatus and standard methods of analysis. He was a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and received the order of Nichan Iftabar and that of the Medjidiéh from the Turkish Government, and that of St. Stanislas from Russia.

In 1874 he was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and he was president of the American Chemical Society in 1877. In addition to membership in many foreign and American scientific bodies he was one of the original members of the National Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France to succeed Sir Charles Lyell. The Baptist Orphan Home of Louisville was founded and largely endowed by him. In 1867 he was one of the commissioners to the World's Fair in Paris, furnishing for the government reports an able contribution on "The Progress and Condition of several Departments of Industrial Chemistry," and he represented the United States in Vienna in 1873, where his report on "Chemicals and Chemical Industries" supplements his excellent work at the earlier exhibition. At the centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876 he was one of the judges in the department relating to chemical arts, and contributed a valuable paper on "Petroleum" to the official reports. His published papers were about 150 in number. The more important of them were collected and published by him under the title of "Mineralogy and Chemistry, Original Researches" (Louisville, 1873; enlarged, with biographical sketches, 1884). Mrs. Smith transferred to the National Academy of Sciences \$8,000, the sum that was paid by Harvard University for Doctor Smith's collection

of meteorites, the interest of which is to be expended in a Lawrence Smith medal value at \$200 and presented not oftener than once in two years to any person that shall make satisfactory original investigations of meteoric bodies.

As to the personal side of his life and character perhaps nothing more suggestive could be added than the following tribute from the editorial columns of the *Courier-Journal*: "No record of archives or statistics could do justice to the charming simplicity, the childlike modesty and sincerity, the flower-like aroma of his private life. Eminent in his profession, he was more than eminent in his home. He was a gentleman truly, but he was a man of affairs, a man of convictions, a man among men, who though absorbed in scientific pursuits took a sincere and profound interest in public questions and events. Though the possessor of a large fortune, he was singularly unostentatious, dispensing his hospitality bountifully but with reserve, and doing his charity, which was liberal and constant, in his own quiet way. He had not an enemy on earth despite the positivity and transparency of his opinions, and he goes to his last rest leaving the people with whom he was so long identified to mourn the loss of a citizen of whom all were proud and whom everybody loved and honored."



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E. L. Handiford

Elisha David Standiford

ELISHA DAVID STANDIFORD, in a lifetime of less than sixty years, became one of the foremost men of achievement and constructive leadership in business and public affairs in Kentucky. In his early life he had earned success as a physician, and turned from his profession to other interests with even greater success. He served a term in Congress, was a banker and for several years was president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Doctor Standiford was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, December 28, 1831, and died at his home in Louisville, July 26, 1887. His birthplace was a farm within a few miles of the city where he spent all the active years of his life. He was a son of Elisha and Nancy (Brooks) Standiford, his father being a successful farmer. The Standifords came to Kentucky from Maryland and settled in that colony from Scotland. The Brooks family were of Irish descent and were established in Kentucky early in the last century. Nancy Brooks was born in Pennsylvania and was brought by her parents to Louisville, but she grew up in what was then a frontier settlement near Shepherdsville in Bullitt County. Brooks station in that county was named for her father who had large landed interests there. Sturdiness of character, thrift and progressiveness were marked characteristics of both the Standiford and Brooks families, and the boy who was to become in later years a power in politics and in the business and financial world, was richly endowed by nature with those qualities which wrest favors from fortunes and win success for their possessor in any field of effort.

Elisha D. Standiford was educated principally in the schools of Jefferson County, completed an academic course in St. Mary's College near Lebanon, Kentucky, and began the study of medicine with Dr. J. B. Flint of Louisville. After graduating from the Kentucky School of Medicine, he began practice at Louisville, and was soon profitably engaged.

Preferring, however, a more stirring and varied business, he abandoned his profession and engaged in agricultural and other enterprises of larger and more public character. One writer said of him that "he was in the broadest sense the best and most successful farmer in Kentucky," though farming as a matter of fact was largely incidental to his other activities. He invested his means somewhat heavily in manufacturing and banking, and for a number of years was president of the Red River Iron Works, which developed into one of the greatest operations of the kind in the West or Southwest. The Louisville Car Wheel Company, while he was its president, was the largest concern of its kind in the valley of the Ohio. He was also president of the influential and strong Farmers and Drovers Bank on Market above Fourth, then the leading bank of deposit in the state.

In 1873 an election by the directors of the Louisville

and Nashville Railroad added to his numerous duties the responsible relations of vice president of that corporation. Two years later he was promoted to the presidency of the road, an office he held until 1879. One familiar with railroad activities wrote during his lifetime: "Under his management the commercial importance of that road has been greatly advanced, its entire working thoroughly systematized, many of its superfluous officers dispensed with, the running expenses of the road largely reduced, its actual condition greatly improved, its local business increased, its general earnings greatly augmented, and the standing of the road permanently fixed in public confidence."

It is probably no exaggeration to say that the way was prepared by the presidency of Doctor Standiford for the present power and far-reaching influence of the Louisville & Nashville. He was also prominently associated with the project of the Louisville Southern Railroad, and for some dozen years before his death was president of the Louisville Bridge Company.

A more general estimate of his life and character is: "He is a man of uncommon business and executive ability; is ready for any emergency; is remarkably clear sighted; is possessed of uncommon energy; turns almost everything he touches to advantage and is emphatically one of the most active and enterprising public-spirited, successful and valuable business men of Louisville. Doctor Standiford is attractive in manners, genial and companionable; is over six feet in height, in the very prime of life, and is a splendid specimen of physical manhood."

A man of such power and indubitable success could never look upon politics in any other light than as an opportunity for community service. He served faithfully for several years on the Louisville Board of Education, and by the suffrages of his fellow citizens was sent to the State Senate in 1868, and was returned to the same body in 1872. While in the Senate he was instrumental in securing important legislation looking to the large and permanent benefit of the state. Before the close of his second term he was chosen by the democrats of the Louisville district to represent that constituency in Congress. He was elected and entered Congress and went to Washington at the opening of the forty-third Congress. Here, says one authority, he was distinguished as an active worker and a debator of great ability, and was influential in the passage of the bill authorizing the Government to take possession of the Louisville and Portland canal, a measure greatly beneficial to the interests of commerce on the Ohio River, his speech on the subject exciting favorable comment throughout the country. He also appeared prominently in the debates opposing the reduction of wages for revenue agents, the reduction of certain tariffs, the repealing of the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and in favor of granting

a charter to the Iron Moulders' National Union, these and other activities constituting an honorable and valuable congressional record. At the close of his term he was tendered the renomination by both parties, but declined, believing that in his large business and home interests he could better serve the people. He will long be remembered as a man who helped to make much of the history of the City of Louisville and the State of Kentucky. He accumulated a vast amount of property and at his death left one of the largest estates ever probated by a citizen of Louisville.

Doctor Standiford was reared a Presbyterian, but

later in life inclined to the Methodist faith, although not a formal member of any church. He married first Miss Mary A. E. Neill, who died in 1875, leaving four daughters and one son, the latter of whom died in early manhood unmarried. Daughters Florence, Mary, Nannie and Virginia became the wives respectively of George L. Danforth, Murray Keller, James G. Caldwell and John Hays Caperton, all of Louisville. In 1876 Doctor Standiford married Miss Lily Smith, who died ten years later, leaving two children. Less than three weeks before his death he married Miss Lorena Scott of Paducah, Kentucky.



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W. C. Taylor.

Hon. William C. Taylor

NO one can review the life of Hon. William C. Taylor, ex-judge, ex-legislator, prominent business man, leading agriculturist and constructive citizen of the Winchester community of Clark County without being impressed with the dignity of his actions and the magnitude of his accomplishments. His was a career of progress. From small beginnings he pushed steadily forward, carrying with him those with whom he was associated, and as a result he rose far above many who started out in life with more material advantages. During his career his efforts were felt in the lumber industry, in oil production and in merchandising, while likewise his activities had a beneficial identification with the progress of civic movements and the cause of education.

Judge Taylor was born on a farm in Owsley County, Kentucky, December 5, 1859, a son of Calvin and Julia Ann (Shackleford) Taylor. His grandfather was Rev. Pendleton Taylor, who for forty years was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal faith in Kentucky, his maternal grandfather being Abner Shackleford, who was born near the mouth of Red River in Clark County, and passed his life in Breathitt County, where he served as a Methodist minister among the mountaineers and attained old age. Calvin Taylor was born and reared in Tennessee, but in 1858 accompanied his parents to Kentucky. He was married here, and at the age of thirty-one years enlisted for service in the Union army during the war between the states. Not long after volunteering he was stricken with typhoid fever and died when thirty-two years of age. He left his young widow with two children: William C. and Mary Jane, the latter of whom is now Mrs. John W. Taulbee, of near Winchester.

To the loving devotion and careful training of his mother Judge Taylor gives full credit for what he has been able to accomplish in life. After the death of her husband she found that it was necessary to sell the home farm in order to pay off an indebtedness, and in order to support her children she did spinning and weaving and accepted such other honorable employment as chance threw in her way. She had only a common school education herself, but was determined that her children should receive a training that would fit them for their battles with the world. Her devotion to their welfare and her beautiful character enshrined her memory forever in the hearts of her children, who have since reached stations in life which are a reflection of the value and true worth of her teaching. In later years she married Captain Cope, a former Confederate army officer. Her death occurred when she was fifty-nine years of age.

Like his sister, William C. Taylor entered upon his career as a teacher in the public schools, and during his teaching period saved every dollar which he earned.

After five years as an educator he decided that commercial life offered a broader field for the expression of his abilities, and he accordingly went to Cornwell, Menifee County, where he obtained a position in a general store owned by Alfred Combs and Company, now of Lexington, at a salary of ten dollars per month. At the end of two years his salary had not been advanced, but he had continued his economical habits, and by this time had \$400. This modest capital he invested in a small country store, which he conducted for ten years. Shortly thereafter he established a household of his own by his marriage to Frances Mariba Osbern, and named the new postoffice, of which he was postmaster, Mariba, in honor of his bride. When he was elected the first county superintendent of schools of Menifee County he removed to the county seat, Frenchburg, where he invested his capital, now grown to \$8,000, in a general store. He served two terms as county superintendent of schools, and in that capacity demanded a higher standard among the educators, making it necessary that they be fully qualified for the important duties of teaching. He also agitated in behalf of the securing of better schoolhouses, and as a result of his efforts teaching standards were appreciably elevated, while all matters pertaining to the school system were advanced. Judge Taylor's interest never waning until nearly all teachers had first-class certificates and the schools of Manifee County compared favorably with those of others of the state.

Not long after arriving at Frenchburg Mr. Taylor began the manufacture of staves, and subsequently started the manufacture of lumber, under the firm style of Taylor & Wells. They became large manufacturers of the former product for the foreign trade, especially in furnishing staves for the wine industry of France, a trade that was particularly profitable. In producing their lumber and sawing their staves the firm operated two or three mills, with from fifty to sixty employees, and the business continued as a partnership until Mr. Wells' death. In 1905 Mr. Taylor sold his store with his fifth \$10,000 stock, having in 1904 become a partner with J. Will Clay and M. C. Clay of Mount Sterling, in the Miller's Creek Lumber Company. This firm made a practice of buying land in fee, cutting off the lumber and then selling the surface but retaining the minerals. Some three years ago they began to develop the oil on this land, of which they had 3,000 acres under control, and at present have three wells which are in operation under leases, it being the pioneer oil operation in this part of Kentucky and one of the richest fields to be found anywhere. Until recently Mr. Taylor made a specialty of this work. Judge Taylor moved to his present home, two and one-half miles west of Winchester, in 1905, and has 400 acres of as fine land as can be found in the state, located on College Pike. He

has a beautiful modern home and other substantial buildings, as well as up-to-date equipment and improvements, and operates this land more familiarly known as the Martin Farm, and the rest of his 1,700 acres in holdings in company with his sons.

In 1894 Judge Taylor was sent to the State Legislature as representative for Manifee and Montgomery counties, and made an excellent record, being active in all discussions in that body. Later he was elected county judge of Manifee County for one term, during which he not only put the county on a paying basis but also cleared off a large indebtedness. In 1915 he was a candidate for county judge of Clark County, but was defeated for the nomination by his party. Judge Taylor is vice president of the Flesher Oil and Petroleum Company of Lexington, and one of the main stockholders in this concern, which is operating in Oklahoma. He is also a director in the Kentucky Rock and Asphalt Company of Louisville and has other important interests. Throughout his life he has been a mem-

ber of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his family has furnished a number of ministers, one of whom, the Rev. Clinton Taylor, preached for seventy consecutive years, from his eighteenth year until he was eighty-eight.

Judge Taylor was married October 5, 1882, to Frances Mariba Osborn, who was of great assistance to her husband in the early years of the little country store, in the management of which she took part, and in subsequent years she has shown herself devoted to his interests, oftentimes aiding him with wise counsel and advice. Three sons have been born to Judge and Mrs. Taylor: Bruce C., who married Anna Greewade; Claude Thurman, who married Jessie Hampton; and William C., Jr., residing with his parents. Each of the sons has a farm of his own, and each keeps in close touch with the father, through whose experienced advice and keen foresight they have benefited greatly in working their way to success.



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A. J. A. Alexander

Alexander John Aitcheson Alexander, M. D.

FROM his chosen career as a medical missionary Doctor Alexander was diverted to the care and superintendence of the extensive estate of the Alexander family in Woodford County, and his life for the last twenty years has been largely that of a country gentleman, a farmer and business man. His home, its associations and his family record are all subjects of widespread interest in the Blue Grass district.

The delightful home in which he lives today was the place where he was born August 5, 1875. His parents were Alexander John and Lucy (Fullerton) Alexander. His father was born on the same farm October 7, 1824, but in another house, which is also still standing. His grandfather was Robert Alexander, a native of Scotland, and a son of William Alexander, who lived in France for several years, Robert going to that country in his boyhood. In 1788 Robert Alexander read law in Lincoln Inns at London. While in France he had the great honor of serving as private secretary to Benjamin Franklin, then representing American interests abroad. He introduced Mr. Franklin to the British ambassador as one of the first steps in the formal negotiation of the Peace of Paris. William Alexander was a buyer of Virginia tobacco, which he shipped to his brother, A. J. Alexander, in Scotland. This business brought him to Virginia, where he married for his second wife Agatha Delaporte, and they lived near Staunton.

It was in 1790 that Robert Alexander bought an extensive tract of 2,000 acres of land, including some of the holdings of the family now in Woodford County. He was a skilled surveyor, his surveying instruments being still preserved by his grandson, Doctor Alexander. The governor of Kentucky about 1817 selected Robert Alexander to make a survey of the land between the states of Tennessee and Kentucky. Robert Alexander was elected president of the first bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and during his residence in that city he married Eliza Richardson Weisiger, daughter of Joseph and Lucy (Price) Weisiger, of Frankfort, where her father was proprietor of one of the pioneer hotels. In 1820 Robert Alexander was deposed as president of the bank. In the meantime he had asked his father, William Alexander, to come to Kentucky, and William died in this state in 1819, in his ninetieth year. Robert Alexander on leaving Frankfort in 1820 moved to the farm and lived in the house he built about 1790. He died at Frankfort in 1841, his death being occasioned by his carriage slipping over a steep embankment. He was then seventy-three. His wife had died in 1839. While in Kentucky he was a member of the Legislature and was a captain of militia. His estate comprised about 600 acres at the time of his death.

Robert Alexander's second child was Robert, Jr., who

was born in 1819 and died in 1867. He went to England in 1835, again went back to England in 1841, and attended Trinity College, Cambridge University, living there with his family, and in 1850 came to the old Kentucky homestead and gradually bought back a large part of the property which had become distributed by sale, including the present home of Doctor Alexander. He died in that home in 1867. He was a noted breeder of thoroughbreds and one of the first importers of fine horses and also an importer of Shorthorn cattle and Shetland ponies. He owned the "Airdrie" iron works in Muhlenberg County, a property sold after his death. It was named in honor of his old home in Scotland. He died a British subject. During the Civil war he was a neutral, and guerrillas stole his horses and otherwise annoyed him. He founded the journal known as the American Trotting Horse, and was widely known in racing circles, having owned Lexington, one of the great sires at Woodburn Farm. He was inheritor of the Airdrie estate in Scotland.

Another child of Robert Alexander, Sr., was Lucy, who became the wife of James B. Waller and died in Chicago in 1902.

The son, Alexander John Alexander, was born October 7, 1824, and in 1841 accompanied his older brother to England. His sisters Lucy and Mary Belle also went with him. Mary Belle was then twelve years of age, and she remained in England, where she married Henry Charles Deedes and died in England in 1913. Alexander John Alexander while abroad attended Cambridge University and about 1849 returned to the United States and married Lucy Caroline Humphreys, of Woodford County, settling opposite the old home of David Humphreys on Leestown Pike. Three children were born to their union, David, Mary and Robert. An unusual train of tragic circumstances followed in quick succession during a period of fifteen months in 1858-59, when Alexander John's wife and their three children all died, and his home was destroyed by fire. He afterward resided in Texas, and at the outbreak of the Civil war went to Chicago, where he remained until peace was restored.

After his brother's death in 1867 he lived alone in the house that is now the home of his son, Doctor Alexander. He inherited all this property and was executor for the Muhlenberg County property. He had extensive interests in Chicago real estate. Alexander John Alexander continued in the thoroughbred industry of the family. He mated the sire and dam on this farm of perhaps the world's greatest horse, Maud S, but sold her as a yearling before her fame was established. He developed a number of other noted trotters, but his interest was confined to the breeding stables and he never raced. He also had a herd of Shorthorns and was a very successful stockman.

In 1871 Alexander John Alexander married Lucy Fullerton, of Chillicothe, Ohio, a first cousin of his first wife. Alexander John Alexander died at the old home December 2, 1902, being survived by his widow, who passed away October 7, 1909, on his birthday, when sixty-four years of age. She was the mother of eight children: Robert and Elizabeth Fullerton, both of whom died in infancy; Alexander John Aitcheson; Lucy Fullerton, wife of William E. Sims, living on part of the original Alexander estate; Humphrey Fullerton, who died in childhood; Claude Aitcheson, who died at the age of twenty; Joseph Scott, who died when twenty-three; Kenneth Deedes, a noted New York horseman.

Dr. A. J. A. Alexander had private tutors until he was fifteen, then entered the Lawrenceville Preparatory School in New Jersey, and from that was enrolled in Princeton University, graduating A. B. in 1897. In 1901 he received his M. D. degree from Columbia University at New York, and immediately planned to embark on his career as a medical missionary. In the fall of 1902 he started for Korea, and had crossed the Pacific, the news of his father's death preceding him to his station by a few hours. He remained at his post of duty two months and then returned home. His mother's health was such as to demand his attention, and he also became the executor of his father's estate. The manager of this estate was the well remembered Lucas Brodhead, who died in 1914. Doctor Alexander has 887 acres surrounding his home and has done much in the line of livestock, keeping a herd of Herefords, though the farm is no longer a center for thoroughbred horses. He has exhibited his livestock with considerable success at several state and local fairs.

In 1905 Doctor Alexander married Kate Lee Holloway, of Kansas City, Missouri, daughter of James M. Holloway, a former merchant. They have two chil-

dren, Alexander John and James Holloway, both attending school at Lexington. Two daughters, Evelyn Byrd and Katherine Holloway, died in infancy.

The home of Doctor Alexander is about fifteen miles west of Lexington, on the old Frankfort Pike. He is a member of the Country Club of Lexington, the Versailles Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder, and every Sunday afternoon he conducts a Sunday school on his farm. In 1916 he was chosen chairman of the Democratic Forward League, which was organized to further the cause of prohibition. It was through the work of this league that Kentucky was put in the dry column and was the third state in the United States to ratify the prohibition amendment. For seventeen years he has been a member of the board of trustees of Center College and is now chairman of the board. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Layman's Missionary Movement, and during the World war did some active Young Men's Christian Association work at Camp Knox, while Mrs. Alexander was local manager among the women handling the war drives in Woodford County. She is a member of the Woman's Club at Lexington. Doctor and Mrs. Alexander spend every summer in a cottage at Wequetonsing on Little Traverse Bay in Northern Michigan. Their home is one of great interest to the historian and the art lover. The art gallery annex was erected by Doctor Alexander's father and is a feature not found in many Kentucky homes. Here there is ample scope for the display of many notable portraits, including representatives of each generation of the Alexander family from 1707. There is also a portrait of Thomas Jefferson by the great Kentucky artist Matthew Jouett, and a portrait of Benjamin Franklin painted in 1772 by David Martin, who executed two portraits of the great statesman, one being owned by the Biddles in Philadelphia.



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Frances E Beauchamp J.

Frances Estill Beauchamp

FRANCES ESTILL BEAUCHAMP, of Lexington, for a third of a century has carried on important tasks of leadership and direct exercise of influence and effort through the great organization, now world-wide, of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. She is easily one of Kentucky's most famous women.

Frances Estill was born at the old Estill homestead in Madison County, Kentucky. Her great-great-grandfather, James Estill, was a Virginia soldier of the Revolution, and for his service was given a grant of land which he exercised in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky. Mrs. Beauchamp's grandfather, Samuel, spent his life on the plantation near Kirksville, on Silver Creek. He married Rebecca Hamilton, whose parents also had a land grant in Kentucky due to her father's Revolutionary service. James W. Estill, father of Mrs. Beauchamp, married Nancy Scott, of Jessamine County, and for many years was engaged in stock raising on a large scale in the old Paint Lick community of Garrard County. In 1880 he moved to Lexington, and for several years was associated in business with his son-in-law, J. H. Beauchamp, on Versailles Pike near Lexington, where he died at the age of eighty-four. Mrs. Beauchamp's mother died at sixty-five.

An only child, Frances Estill was educated at Science Hill under Mrs. Julia R. Tevis, one of the most noted women teachers Kentucky ever had. When Miss Estill was in school this venerable educator was still in charge of the work in French and chemistry.

A year after leaving school Miss Estill became the wife of J. H. Beauchamp. Mr. Beauchamp was a native of Spencer County, Kentucky, and was reared in Union County in the western part of the state. He was also of Virginia ancestry, and his father, Alfred Beauchamp, was of old French Huguenot stock, descended from one of three brothers who came to America from England. J. H. Beauchamp grew up in Union County, was liberally educated and studied law with an uncle, who for forty years was county clerk of Spencer County. He practiced for a time in Spencer County, and then moved to Lexington, where he became associated with John R. Allen and for a number of years was a member of the firm Buckner, Beauchamp & Allen.

Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp had no children of their own, but took into their home and reared seven boys. One of them, John Haley, graduated from the State University and died at the age of twenty-one, soon after graduation. Houston Brown died at the age of fifteen. Frank Scott is now a coal dealer at Knoxville, Tennessee. Dr. Ernest Smith is a medical missionary in Africa, while Rev. A. E. Smith is a missionary preacher in the Kentucky Mountains.

It was in 1886 that Mrs. Beauchamp took active responsibilities of leadership in the W. C. T. U. In that year she was elected local president at Lexington and also state secretary. In 1896 she was elected state president. Her duties as state secretary were especially onerous, involving all the business of the Central office and also much of the organization work out over the state. In 1887 there were only eight or ten organizations of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in all Kentucky, while at present there are over 300 local bodies. The growth of the organization in Kentucky is but a reflection of an even larger growth, since the world's Women's Christian Temperance Union is now represented in forty-six nations. Mrs. Beauchamp has attended every national convention of the order since 1887. In 1894 she was elected one of the two national secretaries, and while state president she was a vice president of the National Union. Mrs. Beauchamp is a very earnest worker, a talented and resourceful speaker, and has appeared before audiences in discussion of the work of the Union and of different problems in every state, and has attended many state Women's Christian Temperance Union conventions. She has been deeply interested in the success of the suffrage movement, though her influence in that direction has been exercised entirely within the Women's Christian Temperance Union. She has been for many years a member of the Woman's Suffrage Association. The Kentucky Women's Christian Temperance Union established the well known settlement and school at Hindman, Knott County, and she has been an official member of the board of that school from the beginning. This school has been pronounced by the United States commissioner of education as a model school, and in many ways it has extended its influence to raise and improve the standards of school work throughout Eastern Kentucky.

Mrs. Beauchamp for a number of years has made a study of problems of prison reform, especially as affecting the handling of juvenile cases. The Kentucky House of Reform at Glendale is the direct outgrowth of influences set in motion by her and associates. Formerly it was a practice of the penitentiary authorities to mix the boy inmates indiscriminately with the other convicts, and at one time there were sixty-eight boys under eighteen in daily contact with hardened criminals. Mrs. Beauchamp became attracted to a special case of one eight-year-old boy in Garrard County who was sentenced to the penitentiary. She at once visited Governor Bradley, and through her influence the boy was met at the penitentiary gate with a pardon.

Mrs. Beauchamp since early girlhood has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and for many years has been a leader of the Bible Class and

Sunday school. For many years she was secretary of the national prohibition party, and in the interests of the prohibition movement has worked with commissions and committees before Congress and also

state legislatures and has spoken in public on prohibition in every state in the United States. For about fifteen years she was secretary of the National Christian Temperance Union.



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E. B. Ellis.

Ernest B. Ellis

RECENT years have marked a gratifying tendency to give honor where honor is due with the recipient alive to appreciate it. The lesson and inspiration of such an act have an obvious value and influence above any of the most sincere tokens of former memorials. A pleasing demonstration of this tendency was an interesting ceremony of December 7, 1920, when a life size portrait of Maj. Ernest B. Ellis was formally presented to the Fiscal Court of Fayette County and ordered hung on the walls of the county courtroom as an inspiration to future generations. This act was performed in commemoration of the valued public services and noble deeds of charity of one of Lexington's most prominent philanthropic, useful and beloved citizens, who during an eventful life of fifty-nine years has filled numerous positions of trust and service and because of his noble generosity in aiding various civic and charitable movements for the good of the community has won the esteem of all classes and is affectionately referred to as "a friend of the needy." The portrait, painted by the noted American artist, Miss E. Sophonisba Hergesheimer, was presented to the Fiscal Court by Col. Thomas M. Owsley, an old friend and admirer of Major Ellis.

Ernest Brennan Ellis, named for a former clerk of the Fayette County Court, was born December 7, 1861, youngest and only survivor of five children, three sons and two daughters. His parents William H. and Zillah (Lackey) Ellis were natives of Clark County, Kentucky, and the father was a carpenter and contractor, a republican in politics, a member of the Christian Church, while the mother was a Baptist. The Ellis ancestry goes back to Wales. The great-grandfather of Major Ellis was Capt. William H. Ellis who on coming to this country first located in Virginia and then at an early date came to Kentucky. At that time, four miles from Lexington, Bryan Station was doing duty as an outpost for the protection of the scattered inhabitants against Indian raids. While Captain Ellis lived in Clark County the Indians surrounded this fort, permitting only the women and children to leave it and retire in safety. Captain Ellis and a company of Rangers hearing of the situation hurried to the scene and relieved the besieged men. In honor of this event the Daughters of the Revolution have erected a tablet in honor of the captain. Major Ellis was only five years of age when his father died, and his mother died twelve years later.

An interesting review of the life and achievements of Major Ellis is found in the address delivered to the County Court by former Congressman W. P. Kimball, whose words are used in the following paragraphs:

"At the age of ten years by picking up old nails and pieces of barrel hoops in a contracting plasterer's

yard here in Lexington he procured the sum of ten cents by selling the same to a local junk dealer. With the few cents thus acquired he embarked in the business of a newsboy, buying five copies of the Lexington Daily Press, which was then published at the corner of Short and Market streets, now occupied by the Lexington Leader, of which company Major Ellis is now secretary and treasurer.

"Finding the business of selling newspapers unprofitable he accepted a position with Wright & McMeekin, butchers, on West Short Street near Broadway, for whom he delivered meat in a basket to their various customers. Prior to this time he attended the public schools of Lexington for two short sessions. After leaving Wright & McMeekin he sought a position at the Phoenix Hotel in a minor capacity, which he held from 1875 to 1879 when he received a promotion.

"The old Phoenix was burned in May, 1879, and when it was rebuilt he reentered the service of the hotel under the management of Charles F. Simonds as assistant steward and keeper of the storeroom. The duties of this position not being to his liking, he sought a position with Treacy & Wilson as clerk in their livery stable and compiler of trotting horse pedigrees. Later on he was employed by Maj. P. P. Johnston and became a bookkeeper and writer of the column known as 'Turf News.'

"In 1886 he entered into partnership for the conduct of a grocery business. After a short period of time he purchased the interest of his partner and conducted the grocery alone for thirteen years. During this period he was appointed a member of the Police and Fire Commission of Lexington by Judge Frank A. Bullock. Upon the adoption of the present charter of the city of Lexington he was reappointed by Hon. H. T. Duncan, Mayor, and continued in that position during his administration, and afterward under the administration of Mayor Joseph B. Simrall.

"He resigned as commissioner in 1898 and organized the Home Construction Company, of which he was general manager and the dominant spirit. His associates in this venture were the late Maj. John M. Bullock and Thomas Smith. The Home Construction built the first mile of water bound macadam road ever built in Kentucky. It was the first company to successfully oil a macadam road in America. Out of these experiments has grown the numerous types of asphalt road construction now generally used in this country. Mr. Ellis was connected with this company for fifteen years, when he retired.

"During this period he became vice president of the Lexington Water Works Company, which position he now holds, and also a director in the City National Bank, and was retained as director when the bank

merged as the First National Bank. He is now a director of the First & City National Bank. Mr. Ellis was until recently a director in the Phoenix Hotel Company.

"During the World War Mr. Ellis was associated with Mrs. Madge McDowell Breckinridge, recently deceased, and others, in establishing the Blue Grass Sanatorium for the cure of tuberculosis. He was the largest contributor to the establishment of that institution, his subscription amounting to five thousand dollars. During the war he was also adviser of the United States Board of Exemptions, which covered sixty-seven counties in this State. He was also an active member of the Council of Defense in this county and assistant chief of the American Protective Association. He has always been a generous contributor to all charitable causes and during the coldest winter within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, 1917-18, fed at his own expense in this city over four thousand hungry men, women and children."

In politics Major Ellis is an independent democrat, and has served Fayette County frequently and with great efficiency as a member of the Board of Tax Supervisors, usually as chairman of the board. April 8, 1890, he married Mary L. Owings, who was born and reared in Lexington, the daughter of Elkaniah and Mary (Thurman) Owings, and related to the Francis family, one of the most noted in Kentucky and Missouri.

While his fame rests secure in his home county, his pioneer work in demonstrating the successful use of oil on water-bound macadam roads to make them dustless and waterproof might properly give him a place among inventive Americans of his generation. Some further interesting details of his work in this direction were recently published in the Lexington Leader, from which the following paragraphs are taken: "It was recalled today that Major Ellis was the pioneer of America in road oiling. The first successful test of oil on waterbound macadam was made on the Newtown road in 1901. The work was done by the Home Construction Company, of which he was manager. In addition to overcoming popular prejudice against an innovation he persevered in the face of opposition by directors of his own company. In order to make the experiment, he bought an oil spreader in California and had it shipped to Lexington. The cost of this machine alone was several times the amount of the first contract."

"Major Ellis predicated his conviction that macadam roads could be rendered dustless and made weather-proof on experiments with Ragland oil, which contained 44 per cent asphaltum. Experiments made elsewhere had been with oils having paraffine for a base and these experiments were failures. His calculations not only were verified, but the success of asphalt oil here was the beginning of asphalt highway construction in the United States."

"Highway engineers from all over the country, and State and City Commissions came to inspect the oiled road system. The entire general assembly of Ohio made up one notable delegation. The landscape architect "Wizard" Keppler, who laid out the World's Fair grounds at St. Louis and was the designer of noted park systems in the East, made a special trip to Fayette. One of the strongest features of the oiled road advanced by Major Ellis was the curbing of disease, particularly tuberculosis, through elimination of dust, and this proven theory has received wide recognition among health crusaders."

"Following local experiments, Major Ellis organized a company with headquarters in Cincinnati which conducted operations on a country-wide scale. It oiled the Park roads of Pittsburgh, Boston, Cincinnati and many other cities, and made the highways of Ohio and Indiana monuments to a new era in good roads achievement."

The Ellis Drinking Fountain, which in a letter to the County Court and city commissioners on June 4, 1921, Mr. Ellis proposed to build and present, was officially dedicated November 12th of that year. Signor Bertoli of Louisville was the sculptor, and the total cost of the fountain was \$10,000. On one face of the pedestal is a bronze tablet with the following inscription:

"Presented by E. B. Ellis to the City of Lexington and Fayette County, 1921."

Mr. Harry Giovannoli, who formally presented the fountain, and Judge R. C. Stoll, who accepted it, each used the opportunity to express some of the grateful appreciation felt by all citizens of Fayette County for the generous purpose and fruitful activity that have been a characteristic of Mr. Ellis' citizenship in the community. The editorial comment of the Lexington Leader on the gift is as follows:

"The beautiful drinking fountain given to the people of Lexington and Fayette county by Ernest B. Ellis was formally presented yesterday to the judge and members of the fiscal court and the mayor and city commissioners."

"This fountain, located on Main Street, directly in front of the court house, is at once an ornament to the thoroughfare and a blessing to the passerby. The service which this drinking fountain will render will be unusual and unique. Instead of the tepid and unsatisfying beverage which one usually finds flowing from drinking fountains the world over—the hotter the day, the warmer the water—the fluid from the Ellis fountain will be cooled automatically in all seasons by a hidden refrigerating apparatus, thus assuring a refreshing draught to every seeker, man, or dog, or bird."

"This gift from Mr. Ellis is characteristic. It springs from his sympathy, often displayed, with all humanity, and is one of the many benevolences at his hands which will keep his memory green in the minds of his fellow-citizens long after he and those who were present at the dedication Saturday afternoon have passed away."

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Eli H. Brown

Eli Huston Brown, Jr.

ELI HUSTON BROWN, JR., was born at Owensboro, Kentucky. He is a son of Eli Huston Brown and his wife, Nancy Washington Dorsey Brown. Mr. Brown resided in Owensboro with his father and mother from the date of his birth until the family removed to Louisville to reside. He continued to reside in Louisville until the death of his mother, after which he, with his brothers and sister, went to Bloomfield, Nelson County, Kentucky, to reside with his mother's grandmother and her family.

Mr. Brown was educated in the public and private schools at Bloomfield. He entered the Kentucky University, now Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky. He attended there for three years, completing the course and graduating third in his class, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After his graduation he returned to Bloomfield and taught school for three years, the last two years being principal of the Bloomfield School.

While teaching school he pursued his law studies and attended the summer law school at the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the practice of law by Judge W. T. Owens in Owensboro, Kentucky. In 1898 Mr. Brown became a candidate for the democratic nomination for member of the General Assembly from Nelson County. After a hotly contested election he secured the nomination on May 6, 1899. In September of that year he located in Bardstown, the county seat of Nelson County, for the practice of his profession.

Mr. Brown was again elected a member of the General Assembly, without opposition, from Nelson County in 1901 and 1903. At the session of the General Assembly beginning January, 1904, he was elected speaker of the House of Representatives over three opponents, Herman D. Newcomb of Louisville, C. C. Spalding of Lebanon, and E. E. Barton of Falmouth.

During the six years Mr. Brown served as a member of the General Assembly he took a prominent part in all legislative matters. He served during the stormy session of 1900, when the contested election of William Goebel and W. S. Taylor was being tried. After the succession of J. C. W. Beckham to the governorship upon the death of William Goebel, Mr. Brown became the administration leader in the House of Representatives, and continued as such as long as he was a member of the General Assembly. He was one of the sub-committee of three to rewrite the entire election law of Kentucky at the special session of the General Assembly during the summer of 1900.

From the time Mr. Brown located in Bardstown in 1899 until he left there in September, 1904, he was engaged in most of the important litigations that occurred in Bardstown during that time.

In September, 1904, Mr. Brown moved to Frank-

fort, Kentucky, to practice law, having formed a law partnership with Judge Lewis McQuown of Bowling Green, under the firm name of McQuown and Brown. This firm continued in existence until 1907, when Mr. McQuown on account of ill health retired from the practice of law. Mr. McQuown was a distinguished lawyer and a former Confederate soldier. Mr. Brown continued to practice law at Frankfort until August 1, 1909, when he became associated with Lewis A. Nuckols, of Versailles, Kentucky, under the firm name of Brown and Nuckols. This partnership continued until August 1, 1910, when Mr. Nuckols withdrew from the firm and located at Hazard, Kentucky, and later at Roanoke, Virginia, as assistant general counsel for the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company. Mr. Brown continued to practice law at Frankfort until his removal to Louisville, Kentucky, September 1, 1918.

In 1906 the General Assembly of Kentucky elected Mr. Brown a member of the State Board of Prison Commissioners, and after his term of four years he was re-elected. At the election of 1910 he was the caucus nominee of both the democratic and republican parties, and received the unanimous vote of the General Assembly. Mr. Brown served as chairman of the Board of Prison Commissioners during a large part of his term of office, and the prisons of the state were marked by great improvement, both in their physical and financial condition during his incumbency.

When Governor A. O. Stanley became governor in December, 1915, he tendered Mr. Brown the chairmanship of the Board of Prison Commissioners, but the offer was declined. However, Mr. Brown was appointed attorney for the State Insurance Board, and continued in that office until June, 1918. He has enjoyed an extensive law practice continuously since a few years after he became a practicing lawyer.

His practice has grown in volume and in importance. He has numbered among his clients some of the largest corporations and business concerns in the country, and he has handled the matters entrusted to him to their satisfaction. Mr. Brown has been employed by the state on many occasions to represent it in important litigations. In addition to his extensive law practice he has been active in business. He has served as a director in the Capital Trust Company and the Peoples State Bank at Frankfort; president of the Wayne Land Company; secretary, treasurer and director of the Fibercraft Chair Company; director of the Swiss Oil Corporation, as well as of many smaller corporations. Mr. Brown is a member of the Kentucky Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the American Prison Associa-

tion, the Frankfort Lodge of Elks and the Kappa Alpha College Fraternity.

He became a member of the Christian Church in 1891. Mrs. Brown and her family, who had resided in Frankfort for many years, were members of the First Presbyterian Church at Frankfort, and upon Mr. Brown's removal to Frankfort in 1904 he and his wife associated themselves with the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, where their membership continued until their removal to Louisville, Kentucky.

On December 17, 1902, he married Miss Rose McKnight Crittenden, of Frankfort, where she was born and had always lived. Mrs. Brown is a daughter of John Allen Crittenden and his wife, Virginia Lafon Jackson Crittenden. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, the first of whom, a little girl, died in infancy. The other three children are living and in the order of birth are Virginia Crittenden Brown, Eli Huston Brown, III, and Dorsey Washington Brown.

Eli Huston Brown, Jr., is a descendant, through his mother, from some of the earliest settlers of the Colonies of Virginia and Maryland. He is a lineal descendant of both Maj. Edward Dorsey and his brother, Col. John Dorsey, who were among the most distinguished of the earliest settlers of Maryland, and who settled in that province before 1650. He is also a lineal descendant of Col. Nickolas Greenberry of the Colony of Maryland, who settled there prior to 1700. He is also a descendant of Capt. Thomas Todd, William Griffith, Capt. John Howard, all prominent in the Colonial history of Maryland, and all of whose descendants acquire through them eligibility to membership in the Societies of Colonial Dames, Colonial Wars, etc. Daniel Jennings and Capt. Richard Stephens, both of Virginia, and Col. Richard Dorsey, of Maryland, were ancestors of the subject of this sketch and each a Revolutionary soldier during the War of American Independence. Mr. Brown is a descendant of Eli Stone, an early settler in Fairfax county, Virginia. His son, John Stone, emigrated to Nelson County, Kentucky, in April, 1790, coming down

the Kanawa and Ohio rivers in a flat boat with his family and slaves and located on a farm near Bloomfield, Nelson County, Kentucky, which he owned at his death and which has continuously been owned since that day by his descendants.

Miss Rose McKnight Crittenden, wife of the subject of this sketch, is descended from pioneer ancestors who settled in Virginia in the early days of that colony. She is a lineal descendant of Capt. Thomas Harris, Maj. William Harris, John Upshaw, Maj. Peter Field, Col. Thomas Turpin, Christopher Branch and Henry Soane, all of whom were early members of the Virginia House of Burgesses, Henry Soane being speaker of that House, most of these ancestors having seen service in the Colonial wars. All of their names are familiar ones in the early history of Virginia. Mrs. Brown is also a lineal descendant of Nickolas Lafon and Maj. John Crittenden, both of whom were distinguished soldiers in the War of the American Revolution. Mrs. Brown is also a descendant of Gen. Benjamin Logan, a distinguished Kentucky pioneer, and Col. John Allen, who commanded a regiment at the battle of the River Raisin in the War of 1812, in which he lost his life. Mrs. Brown is a granddaughter of Henry Crittenden, who was also a soldier in the War of 1812 and afterward secretary of state of Kentucky. Henry Crittenden was a brother of John J. Crittenden governor of Kentucky, United States senator from Kentucky and attorney general of the United States. Mrs. Brown's father, John Allen Crittenden, lived in Frankfort a great part of his life and was connected with the auditor's office for a great many years. The latter had several brothers, one being Col. William Crittenden, who was an officer in the United States army and a graduate of West Point, who resigned from the army and enlisted in the Lopez Expedition to free Cuba. He was captured in company with a great many others of his regiment, and was shot by the Spanish authorities in Havana in 1852. Another brother of John Allen Crittenden was Thomas T. Crittenden who was governor of Missouri, consul to Mexico and member of Congress from Missouri.

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Geo L. Pope.

George I. Pope, M. D.

FOR many years Doctor Pope has practiced medicine and surgery in the City of Louisville, where he was born, and where his Kentucky ancestors settled at the very beginning of colonization at the Falls of the Ohio nearly twenty years before Kentucky became a state. Doctor Pope is a member of one of the oldest and most distinguished of American families. His American ancestry covers a period of nearly three centuries. Every generation has produced men of marked ability and character and women noted for superior excellence in all domestic virtues and social accomplishments. Many of the descendants of the first ancestor in this country distinguished themselves in colonial and revolutionary times. One of the most prominent early names in statecraft and judicial history of Illinois was Judge Nathaniel Pope; Major General Pope of the Civil war also traced his ancestry back to the same source as Doctor Pope of Louisville. The history of the Pope family in America has been carefully compiled, but the limits of the present sketch allow reference only to the outstanding members of the successive generations referring to the Kentucky branch of the family.

The first American ancestor was Nathaniel Pope, who in 1637 was sent from England to the Colony of Maryland to adjust some matters with Lord Baltimore. Subsequently he moved to Pope's Creek in Westmoreland County, Virginia, about 1650, and in the following year received patent to a large tract of land subsequently called the Cliffs. His will was probated April 26, 1660. His daughter Anne was the wife of Maj. John Washington, grandfather of President George Washington.

The line of ancestry as here traced runs through his son Nathaniel Pope II, who spent his life at the family seat, Pope's Creek. His only son was Nathaniel Pope, who in consequence of his mother's second marriage was frequently known as Nathaniel Pope alias Bridges. The second son of Nathaniel Pope the third and Jane (Brown) Pope was Worden Pope, who was born about 1700 and married Hester Netherton. Of the children of Worden Pope the sons Benjamin and William were founders of the Kentucky branch of the family, and both were prominently identified with the original settlement at Louisville. Their sister Jean married Thomas Helm, and was the mother of Governor Helm of Kentucky. William was a captain in the Revolutionary war, afterward a colonel in the Kentucky militia. Many of his descendants became prominent in Kentucky and elsewhere, and one of his distinguished sons was Judge Nathaniel Pope of Illinois, previously referred to.

Benjamin Pope, oldest son of Worden Pope, also served in the Revolutionary war. He came to the Territory of Kentucky perhaps in company with his

brother William, and erected the first house in what is now the City of Louisville, it being the first residence outside of Fort Nelson. That house stood at what is now the corner of Ninth and Main Streets. Subsequently he moved to Bullitt County, and the house he built on his land there in 1788 is still standing and still occupied by the Pope family. Benjamin Pope was born about 1740. In December, 1766, he married Behethiland Foote, and their six children were Nathaniel, Benjamin, Worden, Francis, George Foote and Sallie.

Of these George Foote Pope was the grandfather of Doctor Pope of Louisville. He was appointed when quite young clerk of Bullitt County. He married Martha Lancaster Dozier, whose father was a Frenchman and a captain of a company in General Lafayette's army during the Revolution. George F. Pope had the following children: William Foote, John Dozier, Worden, Elizabeth Ellen, Sallie Ann and Charles Wickliff.

Of this family John Dozier Pope was the father of Doctor Pope. He was born in Bullitt County September 5, 1822, and early in life became a soldier and lawyer of distinction. He joined the Louisville Legion for service in the Mexican war, and in consequence of the loss at sea of his cousin, Capt. Godfrey Pope, he was acting captain of Company E and at the battle of Monterey distinguished himself for gallantry and bravery. After that war he became auditor of the City of Louisville. At the breaking out of the war between the states he was the first to raise the Confederate flag in Kentucky, carrying with him into the First Kentucky Confederate Volunteers almost all of the old Legion with which he had been identified. He was promoted to the rank of major and afterward to lieutenant colonel on General Hardee's staff. After the war he was assistant chief attorney for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company until his death, which occurred January 11, 1902.

Col. John Pope married Euphemia Parkhurst, who died April 5, 1906, at the age of eighty-four. She was born in Newark, New Jersey, and had lived at Louisville from the age of twelve. At the time of her death she was the oldest member of the Chestnut Street Methodist Church, South. Her two sons were Dr. Clarence T. and Dr. George Laughton.

Dr. George Laughton Pope was born at Louisville February 20, 1856, was educated in the public schools of Louisville, and graduated in medicine from the University of Louisville in 1881. For nearly twenty years he practiced in Mississippi, but since April, 1900, has resumed his home at Louisville and has been one of the prominent members of the medical profession in that city. He has taken an active part in the va-

rious medical associations, is a past master of Shibboleth Lodge No. 750, F. and A. M., past high priest of Highland Chapter No. 50, R. A. M., a member of DeMolay Commandery, K. T., past noble grand of the Odd Fellows and past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1880 Doctor Pope married Genevieve Greenley, a native of West Point, Kentucky. Her father, T. B. Greenley, M. D., LL. D., was a highly accomplished and scholarly physician and practiced in Jefferson County sixty-five years. He died at the age of ninety-one.

Doctor Pope has two children. The daughter, Genevieve Elizabeth, is a graduate of the Blue Mountain Female College of Mississippi and is the wife of Dunbar Archer, a merchant of Greenville, Mississippi. They have one daughter, Genevieve Pope Archer. The only son of Doctor Pope is John Greenley Pope, who graduated from the University of the South and from the medical department of the University of Louisville. He married Marguerite Hamilton, a native of Louisville, and they have two children, Elizabeth Hamilton and Helen Lee.



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R. A. Hartung.

Rudolph Raymond Harting

AMONG the earnest and enterprising men whose depth of character has gained him a prominent place in the community and the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens is Rudolph R. Harting, who is closely identified with many of the most important business interests of Lexington. He is a member of one of the most prominent families of this section, and has always been closely connected with various local interests, including the public affairs of the city and county. He enjoys distinctive prestige throughout the community, his practical intelligence, mature judgment and sound business sense winning for him the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Rudolph Raymond Harting was born in the city now honored by his citizenship on April 14, 1871, and is the son of William and Mary Jane (Hillenmeyer) Harting. His father was born in Quackenbruck, Germany, and died in Lexington on August 17, 1887. He came to the United States at the age of eighteen years and first located in New York City, where he learned the trade of a jeweler. During that period he also attended night school, acquiring a knowledge of the English language and completing his education. Later he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he spent about a year, and then came to Lexington, with which city he was identified continuously up to the time of his death. He was here engaged in the jewelry business, under the firm name of Harting & Kroesing, for about ten years, meeting with splendid success. He then engaged in the malting business, which was continued for many years under the style of Luigart & Harting and which proved a very prosperous enterprise, so much so that twelve years later, in 1882, was enabled to retire from active business life. He was one of the principal stockholders in the City National Bank, of which he was president for two years, and he was a holder of much valuable real estate in Lexington, including the land where the Leonard Hotel now stands. He was considered one of the best judges of real estate values in this city, and his advice was frequently sought by prospective buyers. In his political views he was a republican.

On May 12, 1864, William Harting was married to Mary Jane Hillenmeyer, the ceremony being performed by Rev. John H. Bekkers. She was born in Savannah, Georgia, and her death occurred in Lexington on April 27, 1920, at the age of seventy-nine years. Mrs. Harting was one of Lexington's best known and most beloved women, possessing a beautiful Christian character, devoted to her family and being ever solicitous of the welfare of others. Charitable and kind, she never lost an opportunity to say a helpful word to all with whom she came in contact, and she was always

ready to aid every worthy cause, standing as sponsor for many charitable and benevolent movements intended to promote uplift work in the community. By her union with William Harting she became the mother of the following children: Frank W., married Louise Gabell and lives in Maysville, Kentucky, and they have a daughter, Mary; Viola L.; George H.; Rudolph R., the immediate subject of this sketch; Alfred F.; Carrie H., the wife of Dr. Irvin Abell, a prominent surgeon in Louisville, Kentucky, and they have four children; William, who died at the age of forty-two years; two who died in infancy; Joseph E., cashier of the First and City National Bank, Lexington, and who married May Shanklin. Rudolph R. Harting is a nephew of Joseph Seep, one of the leading oil men in the United States, being chairman of the board of directors of the South Penn Oil Company, of which he was president for more than twenty-five years.

Rudolph R. Harting received his educational training in private schools and then entered Saint Mary's College, at Lebanon, Kentucky, where he was graduated in 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately thereafter he succeeded Maj. J. B. Simrall in the drug business in Lexington, which he successfully conducted up to May, 1919, when he sold the business and has since devoted his attention to his extensive private business interests, and during the life of his mother he devoted himself closely to her comfort and welfare. He is a member of the board of directors and at this time is secretary and treasurer of the Lexington Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company; is a director of the Central Kentucky Natural Gas Company; a director of the Frankfort Natural Gas Company; a director in the First and City National Bank; vice president of the Lexington Leader Company, publishers of the "Leader;" and has other minor interests in various lines, including a large amount of real estate.

For many years Mr. Harting has been interested in local public affairs, in which he has been a potent factor. He was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen under Mayor Thomas H. Combs, serving two years, and was also elected and served under Mayor John Skain. He has served on the Fayette County Board of Tax Commissioners for six terms and is occupying that position at the present time. Politically Mr. Harting gives his support to the democratic party. He belongs to the Lexington Club and the Country Club, while fraternally he is a member of Lexington Lodge No. 80, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Distinctively a man of business, he has long filled a large place in affairs, attaining distinction in a field where sound erudition, mature judgment, strict integrity and talents of a high order are required.



J. H. Graves

Jacob H. Graves

LOVE of home, of peace and industry, cardinal virtues in the lives of men and nations, were the ever present and controlling influences in the life of the late Jacob H. Graves of Fayette County. A character such as that of Mr. Graves is not builded in a day—communities do not grow and develop such men in a season, and now that he has responded to the call that comes to us all, this county and state are much poorer by reason of the fact that he has gone. While he enjoyed the position of a prominent banker at Lexington he preferred the quiet, plain life of a farmer. In Fayette County in the midst of friends, many of whom knew him from childhood, he lived and died. Quietly and unassumingly he passed his years, and with friendship bonds as true as steel held a worthy place among those who knew him. A good name is the legacy he left his family even better than the broad acres he owned, as such a life is a heritage that is of more value than any other bequest, and the memory of his life is an inspiration to all who aspire to worthy place in the hearts and memory of the people, and who can tell what the full fruition will be.

Jacob H. Graves was born in Fayette County, October 25, 1846, and died at his home "Conoid" near Chilesburgh, February 14, 1921. The Graves family came to Kentucky from Virginia in the early history of this state and settled in the Brier Hill precinct where Jacob H. Graves lived at the time of his death, and where his father Robert B. Graves, his paternal grandfather Joseph Graves and his maternal grandfather Jacob Hughes lived before him. For more than a hundred years the members of this family have lived in the same immediate locality in the county, were pioneers in the settlement and development and have always been closely identified with the material, religious and intellectual progress of the county. Mr. Graves was a farmer all his life and at the time of his death was a large land owner.

He was one of the seven children, three sons and four daughters, born to Benjamin R. and Jane Hughes Graves. His father died at the age of seventy-four and his mother at eighty-one. Robert B. Graves was for many years extensively engaged in cattle feeding. He was first a whig and later a democrat in politics and he and his wife were members of the Christian Church.

Jacob H. Graves was essentially a well educated man and had a broad range of intellectual interests, was independent in politics but had voted the republican ticket in all recent presidential elections. He learned the work of his father's farm, and at the age of fourteen started modestly as a small feeder of cattle and during the succeeding years through industry, good management and wise investment became

one of the largest cattle feeders in the state and the possessor of some 4,500 acres in land in the Blue Grass country. Before his death he had given 1,500 acres of this land to his children.

September 25, 1866, Mr. Graves married Miss Jennie McKenney, who was born in Clark County, Kentucky, daughter of William and Sallie (Ferguson) McKenney, being the second of their four children. Her father was a native of Virginia and her mother of Kentucky. Mrs. Graves, who survives her honored husband, is the mother of three children: Sarah, who is the wife of Reuben Clark, and has two children, Julius G. and Virginia; Miss Jane R. and Jacob H., Jr.

From resolutions adopted by the Second National Bank of Lexington is quoted the following paragraph: "In 1883 Mr. Graves assisted in organizing the Second National Bank in the City of Lexington, and held the position of director from the time of its organization to the date of his death. For a number of years he was vice president of the bank, and upon the death of the late David H. James in December, 1914, he was elected president, which position he held at the time of his death. Mr. Graves took a peculiar and just pride in the growth of the bank with which he was connected and it was largely due to his conservatism and management and to his active cooperation with the other officers of the bank that the Second National Bank was placed upon the honor roll of national banks. He was scrupulously honest in all of his business dealings, was careful and painstaking in the performance of every duty, was a wise and safe counselor, was a very patriotic citizen and used and loaned his means generously and largely for the support of every Government undertaking; he was the largest subscriber to the Liberty and Victory loans in Fayette County, during the World war, thus helping to make it possible for the forces of democracy to 'carry on,' was a loyal and steadfast friend, and an earnest member of the Macedonia Christian Church, to the support of which he was a constant and generous contributor."

To this should also be added a paragraph of similar resolutions by the Lexington Clearing House Association: "By reason of his large means, his forceful personality, his integrity and conservatism, Mr. Graves contributed largely to the success and high standing of the institution over which he presided."

As to his intimate and personal life the best tribute is found in the words written by a friend:

"Mr. Graves was in no sense an ordinary man but viewed from every phase of his many sided character he was an extraordinary man. Nature must have been in a fertile mood when he was begotten. He was three inches over six feet tall, always weighing well

over the two hundred pound mark, and in this stately and noble form dwelt a soul and mind that well befitted so splendid a tabernacle.

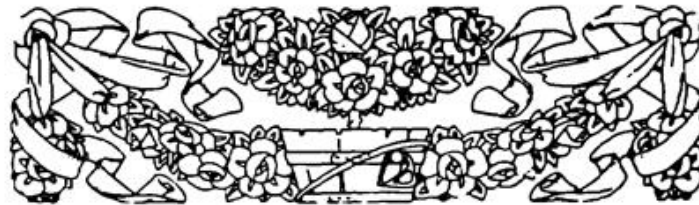
"The touchstone of every ambition of his life was the word 'success' and it made no difference to what single point he was directing his energies, whether setting a hen, hiving a colony of bees or founding a great banking institution, or purchasing a large estate, or following a great herd of cattle to make that point a success was his business, and he never failed. His were the best chickens, his bees were the most industrious, his land was the most fertile and improved the fastest; his beeves were the best, and his bank as safe and sound in its business policy as any in the country.

"Perhaps the most striking and attractive item in the long list of his admirable qualities was his devotion to his home and his beloved children. To him there was no home like his own, and no children like his, and he loved them with a pure devotion. Indeed his success was marked at no higher point any-

where than it was in the home he established and the children he reared. His home is a stately mansion, elegant and attractive, where the finest type of Kentucky hospitality found its expression; and his three children have taken their places among the foremost citizens of the State. His supreme moments of joy were the moments he spent in his home with his loved ones, and perhaps with some cherished friend he was entertaining with them as his guest. In his devotion to his home he was an example worthy of imitation by any father of a family.

"He would have made a great natural historian. He was fond of every creature that God had made, and he gathered about him many species of wild animal and bird life of this country, just to have them near him.

"He thought long, deeply and earnestly of the things of God and of the gospel of His Son, Jesus the Christ. He was a man of faith, and put his trust in God. Brave, truthful, kind, industrious, successful, are descriptions that may be truly applied to him."



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Samuel J. Roberts

Samuel Judson Roberts

THE career of Samuel Judson Roberts in Kentucky was one of such exceptional quality of achievement that there can hardly ever be a time when it will not be an inspiration to recall the manner of his coming to the state, what he attempted to do, and the results that followed his twenty-five years of citizenship.

Before he came to Kentucky the years of his life were largely identified with his native State of Ohio. He was born at Pomeroy, Ohio, February 11, 1858, of Welsh parentage. His father was Rev. Edward Roberts, a prominent Baptist minister, who died when Samuel J. was a small boy. The latter's mother married his father's brother, who exercised a kindly influence over the youth. Samuel J. Roberts passed his boyhood largely in Canton, Ohio, where he attended public schools and the Avery Academy. His choice of a career was early made, and at Cleveland he secured a nominal position on the *Cleveland Leader* at the age of nineteen. In 1882 he returned to Canton and became identified with the circulation department of the Canton Depository, one of the old and conservative papers of Ohio. In its service he continued six years, and in the meantime was elected and served as a member of the city council, being the youngest member of the council Canton had ever elected up to that time. His record justified his nomination as republican candidate for mayor, but he was defeated by a small majority. It was at Canton that he became personally acquainted with and formed a life-long admiration for the great Ohioan, William McKinley. Mr. Roberts was chairman of the convention in which Mr. McKinley was first nominated by his district for Congress.

Mr. Roberts left Canton in the spring of 1888 to come to Lexington, Kentucky. The object of his coming and the significance of it all is perhaps best expressed in a concise tribute written after Mr. Roberts' death by his veteran competitor in journalism, Desha Breckenridge, who though running an opposition paper and on the opposite side in politics could appreciate what Mr. Roberts' purpose was and how faithfully he carried it out.

"When after an absence of several years," wrote Mr. Breckenridge, "we came out to Lexington to cast our first vote for president in 1888 we were told an Ohio Republican had come to Lexington and started a Republican afternoon paper. With the ignorance of youth, and the certainty of prejudice, we predicted his end—and that quick—ignominious failure. Yesterday, when upon our return from an absence of a few days, we were met with the news that that Republican from Ohio, who had come to Lexington twenty-five years ago, was dying, we knew, from the shock to us, how deep would be the shock to the community; from

the sorrow we felt, how widespread would be the grief of this community. We realized, more fully than we had ever before realized, that Sam Roberts had succeeded, succeeded in a community that was hostile to the ideas that he represented and the principles he advocated when he first came to Kentucky. Twenty-five years ago it seemed impossible that he, or anyone, could succeed in the task he undertook. Today there is no man, whether he was friend or opponent, who will deny his success; there is no man who will not admit that it was fairly won and justly deserved.

"It was a daring thing Mr. Roberts did. The people of Kentucky were divided during the war. Thousands fought under the Stars and Bars, equal thousands under the Stars and Stripes. Some of the best intellect and best blood of the state was given to the Union cause. But after the war Kentucky, Fayette County, Lexington, were almost solidly Democratic. Business and social life were largely dominated by political views. The passions, the prejudices engendered during the war, were strong. Fraud and force and corruption tolerated, if not justified, to prevent the triumph of the Republican party. The bugaboo of Negro domination was kept ever present before the people of the state. There was no Republican newspaper in Central Kentucky; there had never been an afternoon newspaper, nor had any daily newspaper ever been a financial success in Lexington. For a Northern man to come to Lexington and start an afternoon Republican newspaper seemed the height of folly.

"And yet Mr. Roberts made the *Lexington Leader* a success. From its first issue till today he made it the best paper published in Lexington. He cared but little for the editorial page. He devoted comparatively little thought or attention to his editorial columns. But he had the capacity to recognize and so to publish the news as to make of his newspaper the best newspaper and to make it a real influence in the community. Through it he built up the Republican party. He strove persistently and insistently for fair elections. He urged always the political union of those who believed in fair elections and an honest count. He advocated always the legal and peaceful method of accomplishing that which he and his followers sought to accomplish. Nothing deterred him from a course he had mapped out for himself. No labor was too arduous, no vigil too long for him to undertake to accomplish his purpose. He shrank from the performance of no duty as he saw his duty. Day and night he labored when he first started the *Leader*, day and night he labored when the *Leader* was a success financially and politically. He was lavishly generous to those he loved and scrupulously punctilious in the discharge of every obligation he accepted. Simple with the simplicity of self-respect was his mode

of life when he was struggling against great odds and in financial straits; equally simple with the simplicity of modesty was he when he was blessed with abundance. Of perfect habits, without any of the minor vices, he was tolerant of the faults and foibles of others. His death will be felt as a personal loss by hundreds who did not know him personally; it will be recognized as a loss to the whole community by the whole community. And so this morning we speak not for ourselves alone, nor chiefly, but for the people of Lexington, Democrats and Republicans alike, when we lay on his coffin the tribute of our personal sorrow and bear public testimony to the loss his death is to the city which he chose as a home and by his service to which he gave proof of his love for his home."

His paper was first known as the *Kentucky Leader*, later the *Lexington Leader*, and was the first afternoon paper ever issued in Central Kentucky. It was first owned by a stock company, and during the years of struggle against adversity the office of publication was several times changed, but in 1903 occupied the handsome building which was its home for the last ten years of its founder's life. For several years he had been sole proprietor, and he left it a valuable newspaper property.

One of the early distinctions that came to him in the state was his election as president of the Kentucky Press Association at the Frankfort meeting in 1893-94. This was the first time the State Association had conferred the presidency upon a republican editor. The following year he was chosen chairman of the Republican State Campaign Committee of Kentucky. After the defeat of Harrison by Cleveland in 1892 he was the first editor in Kentucky to advocate editorially the candidacy of William McKinley as the logical standard bearer of the republican party. Then he was chosen chairman of the Republican State Campaign committee to manage the memorable campaign of 1896. In the words of a committee of Fayette County republicans, commenting upon the result that in that year Kentucky cast her first electoral vote for a republican candidate for president, "how much influence the individuality of Mr. Roberts had upon the reversion of sentiment here and throughout the state we realize more and more as we better understand the force and character of this indefatigable man of purpose." As a deserved recognition for his splendid services in carrying Kentucky President McKinley appointed Mr. Roberts internal revenue collector for the Seventh Kentucky District, with headquarters at Lexington. He took charge of the office October 11, 1897, and held it for thirteen years lacking one month, until September 1, 1910. He was reappointed by President Roosevelt, and as collector made a splendid record for efficiency and popularity with the men in the service under him, all of which was appreciated when he retired from office by letters of congratulation from President Taft and former President Roosevelt and other officials. The last public honor that came to him was in 1911, when Governor Willson appointed him a member of the Kentucky Election Commission. For years both personally and through the columns of the *Leader* he had made a courageous fight for cleaner elections, and his appointment on the State Election Commission was a recognition of this patriotic, earnest effort. His example and courageous stand for decent methods and fair play while a member of the board had a salutary effect which was reflected in the election throughout the state that year.

Mr. Roberts was also one of the first editors in the

Central West to advocate the Commission plan of government, publishing and writing articles in its favor for a year or more before the plan was seriously considered in Kentucky.

He was still in the prime of his usefulness and only fifty-five years of age when death came to him and stayed his hand on March 23, 1913.

On November 10, 1888, soon after he had started his journalistic enterprise at Lexington, Mr. Roberts returned to Canton, Ohio, and married Miss Anna Trout, a daughter of Joseph F. and Caroline (Meyer) Trout. Her parents were both natives of Ohio. Mrs. Roberts was the eighth in a family of eleven children, seven of whom are still living. Her father was a former county clerk of Stark County, Ohio, was a democrat in politics and a member of the Catholic Church. Mrs. Roberts, who resides at 226 West Second Street in Lexington, was intimately associated with her husband in his journalistic career and contributed in no small degree to the success of the *Leader*.

While Mr. Roberts was getting his early training as a newspaper reporter at Cleveland the news came over the wire to the *Cleveland Leader* of the death of President James A. Garfield. Young Roberts was at once delegated by his superiors to deliver the news to President Garfield's mother, Mrs. Eliza Garfield, at her home in Hiram, Ohio. It was a difficult and delicate duty, but he always had good reasons to recall the visit, since while he was there Mrs. Garfield showed him a letter from the President dated at Washington August 11, 1881, and written by the President and signed by him, telling his mother that he was doing well and was going to recover. The letter she gave to young Roberts later, and Mrs. Roberts possesses the document today.

Out of many fine things that were appropriately said of Samuel J. Roberts referring not only to his work as a newspaper man but his character as a citizen, this sketch must conclude with a brief quotation from a tribute paid by Judge Charles Kerr, who said:

"Samuel Judson Roberts came to Lexington twenty-five years ago. Immediately he became a citizen of Lexington. Her people became his people and her interests his interests. An alien it may be, but in the end a brother. His reception was not cordial, his mission was not received with favor. But the force, the power, the determination of that stranger was soon recognized, and in the years that have intervened no man has made a greater impress upon the community than has he, none so universally endeared himself to all classes.

"Never wavering, never compromising a single conviction, hewing to a line he himself had made, he yet drew to himself, silently, unconsciously, it may be, a strength and a following no one man in all this community possessed.

"No cause which he championed ever met an ignominious defeat, none which he opposed that did not feel the weight of his opposition.

"Nor did he ever use the great influence which he possessed for ignoble purposes. That for which he stood always had behind it the force of conviction. To him, more than all others combined, do Lexington and Fayette County owe the great change that has taken place in the conduct of our elections. No matter what the issue, no matter what the stake, he never receded from the one position he constantly espoused, that no victory was worth the gaining that was not gained by honest methods."

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James W. Christian

James W. Christian

JAMES W. CHRISTIAN, who died October 22, 1896, at the old Christian homestead two miles east of Lexington on the Liberty Turnpike, was a lifelong resident of Fayette County and exemplified a character that merits particular reference in this publication; but moreover was an honored representative of a pioneer family in Kentucky and of an illustrious lineage in old Virginia. Many persons of the name in Virginia and elsewhere throughout the United States have become prominent in military and political history. Family tradition, confirmed by historical evidence, as brought to light in recent years traces the origin of the family to the English family of the same name in the Isle of Man, where the name was originally spelled M'Christen, and where for centuries members of the family have been the Deemsters, or Chief Justices, of that island. An English publication entitled "English Surnames, their Source and Significance" by Charles Wareing Bardsley, M. D., avers that the name Christian is a patronymic one, meaning inherited from ancestors, and is found in the Domesday Book and has its origin in Denmark, where, as is well known, it is the name borne by the rulers of that country. The first ancestor of the family on record was William M'Christen, a member of the House of Keys in the Isle of Man at the Tyndwall Court held in that island in 1422. The first who settled at Ewanrigg, Isle of Man, was Ewan Christian Esq. of Milntown, barrister at law, eldest son of Edward Christian Esq. of Milntown, Deemster of the Isle of Man, and grandson of John Christian Esq. of Milntown, living in 1643, who was a son of Ewan Christian Esq. of Milntown, made Deemster of the Isle of Man in 1605, and grandson of William M'Christen of Milntown, the seventh in lineal descent from William M'Christen, the member, referred to above, of the House of Keys in 1422.

The founder of the family in America was Mr. Thomas Christian who immigrated to this country from the Isle of Man and located in Charles City County, Virginia. That he was a man of social distinction is evidenced by the fact that "Mr." was prefixed to his name. He was the progenitor of the families of New Kent, Charles City, and James City counties in Virginia. A grant of more than a thousand acres of land was patented to him in 1687 and some of it still remains in the Christian family in Charles City County, Virginia. One land patent to him was made as early as 1657. He was credited in an old chronicle with having owned all the land on both sides of the Chickahominy River from Windsor Shades to Squirrel Park.

One of the descendants of Thomas Christian, the Virginia ancestor was likewise named Thomas, became a pioneer in what is now Fayette County, Kentucky, where he acquired a tract of land of twelve hundred acres extending from the present Winchester Pike to

the Todds Road, a distance of four miles, and several pieces of property in the City of Lexington. Between these two roads there are now two old homesteads on the Liberty Turnpike, this being the first free turnpike constructed in Fayette County and probably the first in the entire state, the right-of-way for this pike being given by the owners of the land through which the pike runs. One of the venerable houses on these two farms was the home of Thomas Christian prior to 1841, and that farm is now owned by William Jacob, having been sold to him by the heirs of Mr. Christian's daughter, Sarah Ann to whom he gave that farm. The other house is still retained in the possession of the Christian family and was the home of Thomas Christian at the time of his death. This Thomas Christian, Kentucky pioneer, father of James William Christian, the subject of this sketch, was the son of William Christian who emigrated from Virginia in 1782 or 1783, while Kentucky was still a wilderness, and was fifth in lineal descent from the Thomas Christian who came to this country from the Isle of Man. This William Christian married Anna, sister of Patrick Henry. Another Virginia Christian, became the wife of President John Tyler and one of a later generation married the daughter of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson. Thomas Christian, who was born at Cross Plains (the name of which was changed by Act of Legislature in 1825 to Athens) in Fayette County, January 10, 1791, when twenty-one years of age, enlisted in Capt. Archibald Morrison's Company, Colonel Dudley's regiment under General Harrison, Commander of the Army of the Northwest. In the archives of the Western Reserve Historical Society a report written by Thomas Christian of the defeat of Colonel Dudley at Fort Meigs, relates the horrible experiences of the remnant of Kentuckians left after the battle. They were tomahawked right and left and he was be-spattered by blood and brains of a companion. Showing resentment at being searched by an Indian boy about sixteen, two painted warriors raised their tomahawks and would have buried them in his brains had their attention not been arrested at the moment by the few silver dollars he had left, and a brass inkstand that the young Indian had taken from him. The Kentuckians were taken down the Maumee River to an old deserted fort, where they were promised and foolishly expected, protection, by the British general, Proctor, if they succeeded in reaching the interior of the fort through the Indian gauntlet. Many were tomahawked in this way, but Thomas Christian reached the interior of the fort with only his warm jeans roundabout torn from his back, the brass buttons flying in all directions. The massacre by the Indians was carried into the fort and all would have undoubtedly been slain, but for the timely arrival of Tecumseh. When this old chieftain stepped into the fort, the yelling

of the Indians ceased like a lightning flash and their clubs and tomahawks fell to their sides.

The few left were taken in open boats down the Maumee to the mouth of the Huron River on Lake Erie. Three days and nights they were exposed to intense cold with nothing to eat but one mess of horse flesh. At the mouth of the Huron they were turned loose with insufficient clothing and nothing to eat save one mess furnished by General Harrison who would have done more had it been possible. Separating into small groups, they promised to assist each other when possible. In the group with Thomas Christian were Robert Simpson, Daniel Carter, George Sherwin and Joseph Franklin. Many were sick including Mr. Christian, this making their progress more slow than otherwise, through a friendless country infested with Indians. Thomas Christian was often too weak to rise but could walk for several hours after being assisted to his feet. After much suffering the Ohio River was reached, and they were put across to the Kentucky side. Here a strange coincidence occurred. When Thomas Christian stepped ashore he saw his father on the river bank looking intently up the river at a boat descending. He had just arrived and something persuaded him that his son might be in one of the boats, but so intent was his gaze on the boat descending that he did not see his son who had stepped from another boat until he spoke to him.

In 1825, Thomas Christian was appointed by the State Legislature to serve as one of the first five trustees of the town of Athens which was incorporated that year and continued in this capacity for several years. There stands on Boonesborough Street, in Athens at the present time a two-story brick residence built by Thomas Christian over a hundred years ago. This trusteeship was the only public office he held, his time being given afterwards to dealing extensively in real estate and to large farming operations. He was the owner of many slaves and the humanitarian treatment accorded them was manifest in their affection for him and his family long after they had been freed. His account books, bearing dates from 1817 to 1874, substantial, hand-made, leather-back books, are indicative of the careful, methodical, business man that he was, considering farming as a business as it truly is and in his case, was highly organized.

As a historical fact it may be well to mention here, since many persons are of the opinion that an income tax was unknown in this country before the passage of the recent law providing for that kind of tax, that among Mr. Christian's papers are several income tax receipts, the earliest bearing the date, October 6, 1864. These are from the Federal Government.

On October 31, 1820, Thomas Christian married Harriet Washington Berryman who was born in Virginia, March 4, 1799, and died in Lexington, Kentucky, at the home of her son, James W. Christian, December 12, 1882, at the age of eighty-three years. She was a daughter of Gilson and Ann (Washington) Berryman and had kinship with George Washington, family tradition being to the effect that Ann Washington was the grand niece of George Washington. Gilson Berryman was born in Virginia, June 24, 1773, and died at his home near Pine Grove, in Fayette County, Kentucky, August 17, 1836. His wife, Ann Washington, was born in Virginia, May 2, 1769, and died October 18, 1856, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Christian, the home which is now occupied by the Christian family on the Liberty Turnpike. At the time of his death, January 10, 1876, Thomas Christian was residing on this farm which he bequeathed to his son, James William. It

was in the house on the farm, now owned by Mr. Jacob that his son, James William, was born. The latter was five years of age when the family moved to the present Christian home, a spacious and splendidly built brick residence, with woodwork throughout of black walnut, painted white in accordance with the fashion of colonial days.

Of the eight children of Thomas and Harriet W. Christian, six attained to years of maturity. Henrietta, the eldest daughter, became the wife of Dr. John Warnock of Lexington and died April 11, 1853, while still a young woman, and of her two children, only Aristus Newton reached mature years. Alethea Christian became the wife of John P. Ballard of Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky, and died November 5, 1858, leaving no children, her only child, a daughter, having died in infancy. The youngest daughter, Sarah Ann, became the wife of John Gess, a wealthy and prominent farmer of Fayette County, and was a resident of Lexington at the time of her death in November, 1896. The eldest of the children, Doddridge Gilson, was for many years a resident of California, being one of the 49ers and later locating there and achieving success and influence in business and civic affairs in San Diego and his son, Harfield Timberlake, also became one of the prominent citizens of San Diego, where he was a leading business man and also a leader in political affairs and widely known as a man of unswerving integrity and nobility of character. He held many positions of honor, including that of United States Marshal of his judicial district, and at the time of his death in November, 1914, he was a commissioner of the San Diego Exposition held in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. He left a wife and one daughter, Anna Brockenbrough Christian, residents of San Diego. The youngest son of Thomas and Harriet W. Christian was William Henry Harrison Christian who died at Lexington in June, 1896, and the surviving members of his family, his wife, a son and daughter, now reside at Detroit, Michigan. His son, Thomas, is connected with the Ford Automobile Company and the daughter, Lillie, is the wife of J. J. Willyard, who is a wholesale lumber dealer. Two children of Thomas and Harriet W. Christian, Newton Berryman and Thomas Milton, died in infancy.

The late James William Christian, fourth among the children, was born June 10, 1836, in the house on the farm referred to above, now owned by Mr. Jacob, three miles east of Lexington on the Liberty Turnpike. He was educated in private schools and at Transylvania University at Lexington and was graduated in law from Transylvania with the class of 1871. He was admitted to the bar in Lexington, but never engaged in the regular practice of his profession, as about that time the condition of his father's health and his advanced age made it imperative for him to assume the supervision of his father's farming interests, and though he did not use his legal knowledge professionally, he found it of very great value in the management of his father's and of his own personal affairs.

We must now go back a few years as Mr. Christian's law course was pursued after the war and after his marriage. He enlisted in the Confederate Army and served under the famous General John H. Morgan. He was imprisoned in Louisville for a time and while being taken by steamboat to a northern prison, he and Capt. Albright made their escape. After being transferred from the Ohio River boat to the Mississippi steamer, they thought their condition pretty hopeless and decided to take a chance at making their escape.

A friendly rain that ran noisily from a gutter on the boat prevented the guards from hearing the splash of the water as they plunged into the river at a landing of the boat; and though having to wade waist-deep in the river and walk all night in the rain with not a star to guide their course, they were fortunate in finding themselves at daybreak before a farmhouse occupied by warm-hearted Southern sympathizers who took them in and made them comfortable. When refreshed and dry and rested, they left their benefactors and separated to meet only once again about thirty years later. Mr. Christian made his way into Marshall County where he had some property and where he could be safe from molestation until he could get back to his company. It was not safe for him to go to his home in Fayette County because at that time it was overrun with Northern Soldiers. He was never able to again join his company, and during his enforced residence in Marshall County, taught school, a position he obtained through the kindness of Col. Alfred Johnston.

On October 6, 1864, he married Miss Harriet Adaline Johnston, daughter of Col. Alfred and Jerdenia (Howard) Johnston of Marshall County, Kentucky. Mrs. Christian, who still occupies the old homestead east of Lexington was born in Marshall County December 18, 1847, and is one of the venerable and loved gentlewomen of her native state. She became the mother of seven children: Matie Lena, the eldest, is the wife of William Robert Brown, wealthy and prominent wholesale grocery merchant of Lexington; their two daughters are Eva Marguerite and Edith Hazel, both graduates of the University of Kentucky. Miss Marguerite Brown pursued graduate work at Columbia University after graduating from the University of Kentucky, and is now teaching Psychology in the University of Denver, Colorado; Miss Hazel is teaching general science in a junior high school in Denver. Harriet Jerdenia and Mary Katherine are the two daughters who with a brother, Todd, share the beauties and comforts of the old homestead with their mother. Caroline Marguerite who died in 1902 at the age of thirty-one was the wife of John Finley Elsey, brother of Charles William Elsey, well known Baptist minister of the state, and now president of Williamsburgh College. Mr. Elsey had died in 1898, fourteen months after the birth of their only son, Edward Everett Elsey. After the death of his parents, Everett Elsey was reared in the home of his maternal grandmother under the direct management of his aunt, Miss Harriet J. Christian, and to this labor of love she gave a devotion and singleness of purpose rarely equaled even by a mother. This son is a graduate of the University of Kentucky in mechanical and electrical engineering, is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity and the honorary fraternity Tau Beta Pi; of the American Association of Mechanical Engineers; American Institute of Electrical Engineers; and the Meriman Engineering Society. He was treasurer of his class when a senior at the University, member of the editorial staff of the "Kentuckian," the paper issued by the students, and captain in the military school of the university. Early in the World War, during his sophomore year at the University, he entered the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, was commissioned second lieutenant and stationed at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama, as instructor in military tactics. He continued in the service in this capacity until after the armistice—he then returned to the university and completed his

collegiate course. His brilliant record as a student began with his first year in the elementary school— suffice it to say, however, further in this connection that in his senior year in the Morton High School, Lexington, that he was president of his class, business manager of the school paper, manager of the track team, had the leading rôle in the senior play, was interlocutor of the high school minstrels; was chosen by his teacher of English to deliver President Wilson's Thanksgiving proclamation at the exercises in chapel at that time, November, 1915, was chosen by his teacher of history to preside at the Washington's birthday celebration, which he opened with an address, and was graduated in June, 1916, with the highest grades in a class of sixty. On June 14, 1921, he married Miss Anna Jean Smith, daughter of Dr. Orrin Leroy and Caroline (Spellman) Smith of Lexington and is at this writing, January, 1922, connected with the Dow Manufacturing Company at Louisville, as draftsman.

The fifth and youngest daughter of James W. and Harriet A. Christian, Ula Berryman, was graduated from Hamilton College, Lexington, and married Frank Hyman Brown, a wholesale grocery merchant of Lexington and brother and business partner of William Robert Brown, referred to above, both natives of North Carolina, near Hamilton and of a prominent family, sons of Hezekiah and Susan Ann Elizabeth (Hooker) Brown. Mrs. Frank Brown died May 3, 1917, at her home on Ashland Avenue, Lexington, leaving two children, Harriet Elizabeth and Carolyn Christian; two children died in infancy. The elder of the two sons of J. W. and H. A. Christian is Thomas Alfred, successfully identified with agricultural activities in Fayette County. He married Edna Rogers Bush, daughter of the late Alexander and Martha (Bryant) Bush and they have two children, Johnston Bush and Martha Naomi. The youngest of the family is Todd Christian who remains with his mother and two sisters at the old home on the Liberty Road. Though frail from infancy, his sweet spirit and willingness to serve wherever he could lend a hand have made him the most popular member of the household.

Miss Mary Katherine Christian is a Kentucky woman whose talents have earned her opportunities for broad usefulness and service both in and out of her home state. She is a graduate of Hamilton College at Lexington, pursued a course in home economics and was graduated from Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York, and holds the degree Bachelor of Science from Columbia University, New York. She was for a number of years a teacher of home economics, including seven years in the public schools of New York City, four years of that time being head of the Department of Home Economics in the Summer School of the New York University; and supervisor of the home economics work in the public schools of Lexington, Kentucky for five years. She held several positions in hospitals, including the Johns Hopkins and the New York Hospital, as teacher of dietetics to the nurses in training. In 1918 she returned from New York to join her mother at the old homestead and has since that time been assisting with the direction of the farm operations, applying in this way knowledge acquired in a course in agriculture at Cornell University. She has been active in the work of various organizations, including the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Kentucky Educational Association and the National Home Economics Association. She was organizer and chairman of the Home Economics Department of the Woman's Club of Central

Kentucky; organizer and chairman of a similar department of the Kentucky Educational Association and vice president of that association at one time; she was secretary-treasurer of the Home Economics Association of Greater New York while residing in that city. She is a member of the Fayette Community Council, affiliated with the Civic League of Lexington, and with the Fayette County League of Women Voters. She is active in the political life of her state, and was a delegate to the first State Democratic Convention held after the enfranchisement of women. Though in sympathy with the principles of the democratic party, let it be said here that she does not hesitate to "scratch" the ticket when men of incompetence are offered for office. In the recent campaign to solicit funds for the Woodrow Wilson foundation, she served as chairman of the committee in her voting precinct in this plan to perpetuate the name of this great and beloved leader.

For a time after his marriage, James W. Christian lived in Marshall County, and then for several years in the City of Paducah where he was engaged, in partnership with Colonel Johnston, in the mercantile business. About 1868 he returned to Fayette County and resumed his residence on the ancestral estate, at the invitation of his father and mother who were then advanced in years and wished to be relieved of the care of the place. During the first year after his return to Fayette County, he taught in the little Warfield School on the Winchester Pike being the first teacher in that building, the use of which as a school building has long been discontinued. He remained here until March, 1877, and his father having died the year previous, he moved to Lexington where his children could have better educational facilities than in the country. His mother accompanied him to Lexington and made her home in his family until her death. The family resided in Lexington for nineteen years but returned to the old homestead in March, 1896, and Mr. Christian's death occurred there the 22nd of the following October. For many years Mr. Christian successfully engaged in buying and selling real estate and became a substantial capitalist on his own

account in addition to that which he had inherited from his father. Though in impaired health for a number of years, he maintained personal supervision of his property interests, including valuable real estate in the western part of the State. Mr. Christian was a man of noble character, of distinctive intellectual and business ability and in all the relations of life he so ordered his course as to merit the unqualified esteem of his fellow men. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party.

The father of Mrs. James W. Christian, Col. Alfred Johnston, was born in Caldwell County, Kentucky, January 22, 1813, and died at his home in Paducah, Kentucky, September 9, 1873. In 1836, in Marshall County, he married Miss Jerdenia Howard, a daughter of Stephen and Mary (Moffett) Howard. She was born in Butler County, Kentucky, September 6, 1812, and died in Marshall County, August 9, 1896. Colonel Johnston served with distinction as an officer of the Third Kentucky Regiment as lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate Army and was wounded in the battle of Shiloh, a son, William Henry Johnston, who was serving in Colonel Johnston's regiment was also wounded very severely and died in an army hospital a few days later. Colonel Johnston was a very public spirited man, active in commercial affairs and in politics. The first public office he held was that of justice of the peace; he was then made assessor of taxes and then county judge. He represented his district in the Lower House of the Legislature in 1845, 1846 and 1847, and in the State Senate in 1850. It is a fact worthy of note that Colonel Johnston was never defeated in any race he ever made before the people. He was an honored and influential citizen of Paducah at the time of his death which occurred eight years after the close of the war.

A description of the coat of arms of the Isle of Man Christians and used by their descendants in this country with the family motto follows:

Arms: Azure field, a chevron humettée between three covered cups, gold. Crest: A unicorn's head, erased, silver; collared and armed, gold. Motto: Salus per Christum—salvation through Christ. The bearings and crest are symbolic of virtue, strength and courage.

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A. F. Byrd

Anderson Floyd Byrd

STANDING out distinctly as one of the central figures in the legal circles of Kentucky is the name of Anderson Floyd Byrd, of Lexington.

Prominent in his profession and equally so in public matters beyond the confines of his own jurisdiction, with a reputation in one of the most exacting of professions that has for him a name for distinguished service second to none of his contemporaries, there is today no more prominent or influential man in the state which he has long honored by his citizenship. Achieving enviable success in the courts of his state and bringing to every case with which he has been connected a clearness of perception and ready power of analysis characteristics of the learned lawyer, his name and work for years have been allied with the legal institutions, public enterprises and political interests of the state in such a way as to earn him recognition as one of the distinguished citizens in a locality noted for the high order of its talent.

Anderson Floyd Byrd was born in Wolf County, Kentucky, on the 22d day of January, 1864, and is the son of Anderson C. and Lucinda (Stamper) Byrd, both of whom are still living. He was educated in the common schools of Wolf County and in a select school at Campton and afterward attended the law department of the University of Louisville and graduated in 1891. In July, 1887, he had obtained a license to practice law, and was thus engaged in Wolf and adjoining counties. After his graduation he located at Campton, and practiced there until moving to Winchester. Prior to this he was elected commonwealth attorney of the Twenty-third Judicial District, composed of Breathitt, Estell, Lee, McGuffin and Wolf counties, and held that office one term of six years before moving to Winchester. Up to the time he began his practice of law he taught in the public and select schools of Wolf County, and in 1892 was elected county superintendent of schools of Wolf County and served as such for one term.

In 1903 Mr. Byrd located in Winchester, where he successfully engaged in the practice of his profession until August, 1911, when he came to Lexington and has since resided here, and has been closely identified with much of the most important litigation in the local courts. He maintains well equipped offices in the Trust Building in this city, and also has offices in Jackson. His field of practice is extensive, covering some thirty-six counties in Eastern and Central Kentucky. He devotes himself to general practice, specializing in real estate and criminal law, in both branches of which he has been long recognized as pre-eminent, having been retained in some of the most celebrated cases in the recent court history of this state, among them the Callahan and Hargis murder cases. After the Callahan murder he was retained by the

Callahan family to prosecute those charged with the murder, and he secured the conviction of four of the accused men. He was also employed by the brother of James Hargis to prosecute Beach Hargis, a son of the murdered man, and who was accused of the murder of his father, the result of the trial being his conviction and life sentence. By a straightforward and honorable course Mr. Byrd has built up a large and lucrative legal business, with commensurate financial results. Years of conscientious work have brought with them not only increase of practice and reputation, but also that growth in legal knowledge and that wide and accurate judgment the possession of which constitutes marked excellence in the profession. In discussions of the principles of law he is noted for clearness of statement and candor; he seeks faithfully for firm ground and having once found it nothing can drive him from his position. In the trial of cases he is uniformly courteous to court and opposing counsel, caring little for display, never losing a point for the purpose of creating an impression, but seeking to impress the jury rather by weight of facts in his favor and by clear, logical argument than by appeal to passion or prejudice.

Mr. Byrd was married to Emma Elkins, who has borne him six children, one of whom, Clifford, died in infancy. Those living are Bessie M., Carl Beacher, Burnie Beck, Herbert Elkins and Daisy Jewell. Bessie is the wife of C. T. Roszell, and they are the parents of a daughter, Kathryn Byrd. Carl B. was a lieutenant in the Philippine constabulary from September, 1915, up to May, 1917, when he entered the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Indiana, where he received a commission as second lieutenant in the United States army. He was then assigned to the historic old Seventh Cavalry at Fort Bliss, Texas. This regiment was listed for overseas duty, but on account of the trouble with Mexico they were retained on the Mexican border. Finally he was released from that regiment and was sent to a special officers' training school at Columbus, Georgia, and while there was detailed for duty at Archangel, Russia, as assistant attache to the intelligence division of the army. On his arrival at Washington, District of Columbia, on account of conditions at Archangel he was sent to Bucharest, Roumania, on the same service, sailing from the United States on April, 1920, and is now with the Twelfth Cavalry at Del Rio, Texas. Burnie B., who married Ethel Barnes, is now living in Lexington, Kentucky, where he is connected with the McCormick Lumber Company. Herbert E., who married Lola Campbell, is now connected with the Lexington Herald. During the World war he was a member of Base Hospital No. 40, known as Borows

Hospital Unit. Daisy J. married R. M. Guthrie, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

Politically Mr. Byrd is an ardent supporter of the democratic party and takes an active interest in public affairs. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he is a member and a teacher of the Bible class in the Sunday school. He is a member of the Kentucky Bar Association. As a citizen he is public spirited and enterprising to an unwonted degree; as a friend and neighbor he combines the qualities of head and heart that win confidence and command respect; while as an attorney he has brought honor and dignity to his profession.

Before closing this review it would be of undoubted interest to give specific reference to the ancestral history of Mr. Byrd's family. On the paternal side he traces his descent from Col. William Byrd, who came from England to America in the seventeenth century, locating at Westover, near Richmond, Virginia. The plantation of Westover finds place in the annals of Colonial history as early as 1622. The original grant was made to Sir John Paulet. Theodorick Bland was the next owner. An Englishman by birth, he was a Spanish merchant before he emigrated to Virginia. He established himself at Westover, where he gave ten acres of land, a courthouse and a prison to Charles City County, and built a church for the parish which occupies a portion of the graveyard on his plantation. He was buried in the chancel, a sunken, horizontal slab bearing his name now marking the site of the sacred edifice.

This estate came into prominence under the regime of the Byrds. Henning, in his "Statutes at Large," spells the name "Bird." Family tradition claims descent from Le Bird who entered England in the time of William the Conqueror, and it transmits an ancient ballad, beginning

"My father from the Norman shire
With Royal William come."

The first American representative of the family, William Byrd, was born in London in 1653 and settled in Virginia as a merchant and planter as early as 1674. He bought Westover from the Blands, and died there in 1704. He held the office of Receiver-General of the Royal Revenue at the time of his death. His son, William Evelyn Byrd, succeeded to the proprietorship when thirty years of age, having been born on March 28, 1674. Two years later he married a daughter of Daniel Parke. She died of smallpox in England in 1716, leaving two daughters, Evelyn, who never married, and Wilhelmina, who became the wife of William Chamberlayne, of Virginia.

Colonel Byrd's second wife was Maria Taylor, an English heiress, and with her he returned to his native land after a sojourn of some years abroad. His father had built a house at Westover in 1690. The son proceeded now to build a greater one, choosing the finest natural location on the James River. The dwelling, which was constructed of English brick, consisted of one large central house, connected by corridors with small wings, and was underlaid by cellars that are models of solidity and spaciousness.

The sloping town was defended against the wash of the current by a river wall of massive masonry, while at regular intervals buttresses capped with stone, supported statues of life size. Gardens, fences, outhouses and conservatories were evidences of the owner's tastes and means. His estate was said to have been a "principality," and was augmented by his second wife's large

fortune, which included valuable landed property in the neighborhood of London. Within his palatial abode were collected the treasures brought from England and the continent, and among the pictures were portraits now preserved at Lower and Upper Brandon, being removed to those houses when Westover passed out of the Byrd family. A portrait list taken from a Westover manuscript is herewith given:

Portrait of Sir Wilfred Lawson, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, One of a progenitor of the Byrd family, by Vandyke. Duke of Argyle (Jennie Dean's friend), Lord Orrery and Sir Charles Wager, an English admiral. Miss Blount, celebrated by Pope. Mary, Duchess of Montague, daughter of the Earl of Marlboro and wife of John, fourth Duke of Montague. Governor Daniel Parke, Mrs. Lucy Parke Byrd and her daughter Evelyn. Colonel Byrd and his second wife, Miss Taylor. The daughter of the second Colonel Byrd, William Evelyn, second of the "Byrd of Westover" name and title and the most eminent of the line. One historian says of him: "A vast fortune enabled him to live in a style of hospitable splendor before unknown in Virginia. His extensive training was improved by keen observation, and refined by an acquaintance and correspondence with the wits and noblemen of his day in England. His writings are among the most valuable that have descended from his era." Another: "He was one of the brightest stars of the social skies of Colonial Virginia. All desirable traits seem to combine in him; personal beauty, elegant manners, literary culture and the greatest gaiety of disposition. Never was there a livelier companion, and his wit and humor seemed to flow in an unending stream. It is a species of jovial grand seigneur and easy master of all the graces we see in the person of this author-planter on the banks of James river."

The author of the Westover manuscript still further says:

"We may fancy the worthy planter in ruffles and powder, leaning back in his arm-chair at Westover, and dictating, with a smile on his lips, the gay pages to his secretary. The smile may be seen today on the face of his portraits—a face of remarkable personal beauty, framed in the curls of a flowing peruke of the time of Queen Anne.

"His path through life was a path of roses. He had wealth, culture, the best private library in America, social consideration, and hosts of friends, and when he went to sleep under his monument in the garden at Westover he left behind not only a reputation of a good citizen, but that of a great Virginia wit and author of the century."

The testimony of the monument is exhaustive, forestalling, one might suppose the necessity of any other post-mortem memorial:

"Here lieth the honorable William Byrd, Esq. Being born to one of the amplest fortunes in this country, he was sent early to England for his education, where, under the care of Sir Robert Southwell, and ever favored with his particular instructions, he made a proficiency of polite and various learning. By the means of the same noble friend he was introduced to the acquaintance of many of the first persons of that age for knowledge, wit, virtue, birth or high station, and particularly contracted a most intimate and bosom friendship with the learned and illustrious Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery. He was called to Loche bar in the Middle Temple; studied for some time in the low countries; visited the Court of France, and was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society. Thus eminently fitted for the service and ornament of his country,

he was made Receiver-General of His Majesty's Revenues here; was thrice appointed public agent to the Court and Ministry of England; and, being thirty-seven years a member, at last became president of the Council of this colony. To all this were added a great eloquence of taste and life, the well-bred gentleman and polite companion, the splendid economist, and prudent father of a family; withal, the constant enemy of all exorbitant power, and hearty friend to the liberties of his country."

A catalogue of his books is in the Franklin Library, Philadelphia. He also advertised in the Virginia Gazette of April, 1737:

"That on the North Side of James River, near the upper landing and a little below the Falls, is lately laid off by Major Mayo a town called Richmond, with streets sixty feet wide, in a pleasant situation and well supplied with springs of good water. It lieth near the public warehouse at Shoccoe's," etc.

In his Journal of 1733 he says:

"We laid the foundation of two large cities, one at Shoccoe to be called Richmond, and the other at the point of Appomattox, to be called Petersburg."

Truly the good this man did was not interred with his bones. The portrait of his daughter, known in family tradition as "The Fair Evelyn," hangs next to that of her superb parent. The painter represents Evelyn Byrd as a beautiful young woman, with exquisite complexion and hands, the latter busied on binding wild flowers about a shepherdess hat. The fashion of her satin gown is simple and becoming to a slender figure; a rose is set among the dark curls on the left temple; a scarlet bird is perched in the shrubbery at her right. The features are regular, the forehead broad, the hair arching prettily above it; the nose is straight; the lips are rosy, ripe and lightly closed. The round of cheek and chin is exquisite. The great brown eyes are sweet and serious. It is a lovely face—gentle, smooth and winning, but not strong except in capacity for suffering.

William Byrd took his children abroad to be educated, accompanying them on their voyage and paying them several visits during their pupilage. In due time Evelyn was presented at Court. One of the Brandon relics is the fan used by her on that momentous occasion, the sticks of which are of carved ivory, creamy with age. On kid, once white, now yellow, is painted a pastoral scene—shepherdess and swain, pet spaniel, white sheep, green bank and nodding cowslips under a rose pink sky. They delighted in these violent contrasts with the gilded artificiality of court life in Queen Anne's day. We hold the fragile toy with reverent fingers; one can almost discern faint, lingering thrills along the delicately wrought ivory of the joyous tumult of pulses beating high with love and ambition.

One of the many traditions that lead the imagination easily on to the reconstruction of the romantic biography of William the Great of Westover is that when he presented his wife, Lucy Parke, at the Court of His Hanoverian Majesty, George I, her charms so melted the Dutch phlegm of the monarch that he asked the proud husband if "there were many other as beautiful birds in the forests of America." Another version of the anecdote puts the speech into the mouth of George II and makes the occasion that of the fair Evelyn's presentation. All family annalists agree in saying that the daughter's London sojourn in the year starred by her appearance at court was also made memorable by her meeting Charles Mordaunt, the grandson of Lord Peterborough. This young man

fell in love with her, and was loved in return as absolutely and as passionately as if the fan pastoral were a sketch from nature, and they the fair Chloe and Strephon. Lord Peterborough, the grandfather, was a shining figure in the diplomatic, military and social world of his day, which was a long one. He outlived his son, and was succeeded in his title and estates by his grandson in 1735. Those of William Evelyn Byrd's biographers who have discredited the love story on the ground of disparity of age between Swift, Pope, Arbuthnot and Gay and the lovely American debutante have been led into the doubt by overlooking the genealogical facts I have given. The hapless pair might have known better, if lovers ever know anything, than to follow blindly whither love leads.

Whatever the cynical Earl of Peterborough thought of the pretty entanglement the potentate of Westover had reasons, weighty, if not many, for taking part in the drama. The Peterboroughs were leading Roman Catholics. The jovial grand seignor and easy master of all graces was the staunchest of Protestant Churchmen. The polished courtier smiling at us from the drawing room wall of Brandon wore quite another aspect when he entered Cymbeline to the plighted twain, and

Like the tyrannous breathing of the North,
Shook all their buds from blowing.

The fair Evelyn was brought back to Westover, with her secret buried so deep in her heart that it ate it out. This may have had something to do with the low, nervous state into which she fell. Unconsciously she may have pined for London gayeties in the uneventful routine of plantation life. The story asserts that the brown, deep eyes grew wistful with thoughts of her lover they were never more to see, her soul sick unto death to be with him. "Refusing all offers to be with other gentlemen, she died of a broken heart," is the simple record. We learn, furthermore, that the author-planter bore himself remorselessly while the decline went on. If he did not bid her—to quote again from the play that must be among his catalogued books—

Languish a drop of blood a day, and being aged,
Die of his folly,

he stuck fast to his purpose not to let her wed the popish nobleman. He gave no other reason for his tyranny than this to the public, whatever his young daughter and the young peer who, some say, followed her to America, may know of other and yet weightier objections to the alliance. There are rumors, that can be neither verified nor denied, of early feuds between the Mordaunts and the haughty first gentleman of Virginia, whose stout adherence to principle or prejudice cost his favorite child her life.

In this connection occurs another family anecdote. It was the habit of the Berkley Harrisons and the Westover Byrds often to take tea together in the summer weather in a grove on the dividing line between the two plantations. Butlers and footmen carried equipage and provisions to the trysting place, set them in order, and waited on the party. One afternoon before Evelyn's death as she and her dearest friend and confidante, Sweet Anne Harrison, the wife of the then owner of Berkley, were slowly climbing the slight ascent to the rendezvous, the girl promised to meet her companion sometimes on the way, after she had passed out of the other's sight. Accordingly, on a

certain lovely evening in the following spring, as Mrs. Harrison walked slowly and sadly down the hill, she saw her late friend, dressed in white and dazzling in ethereal loveliness, standing beside her own tombstone. She fluttered forward a few steps, kissed her hand to the beholder, smiling joyously, and tenderly vanished. The inscription on this simple tombstone is assuredly not the composition of the Westover manuscript, but it is here given verbatim:

Here in the sleep of peace,
Reposes the body
Of Miss Evelyn Byrd:
Daughter
Of the Honorable Byrd, Esq.:
The various and excellent
Endowments
Of nature; improved and
Perfected,
By an accomplished education;
Formed her for the happiness of her
Friends
For an Ornament of her
Country.
Alas, Reader!
We can detain nothing
However valued
From unrelentless Death:
Beauty, Fortune, or exalted
Honour,

See here a proof.
And be reminded by this
Awful Tomb:
That every worldly comfort
Fleets away:
Excepting only what arises,
From imitating the virtues
Of our friends;
And the contemplation of their Happiness.
To which
God was pleased to call this lady
On the 13th, day of November,
1737—
In the 29th, year of her
Age.

On the right of Evelyn Byrd's tomb is one of like size and shape, which guards the remains of her grandmother. An oddly arranged inscription, running sometimes around the flat top, sometimes across it, records that she was "Mary Byrd, late wife of William Byrd, Esq." (They never left the "Esq." off, however cramped for room.) "Daughter of Warehouseman, Esq., who died on the 9th, day of November 1699, in the 47th, year of her age." Her husband lies beside her, a Latin epitaph registering the provincial offices held from the Crown, and his demise: "4th, die Decembris, 1704 post quam vicisset 52 annos."



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James S. Stucky

William Sweeney Stucky, M. D.

AFTER completing an unusually thorough and extensive period of study and training for his profession Dr. W. S. Stucky returned to Lexington and has since practiced in association with his father, Dr. Joseph A. Stucky, as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. The honored position of his father as a physician and surgeon is described on other pages.

William Sweeney Stucky was born at Lexington February 8, 1884, the second of his father's family of children. He was educated in private schools of Lexington and finished his literary studies at Bethany College in Bethany, West Virginia, where he graduated with the A. B. degree in 1904. He was also prominent in athletics at Bethany. He is a member of the Nu Sigma Nu, the medical fraternity, and also of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity. Doctor Stucky received his degree Doctor of Medicine from the University of Michigan with the class of 1908. After his

graduation he had five years of intensive training and experience before taking up active practice, for two years was connected with the New York Post Graduate Hospital, spent another two years in the Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, and one year in various dispensaries. He then returned to Lexington and became associated with his father, and the firm confine their practice exclusively to the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Doctor Stucky is a member of the American Medical Association, the Kentucky Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the Academy of Ophthalmology, and the Academy of Oto-Laryngology. He has been a member of the visiting staff of the Good Samaritan and the St. Joseph's hospitals since he began the practice of medicine here. On November 15, 1915, he married Ann Clay McDowell, daughter of Maj. Thomas Clay McDowell of Lexington. They have one son, William McDowell Stucky.





W. L. Hume-Kied

William Logan Threlkeld

THE individual career of William Logan Threlkeld has carried with it and involved to a remarkable degree many of the most important business and civic activities of his home City of Lexington, and even many movements of importance affecting the entire state. His has been a life of great energy, well directed purpose, and as a banker and business man he is a man of national distinction.

In the earlier generations of the family the Threlkelds were found in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland in the northern part of England. Thence they came to the colony of Virginia, settling in the counties of Fauquier and Culpeper in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Three brothers, descendants of these early emigrants to Virginia, came in the latter part of the eighteenth century into Kentucky, then a portion of Virginia, and made homes in different parts of the wilderness still sparsely populated and because of many Indian depredations well known as "the bloody ground." One of the brothers settled in that part of the state now comprised in the counties of Mason and Fleming; another in what is now Shelby County, a county named in honor of the first governor of the state; while the third seems to have gone to Western Kentucky, where his descendants may still be found in the County of Union and adjacent counties.

The immediate ancestor and great-grandfather of the Lexington banker was Thomas Threlkeld, the brother who settled in Shelby County. Not long afterward he enlisted and served with the Kentucky troops in the campaign against the Ohio Indians under General Harmer, and was killed during that disastrous campaign in 1790. He was survived by a son named Thomas, who was born in Shelby County, about six miles east of Shelbyville, and who grew up and was reared on his father's farm on Tick Creek. He married Anne Foster, also of a Virginia family, and they reared a large family of children, consisting of four sons and six daughters. All these lived to old age and with one possible exception became octogenarians. The four sons were William Anderson Threlkeld, Logan Thomas Threlkeld, James Threlkeld and Henry Crittenden Threlkeld, all except James marrying.

Of these, Logan Thomas Threlkeld, the father of William Logan Threlkeld, the subject of this sketch, married in 1846 Mary Simons Butler, of Winthrop, Maine. Miss Butler, who was the daughter of a noted and successful Baptist minister of Maine, visited her sister Esteria, who had come with her husband, Jonathan Farnum, to Shelbyville, Kentucky, and who was conducting a classical high school for boys in that town. Another of the Butler sisters, Abigail, was married to Dr. George W. Nuckols, for many years the leading physician of Shelbyville and vicinity. The children born to Logan Thomas Threlkeld and Mary

Butler Threlkeld were three sons and two daughters: Thomas Butler Threlkeld, now and for many years past a resident of Nicholasville, Kentucky; William Logan Threlkeld; Annie Boardman Threlkeld, who died in infancy; Mary Butler Threlkeld, who was married to Nelson Trimble, of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky; and George Nuckols Threlkeld, who died at Lexington in his eighteenth year.

At Shelbyville, where three generations of the family had lived, William Logan Threlkeld was born April 8, 1850. He had the advantages of the best schools of his native town. These schools at the time of his boyhood and for a number of years before and since had been famous as educational institutions of a high order. Studious and ambitious, he made rapid progress, taking special delight in history, the Latin and Greek languages and mathematics. His teacher in the Shelbyville High School was Professor J. W. Dodd, one of the most distinguished educators Kentucky has produced and who subsequently filled with great distinction the chair of Latin at Vanderbilt University in Nashville and whose father, James Best Dodd, was a distinguished professor of mathematics in Transylvania College at Lexington when that was the most famous institution of learning west of the Alleghenies, and was author of a series of mathematical text books of great reputation and extended use. From the school of Professor Dodd Mr. Threlkeld attended Georgetown College at Georgetown, Kentucky, entering in January, 1866, the sophomore class. He received his A. B. degree in June, 1868, graduating with the highest honors of his class. The following three years he spent as a teacher and post-graduate student, and in June, 1871, his Alma Mater, in recognition of his increased attainments, conferred upon him the degree Master of Arts.

Few men half a century ago entered upon either professional or business careers with a more solid grounding and liberal education than William Logan Threlkeld. For some years he continued to teach in the high schools in Shelbyville and Lexington, and was very successful in that work, possessing not only scholarship but the peculiar qualification of being able to teach and having much enthusiasm for that profession. He gave up teaching when in 1887 he was appointed cashier in the office of the collector of United States internal revenue for the Seventh District of Kentucky, under the collector Gen. James F. Robinson. He discharged the duties of this position with ability and fidelity, many millions of dollars passing through his hands and his accounts being in perfect balance when he left the office to accept the position of first secretary and treasurer of the Security Trust Company, now, more than thirty years later, one of the most prosperous and useful financial institutions in the state.

At the time Mr. Threlkeld became its secretary there was no other corporate trust company in the state outside of Louisville, and the particular functions of such an institution were practically unknown and unappreciated by the people. Previous efforts had been made to secure a capital of a hundred thousand dollars, but without success. Mr. Threlkeld easily and speedily secured the desired capital, and the institution opened its doors for business on the first day of January, 1888, in a building on the north side of West Short Street, two doors from the corner of Mill Street, between the banking house of D. A. Sayre and Company on the west and the property of the Northern Bank on the east. The building first occupied by the Security Trust Company had been the residence of Mrs. Crummie, the sister of David A. Sayre. So prudent and diffident were the directors of the Trust Company that they did not erect at first a building adapted to the purpose of such an institution, but installed a counter in the front parlor of Mrs. Crummie's residence, built a vault in the back parlor adjoining, and converted the dining room into a directors' room.

The business of the company rapidly grew, the capital stock was several times increased, and those in a position to judge attribute its success largely to the zeal, industry and efficiency of Mr. Threlkeld. The company was fortunate in having on its Board of Directors such able financiers and successful business men as J. D. Hunt, its first president, who was also president of the Northern Bank of Kentucky; E. D. Sayre, president of D. A. Sayre & Company; Joseph Clark, wholesale grocer; R. T. Anderson, capitalist; Robert R. Stone, capitalist; W. W. Bruce, manufacturer and capitalist; S. Bassett and J. W. Appleton, respectively president and vice president of the Fayette National Bank; and Alexander Pearson, wholesale grocer and president of the Lexington Water Works Company.

When in January, 1900, Mr. Threlkeld resigned the office of secretary and treasurer he was succeeded by C. N. Manning, who had been intimately associated with him for some years and was assistant secretary and treasurer. Mr. Manning was quite a young man at the time and has fully justified the recommendation of Mr. Threlkeld that he be selected as his successor. Mr. Manning now ranks among the best financiers not only of Lexington but of the entire state. He is now president of the company into which he came as stenographer. The continued increased prosperity of the institution is a source of great pride and pleasure to all his friends.

After retiring from the Security Trust and Safety Vault Company Mr. Threlkeld entered into merchandising, becoming a partner in the old and successful firm of S. Bassett & Sons. With this firm he continued as a member until 1908, when he became vice president and cashier of the Lexington Banking and Trust Company, an institution which had been formed by the consolidation of the National Exchange Bank and the Central Bank. Afterward the Lexington Banking & Trust Company was consolidated with the bank which had been formed by the merging of the Phoenix National Bank and the Third National Bank. The bank resulting from the merger of these four banks retained the name of the Phoenix and Third National Bank, with Mr. Threlkeld as cashier, an office he continued to fill until he became connected with the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, the institution to which his time and services are now chiefly devoted. During the World war as a representative of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, as fiscal agent of the United States in the matter of selling Liberty Bonds and after

the signing of the armistice in the sale of Victory Bonds and many issues of United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness and Tax Certificates, Mr. Threlkeld performed a service of far reaching benefit and sterling patriotism.

During all the years of his teaching and business life and as an official of various financial institutions Mr. Threlkeld has exhibited a deep and sincere interest in matters pertaining to the growth and prosperity of the City of Lexington and the state. He was a very active member for years of the Lexington Chamber of Commerce, being president of the body, and at various times chairman of some of its important committees, particularly the committee known as the Committee on Capital Location. This committee for many years endeavored to have the capital of the state removed from Frankfort to Lexington. On the committee were members of the Chamber of Commerce, the City Council and other prominent citizens. Eventually the movement failed, since the interests of Frankfort and Louisville were combined to defeat the proposal. When the decision was finally approved the people of Lexington acquiesced, and have since regarded with deep satisfaction the building of the magnificent capitol at Frankfort.

Mr. Threlkeld was chairman of the Joint Railroad Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and citizens at the time of the construction of a branch of the Southern Railway from Louisville to Lexington and at the time of the construction of the Lexington and Eastern Railway from Lexington into the coal regions of Eastern Kentucky, a road now part of the Louisville and Nashville system, which has been greatly extended by that system.

With continuing interest in education Mr. Threlkeld has for twenty years been a trustee of Centre College at Danville. For nearly twenty years he was secretary or president of the Kentucky Chautauqua Association. This was the pioneer Kentucky Chautauqua and was established largely through the efforts of W. G. McClintock, now Professor of English in the University of Chicago, R. E. Edmonson, Hiram Shaw, J. H. Beauchamp, Slaughter Bassett, W. L. Threlkeld and their associates. This Chautauqua owned a tract of land, now beautiful Woodland Park, and originally a part of the Henry Clay landed estate. After the Kentucky Chautauqua Association discontinued its annual meetings Mr. Threlkeld, with the sympathetic and able assistance of Judge J. R. Morton, Alexander Pearson and J. W. Porter, persuaded all the stockholders of the Kentucky Chautauqua Association to convey the properties to the City of Lexington for a perpetual public park upon the sole condition that the city would discharge the debt of the Association. The City of Lexington owes the possession of this beautiful park to the generosity of the members or stockholders of the Chautauqua Association, who might have subdivided the twenty acres into building lots and realized a goodly sum for their private benefit.

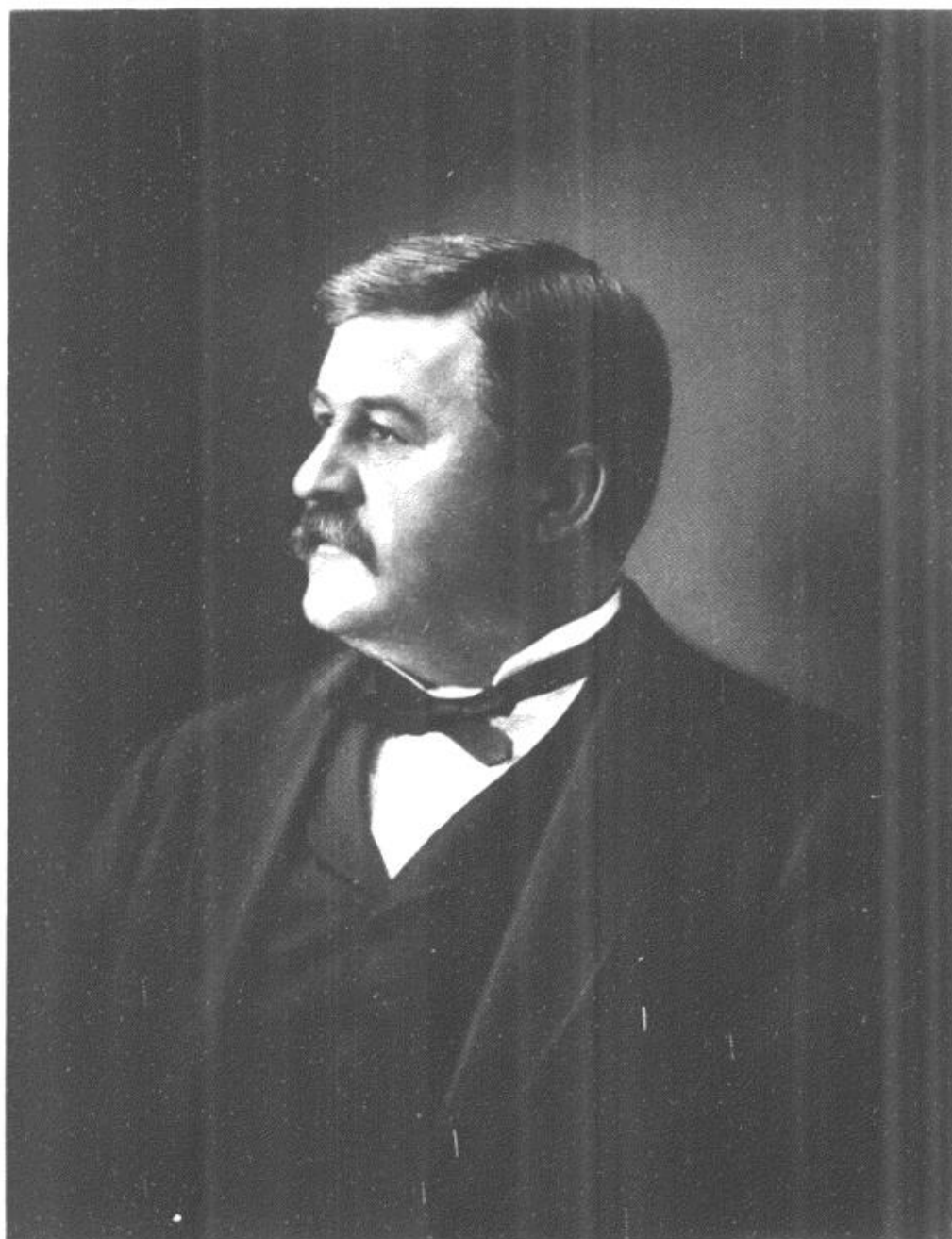
This and other acts of public spirit are only typical of the character of Mr. Threlkeld. He has been identified with various movements for the acquisition and maintenance of the various parks of the city. He served as chairman of the Park Commission of the City of Lexington, being associated in that work with J. W. Porter, Professor C. W. Mathews of the University of Kentucky, General Roger D. Williams and Frank Corbin. During their cooperation Woodland Park has been improved, Duncan Park has been developed, the Fred Douglas Park for colored people has

been acquired and is being rapidly developed into a complete park and recreation ground for the colored people.

June 29, 1876, Mr. Threlkeld married Frances Bassett, daughter of S. Bassett and Elizabeth (Slaughter) Bassett. She was descended from the old Virginia families of Bassetts and Slaughters, and her maternal an-

cestors were members of the famous St. Mark's Parish of Virginia. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Threlkeld was a most happy one and continued with great mutual affection and confidence and respect until the death of Mrs. Threlkeld on the 16th of November, 1907. She is survived by one child, Elizabeth Scott Threlkeld.





Richard D. Stoll

Richard C. Stoll

RICHARD C. STOLL, a son of the late Richard Pindell Stoll, is a lawyer by profession while his father was a constructive business man, but otherwise his career bears a striking resemblance to that of his father, particularly in his prominence in citizenship and as a leader in the republican party in Kentucky.

He was born at Lexington March 21, 1876, and graduated with the A. B. degree from Kentucky State College in 1895. The State University in 1913 conferred upon him the honorary degree Doctor of Laws. He took his law course in Yale University, graduating LL. B. in 1897, and at once returned to Lexington and began the practice of his profession. As with his honored father, much of his time has been taken up with business affairs. He has served as general counsel of the Kentucky Traction and Terminal Company and the Lexington Utilities Company.

Mr. Stoll served with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Bradley from 1898 until the close of that administration. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions representing the Seventh District of Kentucky in 1912, 1916 and 1920, and in 1912 and 1916 was on the notification committees presenting the nomination of the party to Mr. Taft and Mr. Hughes, and in 1920 he was on the committee to notify Calvin Coolidge of his nomination. From 1912 to 1920 he served as chairman of the Fayette County Republican Committee and during 1914-15 was a member of the Kentucky State Board of Elec-

tion Commissioners. He was especially active during the period of the war, serving as chairman of the Committee on Public Safety of the Kentucky Council of Defense from 1917 until the close of the war, and was state inspector and head of the Protective League for Kentucky during the war period. This organization was one of the most valuable of the volunteer bodies enlisted to assist the Government in the critical era of the war, and acted as an auxiliary in conjunction with the Bureau of Investigation of the Federal Department of Justice.

Mr. Stoll is chairman of the Executive Committee and vice chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky, is a director of the First and City National Bank, is vice president of the Kentucky Yale Club, a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and has served as president of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders Association. He is a member of the Pendennis Club and Country Club of Louisville, Queen City and University Clubs of Cincinnati, Yale and Republican clubs of New York, and Lexington and Country clubs of Lexington. Fraternally he is affiliated with Lexington Lodge No. 1, F. and A. M., Lexington Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., Webb Commandery No. 2, K. T., Oleka Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Presbyterian. In 1919 Mr. Stoll married Angelene Chesnut, a daughter of George W. and Josephine (Satler) Chesnut, of Danville, Kentucky. He has one son, Richard Pindell Stoll.



R. P. Southern

Fugazzi School of Business

FUGAZZI SCHOOL OF BUSINESS at Lexington is one of the most thorough and successful organizations in the state for the training of men and women in the commercial arts and for careers of efficiency in business lines. The school has had a remarkable growth, its facilities have been taxed and burdened in the effort to take care of the enrollment, but still more important are the hundreds of graduates who because of the training received there are doing their work with an efficiency that means advancement to themselves and larger success to the institutions and individuals they serve.

This is the first and only school ever operated in Lexington or Eastern Kentucky whose standards of business education were sufficient to meet the requirements of a National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools, of which the Fugazzi School is a member. Endorsing and encouraging the splendid work of this school are a group composing its advisory board, consisting of many of the best known professional, financial and business men of Lexington, including the following whose names are readily significant of important positions in Lexington's affairs: Thomas A. Combs, H. Giovannoli, Desha Breckinridge, W. A. McDowell, W. H. Porter, C. S. Brent, J. D. Purcell, John T. Perry, Moses Kaufman, Leonard B. Shouse, Charles Kerr, Leonard G. Cox, J. Will Stoll, Joseph LeCompte, J. W. Morrison, J. T. Wilkerson, Harry S. Brower, F. Paul Anderson, Simon Wolf, S. Fred McCormick, M. A. Cassidy, C. H. Berryman, A. W. Fortune, Dolph Wile, Samuel B. Walton, Paul M. Justice, Rev. E. K. Pike, W. P. Averett, C. T. Rosier, John R. Allen, T. C. Bradley, W. T. Congleton, J. P. Tocher, C. M. Marshall, W. R. Milward, A. G. Bryan, Edwin Bogaert, Walter S. Welsh, William R. Lane, Paul W. Blazer, H. M. Hubbard, W. B. Jones, J. R. Smith, Silas Mason, S. B. Royster, J. T. Tunis, H. M. Hubbard, S. B. Featherstone, J. F. Van Deren, Dr. Lillard T. Marshall, A. F. Wheeler, W. F. Clark, Dr. Gilbert L. Bailey, Sam R. Hurst, W. F. McDonald. Other members of the advisory board outside of Lexington are L. W. Bethurum of Mount Vernon, R. P. Taylor of Winchester, J. Latimer Allen of Winchester, J. M. Benton of Winchester, J. M. Hodgkin of Winchester, H. B. Scrivener of Winchester, Dwight L. Pendleton, C. C. Robbins of Winchester and H. W. Scrivener of Winchester.

In its name the school commemorates its founder, the late Miss Irene Fugazzi. As first principal she opened the school in September, 1916, in modest quarters in the old Merrick Lodge Building and with an enrollment of six students. The school equipment was destroyed by fire in May, 1917, but three days later work was resumed at 118 North Upper Street, the present home of the school in the Didlake Building. The school now occupies the entire second and third floors. The school grew and prospered, and as an institution it represented a large achievement when its founder and principal died January 20, 1919. The assistant principal was Mrs. L. V. Jones, who a week later reopened the school as principal. A few days later H. B. and L. P. Southern bought the school, continuing Mrs. Jones as principal, and somewhat later the Fugazzi School of Business was incorporated, each member of the faculty being a stockholder. By 1920 the school had graduated more than six hundred well trained men and women. The enrollment for 1920 was a thousand, making this the second largest school in the state. From the continued prosperity of the school in the early part of 1921 it is estimated that at least two thousand students will have been enrolled during that year. The school has all the modern equipment for training of its students in all lines of commercial work. There is a faculty of eight instructors.

L. P. Southern is chairman of the Board of Directors and H. B. Southern is president of the school. The Southern brothers were born at Pulaski, Pulaski County, Virginia, and both were well educated and have had a long and varied experience in practical business as well as in school work. H. B. Southern brought to the Fugazzi School of Business almost twenty years of successful experience in business college work. He is an expert accountant, has done much work in accounting for corporations, and is widely known in Kentucky and other states.

L. P. Southern, who was born April 6, 1884, enjoyed a long and thorough training in railroad work, serving as chief accountant, general agent and train dispatcher at different times for the Great Northern Railway, Norfolk & Western Railway, and the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway. He was one of the organizers and is vice president of the Lions Club at Lexington.



J. Hunter Peak

J. Hunter Peak, M. D.

IN practice at Louisville for twenty-six years, Doctor Peak's career has been more than an ordinary routine of responsibility and duty well performed. He has long held a place among Kentucky's leading surgeons, and his practice is entirely confined to surgery. He has filled offices of trust, and his life has been an exceedingly busy one.

He was born near Bardstown, Kentucky, June 14, 1865, a son of John and Sarah (Coy) Peak, also native Kentuckians. His mother was born near New Haven in 1844 and died in 1870, when her son Doctor Peak was five years old. Two years later the father took the family to Texas. He was born near Lebanon in Marion County in 1843 and died in Texas in 1878.

Doctor Peak was therefore left an orphan at the age of thirteen, and his unflagging ambition and earnest effort were the chief factors in his acquiring a good education and qualifying himself for the proper use of his native talents. He grew up in Northern Texas, graduated in 1887 from the Garden Valley Institute, and for several years was a teacher, teaching country schools in Ellis County four years and two years in Young County, then out on the frontier of Northwest Texas. While teaching he was also studying medicine, and in 1891, returning to his native state, he entered the Louisville Medical College, from which he graduated in 1894. He then took post-graduate work in the Kentucky School of Medicine, and has ever since been actively engaged in his professional work at Louisville. Soon after he began practice he was elected in 1895 to represent the Third Ward

in the city council. After about two years he resigned to become United States pension surgeon, and performed the duties of that office four years. In 1899 he was made special United States pension surgeon, and looked after his duties in that capacity in addition to his private practice until 1903, when he resigned, and since then has made an exclusive specialty of surgery. He is a member of the surgical staff of the Deaconess Hospital and is former president, and a member of the surgical staff of St. Mary's Hospital. He is a member of the Jefferson County, Kentucky State and American Medical associations and the Mississippi Valley and Southern Medical associations. Doctor Peak was elected in 1909 and for several years gave close attention to his duties as a member of the Louisville School Board. Fraternally he is affiliated with Preston Lodge No. 281, F. & A. M., is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Kosair Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a republican and for many years has been an active member and official of the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving as chairman of the board of trustees, chairman of the Sunday School Board and superintendent of the Sunday School.

Doctor Peak's first wife was Estella Thurman, of Louisville, daughter of Sanford H. and Mary Jane Irvin Thurman. She died March 4, 1917, the mother of two daughters, Maricita and Calena. On August 8, 1917, Doctor Peak married Emily Helm Myers, and they have one son, J. Hunter, Jr.



J. N. Forsythe

Fred A. Forsythe

WHILE for several years past he has been actively identified with the important Lexington business known as the Commercial Automobile Company, Fred A. Forsythe was for years a leading figure among Kentucky horsemen. At his Fontaine Blue farm he developed and owned for a number of years one of the greatest stables of thoroughbred racers in the country, and his string of horses appeared on all the great courses of the country and won a proportionate share of honors and purses.

Mr. Forsythe was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, in 1869. The first Forsythes in Kentucky were two brothers, John and Matthew, who came about 1778 in company with Robert Adair. For his services in the Revolutionary war Matthew Forsythe received a grant of land from Virginia and located that land adjoining the tract that became known as the Fontaine Blue farm. John Forsythe was one of the pioneer teachers and educators in Kentucky. Robert McAfee, is a great-grandfather of Fred A. Forsythe, came to Kentucky in 1773, with the expedition known as the McAfee Expedition, and in his diary, a document now carefully preserved by Fred A. Forsythe, he speaks of the fountain in 1773. The Indians had long been familiar with this boiling spring, and they called it Blue Waters, naturally transferred to Fontaine Blue, a French name meaning the same. The fountain gushed from the ground in a stream fifty feet in circumference, and soundings undertaken with difficulty could never reach bottom. Robert McAfee, the pioneer, some years later made a trip with produce on a flatboat to New Orleans, and was killed by a robber on that expedition. His daughter married Robert Forsythe. James Forsythe, a son of Robert Forsythe, spent his active life on Fontaine Blue farm, which contained about 556 acres of land. He acquired the farm through his wife, who was a daughter of Capt. Aaron Alexander. Captain Alexander bought Fontaine Blue in 1842. Captain Alexander was an officer in the War of 1812 under General Shelby and under the direct command of Col. Richard M. Johnson at the battle of the Thames. Robert Forsythe served in this same battle. Kate Alexander, wife of James Forsythe, lived on the old homestead until her death at the age of seventy-one, while James Forsythe died at seventy-three. James Forsythe was a pioneer breeder of Shorthorn cattle, and won many honors on his stock. He also imported and developed a notable flock of Coteswold sheep, and these were also frequently exhibited at fairs. The Fontaine Blue farm remained in the Forsythe family until it was sold by F. A. Forsythe about 1912.

Kate Alexander, mother of F. A. Forsythe, lost three brothers in the Confederate army. Capt. Gade Alexander was killed at Lebanon, Kentucky, while a follower of General Morgan. Howard was killed at Morganfield, Kentucky, while F. G. Alexander lost his life at Drainsville, Maryland, shortly after the battle of Manassas.

Fred A. Forsythe grew up on the old homestead, and acquired a liberal education, being a law graduate of Washington and Lee University with the class of 1891. One of his classmates was Miles Poindexter, a distinguished senator from the State of Washington. Another student at Washington and Lee during the same time was John W. Davis, former United States minister to England. While trained for the law Mr. Forsythe regarded the old homestead farm as his chief responsibility and duty, and on taking charge of it he began the breeding of thoroughbreds for the track. He was the breeder of three Derby winners, Montgomery and High Private, both of whom he owned at the time of their winning, and also George Smith. Montgomery was sold for \$25,000. He also sold another horse, Fountain Bleu for \$25,000. Mr. Forsythe in 1910 took his stable to California, and racing journals commented upon the fact that it was the greatest string of money winners ever to cross the mountains. His horses won over \$38,000 in purses on the Pacific Coast. From 1900 until he disposed of his stables Mr. Forsythe had his horses represented on all the leading courses, racing them at Saratoga, Graves Bend, Sheephead Bay and elsewhere. He continued to participate in racing in New York until 1908, when racing in that state was given a black eye. Mr. Forsythe was technically a great horseman, knew every department and angle of the game, and his remarkable achievements were due to the fact that he was master of the business and sport in every particular. After selling the farm and his horses Mr. Forsythe in 1914 acquired an interest in the Commercial Automobile Company of Lexington. The company was organized in 1910 and Mr. Forsythe for several years has been one of the three principal owners of what is perhaps one of the largest and most successful Ford agencies in the country. Mr. Forsythe has never been in politics. He is a member of the Elks, belongs to a fishing club, and was one of the original directors of the Thoroughbred Breeders Association. In August, 1919, he married Carolyn Baker, of Central City, Kentucky. She was educated in the college of Central City. They have one son, Sidney Alexander Forsythe.



Lewis Hay Jr.

Lewis Hays, Jr.

THE honor and responsibilities involved in the office of mayor of Jackson, a place he has conscientiously and ably filled for the past eight years, has been well bestowed upon Lewis Hays, Jr., whose achievements have earned him rank with the foremost business men of Eastern Kentucky.

Mr. Hays was born on Buckhorn Creek in Knott County, Kentucky, August 6, 1879, son of James and Matilda (McDaniel) Hays. His father was born in Floyd County and his mother in Breathitt County. James Hays was born February 22, 1842, son of Captain Anderson and Rachel (Sizemore) Hays. Rachel Sizemore was a sister of Black Hawk Sizemore, and had Indian blood in her veins. James Hays was a Confederate soldier in the company commanded by his father, Captain Hays, in Caudill's regiment. He was a prisoner of war at Camp Chase and Camp Douglas for twenty-two months. After the war James Hays followed farming, and lived all his life on his farm on Buckhorn Creek, where he died April 15, 1915. He also had timber interests, was prosperous, and was also generous of his means and of his hospitality, his home being a noted meeting place for friends and strangers alike. His wife died November 16, 1918, at the age of sixty-nine. He was a Baptist, and was a staunch democrat. Their three children are: Adam, a merchant of Buckhorn in Breathitt County; Eva, wife of Dr. J. W. Duke, of Hindman; and Lewis, Jr.

Lewis Hays, Jr., acquired his early schooling on Buckhorn, and also attended school at Hindman under Prof. George Clark, where he graduated in 1898. He taught five schools in Knott and Breathitt counties, and has also read law, not with the idea of qualifying for the profession, but to aid him in his extensive business affairs. For three years Mr. Hays was a merchant at Hindman, and for a similar length of time was in the real estate business in Oklahoma City and Hot Springs,

Arkansas. After establishing his home at Jackson he developed a general insurance agency, and in 1918 organized the Big Six Oil Company, of which he became president. This company has developed a strong gas field in Breathitt County. In 1919 the business was reorganized as the Kentucky Cities Gas Company, the capital being increased from \$90,000 to \$450,000. Mr. Hays continues as president of this, one of the largest public utility companies in the state. The company supplies Winchester, Lexington, Frankfort and Georgetown and other places with natural gas. The pipe line of the company connects with that of the Central Kentucky Natural Gas Company near Index.

Mr. Hays became mayor of Jackson in 1913. His administration has been a progressive one, during which time many of the streets have been paved and a lighting system installed. The result that has been most frequently commended, however, has been the closing of many wild cat places of business, so that Jackson is now a model law and order town.

In 1909 Mr. Hays entered the life insurance business in Eastern Kentucky for the Southern National Life Insurance Company of Louisville, Kentucky. This company was afterwards taken over by the Inter Southern Life Insurance Company, which last company he now represents. Mr. Hays has sold in the last thirteen years more life insurance than any other man in Eastern Kentucky, and is now manager of eleven counties for the Inter Southern Life of Louisville.

July 4, 1910, Mr. Hays married Miss Lena Payton, daughter of Charles and Rosie Payton, of Hot Springs, Arkansas. They are the parents of four children: Elmer, James, Mary Louise, and Charles Reed. Mr. and Mrs. Hays are members of the Christian Church, in which he is an elder. In politics he is a democrat, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Improved Order of Red Men and the Masons.



J. Scott Renick

James S. Renick

JAMES S. RENICK, whose death occurred in the City of Havana, Cuba, on the 14th of February, 1917, had gone to that tropical island to pass the winter, and had passed several preceding winters in Florida. Mr. Renick was one of the substantial exponents of agricultural industry in Clark County, Kentucky, where he had given special attention to the growing of tobacco and hemp upon a large scale. He was one of four brothers who inherited the large and valuable landed estate of their grand-uncle, the late Abram Renick, in Clark County, and it was on his portion of this valuable estate that he conducted his vigorous and successful enterprise as an agriculturist. This fine rural estate, which was the home of his widow and son, is situated five miles northwest of Winchester, the judicial center of Clark County.

James Scott Renick was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, on the 28th of March, 1862, and he was a representative of one of the old and influential families of the North Central part of Kentucky. He received excellent educational advantages in his youth, and remained in his native county the greater part of the time until his marriage, in 1884. Thereafter he continued his residence upon his fine farm property in Clark County until the close of his life, and he was one of the progressive and highly esteemed citizens and men of affairs in Clark County. He was a stalwart advocate and supporter of the principles of the democratic party, but the only public office in which he consented to serve was that of justice of the peace, of which he was the incumbent at the time of his death. He was a leader in the modern system of tobacco and hemp culture in this section of the state, and had made a close study of tobacco growing in Cuba, besides which he was associated with Louisville dealers in the handling of tobacco. In company with his brother Abram he continued the maintenance of the fine herd of Shorthorn cattle that had been established by their grand-uncle, the late Abram Renick, and from the herd they made exhibits at numerous fairs and stock shows. Mr. Renick took great pride and interest in his live-stock enterprise and made the same a special feature of his farm industry until he sold his stock to his brother Abram. During the last two years of his residence in Clark County he lived practically retired at Winchester, owing to impaired health, and it was in an effort to recuperate his physical energies that he went to Cuba, where his death occurred, as previously noted. Mr. Renick was a member of the Presbyterian Church, as is also his widow, and he was affiliated with the Winchester Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The property which he received as a bequest from his grand-uncle has been in the possession of the Renick family for thirty-five years, and the beautiful old mansion on the place was erected more

than a century ago by General Pendleton, the place having continued until recent years to be known as the old Pendleton house.

An atmosphere of romance and youthful independence attaches to the record of the marriage of Mr. Renick. He was a youth of twenty-two years when, in 1884, he eloped with Miss Princess Sutherland, of Clark County, to the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, where their marriage was solemnized on the 24th of December of that year. Mrs. Renick was born and reared in Clark County and is a daughter of David and Catherine (Grimes) Sutherland. Her paternal grandparents, Lewis and Elizabeth (Berry) Sutherland, were born and reared in Virginia, and within a short time after their marriage they came to Clark County, Kentucky, where they passed the remainder of their lives, Lewis Sutherland having been eighty-two years of age at the time of his death and his wife having passed away at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Sutherland was a successful agriculturist and influential citizen, was a loyal democrat and active in public affairs in the community, though he never became ambitious for or consented to serve in political office. David Sutherland was born and reared in Clark County, and here he and his wife continued to reside until their deaths, both having passed away prior to the marriage of their daughter Princess, who was but seventeen years of age at the time of her romantic marriage and whose education had included a course in Winchester College. To Mr. and Mrs. Renick was born one son, Harry Phelps Renick, the date of whose nativity was September 28, 1890. He was afforded the advantages of excellent preparatory schools, including the Mooney School at Knoxville, Tennessee, and then entered the University of Kentucky. At the university he became affiliated with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, and he holds membership also in the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has had the active management of the old home farm since the death of his father, and which he has made the stage of vigorous and progressive enterprises as an agriculturist, with special attention given to the growing of corn and hemp. By reason of his connection with such productive enterprise he was refused service in connection with the nation's military operations in the late World war, but was a loyal and zealous supporter of the various local war activities and did well his part in food-production industry, a matter of primary importance in connection with American participation in the war. Mr. Renick married Miss Laurie Bruce Duty, who died five years later and who left no children. On January 5, 1921, he married Miss Katherine Williamson, of Paducah, Kentucky. With his mother Mr. Renick holds membership in the Presbyterian Church at Winchester.



James R. Deffenbaugh

James R. Duffin

ON the basis of his achievements James R. Duffin might very properly be asserted one of the most successful corporation lawyers in the country. While he has attended to the legal matters involved in the organization or reorganization of hundreds of business concerns, he has supplied more than legal advice, and supplied much of the creative and constructive energy through which the firm or corporation has prospered. Perhaps the outstanding achievement of his career and the institution with which his name is most prominently associated is the Inter-Southern Life Insurance Company, which has been the largest and most successful Kentucky company engaged in insurance. He has been president of the company for the past ten years.

Mr. Duffin was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 30, 1870. His great-grandfather, Randall Duffin, came from Ireland to Pennsylvania in Colonial times, and with a brother served as a patriot soldier in the Revolution. The family early became identified with the steel and iron business in Western Pennsylvania, and the grandfather of the Louisville business man, Roger H. Duffin, was president of the first rolling mill company established at Cincinnati. He was also associated with his sons in railroad contracting, and they built many sections of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

James M. Duffin, father of James Richard, was born in Cincinnati in 1841 and died July 29, 1909. He served with the rank of major in the Quartermaster's Corps during the Civil war, and his brother, Daniel O. Duffin, was also in the same war. He spent his active career as a general merchant and his last days were spent in Louisville. He married Margaret Manion, who died in 1878. Her father, R. G. Manion, was a railroad civil engineer, and at one time was associated with the Duffins in railroad contracting. Margaret Manion was born July 2, 1846.

James Richard Duffin was the second of three children, and the only one to reach mature life. He spent most of his youth in Crawford County, Indiana, where he attended common schools and four years at the Merengo Academy under Prof. J. M. Johnson. He took the literary and law courses at Central Normal College, at Danville, Indiana, receiving his law degree with the class of 1890. Central Normal College has bestowed only one honorary degree, and James R. Duffin was the recipient in 1907. After graduating from college he was elected and served four years as superintendent of schools of Crawford County, and at that time was the youngest county superintendent of

schools in the state and the youngest man to ever hold that position in Crawford County. He also took an active part in democratic politics while in Indiana, and from the age of twenty-one to twenty-seven was a member of the Indiana State Central Committee. After the expiration of his term as school superintendent he began the practice of law at English, Indiana, but in 1898 located at Louisville. In 1909 he formed a partnership with Augustus E. Willson, who was later elected governor of Kentucky, which necessitated a dissolution of the partnership. During their association they were regarded as among the leading firms of commercial and corporation lawyers south of the Ohio River.

During the twenty odd years he has been in Louisville the responsibility has devolved upon Mr. Duffin of assisting in the reorganization or organization of 1,284 corporations, and giving all of them a lease of life and prosperity. He became a stockholder and director in a large number of these corporations.

On January 1, 1911, Mr. Duffin effected the reorganization of the Inter-Southern Life Insurance Company, and since then has been president of the Inter-Southern. This company now stands thirty-fifth in size among all the life insurance companies of the United States, and it has steadily grown and prospered from year to year. As president of the company Mr. Duffin took the leading part in securing the construction, in 1912, of the Inter-Southern Building, as the home of the company and one of the largest and finest office structures in Louisville.

Mr. Duffin was also organizer of the old Dominion Oil Company, and made it the largest concern of its kind in the Kentucky oil territory. After promoting it to success he sold it to the Standard Oil interests. Mr. Duffin as a lawyer, business man and citizen has done much to promote the industrial progress of Louisville, and has had among his clients many of the prominent banking houses and individual capitalists, among all of which he has enjoyed the highest professional and personal esteem.

At the present time he is completing one of the most beautiful homes in Kentucky in his home City of Louisville. Since coming to Louisville he has not taken an active part in politics. He is a member of the Commercial Club, the Masonic Order and the First Christian Church of Louisville. He married Miss Clara M. Boman, daughter of John Boman, of Leavenworth, Indiana. Their two children are James Everett and Thelma M. Duffin.



Alb. B. Kaeth.

Albert B. Koett

ALBERT B. KOETT was actively associated with J. Robert Kelley at the beginning of the great industry now known as the Kelley-Koett Manufacturing Company of Covington. Mr. Koett is vice president of this corporation, which owns the largest plant in the world exclusively devoted to the manufacture of X-Ray instruments and apparatus. It was started in Covington about a quarter of a century ago by Mr. Koett and Mr. Kelley, soon after the discovery of the X-Ray by the scientist Roentgen. This company has done more than any other organization to perfect the delicate and elaborate apparatus now found as an essential part of the equipment for the great hospitals, laboratories and many of the offices of individual surgeons and physicians. Apparatus manufactured by the Covington Company represents the last word of perfection in such equipment, and the fact that their machines are part of the equipment of the Mayo Brothers Hospital at Rochester, Minnesota, speaks for itself, though many other institutions almost equally well known secured similar equipments from the Kelley-Koett Company. During the World war the plant was practically turned over to Government use, manufacturing portable apparatus and other instruments on plans drawn and approved by Government experts for use in the battle area and the hospitals behind the lines.

Albert B. Koett was born in Saxe-Weimar, Germany, May 28, 1863. His father, Professor C. Koett, was born in Saxe-Weimar in 1817, and at this writing was still living, aged one hundred and four years, his home being at Geisa, Saxe-Weimar. His active life was devoted to music, and he was a professor of that art. He is a Catholic in religion. Professor Koett married Mary Stehling, who was born in Saxe-Weimar in 1828, and died there in 1904. They were the parents of a large family of children: Edmund, a wine merchant who died at Frankfort, Germany; Albert B.; Caspar, owning a furniture factory at Saxe-Weimar; Cornelia, who died at Denver, Colorado; Gustav, a modeler by trade who lives at Norwood, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Stetter, wife of a machinist living at Riverside, Ohio; Otto, a fresco painter and contractor with home

at Seattle, Washington; Celia, wife of Fred Worley, a stereotype operator at Riverside, Ohio; Amand, a druggist in Frankfort, Germany; Mrs. Ida Reichard, who lives at Tacoma, Washington, where her husband owns a tailoring establishment; Leonard, a druggist at Frankfort, Germany; and Miss Josephine, who remains at home caring for her aged father.

Albert B. Koett grew up in Saxe-Weimar, attended the common schools to the age of fourteen, following which he served a four years' apprenticeship at the sculptor's trade or art. He was employed as a sculptor in Germany, but since 1884 has been a resident of the United States. For about a year he followed his profession at Cincinnati, but in 1885 entered the service of the Wurlitzer Music Company of Cincinnati, and for ten years was with that great musical instruments manufacturing concern. He left that business to join his enterprise and capital with Mr. Kelley in their venture into a comparatively new and untried field, and together they have labored and built up and perfected an organization that not only ranks high in a commercial way, but is one of a unique interest among Kentucky's industries.

Mr. Koett was for four years an active member of the Covington Board of Education. He is a republican in politics, is affiliated with Colonel Clay Lodge No. 159, F. and A. M., Indra Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite at Covington, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine at Frankfort. Aside from the great service rendered by his company to further the purposes of the Government in the World war he was associated with local citizens in carrying out war plans. He was one

Mr. Koett owns a modern home in Covington at 515 Russell Avenue. In 1887, at Harrison, Ohio, he married Miss Blanche Mott, a native of that town. She died at Covington, December 23, 1915. She was a graduate of the Harrison High School. Mr. Koett had four children: Ida, who died at the age of twenty-one the wife of K. Crockett; Irene, who is married and lives at Newport News, Virginia; Eva, married and living at Cincinnati; and Ruth, a student in the Nazareth Academy at Nazareth, Kentucky.



Mr. A. Bush, M. D.

William Allen Bush, M.D.

DURING the fifteen years that William Allen Bush, M. D., has been a member of the medical profession of Clark County he has emphasized in his life and work not only the thoroughness of his training and profundity of his knowledge, but also those characteristics which must be possessed by a physician if he hopes to succeed. Doctor Bush's professional experiences have included service in war and peace, a general private practice and community labor as proprietor of Bush's Hospital at Winchester, and in each direction has achieved results that have stamped him as one of the skilled and learned practitioners of this county.

Doctor Bush was born August 21, 1870, in Clark County, at Ruckerville, a son of Jonas R. and Sally (Webber) Bush. Nelson Bush, the great-grandfather of Dr. W. A. Bush, was born at Orange, Culpeper County, Virginia, and as a lad of five years was brought by his parents to Kentucky, the family settling near the old fort at Boonesboro, although on the north side of the river, the fort being on the south side of the stream, in Madison County. Nelson Bush secured a property three miles east of Ruckerville, upon which he followed farming throughout his life, being succeeded in its ownership by his son, grandson and great-grandson, the last named, Dr. Enoch R. Bush of Winchester, being the present owner. He is a brother of Dr. W. A. Bush. Allen W. Bush, grandfather of Dr. W. A. Bush, was born on this farm, on which he spent his life, and in addition to carrying on agricultural pursuits was one of the prominent auctioneers of his day. He was large in physique, weighing 300 pounds, had a forceful personality, and possessed a great voice, which could be heard for a long distance. In his early years he served as sheriff of Clark County. His death occurred on his farm when he was fifty-four years of age. Mr. Bush married Polly Robinson, and among their children was Jonas R. Bush, who was born on the home farm, December 7, 1849. Like his father, he engaged in farming and as an auctioneer, having inherited the latter's great voice, and in 1901 came to Winchester. He was later elected clerk of the Circuit Court of Clark County, but died in office six months later, June 26, 1910. He was the father of five children: William Allen, of this notice; Nora, who died at the age of twenty-eight years, as the wife of J. B. Conkwright, leaving one daughter, Bessie, who is society editor of the Lexington Leader; Elton, who died at the age of nineteen years; Wheeler, who died in childhood; and Enoch Robinson, M. D., a practicing physician of Winchester, a biography of whose life appears elsewhere in this work.

After attending the public schools, William A. Bush took a course in a private school at Winchester, taught

by Prof. Tate Irvine, under whose instruction he derived a new insight into life and received inspiration and encouragement that decided him to make every endeavor to succeed, in spite of all obstacles. To the lessons which he received under this tutelage and the magnetic personal influence of that remarkable teacher he credits much of his subsequent success. Of twenty boys who were his classmates all have made their mark in life, and of these seventeen have become professional men.

From the time he was nineteen years old Doctor Bush taught school for twelve years, including a period in the graded school at Ford, Kentucky, at that time an important lumbering village. He then pursued his medical studies in the medical department of Transylvania University (the Kentucky University) at Lexington, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1905. He at once entered upon his medical and surgical practice at Winchester, and from 1906 until 1911 was associated in practice with his brother, Dr. Enoch R. Bush. In 1916 he opened Bush's Hospital at Winchester, a modern structure with twenty-four rooms and accommodations for fifteen patients. Doctor Bush took a clinical course at Chicago, in the American Hospital, and in Mayo Brothers' Hospital, Rochester, Minnesota, and not a little of his success dates from these excellent clinical courses. The perfect system of the Mayo's gave him an insight into the most advanced thought as applied to diagnosis, treatment and hospital conduct. When the United States entered the World war Doctor Bush was appointed a member of the draft board of Clark County, as medical examiner, but subsequently enlisted in the United States Army Medical Corps, and was sent to Camp Greenleaf November 1, 1918. At Chickamauga Park he was assigned to military surgery and ordered to the Hoboken port of embarkation, being assigned later to Debarkation Hospital No. 3, New York City, where the returned wounded were given care. He received his honorable discharge May 27, 1919, with a captain's commission, and at that time returned to Winchester, where he reopened his hospital in July, 1919. He was appointed by the chief medical examiner at Washington, District of Columbia, as examiner for the discharged soldiers to determine upon compensation, and also for vocational training, and is in charge of this work at Winchester. He is now acting as assistant surgeon, under the civil service commission, as officer in charge of the United States Public Health Service at Winchester.

Doctor Bush holds membership in the Clark County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society, the Southern Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Association of Military Surgeons, and is a life member of the Surgical Club of Minne-

sota. He is a past master of the Masonic Blue Lodge, high priest of Royal Arch Masonry, eminent commander of the Knights Templar, a Scottish Rite Mason of the Consistory of Louisville and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He has allied himself with movements which have had for their object the advancement of the general welfare, and has affiliated himself with other public-spirited citizens in civic enterprises making for higher education and better citizenship. He is a member of the Christian Church.

At the age of twenty years Doctor Bush, although not possessed of a dollar, eloped to be married to Miss

Pora Oliver, daughter of Simpson and Betty (Emerson) Oliver, pioneer farming people of Clark County, who are now both deceased. Again, when he graduated from medical college, Doctor Bush spent his last money to buy a cigar. But he had one of the kindest and most sympathetic of fathers, who stood ready to assist him and who all through life was a companion and kind counsellor, whose worth can never be fully appreciated or estimated. Four children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Bush: Ruth, Dora and Jonas, who reside with their parents; and Ella, who died at the age of twenty-four years.



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A. H. Fuson

Henry Harvey Fuson

HENRY HARVEY FUSON, principal since 1914 of the First District School at Covington, was born and reared in the shadow of the Cumberland Mountains, near the Cumberland Gap in Southeastern Kentucky, and throughout his notable career as an educational leader he has exhibited those admirable qualities long associated with the sturdy mountaineer of pure undiluted American stock.

Mr. Fuson was born, August 21, 1876, on Little Clear Creek in Bell County, five miles from Pineville, at the old homestead in the Fuson settlement. The family name is of French origin, but the family for a number of generations lived in Scotland, where the name was spelled Fuzon. They first settled in Virginia and then moved over the mountains to Nashville, Tennessee, where many of the family still reside. In various generations there have been lawyers, doctors and planters. The great-grandfather of the Covington educator was Thomas Fuson, who moved from Tennessee to Bell County, Kentucky. He came over the mountains as a companion of Boone. On the journey he was lost from his family, and being found by some hunters returned to his home near Nashville. When he came to Kentucky he settled at the head of Bear Creek, not far from the present Town of Chenoa. In his old age, while attempting to visit his people in Tennessee, he was frozen to death on the top of Log Mountain.

James R. Fuson, grandfather of Henry Harvey, was born near Nashville, in 1822, and married Lucinda Evans, who was born February 15, 1819, at the old Fuson settlement on Little Clear Creek. Their children were James A.; Letitia, Mrs. Elijah Smith, William Lafayette, John Thomas, Beth A., Henry Jeff and Eliza Jane. James A. Fuson, of this generation, was one of the first surveyors of Bell County, lived on his farm in the Fuson settlement, and the last years of his life were devoted to the raising of bees on an extensive scale. He died September 28, 1918. His brother, Beth A. Fuson, now a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana, for many years was a prominent merchant and in public affairs at Pineville, and is a former county judge of Bell County.

John Thomas Fuson, father of Henry Harvey, was born in 1854, at the Fuson settlement, and married Sarah Jane Lee, who was born in 1856, on Big Clear Creek in Bell County. She was a member of the well known Virginia Lee family, and her grandfather, Hancock Lee, was the founder of Lee's Station near Frankfort. Sarah Jane Lee was the fifth among the ten children of Philip and Mary (Bray) Lee. Her father died at the age of eighty-two and her mother at forty-five. Her brother, James Lee, was the first County Court clerk of Bell County when the county was organized in 1867, was a school teacher, surveyor,

and a man of thorough education and very systematic and orderly in everything he did. He was a private in the Union army, was in the battle of Lookout Mountain and in Sherman's march to the sea.

Henry Harvey Fuson is the oldest of eleven children. The others are: Thomas Sewell, a physician at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee; Cora Lucinda, who died of typhoid fever at the age of eighteen; Mary Lee, Mrs. Willet Almy, and she died at the birth of her first child, Lee Almy; Bertha Letitia, wife of D. H. Howard, of Harlan, Kentucky; Arthur Luther, a physician at Cumberland Gap; Verda Ray, living in New Mexico; Van Whorton, with his father on the farm on Little Clear Creek; Effie, Mrs. Morris Adler, of Indianapolis; Maud, of Indianapolis; and Clara, teacher at Harlan.

Up to the age of eighteen Henry Harvey Fuson lived on his father's hillside mountain farm, and as his strength permitted participated in the routine of its work while attending school. He was a pupil of the rural schools from 1883 to 1894, then spent one session in the Williamsburg Institute at Williamsburg, during 1895-97 attended the Pineville High School, and from 1897 to 1905 spent the winter and spring terms at Cumberland College at Williamsburg, usually teaching during the fall months. He graduated with the A. B. degree in 1905. Having determined to make education his life work, Mr. Fuson never regarded his own education as complete and while handling many important responsibilities has continued his studies both privately and in higher institutions. The summer of 1912 he spent in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. Beginning in 1912, he attended both afternoon and evening sessions in the University of Cincinnati, and his work brought him the Bachelor of Science degree from that institution in 1920, and he has since received twelve credits leading to the Master of Arts degree from the same university.

Mr. Fuson has a record of more than a quarter of a century as a teacher and school administrator. He taught in the rural schools of his native county from 1895 to 1901, was county superintendent from 1902 to 1910, and for the following two years was superintendent of the city schools of Pineville. He was then principal of the district school at Covington in 1912-1914. After 1914 he was principal of the First District School, and since 1918 has been principal of the First District School.

Mr. Fuson was census enumerator of Bell County in 1900. He has important business interests in Pineville, Kentucky, and from 1907 to 1910 was secretary-treasurer of the Central Coal Company, an operating company at Pineville. From 1911 to 1921 he has been secretary of the Martin Fork Coal Company, a leasing company at Harlan, and during 1917-18 was

secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Fort Branch Coal Company at Fusonia in Perry County.

During the last two months of the war he was a private in the Military Training Camps Association in the Division of Southern Ohio, and from 1918 until mustered out in 1921 he was private, corporal and sergeant in Company D of the Kentucky State Guards. Upon being mustered out he was immediately mustered in as sergeant of the Kentucky National Guard, Tank Corps.

Mr. Fuson is affiliated with Washington Council No. 3, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Covington Lodge No. 109, F. and A. M., a member of the First Baptist Church at Covington, of the Kentucky Folk Lore Society, the Covington Industrial Club, Covington School Masters Club and Parents and Teachers Association of the First District School.

He helped organize the County Superintendent's Section of the Kentucky Educational Association during its convention at Winchester in 1907, was elected in 1909 vice president of the Kentucky Educational Association, and has been a member of the Reading Circle of the association for a number of years.

In this brief sketch it would be impossible to do justice to the high-minded, disinterested and capable record of Mr. Fuson. Some of his most interesting achievements were the result of his work in his home county. While at the head of the Pineville school system during 1910-12 he raised the teaching force from six to thirteen, doubled the school enrollment, and increased the building facilities to four instead of one, and also secured a bond issue for \$30,000 for a new school building, which was erected after he came to Covington. When he was elected county superintendent in 1902 he went into the office determined that the schools should be conducted in the interest of the children and not at the will of local political factions. One of his first acts was to require real qualifications for the teachers. He revised the course of study, built many new schoolhouses, and was constant in his personal supervision and interest in behalf of every school district. During his second term as superintendent, from 1906 to 1910, he established the first consolidated schools in the county, three in all, also the county high school, and was instrumental in holding the only quadri-county institute ever held in the state, being

represented by Laurel, Knox, Whitley and Bell counties. The First District School of Covington is the oldest school in the city, and the present building was erected in 1863, and is in the heart of the business district. As principal of this school Mr. Fuson has set many new standards and realized most of them in bringing the school system to a point where it compares favorably with the modern ideals of school management. He has perfected in modified form a system of pupil self government, has improved and broadened the course of study, and has secured the co-operation of a very effective Parents and Teachers Association, so that the school has come to be regarded as a real community interest.

On May 25, 1906, at the Phoenix Hotel in Lexington, Mr. Fuson and Sara Ellen Watson were united in marriage. Their only child, Ruth Maurine Fuson, is now in the fifth grade of the Covington public schools. Mrs. Fuson for ten years before her marriage was a successful teacher in Southeastern Kentucky, teaching schools in Pulaski and Whitley counties and in Montana, and also had her home at Belgrade, Montana. Her father, John Watson, was formerly a resident of Somerset, Kentucky, was sheriff of Pulaski County, and died July 5, 1921, at the age of eighty-five years, at Three Forks, Montana.

It would be difficult to find a man in Kentucky with a keener and more enthusiastic interest in things outside of his daily routine of common life than Henry Harvey Fuson. He is an ardent fisherman and hunter, and has pursued these sports not only in the woods and streams of his native state, but in the woods of Michigan and on both coasts of Florida. He has found constant inspiration in the natural rugged beauty of Eastern Kentucky, and for years has expressed his observation and his sentiments in poetic form, and is the author of more than eighty poems, largely dealing with mountain scenery and pioneer events and personalities. For years he has collected material bearing on the history and legends of Southern Kentucky, and in his scrap books of fifteen volumes, each covering a year from 1905, he has preserved data that will go far toward constructing an appropriate picture of the historic section with which his own earlier life was identified.

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H. S. Hale

Major H. S. Hale

ACHIEVING fourscore years is of itself an achievement, but Major Hale has infinitely more to his credit than a long life. He fought bravely on many battlefields of the South, was the first to hold the office of Graves County after the war, rendered conspicuous service to his State as State Treasurer, and for a quarter of a century was closely identified with the management of one of the largest banks in Western Kentucky, the First National Bank of Mayfield. He has exemplified all the best ideals of Christian citizenship and manhood and his long life has been a course of duty performed and service rendered.

He was born near Bowling Green in Warren County, Kentucky, May 4, 1836. The Hales came from England to Virginia in colonial times, and his great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. His grandfather, Joshua Hale, though born in Virginia took up his early residence in North Carolina and later came to Middle Tennessee where he spent his last years as a farmer. Nicholas Hale, father of Major Hale, was born in North Carolina and died in Graves County, Kentucky, in 1847. He gave his years to agriculture, was a democrat in politics, and a very enthusiastic member of the Christian Church. He married Rhoda Crouch who was born in Tennessee in 1807 and died in Graves County in 1851. She was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The children of Nicholas and Rhoda Hale were: William Harrison, born in 1829 and died in 1881, who spent his active career as a merchant; Geraldine, who died at the age of sixty-eight in Graves County, having been twice married, her husbands being Rufus McCuen and George Thompson, both farmers; Nathan Perry born in 1833 and died in 1902, for many years a merchant at Murray in Calloway County; Major Henry Stevenson, who was the third son of the family; Bathsheba who died at the age of forty-five, wife of John T. Cary, a Graves County farmer; and Joshua David who was born in 1842 and died in 1892, having been a business man and lay preacher of the Christian Church.

Major Hale was eleven years of age when his father died and fifteen at the death of his mother. He and his brothers and sisters found a good home with their uncle and aunt Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Hale of Graves County. He acquired his early education in rural schools, also attended the Mayfield Seminary and his training and environment were calculated to bring out the strong and self-reliant virtues of his character. He completed his education at the age of twenty-two and for a time clerked in stores.

He was twenty-five when the war broke out and in the first year he enlisted in the Seventh Kentucky Infantry, serving as captain one year, major two years, and finally was promoted to lieutenant colonel in command of the Third and Seventh consolidated

regiments of Kentucky Infantry. Starting at Columbus, Kentucky, he was with Gen. Leonidas Polk, was with Gen. Albert S. Johnston at Shiloh, with General Pemberton at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge, with Gen. John C. Breckinridge at Jackson, with Generals Price and Van Dorn at Corinth and through a large part of his service was under the command of the great Confederate cavalryman Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, participating in Brice's Crossroads, Harrisburg and Old Town Creek. At Old Town Creek he was seriously wounded in the left hip. It was supposed to be a mortal wound but he was nursed back to health in the home of James Sykes at Columbus, Mississippi. On rejoining his command he was promoted by General Forrest to Lieutenant Colonel and filled that post during the last year. His final engagement was at Montealvo, Alabama, and he surrendered with Forrest at Columbus, Mississippi, in April, 1865.

At the close of the war he returned to Graves County and for about a year was in the mercantile business at Boydsville and Lynnville. In 1866 he was elected sheriff of the county and by reelection in 1868 filled the office for four years. In 1871 he was elected to the State Senate, representing the First Senatorial District four years. His service in the Senate was made notable by his work in introducing and securing the passage in 1873 of the Mayfield local option law, which became a law in that year.

Immediately after leaving the Senate Major Hale solicited the capital stock and organized the First National Bank of Mayfield in the spring of 1875. He was elected its first president and for fifteen years he guided that institution through periods of financial stress and prosperity with the wisdom of a true financier. It was his prominence as a banker that caused him to be called by Governor Buckner to the office of state treasurer in 1890. He served by appointment of the Governor two years and was then elected for a term of four years. Largely on his own responsibility he instituted the important reform of requiring banks to pay interest on state deposits, and thereby made the office of state treasurer self-supporting and his reform, subsequently re-enforced by state law, is estimated to have saved a quarter of a million dollars to the state in the years since he instituted the practice. In 1895 Major Hale was nominated at the democratic convention for secretary of state.

On returning to Mayfield he was again called to the presidency of the First National Bank, and held that post of duty and responsibility for thirteen years until he accepted an honorable retirement in 1919.

Major Hale helped found West Kentucky College at Mayfield in 1886 and has given his counsel and resources to many other enterprises that have promoted the growth and welfare of his home city. He became

president of the reorganized Mayfield Woolen Mills about 1904.

No interest could be said to have dominated his lifelong service in the Christian Church. He has been an elder in his church for many years, and has in fact been the chief support of that denomination in Mayfield. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of Lexington Camp of the Confederate Veterans and in time of war as in peace has been associated with many movements in his home city and state. A large property owner he has distributed many of his possessions among his children.

Next to his patriotic devotion to the South his chief inspiration during the war was Miss Virginia Adelaide Gregory, who on November 8, 1865, soon after he had returned to civil pursuits, became his bride. She was born in Kemper County, Mississippi, in 1843, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gregory. She graduated from

the Female Institute at Columbus, Mississippi, in 1859. For nearly half a century she was the sharer of his home and the partner in his increasing success. Mrs. Hale died April 30, 1914.

Major and Mrs. Hale reared the following children: Albert Sidney, who died at the age of eighteen; Annie Belle, who never married and died at Mayfield, aged forty-four; Nathan A., born in 1870, now vice president of the First National Bank of Mayfield, and who for twenty-five years was its cashier; William L., who is the present postmaster of Mayfield; Mary E., wife of Dr. Edgar Odell Lovett, who since 1908 has been president of the Rice Institute at Houston, Texas, one of the largest institutions of higher learning in the South; Henry S., Jr., an oil operator at Fort Worth, Texas; and Joseph Theodore, who lives with his father and is assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Mayfield.



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W. H. Stephenson

Hon. William Worth Stephenson

NO history of Kentucky would be complete without an extended mention of the life and work of Hon. William Worth Stephenson, brilliant attorney, astute statesman, accurate historian and accomplished gentleman of parts, whose memory is held in reverent affection by his fellow townsmen at Harrodsburg. Mr. Stephenson is a native son of Kentucky, having been born in Madison County, this state, October 24, 1857, a son of Dr. Andrew Tribble Stephenson, grandson of Joseph H. Stephenson, and great-grandson of Thomas Stephenson, the latter being of English descent, and serving in the southern division of the Continental army during the American Revolution.

Joseph H. Stephenson was born in Orange County, Virginia, November 6, 1771. He was a third cousin to Hon. Andrew Stevenson, the speaker of Congress, and a cousin with one more remove, to Hon. John W. Stephenson, governor of Kentucky. The name was originally spelled with a "v," but Joseph H. Stephenson, becoming convinced that it was derived from Stephen and son of Stephen, through the argument with a schoolmaster, he changed the "v" to "ph" and he and his descendants thereafter so spelled it. Prior to 1800 Joseph H. Stephenson moved to Madison County, Kentucky, and purchased five small farms. On December 23, 1806, he was married to Mary Tribble, daughter of Andrew Tribble, one of the pioneer Baptist ministers of Kentucky and a man known far and wide because of his great piety and eloquence. She was the granddaughter of Thomas Burris, who received large land grants for service in the American Revolution. Her death occurred in 1872, in the eighty-fourth year of her age, she long outliving her husband who passed away in 1837. He was in three campaigns against the Indians in Indiana. He always had a great aversion to political life. At the time of his death he owned 600 acres of land, and was a man of ample means.

Dr. Andrew T. Stephenson was educated in the public schools of Madison County, and in 1845 began his study of medicine. During 1846 and 1848 he attended his first course of lectures at Transylvania, Lexington, Kentucky, but was graduated from the Medical School of Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1848. Doctor Stephenson, in 1858, attended the schools and hospitals of Philadelphia and New York to further perfect himself in his profession.

On April 22, 1852, Doctor Stephenson was married to Elizabeth Ann Smith, a daughter of Benjamin and Judith Smith of Madison County, who dowered her with land and slaves. They became the parents of five children, namely: Martha, Mary A., William W., Julia and Elizabeth. In the fall of 1860 Dr. and Mrs. Stephenson moved to Washington County, Kentucky,

settling on a large farm in the vicinity of Springfield, which remained their home until they came to Mercer County, and bought a farm of 454 acres which was held in the family until 1915.

William W. Stephenson was reared in an intellectual atmosphere and by watchful parents, who early saw that the lad possessed unusual faculties and determined to develop them, so they sent him to the best schools of Harrodsburg, and then, in 1876, he entered the College of Arts, University of Kentucky, at Lexington, Kentucky, now Transylvania College, and was a student of that body for two years, leaving it to enter Bethany College, of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, as salutatorian, a distinction never before conferred upon a student who had been at the college only one year, and he later had the degree of Master of Arts accorded him as well.

Upon his return to Kentucky he studied law, and was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1881, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. In addition to his knowledge of the law, he was an expert stenographer and found this of great use to him in his practice. While carrying on his constantly augmented law practice, he also was interested in agricultural pursuits and all that pertains to the welfare of the great body of landowners. For many years he superintended the farm his father had bought in Mercer County in 1864, from which the family moved in 1866, to Harrodsburg, and he continued to maintain his residence in that city the remainder of his life.

In politics Mr. Stephenson attained a prestige which placed him among the leading men of Kentucky. In August, 1889, he was elected by a handsome majority as representative from Mercer County to the State Assembly, and was honored by the speaker of the House by being placed on a number of important committees. In the session of 1889-90 he was made chairman of the committee on Codes of Practice, which was composed of a number of distinguished lawyers of the House; and was a member of the committee on General Statutes and that on Constitutional Conventions, and on two special committees. His logical manner of speaking and his close attention to every detail of public business, made him a power in behalf of any object he saw fit to champion, so that it was but natural that he was re-elected in 1891, and in the subsequent sessions served on the Judiciary and other important committees. In the session of 1892 he was the father of a number of very important bills, among them being the Stephenson Revenue Bill, which was passed in record time, fifteen days, as an emergency measure, and by it the state was saved many thousands of dollars.

In the fall of 1893 Mr. Stephenson was elected to the State Senate from the Twentieth District, comprising Anderson, Franklin and Mercer counties, and received a majority of 1,600 over his republican opponent, and when he took his seat, was one of the youngest members of the Senate. At once he began to take a prominent and compelling part in the legislative work of that body, and was elected, in the session of 1894, without opposition, chairman of the State Democratic Caucus and Joint Caucus, and also chairman of the Committee on Public Offices. He was also a member of the committee on General Statutes and Rules. From bills and joint resolutions introduced by him four very necessary laws were added to the statutes of Kentucky. One of these is an act on voluntary assignments which passed the Senate unanimously, and almost unanimously in the House. To him is due a large share of the credit of the "Husband and Wife" bill. In 1896 he was again elected chairman of the Senate Caucus and Joint Democratic Caucus; was chairman on the committee on Corporations, and after the death of Hon. Rozel Weissinger, was chairman of the committee on General Statutes. He was a member of the following committees: Rules, Constitutional Conventions; Books and Insurance; and Libraries and Public Offices.

In his political sentiments and principles Mr. Stephenson was always a democrat. He early took a strong stand in favor of sound money. In 1891 he was sent as a delegate to the commercial congress, held at Kansas City, Missouri, and being placed on the committee on Resolutions, strongly opposed a free coinage resolution. He openly declared his opposition to the Chicago platform in a public interview the day following the nomination of William Jennings Bryan, in 1896, and was elected as district delegate to the convention of the national democrats, held at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1896, and was secretary of the Kentucky delegation to that convention.

Well known in Masonry, Mr. Stephenson belonged to Harrodsburg Lodge No. 153, A. F. & A. M., and attained to the Knights Templar degree in the Commandery. He possessed a keen, rapid, logical mind, plus business sense and real capacity for hard work. Scholarly in his attainments, he had an excellent presence, an earnest, dignified manner, marked strength of character, and a thorough grasp of the law, and the ability accurately to apply its principles. Always actively interested in public affairs, and participating earnestly in any efforts made by his associates to stimulate a spirit of patriotism and loyalty to American institutions, he was easily one of the most constructive forces Kentucky has ever had.

Mr. Stephenson had many sides to his character. In addition to the manifold activities already given, there was another phase which must be dwelt upon for it is of such value to posterity, and that is the interest he took in the history of the state and particularly in the portions of it pertaining to Mercer and Boyle counties. His attention was probably first called to these events through the medium of his large ab-

stract business which he built up in connection with his law practice. In order to properly equip his office for handling this business he gathered together an invaluable compilation of plats and abstracts and data from the earliest records in his section of the state, down to the time of his demise.

From 1901, he devoted his intervals of leisure from the demands of exacting business to historical research touching the annals of Kentucky and the two counties above mentioned, and was recognized as an authority on the history of these two counties. He was the local organizer of the Harrodsburg Historical Society, and its president from its beginning in the spring of 1907, until his death. He made speeches, published articles, and strove with arduous and loving zeal to awaken the people of Mercer County to a proper appreciation of and interest in their great historic past. Being a classical scholar, he read the best in ancient and modern literature, with special attention to Kentucky, and collected a large and well-selected library for his home, besides his splendid law library in his office. He broadened his knowledge and widened his vision by travels throughout America, and one trip to Europe.

Many organizations were proud to number him among their members, and for years he belonged to the Filson Club, the Bar Association of Kentucky, the Ohio Valley Historical Association and the American Historical Association. He was a director of the Kentucky State Historical Association, and vice president of the Louisville Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. An appreciation of his services was shown in his appointment as trustee of the Kentucky School for the Deaf at Danville, Kentucky, by Governor Augustus Willson. For a number of years he was secretary of the Harrodsburg Commercial Club. A zealous worker in the Christian Church of Harrodsburg, he was one of its elders for years, and for thirteen consecutive years he was superintendent of the Sunday school connected with this church. Mr. Stephenson knew the leading men of his times, and was an intimate friend of Colonel Durrett and J. Stoddard Johnston, the latter being his guest in 1908.

When Mr. Stephenson died he left a substantial estate, but he was not a wealthy man. Money did not appeal to him in itself, but only as the means for the gratification of his taste for books, travel, refined living, and for the fuller development of character.

Probably no better tribute could be paid to his memory than the following, which appeared after his death:

"A gentleman. We hear the term
How often misapplied,
But in his case we know full well
He bore it till he died.

"A gentleman! Forgive us, God,
But wonder sways alone,
The worthless ones—why leave us such,
And take the blameless one?"

L. A. H.

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Wes Ward Ruffield

Will Ward Duffield

WILL WARD DUFFIELD, manager of the Kentenia Corporation at Harlan, and a director of the Harlan State Bank, is also interested in a number of other concerns of the city. He was born at Detroit, Michigan, November 12, 1858, a son of Gen. William Ward Duffield, grandson of Rev. George Duffield, and direct descendant of Rev. George Duffield, a Presbyterian divine, who served as chaplain of the Continental Congress, and all through the American Revolution on the staff of Gen. George Washington, with the rank of captain. Through him Will Ward Duffield obtains his membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Duffield is a life member of the Society of California Pioneers, being eligible to membership in it because of the fact that his father crossed the plains to California in 1849 as a lieutenant in the United States regular army, in charge of a paymaster's company. Mr. Duffield also maintains membership with Washington Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

The Duffield family is one of the very old ones of this country for its representatives, of Scotch-Irish descent, left Ireland and sought better conditions in the New World, at a very early day, settling in Maryland, and from then on took a prominent part in the history of that colony. Rev. George Duffield, grandfather of Will Ward Duffield, was born in New York State in 1792, and died at Detroit, Michigan, in 1868, his death resulting from a stroke of apoplexy while he was in the pulpit. He was a distinguished clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, and a noted writer on Presbyterian theology. After having a pastorate at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, he was called to Detroit, Michigan, and for thirty-one years was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, dying, as before stated, while in the active discharge of his duties. He married Miss Isabella Graham Bethune, a sister of Dr. George Bethune of New York City, one of the most distinguished clergymen of the Presbyterian Church in America. Mrs. Duffield was born in New York City, and died at Detroit, Michigan.

Gen. William Ward Duffield was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1824, and died at Washington, District of Columbia, in June, 1907. His boyhood was spent at Carlisle, and he was graduated from Columbia College, New York City, in 1843, in civil engineering. Love of adventure led him to run away from home and go to sea, and he remained a sailor until the outbreak of the Mexican war, when, leaving his ship at Vera Cruz harbor, he joined General Scott and was made a lieutenant in a Tennessee regiment. After serving all through the war with Mexico, he followed civil engineering and railroad construction, and then, with the outbreak of the war between the North and the South, once more saw an opportunity

to serve his country, and was not backward in embracing it. He raised the Third Michigan Volunteer Infantry in 1861, of which he was lieutenant colonel, and later in that same year raised the Ninth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and was its colonel. He participated in the battles of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where he was wounded, and several other important engagements, and for nine months of the war was military governor of the State of Kentucky, with headquarters at the Louisville Hotel. Following the close of the war he went to Pennsylvania as superintendent of the Schuylkill Collieries, and in this connection had many contests and much trouble with the "Mollie Maguires," and several of his mine superintendents were killed by this lawless element. Through his tact and good management, a better understanding was brought about, and his mines were operated without much opposition.

In 1867 General Duffield came to Kentucky, and took charge of the Belmont & Nelson iron furnace at Belmont, and held that position for several years. He then went to the north of Michigan and established the Leland Iron Furnace Company, and after he had put it on a firm foundation, interested himself in farming for a few years. However he found that he was better suited when following his profession, so returned to it and made the survey for the Kentucky Union Railroad from Lexington to Big Pond Gap, completing the work in 1879, and his successful handling of the problems involved in this contract, led to his being engaged to make important surveys in Bell, Harlan, Letcher, Leslie, Clay and Perry counties, during the decade from 1884 to 1894. In the latter year he was appointed superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey, and going to Washington, discharged the duties of this position until William McKinley was first elected, when he resigned, and lived in retirement until his death. General Duffield was a democrat of the old school. He was a Mason. The maiden name of his wife was Louise A. Ladue, and she was born at Troy, New York, in 1837, and died at Harlan, Kentucky, in 1917. General and Mrs. Duffield had two children, namely: Will Ward, who was the elder; and Louise L., who is unmarried, lives with her brother.

Will Ward Duffield attended the public schools of Detroit, but was mainly educated by private tutors and his mother, who was a very talented and accomplished lady. Having been thoroughly prepared, he matriculated at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and completed the sophomore year in 1879, in which year he began working for the Kentucky Union Railroad Company as rodman, under his father who was then its chief engineer. After a year with that road he went to Colorado as United States deputy mineral surveyor, and so served for a year. He

then spent two years in Dakota and Montana as United States land surveyor, and was also for a short time with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company on the construction of the bridge at Mendon, Montana. In the fall of 1884 he came to Harlan County and followed land surveying until 1895, and then went to Washington, District of Columbia, as assistant to the coast and geodetic survey, and was in charge of the drawing and engraving division. In this connection he surveyed the Priboloff Islands, Behring Sea, for the United States Seal Commission, and also did some surveying in Alaska, during the summer of 1888. Mr. Duffield then returned to Washington, and continued in the same position until 1907 when he resigned and returned to Harlan County, settling at Harlan, where he began the surveying and development of the Kentenia Corporation's holdings, of which he has since been general manager. This corporation owns 50,000 acres of coal and timber lands in Harlan and Bell counties. He has adjusted all the titles, surveyed the land, and begun the development, and has already nine operating leases of coal mines. His offices are in the First State Bank Building. In addition to being general manager, Mr. Duffield is also treasurer, and a stockholder in the corporation. The main parent company has gone out of operation in the State of Kentucky, its holdings being now owned by the Wallin Coal Corporation, the Kentenia-Catron Corporation, and the Kentenia-Puckett Corporation, and Mr. Duffield is treasurer of the Kentenia-Catron Corporation, and also of the old parent company, and is local manager of all three. He is a director and stockholder of the Harlan State Bank, and was a director of the First State Bank of Harlan. He is vice president of the Harlan Fuel Company and also a member of its board of directors. Prominent as a democrat, he has served as a member of the Harlan City Council, and is now a member of the Harlan Board of Education. The Presbyterian Church holds his membership. Very active in Masonry, he belongs to Harlan Lodge No. 879, F. & A. M., of which he is past master and present

secretary; and held the former office for two years; Harlan Chapter No. 165, R. A. M., of which he was first high priest, and of which he is now secretary; Duffield Commandery No. 42, K. T., of Harlan, which is named after him because of his interest in it. He is past commander of Pineville Commandery No. 39, K. T. He also belongs to London Council No. 60, R. & S. M.; the Grand Consistory of Louisville, No. 1, in which he has been raised to the thirty-second degree; and Kosair Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Louisville, Kentucky, and Harlan Chapter, O. E. S. All of the Masonic bodies at Harlan owe their existence in large part to his interest and energy, for he assisted in organizing them all. He was one of a committee of five of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., formed to raise \$1,000,000 for the Masons to build a new home for widows and orphans of the order. Mr. Duffield belongs to other fraternities and societies, and is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Maccabees, the National Geographical Society, the Washington, District of Columbia Society of Engineers, and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers of New York City. He was elected on the board of trustees of Centre College, Kentucky, October 8, 1921. This is a great honor conferred on him, as Centre College is one of the leading old Kentucky schools. Boy Scouts were organized at Harlan in June, 1912, and Mr. Duffield was made scout master. This was the first company organized south of the Ohio River, starting with fifty-seven members, and there are now over 100 members. Mr. Duffield was the leading spirit in getting up this organization and has been its master ever since. He devotes his time and money to it.

During the late war Mr. Duffield took an active part in all of the local war work, was chairman of all of the Liberty Bond sales in Bell County, helped in the Red Cross, and all of the other drives. He bought bonds and war savings stamps, and contributed to all of the war organizations to the limit of his means.



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John R. Humphrey

John R. Humphrey

JOHAN R. HUMPHREY, a chemical engineer by early training and profession, was for several years associated as a technical man with some of the great iron and steel companies of America, and his training and experience admirably equip him for the enterprise he has undertaken at Lexington. Mr. Humphrey was born in the State of Oregon. He is of old American stock, the Humphrey family having come to Massachusetts in 1650. One of his ancestors was Colonel David Humphrey, who served as chief of staff in Washington's army, also had an important mission from America to France and was at one time president of Yale University. Mr. Humphrey's mother was descended from the Bakers, who had a land grant in Philadelphia from William Penn.

John R. Humphrey was a student in chemical engineering at the University of Minnesota, finishing in 1903. The following three years he was an employe of the U. S. Steel Corporation in the iron mines of the Mesaba Range, north of Duluth. His work there was chiefly ore analysis. He subsequently accepted responsibilities in the engineering profession and was assigned to duties in many cities and districts between San Francisco and New York. For twelve years he was New York manager of a large firm of financing engineers, having charge of electric light and gas utilities in sixteen eastern cities.

Several years ago the Government called Mr. Humphrey as a business efficiency expert to the Department of Agriculture and assigned him the responsibility of introducing business system into farm organizations. This work took him to nearly all the agricultural

states of the Union, and finally he came to Kentucky as head of the Department of Markets at the University of Kentucky. In this capacity he came into close touch and proved an admirable adjunct to the business interests of Kentucky and of Lexington, and after three years of work with the University resigned to promote the Kentucky Steel Products Company. The Kentucky Steel Products Company was organized in 1920 with a capital stock of \$250,000. The enterprise was prompted and has been handled financially by business men and citizens of the Blue Grass district who appreciated Lexington's eligibility for industrial growth and expansion, in addition to the city's many other claims to greatness. The plant started operation December 20, 1920, after upwards of a hundred fifty thousand dollars had been spent for buildings and equipment. The plant has 30,000 square feet of floor space at the factory on York Street, and in the first months about fifty workers were employed. The facilities of the company comprise machinery for the manufacture of all sizes and varieties of wire nails and wire specialty products. In a recent speech before the Kiwanis Club, Dr. McVey, president of the University, referred to Mr. Humphrey as the pioneer industrialist of Lexington and as primarily responsible for putting Lexington on the map as an industrial center.

Mr. Humphrey is affiliated with the Masonic Order, is a member of the Kiwanis, Pyramid and Country Clubs and the Kentucky Manufacturers' Association. He married Josephine E. Baer of New York City in 1906, and they have one son, John Baer Humphrey.



H. S. Mancini

Capt. Thomas Damron Marcum

THERE are some men for whom the encroaching years have no terrors. To them there is no such words as "age" or "infirmity." They look upon the total of their years as but a warning that they must crowd into a day what formerly they could take a year to perform, and recognize the fact that only when the brain loses interest in current events is one really old. There are not many men of this caliber, but occasionally one is produced who, by reason of a sturdy frame and alert mentality, is permitted to journey way beyond the milestone placed at three score years and ten and still retain the vigor and interest of earlier years. Boyd County was the proud possessor of just such a man, Capt. Thomas Damron Marcum, of Catlettsburg, who, when past eighty years of age held his well-built six-foot frame with erectness, shaming his juniors by many years, and because of a well-spent life was in the enjoyment of excellent health almost to the close of his life. His death occurred on the 23d of November, 1921, after an illness of only one week.

Captain Marcum was born December 17, 1840, at the mouth of Vinson's Branch, on the Tug Fork of Sandy River, six miles above Louisa. He is a son of Stephen M. and Jane (Damron) Marcum. Stephen M. Marcum was born in Wayne County, West Virginia, then Virginia, August 8, 1818, and died July 25, 1893. His wife was born at the mouth of Shelby Creek, on Sandy River, in Pike County, Kentucky, January 27, 1822, and she died December 31, 1906. They were married at Louisa. Stephen M. Marcum was a blacksmith and gunsmith, noted for his great skill, and he made the famous Kentucky rifle. A man of great courage and good judgment, he served as deputy sheriff and as a justice of the peace in Wayne County. His work as a smith was remarkable, and articles made by him are still in existence and are for various uses, for he could make practically anything in iron or steel.

Following his marriage he moved from Lawrence County, Kentucky, to Wayne County, West Virginia, and from there to Catlettsburg, Boyd County, Kentucky, in 1885, and there he rounded out his useful life. Both he and his wife were devout members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Stephen M. Marcum was a son of Stephen Marcum, a native of Virginia and a soldier of the War of 1812, and his father, Joseph Marcum, was a soldier in the American Revolution, and among other engagements was in the historic one at Yorktown. Stephen M. Marcum volunteered for service during the Mexican war, and belonged to a company, commanded by Capt. Green Goble, that was organized in Lawrence County. This unit was on its way to the front when peace was declared, and he was honorably discharged with the rank of first lieutenant. During the war between the states one of the sons of Stephen M.

Marcum, Judge W. W. Marcum, served with the Confederate Army, and was at Appomattox with General Lee, and two others, Captain Marcum and James H. Marcum, were in the Union Army. Members of the Marcum family served in the World war, so that this family has a most remarkable military history.

Stephen M. Marcum and his wife had twelve children, two of whom died in infancy. The others are: James H., who is a retired business man of Huntington, West Virginia; Pembroke S., who is active in politics and business, lives at Catlettsburg; John S., who is a noted criminal lawyer; Lazarus, who is an attorney of Huntington, West Virginia; Judge W. W., who was circuit judge, died January 15, 1912, in Ceredo, West Virginia; Anna, who is the widow of Dr. J. M. Baker, resides at Huntington, West Virginia; Nancy, who is the wife of J. B. Dodson, of Fort Gay, West Virginia; Eunice, who is the wife of Robert L. Simpkins, of War, West Virginia; Elizabeth, widow of P. H. Cahill and she resides in New York City; and Captain Marcum, who was the eldest of the family. The youngest living member of the family is now fifty-five years old.

Captain Marcum was a self-educated man, for his schooling covered in all only a year, and ended when he was sixteen years of age. He never spent over two weeks in any one year in school, and yet so educated himself that at the age of eighteen years he was given the appointment as a school-teacher at Tug Falls, West Virginia, and held it for a year. This closed his experience in the schoolroom, for he preferred a more active career. In the meanwhile, however, when only sixteen years old, he drove an ox-team hauling logs to Tug River, and was also engaged in piloting fleets of logs down the Tug, Sandy and Ohio rivers to markets at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Kentucky.

The active and useful life of this energetic young man was broken in upon by the declaration of war between the two sections of the country, and he enlisted, August 10, 1861, as a Union soldier, and served until he was honorably discharged in September, 1865. His service was with the Fourteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and he was an officer from March, 1862, and was a junior captain before the close of his service. Captain Marcum was on General Garfield's staff, and was present when that commander took the oath of office at Pikeville as brigadier-general. In addition to a number of smaller engagements Captain Marcum participated in the battles of Middle Creek, Cumberland Gap, Tazewell, and those of General Sherman's command in the Georgia campaign, and the one at Franklin, Tennessee. He had his horse shot from under him at Middle Creek and his uniform riddled with shots in other engagements, but in spite of his having been in the midst of very heavy fighting he was not wounded.

From the time he entered the service he was determined not to be taken prisoner, and, although he had many very narrow escapes, he was able to avoid capture.

Returning to private life after his discharge, Captain Marcum opened a store at Fort Gay, West Virginia, but soon thereafter moved to Louisa, where he lived from 1865 to 1874, being engaged in buying and selling timber. During this time he read law, was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1875 he was elected registrar of the land office, and lived at Frankfort until 1879, when he resigned from office and established the Kentucky Democrat at Catlettsburg, which had a circulation second only to the Courier-Journal in Kentucky. During the fifteen years he conducted this paper Captain Marcum was recognized as an able and fearless editor, and when he sold the business in 1894, universal regret was expressed not only by his readers, but his competitors. Captain Marcum then began handling real estate and writing insurance, and continued in these lines of business until his death. Under President Cleveland's first administration he served as Indian inspector, and his duties took him to all of the Indian reservations for three years. He was the last survivor of the powerful coterie who made up the state ticket in 1875 for the democratic party.

On January 19, 1865, Captain Marcum married, while still in the army, his boyhood sweetheart, Mary Bromley, a daughter of John and Rebecca (Plymate) Bromley, and she died November 17, 1910, having borne him three children, namely: J. Fletch, who is a farmer of South Point, Ohio; Blanch, who is the widow of the late Alonzo Mims, wholesale merchant and banker of Catlettsburg; and Maud, who is the wife of E. C. Walton, an editor of Stanford, Kentucky. Captain Marcum was a Mason and belonged to the Blue Lodge of Catlettsburg and was a charter member of Louisa Chapter, he and Colonel Northrup being the last charter members living. He also belonged to Ashland Commandery and Shrine and Covington Consistory, and was a member of the Odd Fellows and Elks. All his life was a democrat, and was a member of the first

convention of his party after the close of the war, which convened to re-organize the democratic party in Kentucky in 1866. From 1860 was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, which he joined in that year, and he was very generous in his donations to it.

Captain Marcum had a long and eventful life. After he entered upon his business career he saw changes take place which, if effected in a short period, would have been a miracle. Three great wars were fought and won after he enlisted as a soldier, and as many great conflicts were waged in industry. Marvelous inventions changed the methods of performing every kind of work and revolutionized commercial life. Kentucky yielded up other treasures from her boundless stores, and made millionaires out of her sons and daughters, and now promises to become one of the most active producers of coal and oil. The little schoolroom in the timber in which Captain Marcum taught his first and only school gave way to modern schoolrooms equipped with every facility for the imparting of knowledge to the young. The old equipment with which for fifteen years he sent out his newspaper to his eager readers no longer would satisfy his sense of the fitness of things, for printing plants, too, have felt the touch of progress. There is one thing, however, that did not change from the days when Stephen M. Marcum and his good wife took their little ones to the Sunday services in the Missionary Baptist Church, and that was the conception gained by Captain Marcum from his parents of a practical Christianity, not a religion for Sunday use only, but something vital and living, to be used each day of the week, in every transaction, with every person. At the close of his life, just as in 1860, when he enlisted under the banner of Christ as a member of the Missionary Baptist Church Thomas Damron Marcum voiced in his every act his belief in an upright, honorable life and Christian virtues, and his example, his life and his accomplishments were an inspiring impulse to better things on the part of those with whom he associated. He is buried at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, and was laid to rest with Masonic honors.

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Wm. F. Rhodes

William Rodes, M. D.

WILLIAM RODES, M. D., was for nearly thirty years one of Lexington's leading physicians. Devoted to his profession, his sympathies also extended to many other interests, and he is remembered as a man of wide experience, of gentle disposition, a friend to the poor and needy, and was much beloved by patients and friends to whom he had endeared himself by his faithfulness and sympathy.

Doctor Rodes was born in Fayette County, January 1, 1852, at the home of his parents on the Richmond Road. He died at Clearwater, Florida, May 14, 1907, where he had gone in search of health. He stood in the seventh generation of an old American family, while the name is one of honorable importance through a number of preceding generations in England. The successive steps in his ancestry are given in the following paragraphs, beginning with

I. John Rodes of Stavely, Woodthorpe, Yorkshire, England, as far as the ancestry has been traced at this time. He married Attaline, daughter of Thomas Hewet, of Wales, Yorkshire.

II. Francis Rodes, Esq., of Stavely, who died in 1591, married Elizabeth, daughter of Brian Sanford.

III. Sir John Rodes of Barlborough was born in 1562, knighted in 1603 and died in 1639. His second wife, Frances, was the daughter of Marmaduke Constable.

IV. A son of Sir John was Sir Francis Rodes of Barlborough. He was knighted at Whitehall and created Baronet in 1641 and died in 1645. His wife, Elizabeth, born in 1595, was a daughter of Sir George Lascelles of Sturton and Gateford, Knight.

V. John Rodes of Sturton, England, married Elizabeth, daughter of Simon Jason of Edial, Staffordshire, England. A brother of John of Sturton was Sir Francis Rodes, who died in 1651 and who married Ann, daughter of Sir Gervas Clifton. The name Clifton thus introduced into the Rodes family has been handed down in all of the branches.

VI. Charles Rodes was one of two brothers who came to America from England during the seventeenth century. Tradition is that they were banished from England by Cromwell, as they were adherents of the throne, and they fled to the colony of Virginia. Charles Rodes was living in Virginia and was married there in 1695.

VII. His son, John Rodes, and great-great-grandfather of Dr. William Rodes, lived in Hanover County, Virginia. He was born November 6, 1697, and died May 3, 1775. His wife was Mary Crawford, born in 1703, daughter of "Good old Captain David Crawford" of New Kent County, Virginia, born in 1667, and Elizabeth Smith, his wife; and granddaughter of David Crawford, born in 1625 in Kilbrine, Ayrshire, Scotland,

whose father was John Crawford, also of Kilbrine, Ayrshire.

VIII. The next successive member in the lineage, Clifton Rodes, lived in Albermarle County, Virginia, near Ivy Depot; was a magistrate of that county and high sheriff in 1783-85. He was a private in the Militia of Louisa County, Virginia, in 1758, during the French and Indian wars (Henning). In 1788 he sold his plantation and migrated to Fayette County, Kentucky, and bought land in the neighborhood of Bryan's Station and David's Fork Church. He afterward bought land in Scott County, where he lived at the time of his death, in 1819, and there he is buried in the Rodes-Burch family burying ground. He married Sarah Waller, daughter of Colonel John and Agnes (Carr) Waller. The Waller family is a very ancient one, tracing the ancestry to Alured de Waller, who went to England with William the Conqueror and died there 1183. Many of the name have distinguished themselves by their patriotism, bravery and ability, so much so that the Waller family is considered one of the most noble, as well as most ancient in England. The Virginia Wallers are descended from Edmund Waller, who immigrated to America and settled in Spotsylvania County at an early date, and his descendants are found among the burgesses and military organizations as well as holding many civil offices. Agnes Carr Waller was the daughter of Major Thomas Carr (1678-1737) of "Bear Castle," Carolina County, Virginia, and Mary, daughter of Cornelius d'Aubigne, who left Wales between 1715-1717 and sailed for America, and whose ancestors left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685) because they were no longer allowed to worship God with freedom of conscience. Major Thomas Carr of "Bear Castle" was the son of Thomas Carr and his wife, Miss Garland of "Topping Castle," King William County, Virginia who was sheriff of that county, 1708-9.

Two of the daughters of Clifton Rodes married Joseph and James Rogers, of Bryan Station; Agnes married Major William Boone; Dorothy married in Virginia Capt. David Kerr, who settled in Scott County; and Mary Rodes married in Virginia Joseph Burch, who settled also in Scott County. This couple were the parents of Mary, wife of vice president John C. Breckinridge, and Maria, wife of Rev. J. J. Bullock, the noted Divine.

IX. Waller Rodes, son of Clifton Rodes, was born in 1768 and died 1808. He lived in Scott County. His wife was Elizabeth Thomson, born in 1770 and died in 1843. After his death she became the wife of Gabriel Slaughter, who was governor of Kentucky in 1816. The Thomson family to which Elizabeth belonged trace this line back to Samuel Thomson, born at Avondale, Scotland, May 5, 1613, whose son William, born

1635, married and had three sons, one of whom was Samuel, born 1667. This Samuel Thomson had a son Samuel, born 1691, Gentleman, of Blair Manor, Argyle-shire, Scotland, who was driven by religious persecution from Scotland in 1715, and in 1717 emigrated from Wales to America, where he married Mary McDonald, a young Scotchwoman of Glenco, Balmowhapple, near Glasgow. They had among other children a son, William Thomson, born August 13, 1727, in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, who served as captain in the Revolutionary war. His wife was Ann Rodas, daughter of John and Mary (Crawford) Rodas, of Hanover County, Virginia.

X. Colonel William Rodas, grandfather of Doctor Rodas, was born in 1792 and died in 1856. He served his state in the Legislature, being a member of the Senate in 1841-45, and was a lieutenant on the staff of Lieut.-Col. Gabriel Slaughter, (his stepfather) in Slaughter's Regiment, Kentucky Detached Militia, in the War of 1812. His first wife was his cousin, Sarah Waller Burch (1789-1818), a daughter of Joseph Burch and Mary Rodas, his wife. His second wife was Margaret Todd, daughter of Gen. Levi Todd, by whom he had an only son, Levi Todd Rodas.

XI. Joseph Waller Rodas, father of Doctor Rodas, was born in 1817 and died in 1878. He married Sarah Evans Marshall, whose ancestors were among the earliest to come to Kentucky, while it was still a wilderness, and who helped in the settlement of the state. Her grandfather, Robert Marshall, was born in Virginia about 1756, migrated to Fayette County, Kentucky, and died in 1814. His wife was Mary Ann, daughter of George Simpson, of Virginia. Sarah Evans Marshall was born in Fayette County May 29, 1827, and is still living in Lexington at the age of ninety-four. She was the daughter of Robert Marshall, born in 1802, and his wife, Elizabeth Evans, born in 1808 and died in 1900. The parents of Elizabeth Evans were Richard Evans (1783-1836) and Sarah Pulliam (1786-1857), and her grandparents were Capt. Peter Evans (1755-1814), a soldier of the Revolutionary war in Virginia, and his wife, Ann Newman (1755-1836), daughter of Capt.

John Newman of Prince William County, Virginia, whose wife was Miss Posey. Sarah Pulliam, wife of Richard Evans, was the daughter of Joseph Pulliam of Spotsylvania County, Virginia, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Holliday (who died in 1785) and his wife, Susannah, and granddaughter of John Holliday (died in 1742) captain of the Virginia Rangers of Spotsylvania County, Virginia, and his wife, Elizabeth.

Dr. William Rodas was educated in the county schools and Transylvania College. He early decided to study medicine, and accordingly entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, graduating from that institution in 1876. He remained as resident physician at the hospital for two years. On his return home he commenced the practice of his profession, forming a partnership with Dr. A. S. Allen, with offices in Lexington. His unusual talents quickly gained recognition and with his social connections gave him the broadest possible latitude for usefulness in his chosen work.

Doctor Rodas was the ruling elder of the Maxwell Street Presbyterian Church for many years, was a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons, and had served on city boards of health, boards of education and other civic bodies. He was a member of the State and County Medical societies, and was at one time examiner for one of the large life insurance companies. He was instrumental in opening up a beautiful residence section of Lexington, many of the choicest homes being on the avenue which bears his name.

April 26, 1883, Doctor Rodas married Mary Ford Higgins (see Higgins family sketch). The children of Doctor and Mrs. Rodas were: Allen Higgins Rodas, president of the Two Republics Life Insurance Company at El Paso, Texas; Louise Webb Rodas, wife of Wallace Kelly, of Plainfield, New Jersey; William Rodas, B. S., M. S., a graduate of Kentucky University and an active business man of Lexington; Joseph Headley Rodas, who was born in 1889 and died in 1894; Mary Ford Rodas, wife of Horace H. Wilson, of Lexington; and Ensign Joseph Waller Rodas, of the United States Navy.

Higgins Family

Mary F. Higgins Rodas, widow of the late Dr. William Rodas of Lexington, is a member of the historic Higgins family of Kentucky and in the maternal line represents the Webbs of old Virginia and Kentucky. The successive generations of these families leading down to her own are traced briefly in the following paragraphs.

I. William Higgins had land surveyed for himself in King William County, Virginia, in 1720. He had seven sons and one daughter, William, Moses, Aaron, Captain James, John, Joel and Jesse. All were probably soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Aaron was the first to come to Kentucky, and claimed a settlement and preemption of land for himself and his brother, Captain James, on the South Fork of Licking River, in the year 1776. (Fayette Preemptions, Book I, page 227-8.) After this he went back to Virginia, but returned to Kentucky in 1783, with all his brothers, their wives, children and household goods. Embarking at Pittsburg on flatboats, they came down the Ohio River into the Licking River, landed and built a fort called the Higgins Blockhouse, about 1½ miles from Cyn-

thiana. This fort consisted of seven or eight log houses built on precipitous rocks thirty feet high, with a strong picket fence on the exposed sides. In this fort the Higgins brothers lived until their preempted land was surveyed for them.

An Indian attack on Higgins Fort is described in Vol. II, page 328, Collins History of Kentucky.

II. Joel Higgins (1748-1807) was an ensign in the Revolutionary war in Virginia, and after the surrender of Cornwallis migrated with his brother to Kentucky and died in Lexington. His family consisted of his wife, Drucilla, two sons, Richard and William, a daughter Mildred, who married John Chinn, and a daughter Mary, who married a Mr. Richardson.

III. Richard Higgins (1770-1843) was born in Caroline County, Virginia, and migrated to Fayette County in 1788. He died in Lexington and was prominent in all the affairs of early Lexington, serving as a justice of the peace, county surveyor and sheriff of the county, in all of which offices he exercised a skill, fidelity and discretion which gave universal satisfaction, and he was personally esteemed by all with whom he came in con-

tact. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, being one of those at the decisive battle of the Thames. His wife was Sally Allen, daughter of Richard and Ann (Wisdom) Allen, who migrated from Spottsylvania County, Virginia, in 1786, to Fayette County and settled in the South Elkhorn neighborhood.

IV. Joel Higgins, who was the grandfather of Mrs. William Rodes, was born in 1802 and died in 1859. He was a native of Fayette County, and was educated in Transylvania College. He was one of those benevolent, public spirited citizens who always had the good of the community at heart. His old home is still standing on High Street, where he and his wife dispensed true Southern hospitality and where their five boys grew to manhood. He sleeps in the beautiful Lexington Cemetery, of which he was one of the incorporators in 1849, and in the spot he selected for himself and family.

His wife was Ann Louisa Gibson (1804-1881), daughter of Rev. Randal Gibson (1766-1836), and his wife, Harriet McKinley (1771-1837), daughter of John McKinley and his wife, Mary Connelly, who were married, 1763, in Cork, Ireland, and immigrated to Mount Royal Forge, Maryland, where most of their children were born. The McKinley family can be traced to the original MacDuff of Shakespeare's Macbeth, and belonged to a clan to which James II and many of the kings of Scotland and the earls of Fife belonged. John McKinley was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and afterwards joined Colonel Crawford's ill-fated expedition against the Indians, was captured and killed.

Rev. Randal Gibson was the son of Gibeon Gibson, who married Mary O'Connell in Virginia, removed to South Carolina, but, not being pleased, remained there but a short time. He determined with others to join the rest of the family, who had already settled in Sumner County, Tennessee. They went to the Holstein country, built flatboats, and several hundred started up the Cumberland River, but they were pursued by such a murderous fire from the Indians that they were compelled to drift out into midstream and go down the river into the Ohio, finally getting into the Mississippi, and landed, quite unintentionally, at Natchez. The Gibsons were quite prominent in introducing Methodism into Mississippi, and Randal Gibson was the first man to endow a college in the vast Mississippi territory. He gave the land on which Jefferson College is built in Washington, Adams County.

V. In the fifth generation of this family is John Allen Higgins, father of Mrs. Rodes. He was born in Lexington in 1831 and died in 1880. He was educated in Transylvania College and divided his time between his southern plantation in Arkansas on the Mississippi River and his farm in Fayette County on the Paris Pike. He married at the age of twenty-one Bettie Chinn Webb, of Scott County, Kentucky, and they were the parents of eight children, five daughters and three sons.

Webb Family. The Webbs, Mrs. Rodes' maternal line, originated in England, were early settlers in Virginia, and owned land in Middlesex County. Her great-grandfather was

I. William Crittenden Webb (1732-1815), who lived and died in Orange County, Virginia. His wife was Jane Vivian (1740-1783), daughter of John Vivian (1714-), and his wife Jane Smith (1715-), daughter of John and Ann Smith and granddaughter of John and Jane Smith of Middlesex County, Virginia. John Vivian (1714-), was the son of John

Vivian (1681-1721), and his wife, Elizabeth Thacker (1694-1732), and grandson of John Vivian who was a constable, 1681, and sheriff, 1719, of Middlesex County, Virginia.

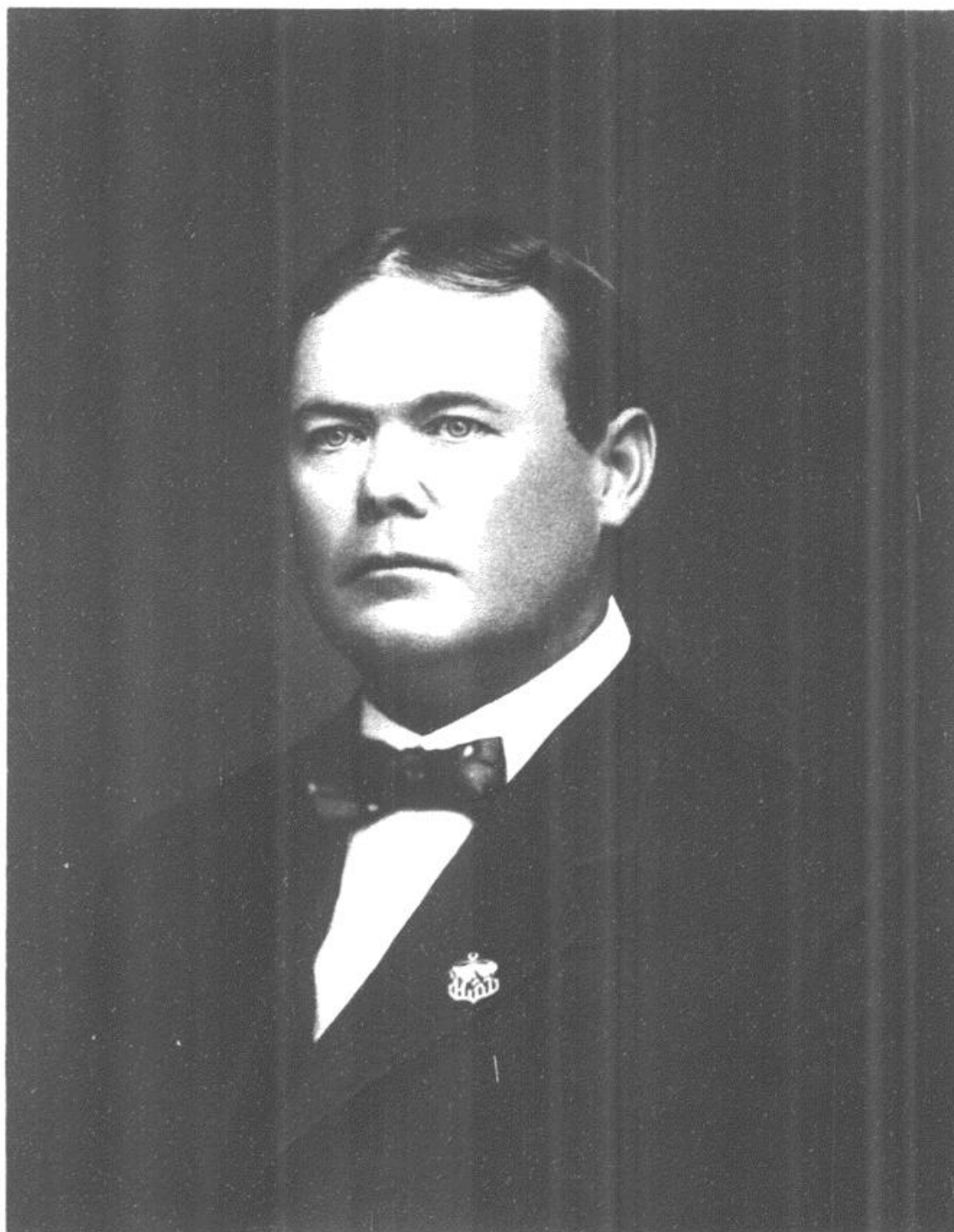
Elizabeth Thacker was the daughter of Henry Thacker (1663-ab. 1714), who was high sheriff of Middlesex County, 1703, and granddaughter of Henry Thacker and his wife, Eltonhead Conway (1646-), daughter of Edwin Conway and his wife, Martha Eltonhead, of the prominent old English family of that name. Edwin Conway, born 1610 in England, died 1675 in Lancaster County, Virginia, was a very influential man in his day; his landed estate aggregated over 10,000 acres. He was a Burgess for Lancaster County from 1712 to 1747.

II. John Vivian Webb (1765-1839) was born in Orange County, Virginia, married Lucy Woodward in 1790, and shortly afterward emigrated to Scott County, Kentucky, where they made their home. Their son, and the grandfather of Mrs. Rodes, was:

III. Mitchum B. Webb (1802-1855), who married Susan Holmes (1804-1871), daughter of Robert Holmes (1764-1833), who left his home in Londonderry, New Hampshire, when quite young, and settled on a lovely plantation called "Elmwood" in Scott County, which is still in possession of one of his great-great-grandsons. His father was Nathaniel Holmes, Jr., son of Nathaniel, Sr. (1719-1764), who emigrated from Coleraine, Ireland, to America, in 1740, and died in Londonderry, New Hampshire. Nathaniel Holmes, Jr., married Elizabeth Moore (1720-1795), daughter of John and Janet Moore, who came from County Antrim, Ireland, to Londonderry, New Hampshire.

The Moore-Holmes families were of the Scotch Covenanter Presbyterian persuasion, and descendants still own the old home in New Hampshire. Robert Holmes married Susan Chinn (1770-1817) daughter of Charles Chinn (1723-1788) of Fauquier County, Virginia, and his wife Sythe Davis; and granddaughter of John Chinn (167-after 1736) and his wife, Mrs. Margaret Ball Downman (1691-1758, widow of Raleigh Downman and daughter of Capt. William Ball (1641-1694) and his wife, Margaret Williamson. Captain William Ball was the eldest son of Col. William Ball of "Millenbeck," Lancaster County, Virginia, who was born in England and came to America before 1661. Through his other son, Col. Joseph Ball, Col. William Ball became the great-grandfather of George Washington, the famous American general and the first president of the United States.

Mrs. Rodes was eminently fitted for a helpmate to her distinguished husband. She was educated and graduated from Sayre College, Lexington, a noted Presbyterian institution of learning at which the first women in the state received their education. A gentle, kindly disposition, a splendid mind and strength of character that enabled her to direct her large home duties as wife and mother, endeared her to a large family and circle of friends. After the death of Doctor Rodes, undaunted by the heavy and unusual responsibilities that devolved upon her, she assumed them with the grace, dignity and intelligence of the "gentlewoman" to the full satisfaction of all who knew her. Mrs. Rodes' religion, her church, has been her strong support, and in that as in every position she has been called upon to fill she has done well her part—indeed it can truthfully be said of her, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant"



J. J. Gibson

James Johnson Gibson

JAMES JOHNSON GIBSON, was born August 21, 1870, near Ewing, Lee County, Virginia. He was the son of George W. and Mollie R. Gibson. J. J. Gibson (he was generally known by this name only), was a very close student and deep thinker to the day of his death. He was a man of fine physique and striking personality, always kind and gentle to his patients, and very seldom refused to make a call. He took an active part in the cause of Temperance and in fact in everything that was for civic improvement of the community, was a kind father and idolizing husband and wedded to his profession.

Four Gibson brothers came over from Ireland in 1775 and homesteaded land in Powells Valley, Virginia, and a great amount of this land today still belongs to the Gibson family. This includes the present home of Doctor Gibson's father near Ewing, Virginia.

Doctor Gibson was placed in boarding school at the tender age of nine years. He finished high school in June, 1886, and immediately began reading medicine under the tutelage of the late Dr. James Morrison of Cumberland Gap, Virginia, who was a very noted and successful physician and surgeon of his day. He remained a student of Doctor Morrison for one year and until the Baltimore Medical College at Boston opened for the Fall term of 1887, he was a student at this college till the close of the year in 1888. In the fall of 1888 he entered the Hospital Medical College of Louisville, Kentucky, and on the 18th day of June, 1889, he was awarded two diplomas from this college—one in medicine and one in surgery. He also did post graduate work in this college and specialized in Obstetrics and diseases of women for which he received his third diploma. Doctor Gibson was the youngest of his graduating class of forty-seven M. D's. He was gifted with a natural talent for medicine. On commencement day, 18th day of June, 1889, Prof. William H. Bolling, President of the College had Doctor Gibson stand by him on the stage while he paid him a very high compliment. President Bolling referred to Doctor Gibson as the boy doctor of the class, all of whom were his seniors and some of them about twice his age, and exhibiting the two diplomas that had been given him by the college said that Doctor Gibson was gifted with one of the greatest natural talents for medicine that he had ever seen manifested by anyone. After finishing his post graduate work Doctor Gibson made a short visit to his parents at Ewing, Virginia.

The Days, at Jackson, Kentucky, were people of much influence and warm personal friends of the Gibsons, hence Doctor Gibson decided to locate for the practice of his profession in Jackson. All was well for almost a year. He was building a fine practice and had made many friends, when one dark rainy night when returning from a call in the country two men stepped out

from the side of the road and Doctor Gibson at once threw up his hands asking them not to shoot and telling them who he was. He produced his pill pockets as evidence and they were convinced that he was not the man they were looking for so he was allowed to return to his boarding house. After this experience he made very few calls at night and when he did some one always accompanied him. He collected what outstanding bills he could in a very quiet way and in a very short time bid the little town a long good-bye. In the fall of 1891 his father bought the Embury farm, located one mile south of Athens on the Cleveland road in Fayette County and gave the southern half of this farm to Doctor Gibson. He immediately moved to the farm. He made friends fast and soon built up a very lucrative practice not only in his own county but also in the adjoining counties of Clark, Bourbon and Madison.

June 9, 1897, Doctor Gibson was married to Miss Mollie Lee Porter, daughter of John W. and Mary S. Porter of Clark County, Kentucky. To this union was born a son, and only child, James Porter Gibson, January 31, 1900.

Doctor Gibson was a consistent member of the Christian Church and at the time of his death he was deacon, trustee and superintendent of the Sunday School. He gave liberally to the support of the church and all eleemosynary institutions. He was always ready to assist his friends financially—too much so for his own success. At three different times in his life he endorsed notes for friends and it took all of his surplus cash each time to pay the notes. His word was regarded "good as gold." He was a staunch democrat and always took an active part in the political campaigns. He was waited on by a committee from his party and asked to make the race for representative, but he very graciously declined. He was commissioner and receiver for Fayette County, a member in good standing in the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, The Kentucky State Medical Association, The Kentucky Midland Medical Association, The Fayette County Medical Society and The Tuberculosis Association. He took a very active part in the campaign to have the present Tuberculosis Sanitarium erected in his county. He was ex-State Councilor of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and, a Mason of good standing. In his practice he made a special study of syphilis and its treatment. He always attended the annual meeting of some one of the different medical societies of which he was a member. He was a regular subscriber to the best medical journals and was well posted in the new diseases and the latest treatment with the new medicines. In his practice he had called many prominent physicians and surgeons in consultation and they invariably agreed with him in his diagnosis and treatment.

On the day of his death, he was up early in the morning to see some patients who lived in Jessamine County, in order that he could get back to the church in time for services. He had just returned to his home on Sunday, May 28, 1916, at 1 P. M., and was stricken with apoplexy just as he started to enter the yard. Several physicians and surgeons were summoned immediately and all human aid that could be given was rendered to Doctor Gibson, but he never regained consciousness and was a corpse at 5 P. M., of the same afternoon. His sudden death was a great blow to his wife and son and to all who knew him.

In just a very short time after the numerous physicians had been summoned to see Doctor Gibson, friends of the family began collecting at his home and many were present at the time of his death and a large number remained over night and until his funeral (May 30th—10 A. M.). It was just a continuous stream of friends coming for just a few minutes to view the remains at the home. The casket was not opened at the church. The funeral was one of the largest in the county, people from all walks of life were present, the high and the low, the rich and the poor. The floral designs were many and elaborate, requiring an auto truck to carry them from the church to the family lot in the Lexington Cemetery. His funeral was the first automobile procession in Lexington and was so announced in the Leader the next day.

Doctor Gibson came from a long line of professional and business men. He was born and reared on his father's farm one mile east of Ewing Station, Virginia, in Powells Valley. His father, G. W. Gibson, has amassed quite a fortune and still resides on this farm that has been handed down to the youngest son in the family for several generations. He inherited this farm from his father J. J. Gibson, who was an extensive land owner and also owned a number of slaves. He had two houses in the back yard for the slaves—one for the men and one for the women. One has been torn away, but the other is still in good repair and is used for a granary with the original lock and key that reminds one of the key to our state reformatory. He was a much larger land owner than is his youngest son, G. W. Gibson. At the time of his death he left to each of his seven children several hundred acres of land besides much personal property. Doctor Gibson's father has given this home place to his younger son, Doctor Gibson's only brother, Thomas Shelby Gibson. Doctor Gibson's sisters are Mrs. O. C. Harmon in Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Henry Clay Smith of Rose Hill, Virginia, and two sisters are deceased, Mrs. C. A. Bales and Mrs. G. W. Smith.

His uncle, the late J. J. Gibson of Pineville, Kentucky, was a prosperous lumberman, and Dr. Clyde Johnson and Dr. Edgar Johnson, cousins of Doctor Gibson, are prominent physicians and surgeons of Seymour, Texas. Dr. Shultz Gibson, another cousin, is a dentist of Middleborough, Kentucky. The late Dr. James Morrison, Sr., of Cumberland Gap, Virginia, and Dr. James Morrison, Jr., also of Cumberland Gap, are cousins, and Dr. T. T. Gibson of Middleborough, Kentucky, who began the study of medicine under the late Dr. J. J. Gibson, and James V. Gibson, a prominent merchant of Big Stone Gap, Virginia, are also his cousins. John Gibson, an uncle living in Jonesville, Virginia, is a prosperous merchant; and James Gibson, a prominent attorney of St. Joseph, Missouri, is another cousin. Thomas Shelby Gibson, prominent farmer and business man near Lexington, Oklahoma; J. N. Gibson, prominent business man of Gibson Station, Virginia;

Zack Gibson (deceased), who was a very successful farmer and business man near Gibson Station, Virginia; the late Dr. Hugh Gibson of Richmond, Kentucky, and Dr. Moss Gibson, and Dr. Burg Gibson, present owners and proprietors of the Gibson Sanatorium, are all his uncles. Henry Johnson Gibson, of Pineville, Kentucky, president of the Kenmont Oil and Gas Company, is a cousin; and also Thomas Franklin Gibson, a very successful business man of Pineville, Kentucky. Doctor Gibson's maternal grandfather was the late Capt. Thomas Shelby Gibson, of Gibson Station, Virginia. He was a captain in the Civil war and likewise lost his slaves and most of his personal property during the war, but he had a good farm left and lived very comfortably in a fine home till his 84th year. In the Gibson family James and Thomas are favorite names for the sons, and Lucy and Elizabeth for the daughters.

James Porter Gibson, only son of the late Dr. J. J. Gibson, is a young man of sterling character and one of the few boys who returned home from the war camps not smoking a cigarette. He received his early training in the county schools. He had two years' training in the Athens High School and in the fall of 1916 he entered Millersburg Military Institute and remained till the close of the school year. In 1917 he entered Augusta Military Academy, near Staunton, Virginia, and in 1918 entered the Students Army Training Camp at Lincoln Memorial College in Tennessee. He was made first sergeant here and ordered to sail for Siberia. The Armistice was signed just two weeks before the date set for him to leave camp. After he was mustered out he entered the State University of Lexington, Kentucky, and was made sergeant of the senior class. After commencement at the university he entered the Reserve Officers Training Camp at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky. He was made a second lieutenant at the close of the camp. He again entered the university the following fall. After commencement at State University in June, 1920, he entered the Reserve Officers Training Camp at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan. He was made a first lieutenant at this camp and won two medals, one in marksmanship and one in deportment. He again entered the university, was made captain of Company A. He was taking a pre-medical course with his degree. He was married on March 1, 1921, to Miss Mae Smith, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Noble Smith, prominent and influential citizens of Harlan County, Kentucky, where he now resides.

Doctor Gibson's widow inherited many business tactics from her father, J. W. Porter, who was a very successful farmer and business man, now retired and living in Cincinnati, Ohio. Previous to her marriage to Doctor Gibson, she acted as her father's secretary, conducted all of his correspondence and wrote practically all of his checks. She knew just how many men her father had employed, the kind of labor each was to do and the compensation each was to receive. Mrs. Gibson has always been an active church worker, was deeply interested in the cause of suffrage, and now manifests a very keen interest in all of the political campaigns. She is also an active member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which she is a local officer and was a delegate to the International Convention in Washington, D. C., in September and October, 1920. Mrs. Gibson has always been very fond of out-of-door sports, especially horseback riding. She has a string of registered saddles on the farm, where she and her friends go out for the week-ends and enjoy the sport.

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J. M. Camden

Hon. Johnson N. Camden

HON. JOHNSON N. CAMDEN, a former United States senator from Kentucky, and present national committeeman from this state in the democratic party, has for thirty years been prominent among Kentucky horsemen and stock farmers, and is proprietor of the noted Spring Hill Farm near Versailles.

Mr. Camden was born in Parkersburg, West Virginia, January 5, 1865, a son of Johnson N. and Anne (Thompson) Camden. His father was a man of eminence in public affairs and at one time sat in the United States Senate. The son was educated in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, studied law in the Columbia University School of Law and the Summer Law School of the University of Virginia, but his legal education has been primarily useful to him in handling his extensive business interests.

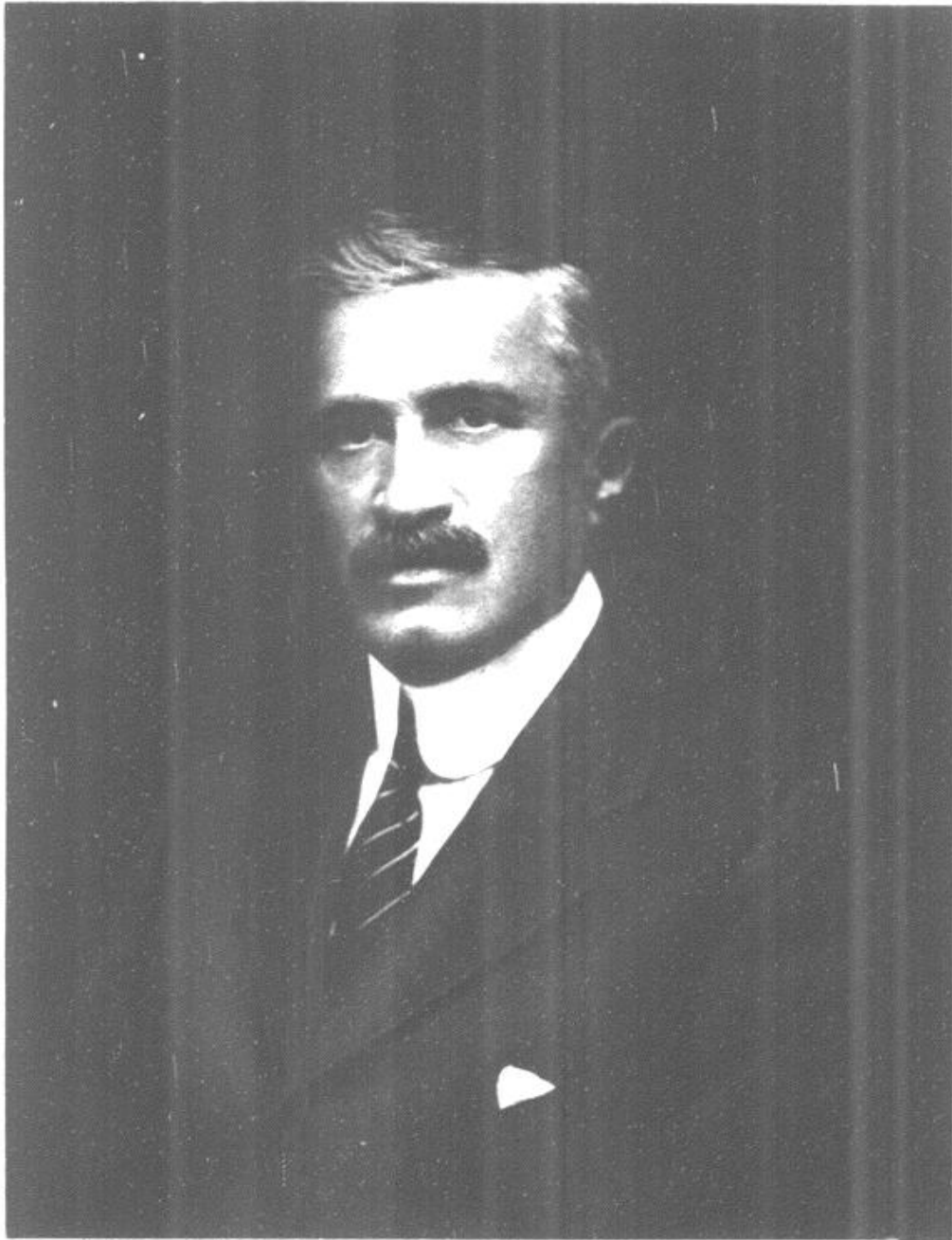
On October 16, 1888, Mr. Camden married Susanna Preston Hart, of Versailles, Kentucky. The Spring Hill Farm near Versailles is the old estate of the Hart family, and one of the most beautiful places in that section of Kentucky.

Mr. Camden in 1890 turned his attention to the management of the Spring Hill Farm, and has ever since been extensively engaged in agriculture and as a breeder of fine cattle and horses. He is president of the Kentucky Jockey Club and chairman of the State Racing Commission. His thoroughbreds have won many honors in the Grand Circuit. Those who visit Spring Hill Farm are frequently presented with the pleasing picture of a group of beautiful thoroughbreds in the woodland pastures. Spring Hill Farm contains 2,000 acres, and in many ways is a model and example of the highest class methods of diversified agriculture. It is the home of a very notable herd of Herefords, many of which have been prize winners in exhibitions. The honors of the extensive herd are shared by Woodford VI, who in 1917 was winner of the junior championship among the Herefords at the International

Livestock Show, and by Beau Woodford Junior, champions at the International at Chicago, and also by the grand champion of 1920, Principis Domino, who is the first grand champion bull ever brought into Kentucky of this breed. Mr. Camden is a director of the National Hereford Association. His flock of Hampshire sheep won every first prize in all classes in the Ohio State and Indiana State fairs in 1920.

For years Mr. Camden has been deeply interested in the advancement of agricultural conditions. In 1913 he gave a great barbecue on his farm, attended by 20,000 people. It was a great event in Kentucky agriculture, and many speakers of national prominence were on hand to present a broad appeal to the farmer. Mr. Camden was appointed chairman by Governor McCreary of a committee to prepare a statement relative to the agricultural needs of Kentucky as material to be used by The Permanent American Commission on Agricultural Finances, Production, Distribution and Rural Life, in compiling its report to Congress. The report drawn up by Mr. Camden's committee was published as Circular No. 16 of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

Mr. Camden for some years past has been actively identified with the opening and development of coal mines in Eastern Kentucky. In 1912 he served as state chairman of the Wilson campaign, and on June 16, 1914, was appointed by Governor James B. McCreary as United States senator from Kentucky to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator William O. Bradley. In the following November he was elected for the remainder of the unexpired term, ending March 4, 1917. Mr. Camden is a member of the Episcopal Church, is a member of the Lexington and Country clubs of Lexington, the Metropolitan and University clubs of Washington, and the Pendennis Club at Louisville. Mr. and Mrs. Camden have two children, Tevis and Anne.



Shaden

John E. Madden

THERE are intervals when the studios and the grave must suspend their inquiries and descend from the regions of science; and to excel in those innocent amusements which require our activity is often one of the best preservatives of health and no inconsiderable guard against immoral relaxation."—Rev. W. B. Daniel.

One of the most conspicuous figures in the present-day history of the Blue Grass State is John E. Madden, a man who has been so actively and successfully identified with the thoroughbred stock breeding and stock raising interests that he has acquired an international reputation. Equally noted as a citizen whose useful career has conferred credit upon the community and whose marked abilities and sterling qualities have won for him the repute which he enjoys, he holds today distinctive precedence as one of the ablest and most successful breeders of thoroughbreds in America. Strong mental endowment, invincible courage, and a determined will, coupled with an honesty of purpose that has hesitated at no opposition, have so entered into his composition as to render him a dominant factor in the business circles with which he has been identified. He is essentially a man of affairs, sound of judgment and far-seeing in what he undertakes, his business enterprises having resulted in large financial returns, while at the same time he has ever retained the confidence and esteem of all classes.

John E. Madden was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and is descended from sterling old Irish stock, through which he inherited that mental and bodily alertness so characteristic of the Celtic race. Physically, he has from boyhood been noted for his activity, for in his youth he was famous as an athlete and has carried into his mature life the vigor, endurance, and resiliency of youth. Mr. Madden became deeply interested in racing horses and in 1889 he came to Lexington, Kentucky, in search of a good trotter. He was not only successful in finding what he was looking for but he also found a land with which he at once fell in love, and he decided to make his home here. He bought a large tract of blue grass land and a stable of trotters, out of which he developed a number of champions, and he soon became known as one of the leading horsemen of America. After giving his attention to the Grand Circuit for several years, with most gratifying results, Mr. Madden next turned his attention to the thoroughbreds. Here, too, he met with wonderful success, many of the greatest horses on the turf being bred, owned, and trained by him. "Hamburg," which he sold to Marcus Daly for \$40,000, the record price at that time, was bought and trained by Mr. Madden and his earlier turf triumphs were won under the Madden colors. Mr. Madden has often said that he "would rather train a good horse than be

President of the United States." He owned "Plaudit," winner of the Kentucky Derby, "Imp," a great mare, "Ogden," the Futurity winner and now in the stud at Hamburg Place, and "Yankee," another Futurity winner. Mr. Madden bred "The Finn," a great race horse and a successful sire; "Sir Martin," who swept the two-year-old platter clean and who would have won the English Derby but for an accident, being the only American horse ever a favorite for that classic race; "Sir Barton," brother of "Sir Martin," the 1919 winner of the Kentucky Derby, by many called the horse of the century; "Purchase," one of the leading three-year-olds of 1919; "Old Rosebud," a turf phenomenon, winner of the Kentucky Derby and many other stakes. He owned "Star Shoot," the premier stallion of America, who led the winning sires for four years in succession. "Grey Lag," who is referred to as the three-year-old of 1921, was bred by him, and sold for \$10,000 when one year old. Indeed, to narrate Mr. Madden's triumphs in detail would be to write the turf history of this country for the past twenty-five years.

Mr. Madden is now the owner of 4,000 acres of blue grass land in Fayette County, Kentucky, 2,500 of it being embraced in Hamburg Place, one of the largest breeding establishments in the United States. In the columns of the "Thoroughbred Record" of April 10, 1920, appeared the following interview with Mr. Madden, from which liberal quotations are made at this time as giving the views of the foremost American breeder on a subject of supreme importance:

"Mr. Madden was asked, 'What quality does the English thoroughbred possess which is lacking in our own race horse?' Mr. Madden said: 'I would not put it that way. Our best do not lack either speed, courage, or stamina as compared with the English thoroughbred, but in general the English have found the secret of intelligent, scientific mating which has not been completely revealed to the American breeder. I am led to these conclusions by my own experiences as a breeder and the records of the winning sires of two great classics, the Kentucky Derby and the Futurity. . . . No one of the the forty-five Kentucky Derby winners, with the notable exception of "Halma," sire of "Alan-a-Dale," ever sired a Derby winner, although all of them had their breeding opportunity. No winner of the Futurity, the largest fixed event of this country, has as yet sired a winner of this race.* This does not reflect on the quality of our thoroughbreds, but it places the responsibility for this failure where it belongs,—at the doors of the breeders who, having once bred Derby and Futurity

* (Since the above interview was given "Bunting" won the Futurity, duplicating the triumph of his sire, "Pennant.")

winners, have mated them so unwisely that they have not been able to reproduce their kind. . . . Too many raise horses, too few breed them. There is nothing so discouraging as a well-bred failure. I can give you several forceful illustrations. In 1900 I purchased in England "Sandringham," brother to those two good horses, "Persimmon" and "Diamond Jubilee," both Derby winners. I then foolishly put price before merit. Another instance: I bought "The Scribe," son of the English Derby winner, "Isinglass," out of the Oaks and St. Leger winner, "Memoir," by "St. Simon." Again I was tempted by pedigree and lost sight of merit. I had the same sad experience with "Planudes." I bought the horse because he was a son of the great "St. Simon," and whose dam was the Oaks winner, "Lonely."

"My mistake was in not having purchased a horse like "Rock Sand" or "Meddler," or more stallions like "Star Shoot" and "Friar Rock;" then I would have done something worth while."

"How do you propose to bring about the desired result?"

"Oh, that's simple," said Mr. Madden. "We have a better climate, better grass, and more acreage than England, and there is no reason why, with the proper attention to the mating of race horses, we should not breed thoroughbreds the equal of the best produced in England."

Mr. Madden has two sons, Joseph M., aged twenty-one, and J. Edward, Jr. They are both graduates of Princeton University and, running true to type, have inherited their father's love for athletics and have won high recognition in inter-collegiate competition. Both of them were soldiers in the World war. Captain J. Edward Madden was in France with the American Expeditionary Forces, and in the inter-Allied athletic meet held in the Pershing Stadium in Paris won several medals. Both sons are now engaged in oil productions in the fields of Texas and Oklahoma, but retain a keen interest in the breeding of trotters and thoroughbreds at Hamburg Place.



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W. Storky.

Nody Starkey

THE death of Nody Starkey on April 2, 1921, ended the career of one of the remarkable men of Eastern Kentucky. He possessed the energy and determination of several average men, and after he was once embarked upon an undertaking practically no obstacles could prevent him from achieving what he started out to achieve. He amassed a fortune, and Pike County and other sections of Eastern Kentucky remember him as the man who built and extended that indispensable system of communication, the telephone, so that communities formerly isolated are now in constant touch.

Nody Starkey was born in Switzerland, October 21, 1872. His father, Albert Starkey, brought the family to the United States about 1878, and for a number of years was a successful contractor. The Starkeys lived at Norfolk, Virginia, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Somerset, Kentucky. Albert Starkey lost his life at Williamsburg, Kentucky, when his son, Nody, was a child. Mrs. Mollie Starkey, mother of Nody, is still living at the age of eighty-five.

Nody Starkey was six years of age when brought to America. Apart from his inheritance of a strong body and remarkably active mind he had few opportunities. What schooling he acquired was by virtue of his study and application while earning his living in other ways. He was the chief support of his widowed mother, being a newsboy and also having a laundry agency. A friend of that early period of his life was Edwin Morrow, now governor of Kentucky. Nody Starkey and a brother started a steam laundry at Somerset, and after selling his interest in that he and William Harkness were partners in the building of another laundry at Middleboro. After a number of years Mr. Starkey retired from the laundry business to enlist his capital and enterprise in a telephone system. He built a new exchange at Lon-

don, Kentucky, and after 3½ years he sold that plant for \$10,000, a sum of money which in former years had been the limit of his expectations as the goal of fortune. He then bought the old telephone system at Pineville, built and extended it to all parts of Bell County, connecting it up to Middleboro, and after selling his interests there he spent three years in Little Rock, Arkansas, and at other points in the West and Southwest.

In 1906 Mr. Starkey returned to Williamsburg, Kentucky, and soon afterward regarded Pike County as a new field of endeavor. On July 31, 1906, at Jellico, he married Miss Stella Watts Crutchfield, daughter of A. J. Crutchfield, and of an old family related to such distinguished persons as Sir John Hawkins and President Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Starkey came together to Pikeville, and Mrs. Starkey for fifteen years was the active lieutenant and sharer in all her husband's undertakings. At that time there was a single long distance telephone wire for all the telephone service of Pike County. By good team work Mr. and Mrs. Starkey extended the system to all portions of the county and connected it with other adjacent sections of Eastern Kentucky, and also across the Big Sandy into West Virginia and Virginia. While Mr. Starkey did the field work in construction Mrs. Starkey attended to the office details. For several years they also had charge of the Western Union business at Pikeville. The late Mr. Starkey was well regarded as a human dynamo of energy. He owned several other valuable properties. The First Baptist Church was organized in the Starkey home, and he was generous in his donations to other churches. He was a trustee of the Odd Fellows Building in Pikeville, and was also affiliated with the Masons, Eastern Star and Maccabees.



W. R. Ziem

Willard Rouse Jillson

WILLARD ROUSE JILLSON, director and state geologist of the Kentucky Geological Survey, is the accepted authority on the economic geology and mineral resources of Kentucky. Only thirty-one years of age, and at the time of his appointment the youngest state geologist in the United States, Doctor Jillson has a list of honors and achievements to his credit which place him among the leading American scientists of the present generation. He is both a scholar and a man of action who has inherited his gifts to some degree at least from a line of notable English and Scotch-Irish ancestry.

He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Jillson and Willard families going back to the first settlements of Massachusetts. It was in the year 1635 that one of his great-great-grandfathers, Maj. Simon Willard, an English emigrant, bought the land from the Indians and established the Concord (Mass.) Colony. His grandfather, Robert Dalzell Jillson, was born at Stockbridge, New York, in 1830, and died at Binghamton, that state, in 1904. Most of his life was spent at Hornellsville and Syracuse. He was a printer during his youth, and later occupied positions of trust in railroad and express service in New York. At one time he was mayor of Hornellsville and for several years was publisher of a paper at Goshen, Indiana. His wife was Grace Meloy Rogers, a very gifted and talented woman, who has a national reputation as a public entertainer in native dialects. She is now, though seventy-five years old, actively engaged in her profession in the Yosemite Valley and Pasadena, California.

Willard Rogers Jillson, father of the Kentucky geologist, was born at Chenango Forks, New York, in 1867, and is a resident of Syracuse. He was reared in his native town and at Hornellsville. For twenty-five years he was connected with the Associated Press and at the same time carried on operations as a practical farmer in Onondaga County. Since then he has been director, sales manager and part owner of the Onondaga Photo-Engravers in Syracuse, New York. In early life he learned telegraphy, and during the World war, though over fifty years of age, he volunteered and served in the Army of the United States in the Signal Corps. He is superintendent of the Sunday School of the First Presbyterian Church of Syracuse, one of the very old churches of Central New York. He is a republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity. At Syracuse he married Anna Delle Bailey, who was born in that city in 1868. Willard Rouse is the oldest of their six children. Edward Landfield is an oil operator at Okmulgee, Oklahoma. Frederick Fellows is a lawyer at Syracuse, and the younger children, at home, are Ruth Bailey, Alma Elizabeth and Helen Ann.

Willard Rouse Jillson was born at Syracuse, May 28, 1890. The family removing a few years thereafter to the small yet historic village, Onondaga Hill, he came to spend practically all of his youth in the country on his father's farm. He attended the rural schools, and found in a rather exceptionally good library there great interest in books on natural science, geography and travel. At the same time the rich physical features of the countryside afforded him many opportunities to observe for himself while at play with his fellows the fundamental points of elementary geology. This he did to good account, for his record at Syracuse High School, from which he graduated in 1908, shows that he excelled in the physical sciences. While in high school he was editor of the Syracuse High School Recorder, a sixty-page monthly publication. Dependent upon his own resources for the funds for his schooling, he early came to feel the necessity of this editorial work and much outside newspaper reporting as a means of making his way through high school and college. He received the Bachelor of Science degree from Syracuse University in 1912, and while there specialized in geology and mineralogy. He was prominent in the various student activities, being editor of the Syracuse Daily Orange for two years, and president of his class, two of the highly coveted student honors. At the same time he was a reporter for the Syracuse Herald. The year following his graduation Doctor Jillson was employed in publicity work by the well known Syracuse shoe manufacturing company of A. E. Nettleton & Company, and later went to New York City as assistant advertising manager for Pathe Freres. But the old love for the great out-doors he had known as a boy caused him to resign and go to Seattle, Washington, where he took up graduate studies which led to his life work. He became later an instructor in geology at the University of Washington, from which he received his Master of Science degree in geology in June, 1915. During the summer of 1915 Doctor Jillson was one of a party of topographic engineers of the United States Geological Survey engaged in mapping the Mount St. Helens' quadrangle in the Cascade Mountains. In the fall of 1915 he accepted a Fellowship in Geology in the University of Chicago, where he continued his research work in geology under Professors Chamberlin, Salisbury, Williston and Weller. In the spring of 1916 he was given a traveling Fellowship to the Permian Red Beds of Texas, where he collected vertebrate reptilian fossils. During the summer of 1916 he was employed as field geologist by the Carter Oil Company and mapped the oil geology of the northern portion of the Osage Nation in Oklahoma. During 1916-17 Doctor Jillson had a graduate Fellowship in geology at Yale University, where he studied under a very notable

group of American geologists, including Professors Schuchert, Barrell, Lull, Pierson and Gregory.

Doctor Jillson did his first professional geological work in December, 1912, when he examined for New York parties several gold-sulphide properties in the north Temiscaming Lake region of Ontario, Canada. He began his real work as a consulting geologist for various oil and gas corporations in Oklahoma in 1916, but his investigations also took him into Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Georgia. One of his engagements led him from the Mid-Continental oil field to Prestonsburg, Kentucky, and for the past five years practically all his work has been done in Kentucky and adjoining states as consulting geologist, teacher and as state geologist. During the war Doctor Jillson was assistant professor of geology in the University of Kentucky, giving instruction in geology in the Reserve Officers Training Corps. In 1918 he was also employed as a valuation geologist on oil and gas properties in Kentucky by the United States Department of Treasury.

In the fall of 1918 Doctor Jillson was made assistant state geologist of Kentucky and given charge of the oil and gas investigations of the state. In February, 1919, Governor A. O. Stanley appointed him state geologist of Kentucky in the department of geology and forestry. At the session of the Legislature in March, 1920, the state department of geology and forestry was abolished, and the (Sixth) Kentucky Geological Survey reorganized. In April, 1920, Governor Edwin P. Morrow chose Doctor Jillson for the post of director and state geologist of the new Kentucky Geological Survey. This is one of the admirable appointments under the present governor, an appointment based on the preeminent attainments of Doctor Jillson as a scientist. His headquarters are in the old Executive Building at Frankfort. Syracuse University, his alma mater, honored him with the degree of Doctor of Science at its fiftieth commencement in June, 1921.

The results of Doctor Jillson's scientific investigations in Kentucky and elsewhere are available in a large number of books and pamphlets, the chief of which are: *The Oil and Gas Resources of Kentucky*, 630 pages, 1st and 2d ed., 1919, 3d ed., 1920; *the Geology and Coals of Stinking Creek, Knox County, Kentucky*, 103 pages, 1919; *Contributions to Kentucky Geology*, 264 pages, 1920; *Economic Papers on Kentucky Geology*, 304 pages, 1921; *Production of Eastern Kentucky Crude Oils*, 100 pages, 1921; *The Sixth Geological Survey*, 286 pages,

1921; *Conservation of Natural Gas in Kentucky*, 215 pages, 1922; *The Coal Industry in Kentucky*, 86 pages, 1922; and *Oil Field Straigraphy of Kentucky*, 1922; besides about one hundred pamphlets, maps, and printed reports bearing on the geology of Kentucky and other states. Doctor Jillson is also author of a biography of the present governor of the state, entitled, "Edwin P. Morrow—Kentuckian," and a book of poems, "Songs and Satires," which has been widely read.

He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Geographical Society, is a member of the Kentucky Academy of Science, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the Southwestern Geological Society, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Mining Congress, the Kentucky Mining Institute, the National Drainage Congress, the Association of American State Geologists, the Kentucky Historical Society, the Filson Club, the National Geographic Society and the Frankfort Chamber of Commerce.

Doctor Jillson served three years as a member of Troop D of the First Cavalry of the New York National Guard while living in Syracuse. He is a member of the Syracuse Chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon, the Yale Chapter of Gamma Alpha, graduate scientific fraternity, and Theta Nu Epsilon. His religious views are Unitarian and in politics he is a Republican. Doctor Jillson owns and lives in a modern home at 120 East Campbell Street in Frankfort. He married at Prestonsburg in Floyd County, Kentucky, September 10, 1917, Miss Oriole Marie Gormley, daughter of Louis Henry and Marie (Smith) Gormley. On her mother's side Mrs. Jillson is a direct descendant of the gifted and affluent John Graham, the original Scotch-Irish Virginian emigrant of the upper Big Sandy Valley of Eastern Kentucky. He it was who pioneered, surveyed and settled in what is now Floyd County many years prior to statehood. Mrs. Gormley is now residing in Frankfort, Mr. Gormley having died May 4, 1911, in Ironton, Ohio. A native of New Castle, Pennsylvania, he was one of the first real oil operators of this state and was successful in opening up the Beaver Creek pool in Eastern Kentucky in 1891. Doctor and Mrs. Jillson have three children, two girls and a boy. They are: Marie Gormley, born May 7, 1915; in Prestonsburg; Oriole Frederika, born September 3, 1918, in Prestonsburg; and Willard Rogers, born August 20, 1920, in Frankfort, Kentucky.

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James A. Wallace

James A. Wallace

AS state treasurer of Kentucky Mr. Wallace is one of the prominent officials in the new capitol at Frankfort, but his home is Estill County, where for many years he has been a leading banker, public official, merchant and land owner, and a power in republican politics in that section of the state.

The Wallace family originally settled in Madison County, his great-grandfather having been the pioneer. His grandfather spent all his life as a farmer in that county. Andrew Wallace, father of the state treasurer, was born in Madison County in 1833, but grew up and spent most of his life at Irvine in Estill County, where he was a carpenter and contractor. He fought all through the Civil war as a Union soldier in the Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, was a staunch old-school republican in politics, and also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He served as county jailor a few years following the Civil war. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred at Irvine in 1903. Andrew Wallace married Clara Ellen Tracy, who was born at Stanton, Powell County, Kentucky, in 1843, and is still living at Irvine, where they were married. Their children comprised sixteen in number, three of whom died before reaching adult years. Among the others are: E. B. Wallace, a contractor and builder at Cincinnati; C. C. Wallace, a lawyer of Richmond, Kentucky; H. G. Wallace, a carpenter and contractor, who died at Irvine, September 29, 1920; T. Q. Wallace, a merchant of Irvine; Katie, wife of Estill Payne, a merchant and farmer at Blackwell, Oklahoma; Dr. T. Wallace, a physician and surgeon at Irvine.

James A. Wallace was born at Irvine in Estill County on August 5, 1867, was educated in the local public schools and had four terms in the Kentucky State College at Lexington. Leaving college in 1888, he spent two years as manager of local mills and camps along the Kentucky River for the Asher Lumber Company. For another two years he was storekeeper and gauger for the United States internal revenue department, and was then elected Circuit Court clerk of Estill County, an office he filled two terms of six years each. Then after an interval of a year he engaged in banking at Irvine, where he organized and established the Farmers Bank of Estill County in 1905, and has since been cashier of that institution, holding the office even

through his present term as state treasurer. Mr. Wallace owns about 7,000 acres of land in Estill County, a large farm in Bourbon County and the Gibson ranch in Jackson County, Oklahoma, and does farming on a very extensive scale. Among important business interests he is president of the Oleum Refining Company of Pryse, Kentucky, and for twenty-five years has been a prominent merchant in Estill County, at one time operating as many as five stores in the county. He was one of the men in his section of the state who contributed of their private resources for the benefit of the war "until it hurt," and as chairman of the Victory Loan he had the satisfaction of seeing his district subscribe far beyond the quota.

Mr. Wallace was chairman of the republican county committee of Estill County for sixteen years. He was alternate delegate for the state at large to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia when McKinley was nominated for his second term in 1900. He was a delegate to the convention at Chicago when Taft was nominated in 1908, representing the Tenth Kentucky District, and has attended a number of other national conventions in a private capacity. In the notable triumph of the republican party in the state election of 1919 he was chosen state treasurer, and he began his official term of four years January 1, 1920.

In 1902, at Winchester, Kentucky, he married Mrs. Hattie B. (Clay) Hardwick, who died May 10, 1903. Her father was a former county judge of Powell County. On May 29, 1908, at Louisville, Mr. Wallace married Mrs. Olive (Price) Breeding, daughter of David and Lucy A. (Brandenburg) Price, now deceased. Her father came to Kentucky from Wales and was a farmer in Estill County, where Mrs. Wallace was reared, finishing her education in a young ladies seminary. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have two children: James A., Jr., born January 11, 1911, at 11 o'clock a. m., and Mary Elizabeth, born July 10, 1916.

Mr. Wallace has been a deacon in the Christian Church at Irvine for over twenty years. For two terms he was worshipful master of Irvine Lodge No. 137, A. F. and A. M., is affiliated with Richmond Chapter No. 25, R. A. M., and Richmond Commandery No. 19, K. T., is a member of Oleika Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Lexington, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and filled all the chairs in the Junior Order United American Mechanics.



Geo W. Surven

Hon. James W. Turner

ONE of the outstanding figures in the development of the Big Sandy, cashier and one of the organizers of the Paintsville National Bank and an ex-member of the Kentucky Legislature, Hon. James W. Turner has occupied a prominent position in business, financial and civic affairs of Johnson County for a number of years, and has been a developing factor in the movements which have contributed to the advancement of education, religion, morality and good citizenship.

Mr. Turner was born at Paintsville November 19, 1874, a son of Dr. Isaac R. and Louisa (Hager) Turner. His paternal grandfather, James W. Turner, was born in 1799, in Prince Henry County, Virginia, and about 1820 came to Kentucky with his father, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, settling on John's Creek. They were well-to-do agriculturists who tilled their fields with slave labor. Later James W. Turner moved to a property three miles west of Paintsville, on Paint Creek, a home that has been in the Turner family's possession for three-quarters of a century, and there he became an extensive and very successful trader, owning a store, the patronage of which covered a wide territory, and being the possessor of thousands of acres of land. He was a member of the Christian Church and was liberal in his contributions to religious and charitable movements. He died at Paintsville, greatly respected and esteemed, in 1875.

Dr. Isaac R. Turner was born January 1, 1838, near Prestonsburg, Floyd County, this state, and prior to the outbreak of the struggle between the North and South attended a medical school. His educational training was interrupted by his enlistment in the Forty-fifth Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Infantry, in the Union Army, in which he held the rank of first lieutenant, and took part in numerous engagements with Gen. John A. Morgan. On one occasion he was held a prisoner for two days, and his war experiences were thrilling, but at the close of hostilities he returned safely to his home and resumed his medical studies at the Ohio Medical College, now the University of Ohio, at Cincinnati. After his graduation he practiced his profession at Paintsville until 1910, at which time he retired and thenceforward lived quietly until his death, which occurred at Paintsville August 27, 1920. Doctor Turner was a man who was held in the greatest esteem and confidence in his community. He was a republican in politics, a Royal Arch Mason and for many years a member of the Board of Stewards of the Methodist Church. He married Louisa Hager, who was born at Hager Hill, Johnson County, April 7, 1844, a daughter of Gen. Daniel Hager. She survives him and makes her home with her son James W., who is their only surviving child.

James W. Turner attended the public schools of

Paintsville, the Kentucky Wesleyan College, Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, Harvard University and the University of Boston, where he prosecuted his law studies and graduated with his degree as a member of the class of 1899. After two years of practice at Bristol, Tennessee, he became clerk and master of chancery at that place, but resigned at the end of two years and returned to Paintsville to assist in the organization of the Paintsville National Bank, with which he has been connected ever since. Mr. Turner is one of the largest stockholders in this institution and for fifteen years has given its affairs his best abilities. He is thoroughly familiar with the principles and practice of banking, and is interested in other financial and business enterprises in Eastern Kentucky. Being in close touch with commercial, industrial, financial and economic conditions in Johnson County, he has worked with commendable zeal and marked ability to develop the natural resources of the county and to elevate standards generally. He is possessed of a firm faith and confidence in the people of the county, and in return they have given him their confidence. Their problems and difficulties are known to him and their worthy undertakings enlist his warm sympathy and generous assistance.

In his political allegiance Mr. Turner is a republican, and it was on the ticket of that party that he was elected to the State Legislature in 1910. He was the minority nominee for speaker of the House and later became the minority leader. In 1910 he was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky State University by Governor Willson, and has retained that position to the present, under re-appointments by Governors McCreary, Stanley and Morrow. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for some years he has served as a member of the Board of Stewards and of the Board of Trustees of the church at Paintsville. Fraternally he is a Mason and a Knight Templar, belonging to the Commandery at Ashland and having been master and representative of the local Blue Lodge a number of times; and also holds membership in the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. During the World war he was chairman of the Speakers' Bureau in the Sandy Valley, and made numerous speeches throughout this region, in addition to doing other work in behalf of the drives and movements of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Liberty Loans. A contemporary says: "Other public honors have come to him, but he is essentially a man of business and his inclinations are to remain in that kind of work, not being a seeker of public honors. It is not always true that the genius to map out and plan business is com-

bined with the ability to execute the plan. Yet it is sometimes true, and Mr. Turner, possessing this combination of qualifications, has moved quietly, without ostentation, to the front in the business affairs of Eastern Kentucky. Patience and perseverance, kindness and courtesy, fidelity and forcefulness—these qualities, together with real ability and a high sense

of honor, are associated in the public mind with the name of James W. Turner."

On September 7, 1898, Mr. Turner married Josephine Louise Creed, daughter of John Creed, of Brockton, Massachusetts, and they have had three sons: James Douglas, attending school, and Ernest and Chester, who died at the age of seven years.



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F. A. Hopkins

Hon. Francis A. Hopkins

IN an all too brief career Francis Alexander Hopkins did such work in his profession and exercised such magnanimous leadership in public affairs as to secure for him lasting gratitude among the eminent Kentuckians of his generation. The accomplishments and experiences of his life were richly varied but these may be allowed to speak for themselves, while his friends have the deepest reverence and respect for his character both private and as a public man.

Francis Alexander Hopkins was a native of Old Virginia of prominent colonial ancestry, and was a transplanted citizen to Eastern Kentucky. He was born at Jeffersonville, now known as Tazewell in Tazewell County, Virginia, May 27, 1853. His grandfather John Hopkins married Mary Turner, daughter of Rev. James Turner, a noted Presbyterian minister of Bedford County, Virginia. Mary Turner's mother was Sallie Leftwich, a daughter of William Leftwich, who was a lieutenant colonel in the American forces during the War of the Revolution and also captain of militia during the Colonial wars. The father of Francis A. Hopkins was John Calvin Hopkins.

Francis Alexander Hopkins was educated in the Tazewell High School and early in life exhibited what was to develop into one of his predominating characteristics, namely, the championing of what he considered to be right. In January, 1874, he moved from Tazewell to Prestonsburg, Floyd County, Kentucky, where he was soon admitted to the bar and subsequently rose to the position of one of the leading attorneys of Eastern Kentucky.

From the outset of his career he was before the public in one or another capacity, and in all the trusts imposed upon him he proved the staunch faithfulness of his character. In 1882 he was elected superintendent of schools of Floyd County, and during his term he succeeded in imparting a new quality and better standards to free school education. Later he was chosen a delegate to represent the counties of Floyd, Knott and Letcher in the convention which framed the present Constitution of Kentucky. In that body he was the moving spirit in having incorporated into the Constitution a section which forfeited all claims under the Old Virginia Land Grants for failure to list for taxation, thereby clearing away the clouds upon the titles of the land owners of Eastern Kentucky which by the existence of these Old Virginia land grants impeded development of the natural resources of this section of the state. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the State University of Kentucky for a number of years and was untiring in his efforts to make the institution second to none in the country.

In 1902 Mr. Hopkins was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress and in 1904 was re-elected, serving in the

Fifty-ninth Congress. During both terms he attracted attention by his work on both in committee and on the floor of the house. The chief subject of his study while in Washington was immigration. During his labors in connection with this important national question he was invited to address and did appear before numerous organizations in New England, and before retiring from Congress he introduced a bill to restrict immigration. However, his ideas on that subject were in advance of the times. Mr. Hopkins was elected as a delegate at large from the State of Kentucky in 1916, sitting in the National Convention of that year. From the day he came to the state Congressman Hopkins was a leader in clean politics. Outside of his professional and political career he also deserves credit for his efforts, particularly in his later years, to introduce a better grade of livestock into his portion of the state. He was always ready to labor with his people for better conditions generally. He was a Mason of very high standing.

In his death which occurred at Prestonsburg June 5, 1918, his city and state lost one in every way worthy to represent them on the largest and most important issues of the times. So far this sketch has considered chiefly the formal details of his life. Fortunately a better tribute to the real elements of his strength and nobility of character are at hand in a beautiful tribute that was paid him by Governor Augustus Owsley Stanley of Kentucky. This tribute is given in full:

"It was my good fortune to know Frank Hopkins as few knew him. During many long and pleasant years of close and intimate acquaintance I was privileged to see and, in a measure, to understand him as a citizen, as a statesman and as a man; to sit by his hearthstone and to know something of that ideal home life which was the source of his deepest and most abiding joy. I knew him as husband and as father and as friend.

"Frank Hopkins was not a politician. He instinctively abhorred the art and artifices of politics. High official position came to him as a deserved tribute from an intelligent and appreciative constituency who understood his worth. It was not attained by the cunning or the devices of the professional office-seeker. He was inherently honest, instinctively sincere, unconsciously courageous. Deliberate in forming opinions, he approached every public question with an open mind, giving it careful, earnest and thorough investigation before reaching and expressing an opinion. When once convinced of the justice of a cause, he was adamant, and no fear of popular disfavor, no thought of personal aggrandizement, ever induced him to depart from the straight path of duty.

"He was big of heart as well as of brain. In Congress and out, and especially during the stress and

peril of present conditions, his constant thought was of the people of the mountains and especially of Floyd County. Their success, their security and their happiness were an integral part of his noble life, and in his untiring, disinterested devotion he labored without ceasing for the material development of his country and for the happiness of his people. He was essentially practical. Philanthropy with him was not an idle emotion—it was a sane, fixed and indomitable purpose.

"To increase the fertility of the soil and the diversity of the crops, to raise the standard and character of livestock, to improve domestic conditions, the home life of the poor, these were the things of which he thought more, infinitely more, than of his own personal property.

"His friends and his neighbors will know only when he is gone how much they owe this stalwart, gentle, modest man. Possessing an accurate and varied knowledge of public affairs and an infinite capacity for labor, it is only after he is gone that they whom he loved and for whom he labored will fully appreciate the inestimable value of his superb and tireless service to the new life of enterprise and progress just opening to the people of Eastern Kentucky.

"Few great men have ever stood the crucial test of intimate acquaintance as Frank Hopkins stood it. The nearer you approached him, the bigger he became and better. He was immaculate in his domestic life, the most loyal and devoted of husbands, the fondest and gentlest of fathers. It was in the privacy and in the happiness of his home that I learned to love and to treasure this great and good man.

"He leaves to those who loved a noble and distinguished career, the memory of a life that is as inspiring and as beautiful as some old sweet song. A grateful people and a loving family will erect a monument to his memory, but more lasting than Corinthian brass or marble or granite are the noble deeds of the man himself."

Francis Alexander Hopkins married in November, 1876, Miss Alice Gray Davidson, daughter of Joseph Morgan and Mary Amanda (Hatcher) Davidson. By family position and by her individual qualifications Mrs. Hopkins was in every way fitted to share in the important destiny of Mr. Hopkins. She was born at Prestonsburg November 23, 1857. Her father Joseph Morgan Davidson, who was born in Floyd County June 25, 1837, was the first sheriff of that county after the war, represented it two terms in the Legislature,

and at the time of his death on September 9, 1882, was candidate for Congress. He was a very successful business man, owning large tracts of land, and some of the richest coal mines in Eastern Kentucky have been developed on lands once owned by him. Joseph M. Davidson stood considerably over six feet in height, and his physical stature was well matched by his native intellect and force of character. However, he was virtually self educated. His parents Samuel P. and Judith (Lackey) Davidson were natives of Old Virginia and pioneers of Eastern Kentucky. They were of Scotch ancestry. The mother of Mrs. Hopkins, Mary Amanda Hatcher, was born in Floyd County October 17, 1835, and she survived her husband, passing away May 11, 1890. She left four daughters: Mary Sallie, wife of H. H. Fitzpatrick now living at Prestonsburg; Mrs. Alice G. Hopkins; Josephine B.; and Anna Martha who died in 1885. Mrs. Hopkins acquired, partly through her own determined efforts, a liberal education. She attended public schools, for six months was a student in a Female Seminary at Steubenville, Ohio, and also attended a school at College Hill near Cincinnati and the Glendale Seminary. Once she rode seventy-five miles on horseback to attend school. Mrs. Hopkins is a faithful member of the Methodist Church.

Five children were born to Francis A. Hopkins and wife: Joseph Davidson Hopkins, born October 13, 1877, and died June 30, 1879; Elizabeth Anne; Mary Martha, born March 30, 1882, and died June 5, 1882; John Calvin; and Josephine Davidson Hopkins.

Of the two surviving daughters Elizabeth Anne was born May 17, 1879, was educated in the public schools of Prestonsburg, in the Glendale Female College of Glendale, Ohio, and on December 29, 1898, was married to William Henry Layne of Prestonsburg. She is a devout Presbyterian and to the untiring efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Layne are due the present existence and strength of the Presbyterian Church at Prestonsburg.

The younger surviving daughter Josephine Davidson Hopkins was born September 8, 1885. She was also educated in the public schools of Prestonsburg and finished in the Hamilton College and Campbell-Hagerman College of Lexington, Kentucky. On September 7, 1904, she was united in marriage with Thomas Edward Dimick of Prestonsburg, a son of G. H. Dimick, pioneer oil and gas man of Pennsylvania who came to Kentucky in the year 1889. Mrs. Dimick is also an active member of the Presbyterian Church.



Alice G. Hopkins.

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Col. John C. Hopkins

COL. JOHN C. HOPKINS, worthy son of an illustrious father—the late Francis A. Hopkins, whose career has been reviewed—has enjoyed a successful place among the members of the legal profession of Floyd County, is a native of Prestonsburg, and is one of the thoroughly alert, progressive and public spirited citizens of that community.

He was born at Prestonsburg June 25, 1883, and in addition to his early training in the public schools he attended Hogsett Military Academy at Danville, Kentucky, the Randolph-Macon Academy at Bedford, Virginia, and finished his literary training in Center College at Danville, where he was graduated A. B. in 1904. Colonel Hopkins studied law at the University of Virginia as a member of the class of 1906. He was admitted to the bar in 1906 and at once began practice at Prestonsburg, where he rose to a high place in his profession. He had attracted a large, prominent and lucrative clientele when owing to ill health he was forced to discontinue his professional career and he now devotes his time to managing his personal and his mother's extensive interests.

The military title by which his many friends over Eastern Kentucky always identify him is the result of his appointment on December 28, 1915, as aide de camp on the governor's staff with the rank of colonel by Governor Augustus Owsley Stanley. Colonel Hopkins was sincerely devoted to the cause of the Government during the World war. He was appointed Government Appeal Agent for the local board of Floyd County pursuant to Act of Congress of May 18, 1917, and was honorably relieved of his duties as such March 31, 1919. He was also appointed and served as a member of the Legal Advisory Board of Floyd County pursuant to Act

of Congress of May 18, 1917, and continued this work until honorably released March 31, 1919. Thus for over two years, from America's entrance into the war with the Central Powers, he had official responsibilities and outside of them he lent the full strength of his private aid and influence to a speedy and effective prosecution of the war.

Colonel Hopkins is associated with many of the companies engaged in the development of the mining industry in Floyd County and Eastern Kentucky. He also does an important work in carrying on the agricultural enterprise inaugurated by his father. While somewhat inclined to politics his work in that direction has never been actuated by any desire for personal preferment. Colonel Hopkins became a Mason just after reaching his majority, and rapidly rose through the York Rite to the Commandery and through the Scottish Rite to the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine.

On December 15, 1909, Colonel Hopkins was united in marriage with Miss Valentine Pieratt, of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, a granddaughter of Hon. John Wickliffe Kendall, of West Liberty, Morgan County, Kentucky, prominent in matters of State and Governmental affairs, having served in the Legislature of Kentucky for term after term, having been elected and served as commonwealth's attorney in his judicial district for years, and having been elected to and served in the Congress of the United States from the Tenth Congressional District of Kentucky, where he was stricken and died while prosecuting his duties. To the marriage of John Calvin Hopkins and Valentine Pieratt has been born one son, John Calvin, Jr., born July 22, 1918.



Walter S. Wells 3

Walter S. Wells

IT is one of the deplorable facts of our existence, a fact recognized by men and borne out by figures, that some of the most cogent influences in our lives, some of the men who have the most influential bearing upon individuals and affairs, are taken from us when their work is but comparatively commenced. There is something infinitely sad about the death of a man who has labored assiduously, who has had a definite end in view, who has devoted all of his capable energies in an effort to reach a certain goal, who has seen his ambitions almost realized, and then has had to succumb to the insidious attack of the enemy who lies in wait behind—and that after he has met and defeated the multitudinous enemies whom he has met and overcome in front. And still, it is not all defeat that he leaves behind. There is the clear-cut and vivid picture left of his triumph over difficulties; the color of the picture in which is depicted the awakening of his self-reliance in his own abilities cannot fail to leave its lesson; and the etching, although perhaps incomplete, shows what the final drawing would have been had the Master Artist seen fit to complete his work—the masterpiece entitled “A Man.” There is no need to introduce further the name of Walter S. Wells to the citizens of Prestonsburg and the Big Sandy Valley. They will recognize his connection with the foregoing few statements. A leading figure in the coal industry when called to his final rest when less than thirty years of age, he left his imprint on his community, and there are many aside from his immediate family and friends who deplored his death as a severe loss to the community in which his all-too-short life was passed.

Mr. Wells was born August 5, 1888, at Paintsville, Johnson County, Kentucky, a son of John P. and Julia (Howes) Wells, natives of Kentucky. His father was a leading lawyer of his day who was very active in public matters and at one time served in the State Legislature, remaining active in his profession and in public life until his death in March, 1918. Mr. Wells belonged to a family which originated in France, whence its members went to England and settled in Sussex. George and Richard Wells immigrated from England to America some time during the eighteenth century and settled at Philadelphia. Richard, the son of Richard of Sussex, left Philadelphia in 1760 and fought as a soldier during the Revolutionary war. He received three honorable discharges from service during and after that struggle, and his third enlistment was in order to act for his country in an investigation of the manner in which the British were securing the support of the Indians in their warfare on the Colonists. This work brought him into the mountains of Kentucky, and the favorable impressions which he gained at that time led him to make a permanent settlement here in 1825.

Walter S. Wells secured his early education in the graded and high schools at Paintsville, following which he pursued a course at the Big Sandy Valley Seminary and spent a short time at Lexington. Giving up his studies to engage in active business he returned to his home and engaged in the coal business in the Sandy Valley. Through his foresight, backed by his remarkable ability as an organizer and a strong personality, coupled with a high standard of ethics, he was able to make wonderful progress. Locating at Prestonsburg, he took over the Middle Creek Coal Company, which, under his management, became a success from every viewpoint. He was the youngest coal operator in the Big Sandy Valley and one of the industry's foremost leaders, for, in addition to being president of the Middle Creek Coal Company, he organized and was president of the Black Diamond Coal Company of Lackey, Kentucky; the Salt Lick Coal Company, of Hueysville; the Beaver-Elkhorn Coal Company, at the Left Fork of Beaver, at Fed, Kentucky; the Loraine-Elkhorn Coal Company, at Melvin; and the Cumberland Coal and Coke Company, of the same place. In 1918, at the time of Mr. Wells' death, the companies were all shipping coal and represented an investment of several hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Wells started in the coal business at twenty years of age, and in the few short years that were allotted him his achievements were of a character that wrote his name large in the annals of the industry in his part of the state. He was the ideal business man, sane in his investments, but courageous in grasping opportunities; unbending in his decisions, but also just; forgiving in another's delinquencies, but unsailable in his personal transactions. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and had very strong convictions as to the duty which he owed to the church. His life was filled with acts and deeds which left behind the indelible memory of a true friend of his fellow-man, and a devoted husband and father. At the time of his death Mr. Wells was about to take up the practice of law, for which he had spent much time in preparing himself.

In the attainment of his success, Mr. Wells had the invaluable assistance of a loyal wife. Mrs. Wells, to whom he was united in marriage at Prestonsburg, October 10, 1911, was formerly Miss Elizabeth Archer, a daughter of George P. and Emma J. Archer, Mr. Archer being cashier of the Bank Josephine at Prestonsburg. Mrs. Wells, who survives her husband, lives at Prestonsburg with their two daughters, Emma Alice and Elizabeth Jane, is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a woman of many graces and accomplishments.



W. H. Davis

W. D. Coil

W. D. COIL about twenty years ago gave up his position as head sawyer in his father's lumber mill to become a coal miner. He owned the mine, and swung the pick and shovel which produced the first tons sold from the mine. He knows the coal business therefore from the standpoint of the practical miner, but for a number of years past has been one of Kentucky's largest coal operators and is executive official in several companies that every working day produce fifty or more carloads of Kentucky coal.

Mr. Coil, who has always lived in Hopkins County, was born on his father's farm three miles west of Mortons Gap, May 27, 1867. The Coil family came originally from Scotland, but was established in Virginia in Colonial times. His grandfather was Enoch Coil, a native of Virginia, who was the founder of the name in Hopkins County, Kentucky, where he spent the rest of his life as a farmer. William Houston Coil, father of W. D. Coil, was born in Virginia in 1846, was reared in Todd County, Kentucky, and as a young man established a home in Hopkins County, where he married. After his marriage he located on a farm near Nortonville, lived for fifteen years on a farm near Earlington, and in 1884 moved to Madisonville, from which point he continued the operation of his farm and also engaged in the lumber and saw mill business. He was one of the active spirits in Madisonville's commercial affairs, and for many years conducted a thriving lumber industry. He died at Madisonville in April, 1901. He was a democrat in politics. William H. Coil married Permelia Hanks, who was born on a farm near Nortonville in 1846 and is now living at the old homestead in Madisonville. Her children were: W. D. Coil; Rena, whose first husband was Wallace Sick, and she is now Mrs. Newman, living in California; Thomas L., a sketch of whose career is given elsewhere in this publication; Emma, who lives in Madisonville, the widow of C. B. Hanger, an undertaker; Grace, wife of Phil Skelton, a truck farmer in California; Eura, wife of Dr. A. L. Thompson, a physician and surgeon at Madisonville; and Frank E., who is employed in the coal business of his brother W. D. Coil.

W. D. Coil was reared and educated in Hopkins County, attended the rural schools, and was at home with his parents to the age of twenty-one. After his marriage he moved to Madisonville, and was associated with his father as head sawyer of the lumber mill for twelve years, until 1897. It was at that time that he became a coal operator, digging the coal of a small mine, though he also continued to have an interest in the lumber business until 1902. Since then all his time and energies have been taken up with his growing interests as a coal operator. In 1902 he organized the Rose Creek Coal Company and founded the town of Coiltown in Hopkins County, near Nebo. He had his home in Coiltown and operated the mines there until

1910, when he returned to Madisonville and organized the Coil Coal Company, of which he is president. At the same time he acquired a controlling interest in the Sunset Coal Company, of which he is president. These two companies have an approximate capacity of 1,000 tons production each working day. In 1920 Mr. Coil became vice president of the Crabtree Coal Company, whose mines are at Ilsley in Hopkins County. The acreage controlled and owned by these companies are estimated to have sufficient coal to last for a hundred years, even with production increased beyond the present maximum. The Coil mines are equipped with the most modern machinery and operating facilities. Altogether about 400 men are employed in the mines and industries directed by Mr. Coil, and it is no exaggeration to claim for him a place among the leading coal operators of the state.

He has many other important interests. His offices are located in the Coil Building, owned by him on North Main Street, this being one of the best business blocks in Madisonville. Among other property he has a valuable tract of forty acres within the city limits, constituting the old Fair Grounds. His home at 342 North Main Street is one of the finest in the city.

Mr. Coil exerted his personal influence and employed his personal resources generously in promotion of all war causes, and enlisted in Government securities to the extent of thousands of dollars. He is a democrat, is a former mayor of Madisonville, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated with Madisonville Lodge No. 143, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Madisonville Chapter No. 123, Royal Arch Masons; Madisonville Commandery No. 27, Knights Templar; Rizpah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and Madisonville Lodge No. 738, of the Elks.

In 1890, on a farm near Madisonville, Mr. Coil married Miss Lillie Frances McGuire. She was born in Missouri in 1872, but her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McGuire, now deceased, were early settlers in Hopkins County, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Coil have six children: Hoyt H.; Lurline, who is a graduate of South Kentucky College of Hopkinsville; Amelia, who finished her education in Bethel College in Russellville, Kentucky; Eugenia, a graduate of the Madisonville High School, and who also attended the National Park Seminary at Washington, D. C.; Bradley, a student in the Kentucky Military Institute at Lyndon; and Kathryn, attending the public schools of Madisonville.

Hoyt H. Coil, oldest child of W. D. Coil, was born at Madisonville, August 1, 1891, was educated in the local public schools and South Kentucky College, but from the age of nineteen has been rapidly achieving responsibilities in business affairs. He began his career as a weighman in the mines of the Sunset Coal Company. He was soon promoted to look after the payrolls and as outside superintendent, and a year later be-

came secretary and treasurer of the Sunset and Coil Companies, and had charge of the companies' books until 1912. He was then promoted to secretary and treasurer and sales manager, and since 1917 has been secretary, treasurer and general manager of both these companies, in which his father is president. In 1920 he also acquired an interest in the Crabtree Coal Company at Ilesley and is secretary of that company. He

is secretary and treasurer of the Kentucky Tire Pump Company, of which his father is president. He is also treasurer of the Coal Operators Association of Western Kentucky and his record justifies his prominence and leadership in the coal industry of the state. He is unmarried, living with his parents at Madisonville, is a democrat and affiliated with Madisonville Lodge No. 738 of the Order of Elks.

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G. H. Johnson

George Delbert Johnson, M. D.

IN the selection of their medical men the great industrial enterprises of the country employ the utmost caution and careful judgment, the requisites for such identification being substantial medical ability, broad experience and careful and thorough training. All of these qualities are found in the personality of Dr. George Delbert Johnson, physician in charge of the Consolidation Coal Company Hospital, at Jenkins, Kentucky. Since entering upon his career, in 1908, he has traveled far in his calling and in his present capacity has in every way discharged the serious responsibilities devolving upon him.

Doctor Johnson was born at the mouth of White's Creek, on Big Sandy, West Virginia, February 6, 1883, a son of David Hence and Caroline (Cyrus) Johnson, both the Johnson and Cyrus families having been among the first settlers on the Big Sandy. The great-grandfather of Doctor Johnson, Monna Johnson, was born in North Carolina and as a young man left his home in that state and floated down the Big Sandy to the mouth of White's Creek. There he discovered an abundance of game and accordingly made his settlement, as he was a great hunter of his day and passed much of his time at that vocation. Likewise he engaged in farming and in the stock business and took an active part in the spasmodic Indian fighting which characterized the early settlement of that region. He was very religious, acquired ripe years, and by his rugged honesty and other sterling traits of character won the respect and esteem of his pioneer neighbors.

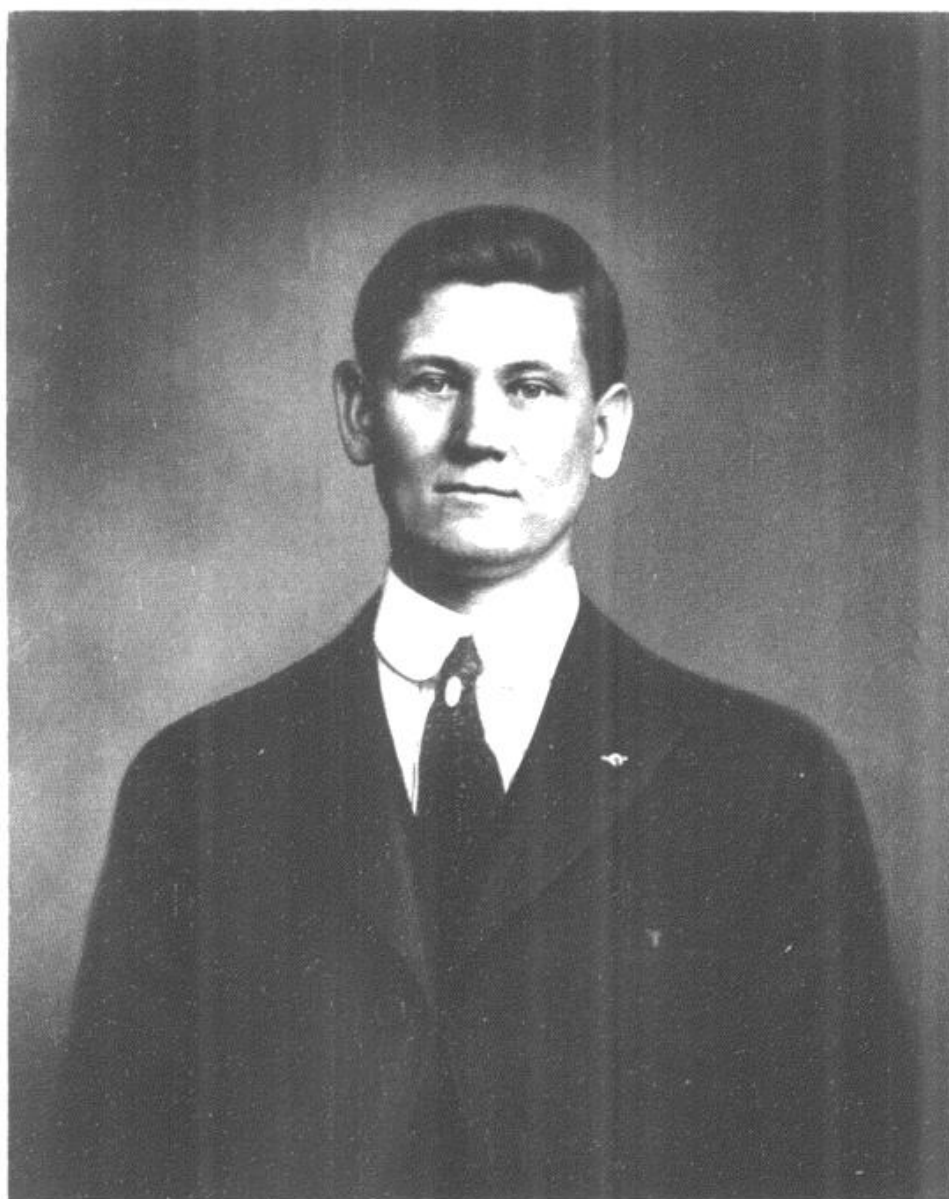
George Wayne Johnson, son of Monna and grandfather of Doctor Johnson, was, like his father, a farmer and stockman, and also like him attained to a good old age. He fought as a Confederate soldier during the War between the States and participated in the battle of Gettysburg. A devout Baptist, he was the founder of the Big Sandy church of that denomination, and also organized the Masonic Lodge at White's Creek, of which he was at one time master. Like the other members of the family he was an adherent of the principles of the democratic party.

David Hence Johnson was born on the old home place in West Virginia, February 14, 1836, and there has spent his entire life, his farm being known as Brookside. Mr. Johnson is a leading agriculturist of his locality and has been particularly interested in the raising of Hereford cattle, of which he has a large and well-bred herd. His activities have not been confined to agricultural pursuits, however, as he has also had a successful experience in merchandising and has large and valuable real estate holdings, having been a dealer in that line. Mr. Johnson married Caroline Cyrus, a childhood playmate, who was born on the farm adjoining his boyhood home, May 3, 1857, a daughter of William (Uncle Billy) Cyrus, from North Carolina, who fought in the War of 1812 and was an early settler on Big Sandy. He was twice married, and Caroline was the youngest child of the second union of her father, who lived to a ripe old age and had the esteem and respect of his neighbors. Four

children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson: Amelia, the wife of R. C. Lambert, a merchant of Kenova, West Virginia; Dr. George Delbert; Adah, who died at the age of twenty-six years as the wife of Harry G. Wellman, of Louisa, Kentucky; and Herma, who is in charge of the Public Library at Jenkins.

George Delbert Johnson attended Oakwood Academy, at Wayne, West Virginia, following which he pursued a course at the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1901. To please the young lady who was to be his future wife, he acquired a teacher's certificate, but never found it necessary to make use thereof, as he has never followed the educator's calling. Doctor Johnson next attended the West Virginia State University, at Morgantown, being graduated in 1904, and following this took a course in medicine at the University of Maryland College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, specializing in surgery and the diseases of children. He graduated with his degree in 1908, but did not cease being a student at that time, having taken post-graduate work every year since that time. He has always prided himself in adhering strictly to his profession of surgery. He began operations on dogs, rabbits and fowls when a mere boy eight years of age. He would follow his father's mowing machine in the meadows and render surgical services to all the wounded rabbits, quails, birds and other animals who fell victims of that zigzag cutter sickle. He gained surgical skill before ever studying medicine and the greatest good he has done in life so far is the successful surgical operations performed on these true mountain people, who used to be too far away from hospitals and had no railroads to take them to city accommodations. After his graduation he became an interne of Cook Hospital, at Fairmount, West Virginia, for the organization which he is now serving, and two years later went to Van Lear, near Paintsville, Kentucky, where he had charge of their practice for three years. He was then transferred to Fleming, Letcher County, where he remained for the same company until July, 1920, at which time he took charge of the hospital at Jenkins. In this capacity he has charge of the medical practice for the Consolidation Coal Company for this section, with a corps of able assistants. Doctor Johnson is a member of the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the Southern Railway Surgeons Association, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the Letcher County Medical Society. He is a Presbyterian in his religious faith and his political tendencies make him a democrat. As a fraternalist, he holds membership in the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Masonry at Paintsville, and the Commandery and Shrine at Ashland, and is also a member of the Elks Lodge at Catlettsburg.

On June 27, 1909, Doctor Johnson was united in marriage with Jessie Lee, a daughter of J. L. Jamison, of Morgantown, West Virginia, and to this union there have been born three children: Caroline Vivian, Adah June and George Delbert, Jr.



Madison J. Back

Madison T. Back

PRESENT county clerk of Breathitt County, Madison T. Back represents an old and prominent family in this section of Kentucky, and in his own career he has shown the business ability, the integrity of character and the industry that have fully justified the honors given him by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Back was born at Rousseau, Breathitt County, March 11, 1885, son of James S. and Bethania (McIntosh) Back. His father was born in Menifee County, March 28, 1858, and his mother in Breathitt County, May 8, 1862. The grandfather was Hiram Back, a farmer, who died during the Civil war, when his son, James, was six years of age. The widowed mother then moved her family to Breathitt County and located at Rousseau, and after three years moved to Stevenson. When Mrs. Hiram Back died in 1919, at the age of eighty-four, her surviving descendants were represented by four children, twenty-seven grandchildren, seventy-one great-grandchildren, and twenty great-great-grandchildren, a posterity not only numerous but remarkable for their intelligence and character.

James S. Back has spent his active career as a farmer at Stevenson. He served four years as local magistrate and is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church. His wife died January 17, 1902. There are six sons living: Madison T.; Hiram, a farmer near Jackson; John, a mine foreman at Glomawr in Perry County; Marion and Daniel, both farmers at the old homestead; and Edison, who volunteered April 17, 1917, in Company D of the Three Hundred Twenty-second Infantry, and was on the battle line in the Meuse-Argonne fight during the last three days prior to the signing of the armistice, remaining with the Expeditionary Forces until June, 1919, when he was returned to America.

Madison T. Back acquired his early education in the home school at Stevenson, and also attended Lee Collegiate Institute at Jackson. For one year he taught the home school and then entered the service of the Kentucky Hardwood Company at Portsmouth and Quicksand. He was assistant payroll clerk, payroll clerk and then bookkeeper, remaining with that company for six years. He resigned to become office deputy under Sheriff Mat Spencer, and in 1917 was elected county clerk. He was chosen on the democratic ticket, and had the high personal satisfaction of receiving 266 votes more than were given to any other candidate on the ticket. His has been a record of complete efficiency in public office. He was re-elected to the same office at the November election in 1921, for a second term, without opposition.

August 5, 1905, Mr. Back married Martha S. Caudill, daughter of Isom and Pheriba (Day) Caudill, of Letcher County. Mr. and Mrs. Back have four children: Earl, born August 23, 1907, in the third year in high school; Carmie, born November 11, 1909, a pupil in the eighth grade; Harmon, born December 11, 1911, in the fifth grade; and Nellie, born March 18, 1916. Mr. Back is affiliated with Breathitt Lodge No. 649, F. and A. M., of which he is a past master, Jackson Chapter No. 160, R. A. M., London Council No. 60, London Commandery No. 33, K. T., Oleika Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Lexington, the Panbowl Chapter No. 276, Order of Eastern Star, of which Mrs. Back is also a member, and is affiliated with Panbowl Lodge No. 122, Knights of Pythias and Lodge No. 150, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of which he is a past grand, and served as district deputy in 1909.



Lytle S. Adams.

Lytle S. Adams

BORN and reared in Kentucky, member of a family of distinction through several lines of ancestry in Colonial times, Lytle S. Adams is an inventor and manufacturer who has contributed some machinery that has served to lighten the burden of the world, particularly in agriculture. He began his career as a dentist and followed that profession for several years.

Mr. Adams was born at Paint Lick, Kentucky, January 31, 1883, son of Willis and Elizabeth (Schooler) Adams. He is a descendant of William Adams, who came from Chester, England, in 1680 and located in Virginia. William Adams' brother, John, settled in Massachusetts, and sons of both these brothers fought in the Revolutionary war. On the maternal side Mr. Adams is descended from the Schuyler family, founded by Philip Schuyler, who came from Amsterdam, Holland. A grandson of this pioneer was General Schuyler, one of the ablest American officers in the Revolutionary war and who afterwards became governor of New York. A son of General Schuyler was Philip, who was great-grandfather of Lytle S. Adams. One branch of this family removed to Michigan, where the name was corrupted to Schooler, the form of the name of Mr. Adams' mother. His maternal grandmother, Martha Stagner Schooler, was a girlhood friend of Harriet Beecher Stowe, and the farms of their parents adjoined in Garrard County, Kentucky.

Willis Adams, father of the manufacturer, was born at Mount Vernon, Rockcastle County, Kentucky, in 1857. He was a graduate in medicine from the Louisville Medical College, and throughout his active business career was a druggist at Mount Vernon and Paint Lick. His wife, Elizabeth Schooler, was born in 1861 at Point Leavel, in Garrett County, Kentucky.

Lytle S. Adams was reared and received his early education at Mount Vernon, Kentucky, graduated as doctor of dental surgery from St. Louis University in 1905. For four years he practiced oral surgery at Parsons, Kansas, and while there was surgeon for the State Hospital at Parsons. It was his long continued, keen interest in agriculture that led Mr. Adams to his decision to give up the practice of oral surgery and devote his entire time to his chosen work. Locating

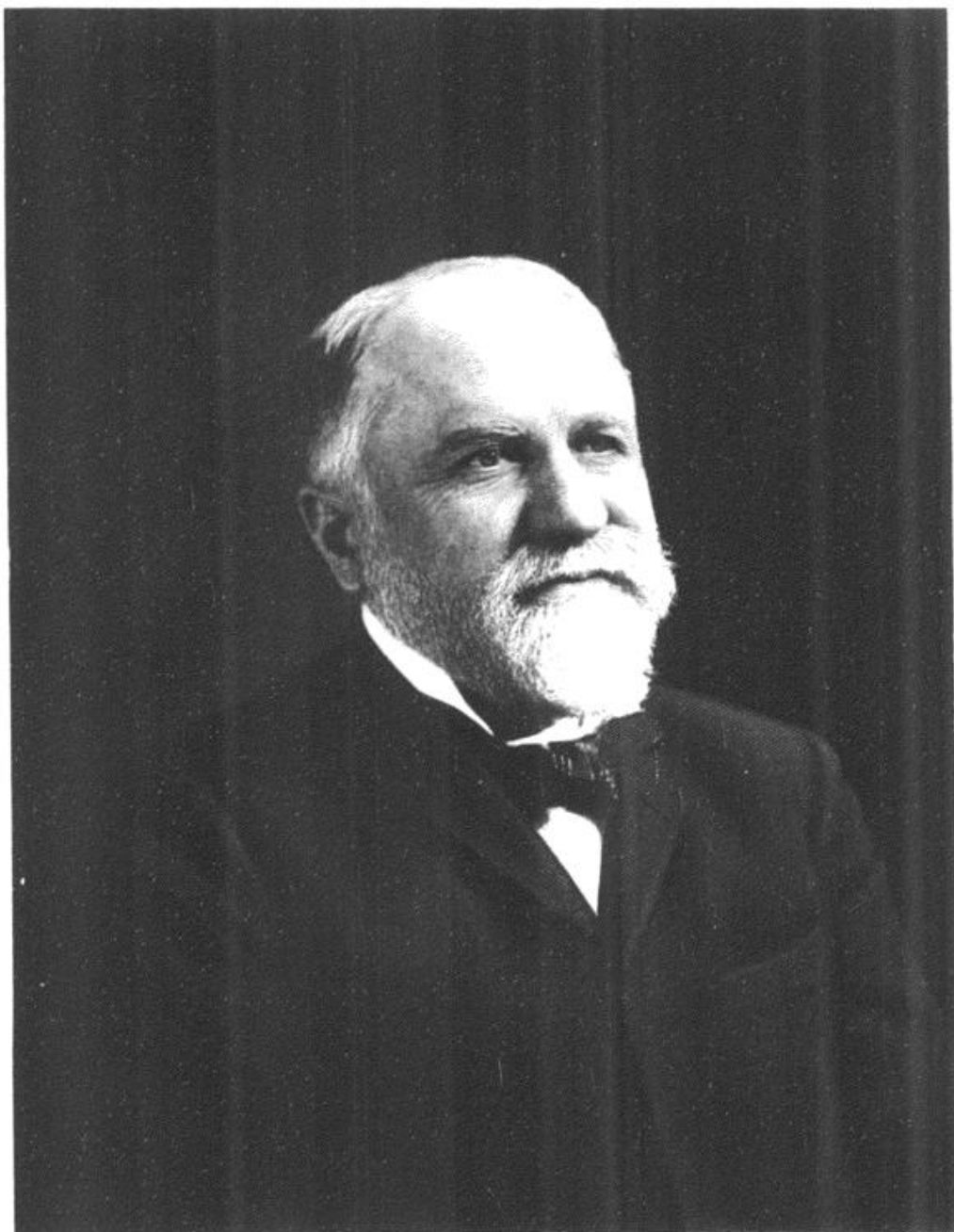
in Los Angeles in 1909 he made an exhaustive study of agricultural conditions in the United States, Canada and Mexico. His inventive mind has availed in the solution of many problems. His greatest contribution so far has been the invention of the Adams Spiral Plow, which introduces a new principle in plowing. The spiral plow was followed by a rotary road planing machine, stump cutter and tree saw, all of which machines serve to lessen agricultural and road improvement costs.

For the manufacture of his invention Mr. Adams organized the Spiral Machinery Company, whose general offices are in St. Louis, with factory at East St. Louis. Mr. Adams is president and general manager and the largest stockholder in this company. Aside from building up this organization, Mr. Adams has invested his financial means largely in agricultural holdings, the bulk of which are in California and Oklahoma. His California property comprises 12,000 acres. For the past two years Mr. Adams has lived at Webster Groves, Missouri, where he has a five-acre place suitable to carrying on his experiments with agriculture and agricultural machinery. He gets his greatest pleasure in working out new methods and new devices applicable to the business of farming.

During the war the Government recognized the value of his inventive ability to the essential occupation of agriculture and placed him in a deferred class, permitting him to give his entire time to crop production and mechanical lines of importance to the Government. Mr. Adams is a democrat, but his part in politics is only that of a voter. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, is a member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and the Presbyterian Church.

September 18, 1906, he married Miss Claude Adele Painter, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Painter, of Council Grove, Kansas, early settlers of that state. Her grandfather, J. A. Robbins, figured prominently in the early days of Kansas, and at one time conducted the only trading post between Rockport, Missouri, and Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the famous Santa Fe Trail.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams have four children: Betty Dickson, born in 1908; Kathryn B., born in 1911; Adele Painter, born in 1916; and Lytle S., Jr., born in 1918.



JAMES B. SPEED

James Breckenridge Speed

JAMES BRECKENRIDGE SPEED was a Union soldier in a Kentucky regiment, and from the close of the Civil war until his death in 1912 was closely and prominently identified with the commercial affairs of Louisville, where his name should be one of those most distinguished in his generation.

He represented an old and prominent family in Kentucky, lived in this state most of his life, but was born at Boonville, Missouri, January 4, 1844. His parents were William P. and Mary Ellen (Shallcross) Speed. His maternal grandfather, Capt. John Shallcross, was at one time owner and captain of steamboats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The paternal grandfather of the late Mr. Speed was Judge John Speed, of Jefferson County, Kentucky. He was one of the well-known and influential citizens of Louisville in early days, and several of his sons became men of national distinction, one of whom was Hon. James Speed, at one time United States attorney-general; another was Maj. Philip Speed, and still another was Joshua F. Speed, frequently mentioned in all the biographies of Abraham Lincoln as one of his closest friends.

When James Breckenridge Speed was a small boy his mother died and he was reared by his paternal aunt, Mrs. Lucy Speed Breckenridge, widow of James D. Breckenridge, who was a Kentucky representative in Congress from 1821 to 1823. Mr. Speed therefore grew up at Louisville, attended the schools of that city, and when quite young went to work as clerk in a banking house. From Louisville he went to Chicago, and was employed in a bank in that city when the Civil

war broke out. Seeking active service in the Union army he returned to Kentucky and became adjutant of the Twenty-seventh Kentucky Infantry. He did his duty as a soldier until the close of the war in 1865.

He was then twenty-one years of age, and at once took up his business career at Louisville. In later years he became known for his official interest in a number of leading business corporations, but the business in which he was longest engaged was represented by J. B. Speed & Company, dealers in lime, cement and building material. He was head of this firm at the time of his death, which occurred July 7, 1912. He had at different times served as president and executive officer of the Louisville Cement Company, the Louisville Street Railway Company, the Ohio Valley Telephone Company, and also as a director in banks and other corporations.

Mr. Speed had the distinction of erecting the first building in the United States exclusively devoted and equipped for telephone purposes. This was at Louisville.

In 1867 James B. Speed married Cora Coffin, daughter of George W. Coffin, of Cincinnati. His two children by this marriage are William S., whose career as a Louisville citizen is noted elsewhere, and Olive, who became the wife of F. M. Sackett, of Louisville.

July 3, 1906, Mr. Speed married Miss Hattie Bishop, who survives him and resides at 505 West Ormsby Street. She was born in Louisville, youngest of the eight children of William and Jane (Fletcher) Bishop. Her father was born in Snowhill, Maryland, and her mother in England.

William S. Speed

WILLIAM S. SPEED is a Louisville business man and head of several manufacturing, coal and other corporations that have their headquarters in Kentucky's metropolis. Mr. Speed has lived in Louisville all his life, is widely and favorably known in business and social affairs, and is a son of the late James Breckenridge Speed.

William S. Speed was born at Louisville September 10, 1873. He was educated in the Louisville High School, and in 1895 graduated from Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute, Indiana. He has been out of college therefore a quarter of a century, and that measures his active participation in the business affairs of his home city. He became an active associate of his father in the cement industry, and was first vice president and general manager of the Louisville Cement

Company. In 1912, following the death of his father, he became president of this corporation and also president of the North Jellico Coal Company and also the Taylor Coal Company, now the Beaver Dam Coal Company. Mr. Speed is now president of the J. B. Speed Salt Company and vice president of the Pioneer Coal Company.

He has not been a seeker for the honors of any public office. Socially he is a member of the Pendennis Club, the Audubon Country Club, Louisville Country Club, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and his recreations are golf and automobiling.

November 16, 1904, Mr. Speed married Miss Virginia Perrin, a native of San Francisco, California. They have two daughters, Alice H. and Virginia H.



Walter D. Hawkins

Hon. Walter Scott Harkins

IN the American bar there has usually been a very close association between law and politics and in former years it was traditional that the choice of a legal career was also the choice of a public career. However, in modern times many eminent lawyers have possessed among other distinctions an almost completely blank record in politics. At the same time the very nature of their success within the strict limits of the law involved more than ordinary weight and influence in public affairs.

One of the foremost examples of this type of lawyer in Eastern Kentucky was the late Walter Scott Harkins of Prestonsburg. Of a family of lawyers, he devoted his great talents to the profession with undeniable success and won a high name in spite of the fact that his was a life of little more than sixty years. He was born at Prestonsburg September 25, 1857, and died February 20, 1920. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Graham) Harkins. His grandfather Hugh Harkins came to the Big Sandy Valley from Pennsylvania in 1835. He was admitted to the bar in 1837 and from that year to this Prestonsburg has not been without a Harkins in its bar. John Harkins was admitted to practice in 1857, but died when comparatively young. He held the post of Court Commissioner.

Walter Scott Harkins acquired his early education in Prestonsburg, attended Center College at Danville, read law in the office of Judge John F. Hagar at Ashland, and held only one political office that of county attorney.

For many years in addition to his extensive law practice he was engaged in banking. He was the founder of The Bank Josephine at Prestonsburg, which he named in honor of his wife. The Bank Josephine is the second oldest banking institution in the Sandy Valley, and its great strength and prestige were largely due to the guiding genius of its founder and president. Mr. Harkins was also closely associated with the late Col. J. C. C. Mayo in developing the great material resources of Eastern Kentucky.

Of his varied attainments both as lawyer, business man and citizen, perhaps the most concise and effective statement is found in the following report of the Kentucky State Bar Association:

"Licensed as a lawyer in 1877, locating in his home town of Prestonsburg, Floyd County, he died February 24, 1920, after more than forty years of distinction and great success as a practitioner in the State and Federal Courts of Kentucky. Serving one term as county attorney he never thereafter sought political office. He organized The Bank Josephine in 1891, was its first president and continued in that position until the date of his death.

"His great industry was employed in the care of a

practice which extended to the courts of counties bordering the Big Sandy, the Courts of the United States and the Court of Appeals. He was among the earliest to realize the prospective values of hidden mineral wealth in the hills of his section and with provident foresight accumulated large ownership of timber, coal oil and gas lands and rights therein. His public spirit found other expression in fostering every movement calculated to advance the material prosperity and well being of his well beloved Big Sandy country. To this spirit more than any other contributing cause the people of Prestonsburg owe the beautification of their town in the fine building of The Bank Josephine, the number of fine residences of which that of Mr. Harkins' is the chief ornament (built at a cost of \$65,000), the building of a handsome church edifice by those of his spiritual faith (Methodist Episcopal Church South) and a law office building (costing about \$35,000.00) which in grace of exterior finish and in its sumptuousness of furnishings aside from the extensive law library contained therein, is not equalled by any like office in the state or elsewhere.

"He was hospitable without limit or stint and supported in its expression by a devoted wife and charming daughters, with a warmth of cordiality and graciousness that must linger in the memory of all at any time favored by its expression. Of a kindly disposition and intent toward his fellows, his uniform courtesy to all commanded and held the esteem of his professional brethren, of neighbors and friends, all of whom will remember him for his worth as man and citizen and that better portion of a good man's life expressed in innumerable unchronicled acts of kindness."

Mr. Harkins married Josephine Davidson, daughter of Joseph Morgan and Mary Amanda (Hatcher) Davidson. The Davidsons were an old Virginia family, of Scotch ancestry, and her grandparents Samuel Polly and Judith (Lackey) Davidson were natives of Old Virginia and among the pioneers of Eastern Kentucky. Joseph Morgan Davidson was born in Floyd County, Kentucky, June 25, 1837. With few advantages in his youth he contrived to secure a satisfactory education, and his natural abilities brought him more than ordinary distinction both in business and in public affairs. He was sheriff of Floyd County just following the Civil war and served two terms in the State Legislature, being Speaker of the House one term. He was candidate for Congress at the time of his death on September 9, 1882. He was long a power in the democratic party and in business he was very progressive as a farmer and stockman and accumulated large tracts of mineral lands whose resources are best appreciated today. Joseph M. Davidson was a giant in stature, 6 feet 6 inches tall and had the manhood to match his phy-

sique. Mary Amanda Hatcher, mother of Mrs. Harkins, was born in Floyd County October 17, 1835, and died May 11, 1890. She was survived by four daughters: Mary Sallie who married H. H. Fitzpatrick of Prestonsburg; Alice G., widow of the late Hon. Francis A. Hopkins of Prestonsburg; Josephine B.; and Anna Martha who died in 1885.

Josephine Davidson was born at Prestonsburg July 27, 1859. She was educated there, and at the time of her marriage she and Mr. Harkins possessed a cash capital of only \$110, which they invested in a lot on which to build their first home. Mrs. Harkins now lives in the finest home in Floyd County, the beautiful place mentioned above. She is probably the only woman in the state to have a million dollar bank named in her honor. Mrs. Harkins is an active member and worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is diligent and generous in assisting worthy charities, and is a prominent member of the Eastern Star. Mrs.

Harkins is the mother of four children: Joseph D., whose sketch appears on the following page; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Dr. G. L. Howard of Huntington, West Virginia; Josephine Anna who is an accomplished musician and lives with her mother; and Walter S. Jr.

Walter S. Harkins, younger son of the late Walter S. Harkins, was born July 3, 1898. Early in the war he volunteered and entered the officers training school near Chicago, was awarded a second lieutenant's commission and was thereafter assigned to duty as an instructor of the Students Army Training Corps at Butler University, Indianapolis. He was liberally educated at Prestonsburg, Kentucky Military Institute, attended school at Lexington and Center College, and had enrolled in the Harvard Law School when called home on account of his father's illness. He married Margaret Fox of Danville, Kentucky, and they have one son named Montgomery Scott Harkins.





Jodie D. Markins

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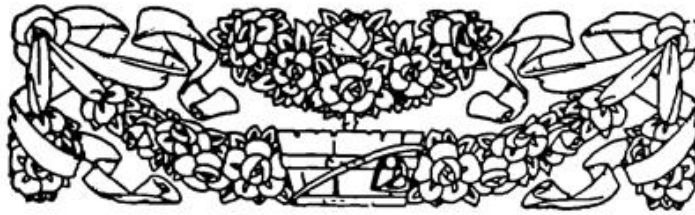
Joseph D. Harkins

JOSEPH D. HARKINS older son of the late distinguished lawyer and banker of Prestonsburg, Walter S. Harkins, represents the fourth successive generation of lawyers in the family and a general consensus of opinion rates him as the best all around commercial attorney in Floyd County.

He was born April 24, 1884, at Prestonsburg, where he acquired his early education and subsequently attended the Hogsett Military Institute at Danville, Randolph-Macon Academy, and graduated from Center College at Danville in 1904. This was followed with his law course at the University of Virginia with the class of 1906. After qualifying as a lawyer he was associated with his father until the latter's death. Besides his very busy interests as a lawyer he is a director of many corporations, is vice president of the Penna-

grade Oil & Gas Company, a three million dollar corporation with pipe lines for conducting gas from Knott and Floyd counties to Louisville. He is also vice president of the Spiral Machinery Company of St. Louis, a million dollar corporation manufacturing a special plow and other machinery.

January 1, 1908, Joseph D. Harkins married Miss Reba Baker, daughter of George W. Baker of Mount Vernon, Kentucky. They have two sons, Joseph D. Jr. and Walter S. III. Mr. Harkins is active in Masonry, being affiliated with Prestonsburg Lodge, Pikeville Chapter, Commandery and Shrine at Ashland, and Consistory at Covington. He is a member of the Elks Lodge at Catlettsburg and he and Mrs. Harkins are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and he is a trustee of the congregation.





CHARLES W. BURT

Charles Wellington Burt

CHARLES WELLINGTON BURT, during his comparatively limited residence in Kentucky, distinguished himself by his phenomenal energies as an industrial executive, handling with remarkable ability some extensive timber and saw milling operations. Son of a prominent Michigan lumber man and railway official, he lived from early boyhood a life of action, was concerned with big plans and the execution thereof, and showed himself a master of every problem and a complete adequacy for increasing responsibilities.

He was born at Saginaw, Michigan, March 17, 1871. His father W. R. Burt of Saginaw was a pioneer lumber manufacturer and individually or in association with others had a controlling interest in some of the largest operations that marked the lumber industry of Northern Michigan. He also served as president of the Ann Arbor Railroad.

In 1897, in company with M. I. Brabb of Romeo, Michigan, W. R. Burt bought the old Cross saw mill at Ford, Kentucky, and in addition acquired a large acreage of timberland in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky.

In the meantime Charles Wellington Burt had grown to manhood and as a school boy had acquired considerable experience in railroading. He worked during the construction of the Ann Arbor Railroad and subsequently as a fireman and locomotive engineer. He was a graduate with honors from the law department of Cornell University but never practiced law to any extent.

He was entrusted with his father as manager of the Kentucky milling and lumbering operations and at once took charge of the mill. He made it a success from the beginning and developed one of the largest enterprises of the kind in the state. To handle a part of the product he established an office at London, England. This office he established during his wedding trip.

October 14, 1898, Mr. Burt married Miss Mary Belle Halley of Scott County, daughter of Henry Simpson Halley. Mr. Burt rapidly extended his milling interests to a number of saw mills, planing mills, and in the height of the industry employed between 400 and 500 men in the mills. These mills were operated both day and night. Charles W. Burt was a dynamo of energy and a constant worker, ready at any moment in the day to respond to the call of duty. For five years after his marriage he lived at Ford, giving direct supervision to the milling operations. Another five

years his home was at Winchester. After ten years of successful operations he closed out the remaining timber land interests and dismantled the mills. Ford village was made up almost entirely of the employees of the Burt and Brabb Company. Mr. Brabb is now a resident of Detroit. W. R. Burt depended entirely upon his son Charles to operate the Kentucky interests, and visited Kentucky only occasionally. He died at Saginaw in March, 1919.

After selling his lumber interests in Kentucky Charles W. Burt was for about a year manager of the cement plant at Belleview, Michigan, and then came to Lexington where he was induced to purchase a home through Mrs. Burt's brother. The big interests and plans of his later years were centered in Alabama, where his father owned a large amount of land. He was developing this property, had fenced several sections, and was planning his stock ranch, the installation of saw mills, and the development of its coal and iron resources. Mr. Burt had started north for the purpose of consulting his father concerning some plans for further development of the Alabama property, when he died of heart trouble while driving from Cincinnati to Detroit. His death occurred July 31, 1917. He had built a residence in Alabama expecting to make his home there.

While in Winchester Mr. Burt took an active interest in several fraternities and civic organizations. The Lexington home where Mrs. Burt resides is two miles south of that city on the Nicholasville Pike. It is the old Pettit farm place. The residence was built before the Civil war. The land surrounding the residence is 126 acres, a portion of an original grant of about 3,000 acres, extending to the Kentucky River, a grant made by the State of Virginia to Edward Ward in 1784. Mrs. Burt's home is one of the most attractive Kentucky country residences. It stands on elevated ground at some distance from the Pike, is surrounded by native forest trees, and it possesses some of the most distinctive qualities of beauty found in any part of the rural landscape around Lexington.

Mrs. Burt was educated in the Miss Butler's private school and is a graduate of Sayre College of Lexington. She is an active member of the Presbyterian Church. She has three daughters: Alice Amine is the wife of Kendall McDowell of Lexington; Lydy Belle is Mrs. Clarence Levis of Fayette County. The youngest is Marion Stone Burt, a student in Miss Choate's School at Brookline, Boston.



W. Taylor

Col. Edmund Haynes Taylor, Jr.

COL. EDMUND HAYNES TAYLOR, JR., of Thistleton, Frankfort, was born in the last year of the second decade of the nineteenth century and has already lived into the first year of the second decade of the twentieth and has carried much of the enthusiasm and vigor commonly associated with youth into his serene and dignified old age. Longevity alone is an interesting but not important distinction. It is on the score of practical achievements, many of them broadly and vitally related with the welfare of the state, that the career of Colonel Taylor merits all that can be said of him in these pages.

Colonel Taylor represents the seventh generation of this branch of the Taylor family in America. The heads of the successive generations were: 1, James, who settled on 1,000 acres of land in Virginia in 1668; 2, James, who was a colonel of a regiment of Colonial militia and member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, 1702-1714; 3, George, a member of Virginia House of Burgesses, 1748-1758, colonel of Virginia colonial militia, father of ten sons, all of whom served as officers in the Revolutionary war, 1776-1783—a record not surpassed by any one family in the history of the country; 4, Richard; 5, Richard, Jr.; 6, John Eastin; 7, Edmund Haynes Taylor, Jr. The first James Taylor came from Carlisle, England, in 1668. Among his descendants were President James Madison and President Zachary Taylor, also John Taylor, Edmund Pendleton, the noted jurist and a number of others distinguished in war, politics and business.

Richard Taylor (4) served with distinction as captain and commodore of the Virginia Continental Navy during the Revolutionary war and was twice wounded. All his brothers were officers in either the army or the navy. His son Richard Taylor, Jr., was government surveyor of Jackson's Purchase in Kentucky.

Col. Edmund Haynes Taylor, Jr., so named to distinguish him from his uncle, a prominent Kentucky banker, was born at Columbus, Kentucky, February 12, 1830, a son of John Eastin and Rebecca (Edrington) Taylor. He was liberally educated both at home and in some of the best schools of the day. He attended Boyer's French School at Conti Street in New Orleans. He has always recognized a great debt to the school and the personal discipline of B. B. Sayre, one of the most famous of Kentucky's earliest educators at Frankfort. In the Sayre School at Frankfort, some of his classmates were United States Senator George Graham Vest of Missouri, John M. Harlan, who became a justice of the United States Supreme Court and S. I. M. major.

On December 21, 1852, Colonel Taylor married Miss Frances Miller Johnson. She was born September 10, 1832, and died October 11, 1898, in the forty-seventh year of their marriage. Eight children were born to their union. The first of these is Jacob Swigert Taylor, whose career is sketched following this. The second Mary Belle, born September 20, 1855, became the wife of Dr. J. Lampton Price; Rebecca, born September 2, 1857, was married to Richard W. Kline; Eugenia, died in infancy; Kenner, born at Frankfort, November 15,

1863, married Juliet Rankin Johnson, daughter of W. S. Johnson, of Henderson, and has two daughters, Elizabeth Rankin, born November 18, 1895, and Frances Johnson, born November 6, 1900; Margaret Johnson, born September 29, 1866, is the widow of Philip Fall Taylor; Edmund Watson, born at Frankfort, December 10, 1868, is unmarried; and Frances Allen, the youngest, born March 26, 1872, was first married to Pythian Saffell, her second husband being James M. Saffell.

On leaving school Colonel Taylor entered the Branch Bank of Kentucky at Frankfort under his uncle Edmund H. Taylor, then cashier. At the age of twenty he opened the books of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky at Paducah and also the books of its branches at Harrodsburg and Versailles, becoming cashier of the Versailles branch. Soon thereafter he founded the private banking house of Taylor, Turner & Company, which was later succeeded by Taylor, Shelby & Company, at Lexington.

The big work of his life, however, was accomplished as a distiller. In the early sixties he organized the firm of Gaines, Berry & Company, distillers, and in 1868 organized the firm of W. A. Gaines & Company and built the Old Crow and the Hermitage distilleries at Frankfort. In 1874 he rebuilt and operated the Oscar Pepper Distillery, near Frankfort, in conjunction with his ward James E. Pepper, a son of Oscar Pepper. He had built in 1869 the O. F. C. Distillery near Frankfort and subsequently organized the E. H. Taylor Company and built the Carlisle Distillery.

While associated with these distillery enterprises Colonel Taylor made an ultra fine whiskey on the famous site of the famous old Taylor plant, and it was the product of this plant that brought the Taylor whiskey a world wide reputation. In 1886 Colonel Taylor disassociated himself from all his other distilling interests and organized the firm of E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, confining his operations exclusively to the old Taylor plant. Experts have pronounced the old Taylor plant the finest distillery in the world.

Besides being president of the E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, distillers of Old Taylor, at Frankfort, Colonel Taylor is the owner of the famous Hereford Farms in Woodford County, Kentucky. A number of years ago he established the nucleus of his Herefords and gradually built up the most celebrated Hereford herd in this country. It was noted for the celebrated \$12,400 Woodford bull, and others of the great imported Hereford bulls in America. Besides the great stock farm, Colonel Taylor owns Thistleton Farms on which he resides near Frankfort.

Much has been written of Colonel Taylor's work with the Herefords. His Woodford County farm is described in Alvin H. Sanders' "Story of the Hereford." In a recent issue of the Breeders' Gazette (September 15, 1921), appears an article entitled "Constructive Work with Herefords," setting forth the distinctive elements in the success of Colonel Taylor as a breeder of pedigreed livestock. For its value as illustrating an example in Kentucky's industrial life as well as

presenting the tribute it carries to Colonel Taylor himself, the article in the *Breeders' Gazette* is here quoted:

"A man who by virtue of his achievements is entitled to be classed among the thinking, practical, successful, constructive breeders of his time is that distinguished Kentuckian, Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., the owner of Hereford Farms. His work in the Hereford world with his cattle, designated as 'Woodfords' justifies this characterization. All his life a student and one identified with the breeding of thoroughbreds and an extensive feeder of cattle for the shambles, it was not difficult for him to apply his experience and knowledge to good purpose in the selection and breeding of Herefords. As the history of Hereford breeding goes, Colonel Taylor is comparatively new in the ranks. His record of achievement is all the more remarkable because of that fact. It tends to emphasize what he has accomplished in a comparatively short time. To begin with, Colonel Taylor, while remarkably successful in the business world, was little known to the pedigree cattle fraternity until about the time that he had successfully negotiated the purchase from W. H. Curtice of the promising bull Beau Perfection 24th for \$12,400, the then high price for a bull of the breed. This bull was a son of old Perfection, an international champion, that sold for \$9,000. Beau Perfection 24th was by the champion Dale, and his dam was Belle Donald II 4th by a double Beau Donald. He was afterwards renamed Woodford, in honor of the county in which he was to be used at Hereford Farms.

"Colonel Taylor did not stop here. He drew from leading herds of America and England females that were up-to-date types of the breed. The merit and quality of these females were inherited from a line of ancestry of proved worth, as recognized by every observer of the progress of the breed in this country and England. With the acquisition of females of this class, the real work—the work that earned for this man a place among the greatest breeders of his time, the work which is one of the most valuable contributions to history in the making—began at Hereford Farms. To that work this article is dedicated as a well earned tribute to a man who has liberally devoted his wealth and talents to the furtherance of a cause near to his heart and to the breeder and beginner, who appreciates that a study of the factors entering into a worthy success is time profitably spent, and a great aid to every one who is ambitious to achieve both success and distinction as a producer of good livestock.

"Hereford Farms, near Frankfort, Kentucky, are ideal for stock breeding. A soil underlaid with limestone, the richest of bluegrass and pure, clear water are invaluable aids to the moulding of ideal animal form. Colonel Taylor enjoys these aids. He owns one of the largest and most beautiful tracts in the famous bluegrass region of his state. He is singularly aided by nature and by a class of breeding stock that possess qualities inherited from ancestry of exceptional producing worth.

"Woodford was the type of bull that is essential if good results are to be expected. He was not a large bull; he was short of leg, smoothly and evenly balanced, displaying unusual masculinity in a head that was short, wide and impressive. He was of the mellow-fleshed, early maturing kind. He disclosed few defects. A critical judge, upon studying the bull, would really contend that he should prove to be unusually prepotent, and that when mated to matrons of real merit should make a remarkable record as a sire. This he did to a remarkable degree, and, notwithstanding that his career was cut short as a result of his

death by fire, he lived long enough and sired a sufficient number to give him a certain permanent place among the greatest sires known to the Hereford breed. He was a show bull of distinction. His record as a sire reveals how accurately he passed on his showyard qualities to his sons and daughters.

"It is not my intention to list here all the winnings of the get of Woodford, but a reference to a few of the most important will indicate the remarkable extent to which Hereford Farms' production by this sire achieved distinction, and to what extent the bull bred on his sons and grandsons. One of his most distinguished sons was Woodford 9th, of practically the same line of blood as his sire. He was either junior or grand champion at the Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri State fairs, the American Royal, the International Live Stock Exposition and the Panhandle State Fair in 1917, and was retired to the breeding herd at the end of that season. Woodford was the sire or grandsire of 18 per cent of the winners at the 1920 International and the sire of the grand champion female Belle Woodford 28th at the 1920 American Royal. He was the sire or grandsire of 21 per cent of the money winners at the 1920 International Live Stock Exposition; he was the grandsire of the grand champion female Donna Woodford 5th and the junior champion Lady Woodford at the same show in 1920. He had six sons whose get were winners of these national shows. He was the sire or grandsire of the young herds that won three first prizes and one second prize at the 1919 and 1920 American Royal and International Live Stock Exposition; he was the sire or grandsire of the calf herds that won five firsts, one second prize and two thirds at the 1918, 1919 and 1920 American Royal and International Live Stock Exposition. A study of the breeding of the prize winners at the last (1920) International discloses that Woodford leads, by comfortable margin, any other bull as a begetter of principal Hereford prize winners. His prepotency is not matched by that of any other bull of the breed so far as showyard records tell the story.

"If these facts prove anything it is that Colonel Taylor secured in Woodford 500,000, a remarkable sire, and that he has in the line of blood represented in his pedigree an asset of great value. That bull's heredity has 'nicked' most acceptably with the females in the herd, resulting, in most instances, in the production of cattle, which when fitted for leading shows, easily find their ways to the tops of their classes.

"Many men of wealth have assembled collections of different breeds of live stock, but few have achieved the measure of success which has fallen to Colonel Taylor, for the simple reason that they failed to have the right conception of the business in which they had invested their money and, not getting the right grasp of the business failed to devote to it the talents which in the case of Colonel Taylor won outstanding success. He had, first of all, that primary essential, the love of good livestock and his training and experience were applied to it in shaping its destiny and directing it to the goal which should and must be the ambition of every breeder who hopes to make a name which will endure. The breeder who has the dollar sign as his goal will not do it. He may realize his ambition in that respect, but in the absence of a love for his work, either inherited or acquired and a zeal to improve his productions as he goes along, he may, of course, hope to make his mark as a constructive breeder, but in all probability he will see his career ended without having achieved real success.

"Colonel Taylor has shown the way to success. While many men may be prevented by their lack of capital, from doing as much as he has done in a brief space of time, yet many who have an inborn love for good stock may in a smaller way emulate his example and achieve in a measure the distinction that he has earned as a breed improver. Such men will not have lived in vain. Colonel Taylor is a public benefactor; he has done more than 'make two blades of grass grow where one grew before.' He has produced the kind of cattle that will make two pounds of beef grow where but one pound grew before, and, in addition, will pass on to generations to follow a line of breeding which will make it easier for his followers who use it to succeed. He has, besides, left a record of achievement as a Hereford breeder that is more enduring than granite. Such is one man's tribute to a grand old man in American Herefordism."

Many public honors and responsibilities have been accorded this noted Kentuckian. For seventeen years he served as mayor of Frankfort. On August 3, 1891, he was elected representative from Franklin County for a term of two years and resigned February, 1893, to become candidate for senator from the 20th District to which office he was elected February 21st to fill the unexpired term of Judge William Lindsay, who had been elected United States senator. He was again elected senator from the 20th District on November 3, 1901 and served for a term of four years.

On April 27, 1917, at his magnificent country home, Colonel Taylor entertained a representative body of the "American Association of Collegiate Registrars," and

in return this body of fifty-eight college and university men inscribed with their signatures a "diploma" reading as follows:

"American Association of Collegiate Registrars. Whereas we the President and Faculty of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars, in appreciation of the generous hospitality accorded us by Colonel Edmund H. Taylor, Jr., at his beautiful estate at the Hereford Farm, have found convincing demonstration of his proficiency as a Lavish Host, a Genial Leader and a Cordial Friend, and have thus received a signal experience of Southern hospitality at the hands of one of its most distinguished exemplars; now, therefore, do we under the authority of a unanimous resolution of our Association, hereby confer upon him the degree of Master of Hospitality. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 27th day of April, 1917, at Lexington in the State of Kentucky."

Some of Colonel Taylor's social and other interests are manifest in his having membership in the following clubs: Pendennis Club of Louisville; Filson Club of Louisville; Kentucky State Historical Society; The Lincoln Farm Association; The Kentucky Society Sons of the American Revolution; Society of Colonial Wars; Lexington Country Club; Lexington Club; Kentucky Thoroughbred Horse Breeders Association; American Hereford Cattle Breeders Association; life member of the International Livestock Exposition Association; life member of the Hereford Herd Book Society of Hereford, England; Chicago Athletic Association of Chicago; Saddle and Sirolo Club of Chicago; and Frankfort Lodge of the Elks No. 530.

Jacob Swigert Taylor

JACOB SWIGERT TAYLOR, a son of Col. Edmund Haynes Taylor, Jr., is vice president of the E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons and for many years has been one of Frankfort's most substantial citizens.

He was born at Frankfort, September 30, 1853, and was educated in a private academy at West Chester, Pennsylvania, and also in the noted private school of B. B. Sayre at Frankfort. He left school at the age of eighteen to enter his father's business, and for many years has carried the chief executive responsibilities of the E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons. His offices are on the fifth floor of the McClure Building in Frankfort. Mr. Taylor is, like his father, a democrat, a member of the Episcopal Church and is affiliated with Hiram Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M., Frankfort Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., and Frankfort Commandery No. 4, of the Knights Templar. He is also a member of Frankfort Lodge No. 530 of the Elks and a past exalted ruler. Among other extensive business interests he is a director in the Farmers Deposit Bank of Frankfort. He is a member of the Pendennis Club, Louisville, Filson Club, Louisville, vice president of the Kentucky Society Sons of the American Revolution, member of the executive committee of the Kentucky Historical Society and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

He resides at the beautiful old family homestead of Thistleton, one of the most distinctive homes at the Capital City, with 900 acres of park and farming lands adjoining.

November 24, 1880, at Frankfort, J. Swigert Taylor married Miss Sadie Bacon Crittenden. She was born

August 27, 1859, a daughter of Major Eugene W. Crittenden, who was the youngest son of John J. Crittenden and on her mother's side was a granddaughter of Judge Harry Innis. Major Eugene W. Crittenden served as a colonel in the Union army during the Civil war, afterward held a major's commission in the regular army and died near Tucson, Arizona, and was buried at The Presidio in San Francisco. Major Crittenden married Laura Bacon, who was born at Frankfort in 1832 and died in her native city in 1898.

J. S. Taylor had the misfortune to lose his wife and the companion of forty years on June 29, 1920. She was the mother of a daughter, Mary Belle, and a son, Edmund Haynes, Jr. Mary Belle Taylor, who was born in Frankfort, September 20, 1883, was married September 2, 1909, to Charles Walter Hay. Mr. Hay was born at Charlestown, Indiana, November 12, 1878, son of Charles Sherrod and Mary Charlotte (Runyan) Hay. Mr. Hay is now engaged in the insurance and oil business at Frankfort. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walter Hay are: Edmund Haynes Taylor Hay, born on the 12th of August, 1910, Eugenia Crittenden Hay, born on the 4th of June, 1913, Charles Walter Hay, Jr., born on the 20th of October, 1914, and Jacob Swigert Taylor Hay, born on October 2, 1918.

Edmund Haynes Taylor, Jr. III, who represents the ninth generation of the Taylor family in America, was born at Frankfort November 30, 1886, and is unmarried. He served as a private in the Seventeenth Company of the United States army during the World war, being stationed at Fort McDowell, Angel Island, California.



D. W. Griffith.

David Wark Griffith

WHILE David Wark Griffith did not invent motion photography nor the photo-play, he has made it a greater invention by lifting it from a commercial level into the realm of art, and every day sees an advance toward a higher plane of achievement. In 1908 Mr. Griffith entered the employ of the Biograph Company, incorporated in 1904, and with his advent real stories in pictures began to be told. He was then a young man of twenty-eight, having had experience as a reporter, actor and scenario writer, but in July, 1908, he directed his first picture, "The Adventures of Dollie." That picture "caught" the public and during the decade and a half which has since elapsed, that public has learned that the name Griffith guarantees something that is an advance over anything that has ever been shown them on the silver screen. His "ideas" have startled, even shocked, the industry, but the public has welcomed them so heartily that Griffith is the best known name in the moving picture industry. His great pictures, beginning with the "Birth of a Nation," are so well known that to name them is to repeat a well known story, but "Hearts of the World" had a mission and no war-time propaganda was so effective. What is not so well known, even to the "movie fan," is the fact that to Mr. Griffith's genius is due many of the most important features of the mechanical construction of the plays he produces, the "close-up," the "cut-back," the "long shot," all of which he introduced, also the "fade out," and "mist photography." He has perfected several inventions and he has the credit of making the first two reel picture, the first four reel, five reel, seven reel and first twelve reel picture. His energy is tremendous and he works under high pressure, yet despite his hours of hard work at the studio he is a patron of the theater and opera, reads widely, is a student of art, a musician and whether the subject under discussion is music or musicians, art or artists, history or historians, the drama or dramatists, philosophy, logic or religions of the world, Mr. Griffith takes an understanding part and shows his great familiarity with those subjects. He is a young man and great as has been his achievement it will surely fade away before the accomplishment of the future. He says:

"The future, that is almost a forbidden topic because we know nothing whatever about it. We hope to achieve bigger and better things in the future, however. We want to make better pictures; go forward. We shall try to make each picture better than the last. We desire most sincerely to add something new to each picture. This will be our effort. We are all working together for one common cause: to make the best pictures we know how to make."

Mr. Griffith is a native son of Kentucky, his family originally Virginians, his mother of the Oglesby, Carter-Shirley families of Georgia. His father, Jacob

Wark Griffith, was born in Virginia, came to Kentucky in 1887. Was twice elected to the House of Representatives from his district. At the outbreak of war between the states he enlisted in the Confederate service and organized a company of cavalry which was sworn in as a unit of the First Kentucky Cavalry, Confederate States army, October 15, 1861, Jacob Wark Griffith, captain. The regiment was stationed at Bowling Green, Kentucky, in October, 1861, and in February, 1862, covered the retreat of Johnson's army toward Nashville, and later was on duty at Decatur, Alabama, guarding the bridges of the Memphis & Charleston railroad. The First Kentucky fought at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; joined General Forrest in his advance into Kentucky later in the year, and was attached to the command of General "Joe" Wheeler, September 14, 1862. In January, 1863, the regiment was assigned to the command of Gen. A. Buford, but was returned again to General Wheeler later in the same year.

The train of which Colonel Griffith was then captain left Lone Jack, Missouri in the spring of 1850, beginning with some thirty-five or forty mule teams and over a hundred men, a few women and children. They were later joined by groups from other points consisting besides the mule teams 300 head of cattle. Proceeding west over the Santa Fe trail as far as Utah, they rested. The Lone Jack unit went the northern route by Donners Lake and Fort Sutter; the balance of the train finished the journey over the Santa Fe trail with an outlook constantly to warn against forays. They were attacked on several occasions. At one time in Colorado they assisted in rescuing a small party of women and children, survivors of a train that had been attacked and destroyed by the Indians.

Captain Griffith was with his regiment in all the foregoing service, leading his company gallantly until March 1, 1863, when he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry, a rank he held until the close of the war. After the return of the regiment to General Wheeler's army in 1863, Colonel Griffith continued on active duty, and in many of the engagements hereafter noted he commanded the regiment, owing to illness or absence of the colonel. The First Kentucky was engaged at Hewey's Gap, Chattanooga, McMinnville, Hills Gap, and Missionary Ridge, covering the Confederate retreat from that point, and on December 28, 1863, suffered severe losses at Charleston, Tennessee.

Colonel Griffith was wounded at Hewey's Gap, Tennessee, and again in the Sequatchie Valley. He had not recovered sufficiently to mount his horse when the battle of Charleston, Tennessee, was fought, December 28, 1863, but was present. At a critical point in the battle the First Kentucky was ordered to charge and not being able to lead his men on horseback and eager to be with them, he commandeered a horse and

buggy standing near, was helped in and led the regiment in a charge on the Union lines. Incidentally it may be said that this particular charge of the First Kentucky was victorious, probably, however, cavalry never having before been led in that manner during a charge.

In January, 1864, the regiment was engaged at Ringold Gap, and constantly opposed Sherman's advance on Atlanta, fighting at Dalton, Dry Gap, New Hope Church, Noonday Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Pine Mountain, Lost Mountain, and Entrenchment Creek. The First Kentucky pursued and captured a large detachment of Sherman's raiders in Georgia, and then were ordered to Saltville, Virginia, thence to Asheville, where General Wheeler's army was rejoined. After Appomattox, the First Kentucky Cavalry was selected by Secretary of War Breckinridge, as a personal escort to President Davis, but after his capture by the Union forces the regiment surrendered, and on May 10, 1865, was paroled at Washington, District of Columbia.

At the close of the war General "Joe" Wheeler said of the regiment:

"I am always glad to think and write about the gallant old First Kentucky Cavalry; it was as brave a body of men as any officer had the good fortune to command. If I sent them into action oftener than I should have done, it was because I knew they would be equal to any heroic duty which might be imposed upon them."

Lieut.-Col. Jacob Wark Griffith married Mary Perkins Carter Oglesby, of ancient family long seated in the state of Georgia, and they were the parents of eight children: Mattie; William W.; Albert L.; Annie; Jacob W. (2); Virginia; David W., the principal character of this review, and Ruth.

David Wark Griffith, the youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Jacob Wark and Mary Perkins (Carter) Oglesby Griffith, was born at LaGrange, Kentucky, January 16, 1880, and there was educated in the public schools and under the instruction of his eldest sister, Mattie. After school days were over he finally left LaGrange and obtained a place on the reportorial staff of the Louisville Courier Journal, writing "theatrical notes," "death and funerals," "police news" and covered the "morgue," his duties multitudinous, his pay infinitesimal. From the Courier Journal he went to the Louisville Stock Company and the next season was with the "Strolling Players," then with Ada Gray's company, playing the clergyman in "Trilby," Francis Lewisohn in East Lynne and other parts. Later he was with Walker Whiteside, playing Iowa towns; was one season with Helen Ware and another season with Nance O'Neil in Shakespeare and Ibsen in Boston, playing as his star part Sir Francis Drake in "Elizabeth." He was also with James O'Neil in the Neil Alhambra Stock Company in Chicago, and played the role of Abraham Lincoln with great success. His salary had been raised during these experiences from \$8 to \$18 weekly.

After leaving the stage he was employed in the iron works at Tonawanda, New York, going thence to New York City. There he wrote verses and a story or two, selling one of his poems, "The Wild Duck," to Leslie's Weekly for \$35. He wrote a play, "A Fool and a Girl," which James K. Hackett produced. Soon after this he returned to Chicago and there attended his first picture show, coming away deeply impressed by what he saw. He wrote a picture story and with it returned to New York, offering his story to the Edison studio. Not hearing anything, he wrote another and better story

which he submitted to the Biograph Company, 11 East Fourteenth Street, who paid him \$15 for it and asked for "more." That settled the question of his future and he resolved that he would both write, direct and make motion pictures. He secured a position with the Biograph Company as a writer of scenarios at a daily salary of \$5. He kept right up with the duties of his position, but kept continually requesting those in charge to let him make a picture, and finally he was allowed to do so. The result was "The Adventures of Dollie," her marvelous experiences at the hands of gypsies, a picture 715 feet in length, that was released by the American Mutoscope & Biograph Company, July 14, 1908. The picture was a success and marked a new era, introducing the art of motion pictures.

Mr. Griffith spent nine years with "Biograph" directing during the last five years. During that time he had introduced many innovations and given to the motion picture industry its great uplift. He compelled natural action, brought in use the "close up," the "long shot," the "cut-back," and the "mist photography." Compelled the lengthening of pictures from one to four reels and gave to the world many new players, Mary Pickford, being discovered and trained by Mr. Griffith, as were Lillian and Dorothy Gish and a score of others. In all, he made about one hundred pictures for "Biograph," producing among the last of these "Judith of Bethulia," a picture in four reels with Blanche Sweet as Judith. He had fought the Biograph owners on the two reel story and won, but a four reel picture was too much, and in October, 1913, Mr. Griffith resigned from the Biograph staff and formed an association with the Reliance-Majestic companies, making pictures under the same roof and releasing them under the name of Mutual Films.

In his new connection Mr. Griffith was given a free rein and continued with Reliance-Majestic four months, producing "The Battle of the Sexes." Mr. Griffith left the Reliance-Majestic studios in January, 1914, and on February 14 following, arrived in Los Angeles to produce "The Clansman" which was finally produced as "The Birth of a Nation" at Clune's Auditorium February 8, 1915, a picture which dwarfed anything ever before attempted on the silver sheet. During that time he had also given the final touches to "The Escape" and made "The Avenging Conscience" and "Home Sweet Home."

Early in March, 1915, having seen "The Birth of a Nation" successfully presented, returned to California, began building the world's biggest picture "Intolerance," which was first shown at the Liberty Theatre, New York City, September 6, 1916, a story with one theme, as explained on the program, but told in four parts running side by side. While in London in 1917, Mr. Griffith, by command, gave a showing of "Intolerance" for the Royal family. The picture has been shown all over the civilized world.

When the United States entered the World war, Mr. Griffith was in England, and when the English literary men decided that a great war picture would greatly improve the morale of the people, a meeting was arranged between the English premier, Lloyd George, and the man whom it was decided was the "big" man for the big picture, David Wark Griffith. Said Lloyd George in addressing Mr. Griffith:

"You will do this to aid humanity. The idea back of your splendid story is a message to civilization that its fight will not be in vain. Let me be the first to predict that when you have completed your labors you will have produced a masterpiece which will carry a message around the world—a story which will inspire



W. Griffiths

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every heart with patriotism, with love of country, with the great cause for which the civilized nations of the world are now fighting in France. This, Mr. Griffith, is the greatest and most wonderful task you ever have attempted. God speed you in your great work and grant that you may accomplish your desires."

Thus was born "Hearts of the World." From the United States by cable Mr. Griffith summoned "Billy" Bitzer, his cameraman, Lillian and Dorothy Gish, "Bobby" Harron and a dozen other players of merit, and upon their arrival they proceeded to France as guests of the British government and with credentials that would take them to all fronts. The players worked under fire and the machinery of the world's greatest war was bent to his purpose, to take this greatest of war pictures under actual war conditions and at the same time to tell on the screen "the sweetest love story ever told." The picture was finished in Los Angeles and was officially shown in Clune's Auditorium, Los Angeles, March 12, 1918, and in New York at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, April 4th following, a premiere on the following night being given to special guests of diplomats, government officials, army and navy officers of highest rank and representatives of the British and Canadian governments and army and navy officers.

Of "Hearts of the World," a love story with the war as a background, Mr. Griffith said:

"The tale concerns the people to whom war came, rather than the war itself. The story our poor little heroes and heroines tell is the story of truth, unfolded in a land where nothing was impossible; where all the world was a Gethsemane and the earth a forest of crosses on which hung the atoms of broken humanity. In the night, outside every man's door, anguished voices cry out. Whatever the darkness holds, we must take our lantern and go out into it."

The mass effects in the picture exceeded anything ever before seen and there was a reality about it that was "gripping." French infantry marching, battle lines,

trench attacks, German troops, refugees grouped in a ruined church, a most extraordinary scene. For two and a half hours Mr. Griffith played upon every human emotion, winning a popular verdict that was most wonderful in its approbation, no audience ever having been so stirred. This was Mr. Griffith's contribution to the Allied forces and as a single item was unsurpassed.

His next picture was "The Great Love," followed by "The Greatest Thing in Life," a war picture that proved the greatest thing in life was unselfishness. "A Romance of Happy Valley" was next in order; then came "The Girl Who Stayed at Home" with Clarine Seymour as the star; "True Heart Suzie" with Lillian Gish, the Gish sisters, Lillian and Dorothy always his principal stars.

Then came "Broken Blossoms," which sets a new standard. In the spring of 1919, Mr. Griffith signed a contract in conjunction with Mary Pickford, Charlie Chaplin and Douglas Fairbanks ("The Big Four") with the United Artists Corporation. Other great pictures Mr. Griffith has recently produced are: "Way Down East" and "Orphans of the Storm." These pictures are wonderful in the themes, in their photography and heart interest. They have so won the public that a "Griffith" production is now an event to be watched and waited for; not alone by audiences but by producers and artists. When in September, 1921, "Orphans of the Storm" was shown in Louisville, Kentucky, Governor Edwin P. Morrow wrote Mr. Griffith, "On behalf of the commonwealth of Kentucky, I urge you to be present in the old Kentucky home when your great picture of the French Revolution is produced in your native state. You are a part of the commonwealth and we are proud of you and feel that we have the right to ask your presence and to give you a welcome as a son in whom Kentucky is well pleased." Mr. Griffith accepted the invitation and was personally introduced by the governor to a large audience in the Shubert Theatre.



J. D. Smith

Hon. Hillard Hagan Smith

HON. HILLARD HAGAN SMITH represents the fifth generation of his family in Eastern Kentucky, and is one of the strongest and ablest of the entire line of strong and resourceful men, whose power and prestige seem to have increased with each successive generation. As a family they have lived close to the soil. In a race of farmers H. H. Smith is an exception through the success he has achieved in the profession of law, though he has not divorced himself altogether from the characteristic interests of his ancestors, since he is one of the large landowners in Knott County.

His pioneer ancestor in Eastern Kentucky was his great-grandfather, Richard Smith, a native of Old Virginia. A number of years prior to 1800 he came into Eastern Kentucky and settled at Troublesome Post Office in Perry County. He became one of the largest land owners in the state, and at one time owned most of the land included in what is now Perry, Knott, Letcher and Breathitt counties. His wife was Lishia Combs, and their large family of children were: William, Thomas, Nicholas, Joshua, James, Isaac, Samuel, Anderson, Kissin (Catherine) Elizabeth, Polly, Hannah and Nancy. The second generation of this Kentucky family was headed by William Smith, who was born in Perry County, and maintained the traditions of the family by his success as a farmer and stockman. His extensive property was located on Carr's Forks, above the mouth of Irishman Creek, in what is now Knott County. He died there in 1873. His wife was Millie Combs, a daughter of Jeremiah Combs. Their children were John, William, Alexander, Richard, Thomas, Jeremiah, Sarah, Matilda and Malvira.

The grandfather of the Knott County lawyer was William Smith, better known as "Med" Smith, who was born in Perry County, now Knott County, in 1825, and owned most of the old homestead farm, on which he engaged in farming and stock raising until his death in 1891. Perhaps the best picture of this old time citizen is presented by recalling the fact that in his day he was known as the "Bully" of this section, a term not used so much in disparagement as a tribute to his remarkable physical strength and ability and his prowess in all physical sports. He was the champion wrestler, and his grandchildren used to hear from his lips many interesting stories about his meeting with other strong men, when each would strip to the waist to find out who was the best man. He was a Union soldier in the Civil war in Company L of the Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, enlisting December 15, 1862, and was mustered out March 22, 1864. He was once wounded, and for a number of years drew a pension.

Mr. Smith married Martha Ashley, who was born in North Carolina. Her father, Rev. Jordan Ashley, was a native pioneer preacher of the United Baptist Church and carried his religious messages all over Eastern Kentucky. He was very gifted both in intellect and in

eloquence, and ranked with the best preachers of his day. The children of "Med" Smith and wife were Mary Ann, John A., Hillard, Barbara, Millie, Laurania, Nancy Jane, Granville C., Melvina and Lucinda.

John Ashley Smith, father of Hillard Hagan Smith, was born in Knott County in 1852, and in a business way never had any interests outside of those of the old homestead farm on which he remained. He was a successful stock man. Served a number of times as deputy sheriff and magistrate, and had a place of leadership in his community. His death occurred December 2, 1901. His wife, Elizabeth Jane Hagan, still living at Hindman, was of a family that originally spelled the name Higgins. Their children were: William, who died in infancy; Hillard H.; Martha, wife of John M. Smith, of Knott County; Barbara Alice, wife of James V. Maggard, living on part of the original homestead of her great-grandfather Smith in Knox County; John D. W., who has served as commonwealth's attorney of his district and lives at Prestonsburg.

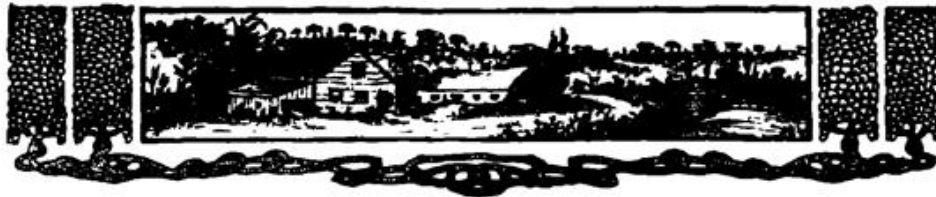
Hillard Hagan Smith was born at Carr's Forks on the north branch of the Kentucky River December 31, 1875, and he learned to appreciate and to emulate the strong characteristics of his forefathers. He acquired a liberal education in the public schools of Hindman and in Buckner Academy, graduated in 1899 from the Bowling Green Normal School and was a student in Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, during 1902-3. Mr. Smith was admitted to the bar in June, 1899, and for over twenty years has carried on a successful practice at Hindman, where he is a member of the firm Smith & Combs. Mr. Smith is attorney for a number of large corporations doing business in Eastern Kentucky. He was appointed police judge of Hindman, master commissioner, and in 1907 was elected a member of the State Senate, serving from 1908 to 1912, from the Thirty-third District, comprising ten counties. Mr. Smith is a republican, and has served several terms as master of Hindman Lodge No. 689, F. and A. M., and belongs to a number of other social and civic organizations. He is the largest stockholder and is one of the organizers of the Bank of Hindman, and is chairman of its board of directors and was formerly vice president, an office now held by Mrs. Smith, his wife.

December 31, 1903, Mr. Smith married Miss Leodice Francis, daughter of Hiram H. and Sarah (Day) Francis. Her father, now deceased, was the foremost merchant and man of affairs at Hindman, and at the time of his death was the wealthiest citizen of the county. In personal influence he was one of the best known men in Knott County. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith were: Ruth, who died in infancy; Hillard H., Jr.; Leo Dale; Lois Gay; Miriam Melvira; Dorothy Day, who died at the age of two years; Carol Hope; and Major Andre. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The rugged physique of his ancestors has come down

to Mr. Smith. He took an active part in sports while in college, and was the champion runner of every school and college he attended. He is liberally equipped by natural gifts and training for the place of leadership he enjoys in that county. A successful lawyer, a large land owner, he has prosecuted his affairs with exceptional credit, and has a breadth of interest and sympathy

that keep him in touch with every vital movement effecting the welfare of his part of the state. Mr. Smith has been one of the very prominent men in the Hindman Settlement School, and is head of the Local Advisory Board. During the World war he served as chairman of the Draft Board and chairman of all the drives for Liberty Loans.



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Sam Lochran

Sam P. Cochran

A NATIVE of Lexington, descendant from several prominent pioneer families in the central and eastern sections of the state, Sam P. Cochran cherishes many ties of affection for the old commonwealth of Kentucky, and he is one of the state's distinguished sons. His early experience as an insurance man was gained largely within the borders of Kentucky, but the main arena of his career has been the City of Dallas and the State of Texas. Dallas has long regarded him as one of its ablest citizens, a real builder of that great Southwestern city, and at different times he has exercised an important influence in the larger affairs of the State of Texas.

Samuel Poyntz Cochran was born in Lexington, Kentucky, September 11, 1855, in a brick house still standing on the north side of High Street, a short distance east of Limestone. He was a son of Col. John C. and Samuella Tannehill (Deweese) Cochran, the former of whom was born and raised in Fleming County and the latter in Mason County, Kentucky. Sam P. Cochran had six known ancestors who fought for the Independence of the Colonies from 1776 to 1783. A few years after the close of that struggle, about 1784-87, Andrew Cochran with his wife Sarah Baird (her parents John and Mary (Carr) Baird), and James Wasson and wife Margaret Baird, with a host of relatives and friends left New York, traveled through Pennsylvania and down the Ohio River to Limestone, the present site of Maysville. From there they journeyed through the wilderness to what is now Bourbon County, where they built log huts or forts for protection against the Indians. Other revolutionary ancestors were John Coburn, Samuel Dewees, Benjamin Bayless (who afterward served as captain in the War of 1812), and George Wood, all members of the Pennsylvania militia. The latter two also came to Kentucky and settled at Washington in Mason County about 1787. A son of John Coburn was one of the early Federal Judges and helped frame the first constitution of Kentucky.

Col. John C. Cochran and his wife were married November 12, 1850, and located at Lexington, where Colonel Cochran was engaged in the dry goods business. During the war he espoused the Union cause, and commanded a regiment raised in Eastern Kentucky, known as the Fourteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He was in the Cumberland Gap Campaign in 1862, but the following year retired, being then in command of a brigade, and moved with his family to Cincinnati.

In Cincinnati Sam P. Cochran attended school. A few years later the family moved across the river to Covington, Kentucky, where he attended high school, graduating as valedictorian of his class in June 1873. He then entered the insurance business, his father's profession, and was employed on a surveying corps for determining insurance rates in Cincinnati and later continued similar work in Columbus, Dayton and Toledo,

Ohio. In 1874 Sam P. Cochran returned to Lexington and entered the office of J. W. Cochran & Son, general and local insurance agents. He was there until 1876, when he again settled at Covington and engaged in the insurance business. During the years 1878, 1879 and 1880, he served as Deputy United States Marshal, spending the greater part of his time on duty in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky.

After retiring from the Government service on January 1, 1881, Mr. Cochran continued the insurance business for a short time at Covington, and then took up field work as a special agent. In July of that year he was sent to Texas by H. M. Magill, general agent at Cincinnati, of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford. This connection was retained about two years, then for a brief time he represented the Springfield F. & M. Insurance Company, and on July 1, 1883 he associated himself with the firm of Dargan & Trezevant, general agents in a number of states for several large fire insurance companies, with headquarters at Dallas. July 1, 1888, Mr. Dargan retired and the firm name was then changed to Trezevant and Cochran. This firm has been in existence now for forty-six years, and it ranks perhaps supreme among the larger general insurance agencies of the Southwestern States, having branches in many cities, including New Orleans.

July 3, 1883, at her mother's home known as Meadow Grove on the Paris Pike, Mr. Cochran married Miss Sue Webb Higgins of Lexington, Kentucky.

While he has to his credit a successful participation in the insurance business for nearly half a century, Mr. Cochran has been particularly interested in many movements for the advancement of the upbuilding of Dallas and the Southwest. For nearly thirty-five years he has served as president of the Mutual Building Association, is a director of the American Exchange National Bank, the Dallas Railway Company and the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, for many years was a director of State Fair of Texas, and also a member of the City Park Board, and is a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Texas. He has also been identified with many private institutions and all the prominent clubs of the City of Dallas.

His love for his fellow men and his practical helpfulness have to a large degree been expressed through his active and official membership in the Masonic fraternity. He has served as presiding officer of all the grand masonic bodies of Texas. At this time he is chairman of the Board of Trustees of Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children, an organization fostered and supported by the Imperial Council of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and which has already located ten hospitals in various sections of the United States and Canada for the care and treatment of crippled children. He is also president of the Board of Directors of the Scottish Rite Education Association of

Texas, which has just constructed a modern fire-proof dormitory at Austin, Texas, costing \$750,000, for the care and accommodation of the daughters of Masons attending the University of Texas. Mr. Cochran has been honored with the thirty-third degree of the Scot-

tish Rite, and is Sovereign Grand Inspector General in Texas, which constitutes him the active member of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Southern Jurisdiction, U. S. A.



John Macklin Stevenson

OF a pioneer Kentucky ancestry John Macklin Stevenson has for many years been one of the prominent lawyers of the Winchester bar, and has achieved success in other fields of enterprise, both business and politics.

His paternal grandparents, James and Mary (Darnaby) Stevenson, were natives of the historic community around Bryant Station, Kentucky, where the Stevensons and Darnabys settled on coming from Spottsylvania County, Virginia, about 1785. The Darnabys were represented by soldiers in the Revolutionary war. James Stevenson spent his life in Fayette County and lived as a quiet and capable citizen. The oldest of his three children was the late Rev. Thomas J. Stevenson, who was born near Bryant Station in Fayette County, July 1, 1838, and died November 22, 1915. At the age of eighteen he graduated from Georgetown College, which subsequently became the alma mater of both his son and his grandson. He received his A. B. degree in 1856, and subsequently was professor of Latin in that institution. He was ordained a Baptist minister, and his first charge was the First Baptist Church at Stanford, Kentucky. For six years during the Civil war period he was pastor of the First Baptist Church at Georgetown, then at Covington, spent two years at Winchester, and for the last twenty-one years of his life was pastor of the Great Crossing Baptist Church near Georgetown, one of the oldest Baptist Churches in the state.

Rev. Thomas J. Stevenson married Anna Macklin, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Black) Macklin and a granddaughter of Charles Clay of the Bourbon County, family of that name. Elizabeth Black's great-grandfather, Joseph Allin, was a Revolutionary soldier from Virginia. His daughter married Simeon Roach, of Columbia, South Carolina. Mrs. Anna Stevenson still lives at Georgetown and owns the old Macklin farm which was acquired by her grandfather Hugh Macklin in 1798 and has been continuously in the family possession ever since. Her father, John Macklin, was an active business man and large landowner, and John Macklin Stevenson was born on the old Macklin homestead, in Franklin County, January 12, 1873. On this farm John Macklin operated a mill on the banks of Elkhorn Creek, and made large quantities of flour for the New Orleans trade. Mrs. Stevenson, the mother of the subject of this sketch, spends much of her time on the farm, operates it, and has shown special qualities as an able business woman. She has two children, John M. and Mary M., the latter unmarried and living at home. She is also a graduate of Georgetown College.

John Macklin Stevenson graduated from Georgetown College in 1893 and was educated in law at Cincinnati University and the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar May 24, 1894, but for several years has devoted himself to educational work. For three years he was principal of Buffalo Springs Academy at Stamping Ground in Scott County. He began practice at Georgetown, and was elected and served for four years as superintendent of schools of Scott County, performing the duties of that office in connection with his growing law practice. Mr. Stevenson has excelled as a trial lawyer, and has participated as counsel for defense in many notable trials. He was one of the attorneys defending those indicted for the assassination of Governor Goebel. Since 1902 his law offices have been in Winchester. He was frequently an attorney in trials of the famous feud cases from historic Breathitt County, many of which cases were tried on change of venue at Winchester. In 1914 Governor James B. McCreary appointed him judge of the Clark County Court, then vacant by reason of the death of James H. Evans. He filled out the term for two years. Judge Stevenson has been chairman of the Democratic County Committee for sixteen years, and for twenty years has been active in convention work. He was a delegate to the National Convention at San Francisco in 1920. For nineteen years he has been president of the Winchester Building and Savings Association, one of the largest in the state. Judge Stevenson is a director of the Winchester Bank, for which institution he has been attorney and general counsel for twenty years.

During the past several years he has spent much time in oil development. He is president of two companies, both of which have carried on extensive development work in Kentucky and Oklahoma fields. He has also done some individual work of development in the Big Sinking field of Lee County. Judge Stevenson is a member of the First Baptist Church, and for fifteen years has been a trustee of Georgetown College. He is a Mason and Elk and member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge.

At Winchester in 1899 he married Miss Linna Witherspoon, who was a member of the same class as her husband at Georgetown College. Her father was N. Holly Witherspoon. Judge and Mrs. Stevenson have four sons: Holly Witherspoon, who graduated from Georgetown College in 1920, twenty-seven years after his father and sixty-four years after his grandfather graduated; Thomas Johnson, a student in Wesleyan College; and Frank Webb and John Macklin, Jr.



Thaxton

Judge Charles Kerr

THE publishers exercise a grateful privilege in presenting a brief biography of the editor of this History of Kentucky, Judge Charles Kerr, of Lexington. His professional and public service is so well known that any record of it would hardly be required by the present generation of Kentuckians.

Judge Kerr has been a member of the Lexington bar over thirty-five years. A busy lawyer and judge, not always enjoying the best of health, his friends have frequently expressed surprise at the great volume of work he has accomplished in these capacities. For all these demands upon his time and energy, he has indulged for years the pursuit of a remarkably broad range of intellectual interests, such as are usually open only to men of comparative leisure. Judge Kerr has never asserted any claims to the role of historian, yet some of his studies and sketches of great Kentuckians, of special periods in the life of the state, and the early Kentucky bar, reveal the thorough study and thought he has given to the subjects and a rare insight and judgment in selecting the details that illumine the character and conditions of the time.

Since his youth was spent on a farm, without special school advantages, his personal acquaintance with men and affairs began only with the inception of his law studies in Lexington. But it is doubtful if any Kentuckian of this day knows better the influences and forces that have molded and entered into the history of Kentucky than Judge Kerr. Taking the field of Kentucky history as a whole, he may rightly be acknowledged as a critical authority on the relative importance and value of the groups of subject matter that must be considered in a history of the state.

These statements, representing the opinion of his historical friends and associates, may be permitted as an introduction to the formal outline of the facts of his life that follow.

Charles Kerr is a native of Eastern Kentucky and was born at Maysville, December 27, 1863. His great-grandfather, with four brothers, came from Scotland to Pennsylvania in Colonial times. His grandfather, Samuel Kerr, was a native of Pennsylvania and in 1800 bought land in Mason County, Kentucky, and was a farmer during his active life. Jesse J. Kerr, father of Judge Kerr, was born in Mason County and followed farming and stock-raising there until 1880, when he bought a farm in Fayette County. He married Elizabeth Lyon Alexander, daughter of William and Mary (Terhune) Alexander, natives of Virginia.

Charles Kerr spent the first years of his life on his father's farm in Mason County. He attended public school, but he was never graduated from any college, and his real education was acquired in the school of necessity. He was twenty-one when he left the hard routine of his father's farm in Fayette County and began the study of law at Lexington, in the office of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge and John T. Shelby. He

was admitted to the bar in 1886, and was in the law office of Beck & Thornton until the death of Senator James B. Beck in 1890, when Col. R. A. Thornton took him into partnership. They were associated in the practice for eighteen years. Judge Kerr for several years was a lecturer on the subject of corporations and contracts in the Law College of Kentucky State University and Transylvania University. In former years Judge Kerr was associated with several business enterprises in Lexington, but the only one he now retains is that of director in the Fayette Home Telephone Company.

In politics he was reared a democrat and was active with that party until 1896, in which year he supported the sound money wing of the party, and since that campaign has been a republican. He worked in the interest of the party in several campaigns and after the close of the great war he wrote for leading periodicals of the country opposing the League of Nations, and delivered many speeches in opposition to that institution.

As a busy and successful lawyer, Judge Kerr was not looking for the honors and responsibilities of public office. He went on the bench as judge of the Fayette Circuit Court by special appointment from Governor Willson, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Watts Parker. He was appointed March 17, 1911, and was reelected without opposition. Judge Kerr served five years and was elected by the largest majority ever given any Circuit judge in that district. He continued his service with this court until June, 1921, when he was appointed by President Harding as United States District judge for the District of the Canal Zone, Panama, and during the past year he has held sessions of this court and resided at Ancon.

About the time Judge Kerr left for Panama, Charles N. Manning, president of the Security Trust Company, wrote what he called a layman's appreciation—a tribute that any man might regard as worth a lifetime of effort to deserve. Just a part of this may be incorporated in the present article:

"His unselfish, patriotic services during the great World war in Red Cross drives, Liberty Loan campaigns, and all other lines of community effort will not soon be forgotten. It is well known that he frequently contributed editorials to the Lexington Herald—editorials which for elegance of style, for purity of diction, for breadth of view, for historical knowledge and for a certain high inspirational quality were not excelled by those of any journal in the land. And when the United States entered the war—a consummation which he earnestly desired and strove to bring about—he labored unceasingly with voice and with pen to elevate and strengthen the morale of our people, both soldiers and civilians, and to aid in the marshalling and mobilization of all the resources of the nation for the attainment of speedy and complete victory.

"The variety and extent and accuracy of his historical

knowledge are marvelous. One can but wonder how in such a busy life he has contrived to find time to accumulate such a mass of material not specially related to his profession. It will be a great misfortune if he does not at some time put in permanent form, for the benefit of posterity, his knowledge of Kentucky history, if no other.

"As an orator Judge Kerr is fluent, witty, logical, eloquent and forceful. The immense stores of knowledge which he possesses on so many different subjects are so well classified and arranged in his mind as to be instantly available to him on any occasion. I well remember, and recall with great appreciation, the eloquent oration delivered by him at the services held at the Lexington Opera House in memory of Theodore Roosevelt. There was not, among all the wealth of eulogy which the death of that illustrious leader and great American inspired, any more worthy, more comprehensive, more beautiful, or more eloquent appreciation of his life and character than the threnody spoken by Judge Kerr on that occasion. It alone would give him high rank among the orators of the day.

"These are but some of the things, briefly and imperfectly sketched, which render Judge Kerr famous. These things make us proud to call him our friend; there are other qualities of which I will not now speak which bind him to us as with hoops of steel. We are glad that broader fields of usefulness have been opened to him. We know that for years he has rendered services to this community and to this state at a sacrifice of health, strength and money. Some of us know that the manner of choosing judges in Kentucky is distasteful to him; perhaps many of us will agree that the system is unwise and wonder how on the whole it has worked as well as it has. We realize that democracies as a rule, and our own in particular, expect their teachers, their preachers and their judges to get a good part of their reward in the consciousness of duty well done, in the performance of services supremely needed and divinely blessed, and not in 'money current with

the merchant.' And so we rejoice that a position of great dignity and honor, affording equal opportunities for service and of greater emolument, has been offered to him. We rejoice that, though republics may be ungrateful, republicans are not always so, and that the services of our friend may be more adequately rewarded in the future than in the past. We have heard that this new position carries with it something of royal power and prerogative, and if we concede the maxim that of all possible governments that of the wise and benevolent despot is best, we know that Panama will be well governed during his reign; that he will discharge the duties of his high office with honor to himself and credit to his country; and we trust that it will prove merely a trial-ground or entry-way to that goal of the great lawyer's ambition—a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, for which his talents, his learning, his ability and his character so eminently fit him."

Judge Kerr is a Knight Templar Mason and a Baptist, while Mrs. Kerr is a member of the Episcopal Church. At Lexington, October 27, 1896, he married Miss Linda Payne, daughter of John B. and Ellen (Woolley) Payne. Mrs. Kerr is connected with some of the most distinguished families of Kentucky on both her father's and mother's side. Her grandfather was Judge A. K. Woolley, a distinguished Kentucky jurist, and through her grandmother she is a great-granddaughter of Robert Wickliffe, another eminent lawyer of Kentucky. She is also a descendant of Gen. John Howard of the Revolutionary war. Through her father's and mother's families she is nearly related to the Breckinridge, Preston, Wickliffe, Woolley, Howard and Payne families of Kentucky and Virginia. At the time of her removal to Panama she was president of the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky.

Judge and Mrs. Kerr have two children: Charles Kerr, born in 1899, a graduate of the University of Virginia and the Massachusetts School of Technology; and Margaret Howard Kerr, born in 1908.



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