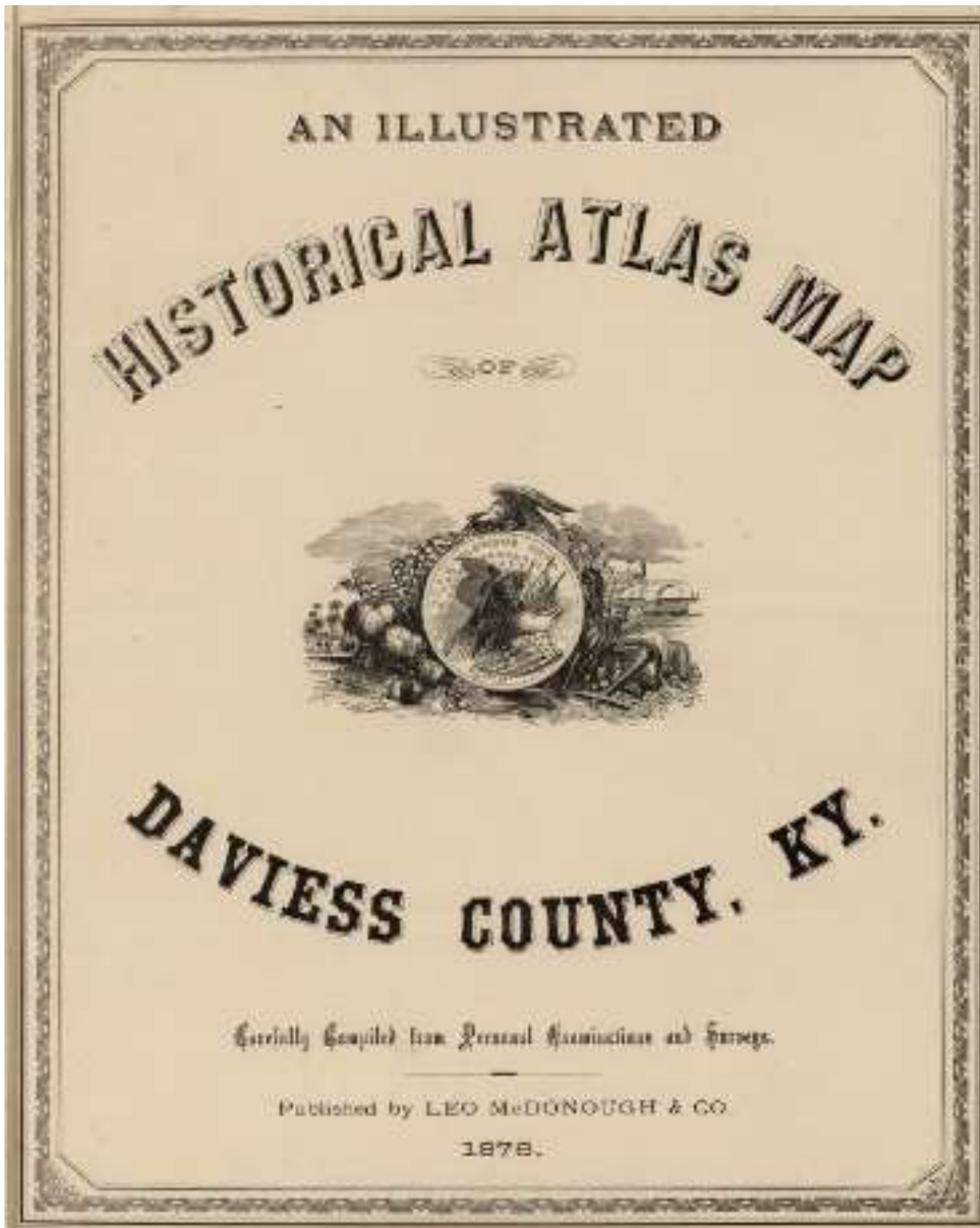


Daviess County 1876 Atlas – Biographies

By Jerry Long





An Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of Daviess County, KY.
(Leo McDonough & Co., 1876)

The 1876 book, An Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of Daviess County, KY., contained biographies of fifty-two prominent residents of Daviess County and historical sketches of the county’s three newspapers. These early histories are reproduced herein.

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A. M. ALLEN.

Mr. A. M. Allen has been one of the conspicuous business men of the south-western part of Daviess County since the year 1852. He is a native of Ohio, born in Brown County of that State, in June, 1824. His grandfather Allen was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and coming to Ohio at an early date was one of the pioneers of the section of the State in which he settled. Mr. Allen's father, William Allen, was born in Ohio, and there married Rebecca Ellis, who was descended from a Pennsylvania family, and whose father died in Ohio at the age of one hundred and four. This marriage took place in Brown County, and there A. M. Allen, the next to the youngest of eight children, was born. He attended the district schools near Georgetown, in the vicinity of which

place he resided. After leaving school he worked on a farm, and at the age of twenty-six engaged in the merchandizing business at Rockport, Indiana.

He was in Rockport for parts of two years, and while there was married to Elizabeth Brown, of Rockport. This event occurred in the fall of 1851. Mr. Allen first came to Daviess County on a trading boat up the Green river to Curdsville, at that time composed of a couple of log houses. Thinking the place would be a favorable point for embarking permanently in business, he opened up a store in 1852, and the next year completed the first frame house ever built in the town. In 1856, he moved to where the town of Delaware now is, opening a store at this point in 1859. He has been largely interested in the tobacco trade, and has been a prominent member of the business community. He is now engaged in mercantile business both at Delaware and Curdsville, the firm at the former place being known as "Allen & Cook," and at the latter as "Nesbit & Allen."

JONAS A. BIRK.

Pleasantly situated on the banks of Green River, twenty-two miles above its junction with the Ohio, and ten miles west of Owensboro, is Birk City, a promising town of some few years' growth, and already a trading point of considerable importance. The name of its founder, Jonas A. Birk, deserves to be mentioned among the pioneers and enterprising citizens of Daviess County; and the story of the difficulties he encountered on first settling the place should be handed down to future generations.

Jonas A. Birk is a German by birth, and one of the best representatives of that class of the population who have done so much toward the development of the whole Western country. He was born in the city of Wiesbaden, the Duchy of Nassau, on the fourth of August, 1814. His parents' names were Nicholas and Elizabeth Birk, and his mother's name before marriage had been Ritzel. His father was a farmer, and the owner of a considerable amount of land for that country. There were five children in the family, and the youngest was Jonas A., whose birth occurred, indeed, four months after his father's death. He was raised in Wiesbaden, and there received his education, going to school from the ages of six to fourteen. His mother had some property, was a woman of good sense, and warmly attached to her children, training them to habits of industry and economy, and aiming to make of them good citizens. When fourteen years of age, Mr. Birk left school on a Saturday, and the following Monday went to work at the shoemaker's trade, after the custom of the middle class of the German population, by which the boys were generally bound to some trade. After serving an apprenticeship of four years at shoemaking, he worked as a journeyman for two more years at the same business. All this time he was a resident of his native town of Wiesbaden. At twenty he was obliged to enter the army. He served one whole year, and one month each of two succeeding years, the remainder of his term of service, he being absent on furlough and hard at work in his native town, where also his regiment was stationed. When in his twenty-third year, his discharge from the army was purchased by his aunt, and shortly afterward, in November, 1836, he was married to Elizabeth Carilon. She was born in the village of Wehrheim, in the Duchy of Nassau, about thirty miles from Wiesbaden, on the twenty-eighth of June, 1814. Her mother was of German and her father of French descent. The latter died when Elizabeth, the youngest child, was quite young.

After his marriage, with a capital of four hundred dollars, a sum which he received from his mother, Mr. Birk embarked in business as a shoemaker, and was so engaged for two years in Wiesbaden. The times were dull, business was at a low ebb, and instead of making his fortune, Mr. Birk found himself losing money in spite of all his efforts. These circumstances led Mr. Birk

to think about coming to America, from which country reports came of the ease with which money could be made, and homes secured, in that far-off land. All his family were opposed to his taking this step, and his mother begged him with tears, to continue in business at Wiesbaden. The "American fever" had, however, seized strong hold of him, and he determined to try what fortune had in store for him on the other side of the Atlantic. He left Wiesbaden with money in his possession amounting to about two hundred and fifty dollars. At that time every obstacle was interposed by the government to prevent emigration from the country, and especially was this the case in the Duchy of Nassau. Mr. Birk was detained in Holland for about six weeks before the passports could be secured necessary for his leaving the country. His wife and one child were with him, and in consequence he was at considerable expense. After paying for his passage across the Atlantic, he found his means about exhausted, and he landed in New York City with but two dollars in his pocket.

Mr. Birk first set his foot on American soil on June the seventh, 1838. After paying for supper and breakfast, his means were gone, and he was thrown on his own resources for support. He immediately hunted employment, which he found in the course of a few hours, and by hard work he was soon placed in a condition where he could support his family. While in New York he received only low wages, but during his residence of a year and one month in the city, he managed to save one hundred dollars. A sister who had come to America in 1832, was residing at Fallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Birk left New York to establish himself in business at that place. He continued here fourteen years, carrying on a shop, in which twelve or fifteen hands were employed, winning success in his business, and saving a considerable amount of money. He finally sold out, and in May, 1851, settled at Clover Port, Breckenridge County, Kentucky. Mr. Birk carried on business successfully here for over six years. Breckenridge County offered poor inducements in the way of farming, or as a permanent residence, and Mr. Birk was anxious to settle in a place where a rich soil and favorable circumstances would make agriculture pleasant and profitable, he having intended that some of his sons should devote themselves to this pursuit. He was induced to take a look at the lands lying along the Green River, and in the spring of 1857 bought three hundred and fifty five acres of land. part of which is now occupied by the site of Birk City.

In the fall of the same year, 1857, he brought his family and settled on this place. It was then a perfect wilderness, and no settlements had been made within a mile. No clearing was visible, and the first tree cut down was where now stands the old mill. A log cabin had been erected previous to the coming of the family, in which they found shelter; a mill was built and the work begun of improving the land and bringing it under cultivation. Mr. Birk brought with him to Daviess County five thousand dollars. The mill alone cost that sum, and the purchase money of the land amounted to three thousand dollars more. Various misfortunes followed. His stock died from sickness. Cash could not be obtained for lumber, and heavy expenses were all the while accumulating on his hands, and in a couple of years Mr. Birk found himself involved in serious financial difficulties. In these circumstances Mr. Birk learned who were his friends. Some men stood bravely by him, while others were ready to offer no accommodation, whatever. Mr. Birk struggled on through his difficulties, striving by every means in his power to reach a position where he could better command his resources. But no man ever breathed the taint of dishonor on his character, or thought of him otherwise than an honest and honorable man, doing the best for his family and the development and growth of the country. All this perplexing state of circumstances existed throughout the war, to the general unsettled condition of affairs on account of which much of his embarrassments were owing. Those were times that tried men's souls in the border region of

Kentucky. All about Owensboro was in the hands of Union soldiers. The Henderson County side of Green River was occupied by Rebel guerillas, and Mr. Birk was exposed to the depredations of both parties, with his property constantly in danger. The sum of four hundred dollars was stolen from his house in broad daylight. He was defrauded of five or six hundred dollars in the purchase of his land; and a considerable amount of property was stolen and destroyed. All these incidents occasioned hard times, and the saw mill was twice sold by the sheriff, but afterward came back to Mr. Birk's possession. He struggled on amid these troubles, in a constant strain to find some way out of the difficulties, till at length, daylight appeared. In 1866, he received two thousand dollars for his crop of tobacco, and the corn crop of the succeeding year amounted to two thousand dollars more.

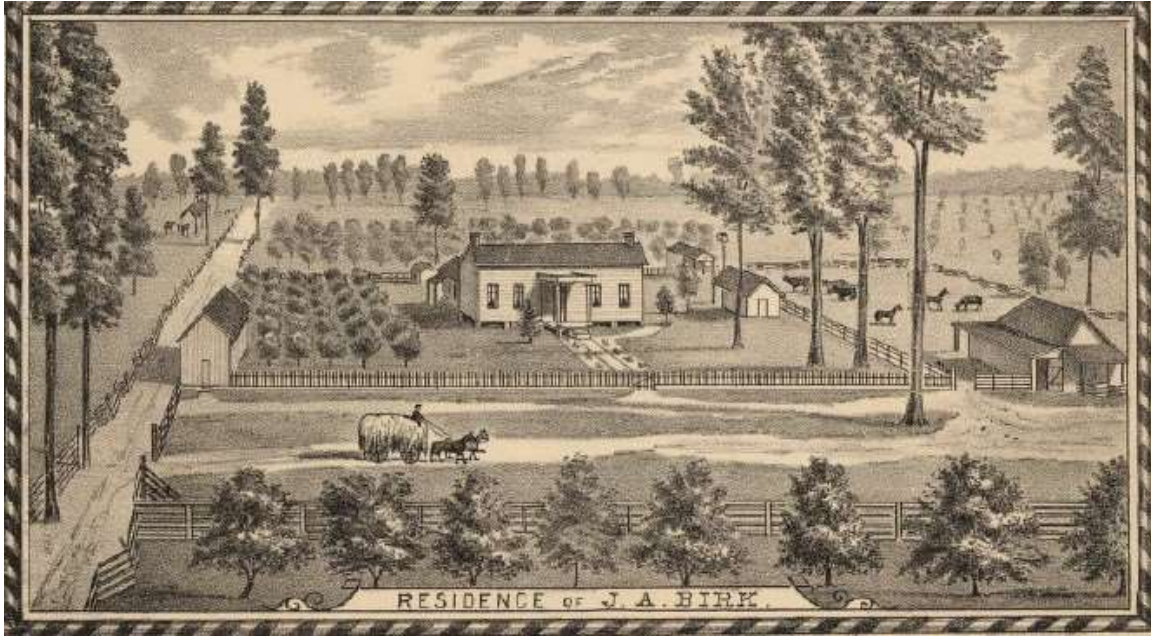
This set Mr. Birk on his feet again. He was soon entirely relieved of his difficulties, and his way since has been one of prosperity. His health has been good, and in worldly affairs he has been successful. He now owns over four hundred and fifty acres of land, and is now in a position where in his declining years he need little trouble himself about provision for his earthly comforts.

Mr. and Mrs. Birk are the parents of seven children. Cecilia, the oldest daughter, married Peter Rarick, and died in Owensboro, September, 1873. The oldest son, Ferdinand J. Birk, married Rena Smith, and is now a merchant in Birk City. Amelia C. became the wife of Josiah Gardner and is now deceased. She died February seventh, 1866. Her daughter, Amelia C., forms a member of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Birk, by whom she was raised after her mother's death. Charles E. Birk married Ruth Lendrum, and is a merchant of Birk City. Louis P. married Mary Newman, and has charge of his father's farm. Frank E. is also a resident of Birk City, and deputy sheriff; and George W., the youngest son, is in Owensboro. Mr. Birk has lived to see his children grown up, and most of them well established in life, good citizens and enterprising members of the community. Mr. Birk has been a warm Democrat. He is known everywhere as an honest, faithful man, a good neighbor, a conscientious citizen, and a kind husband and father. His life has not been all sunshine, but there has been nothing in it to trouble his conscience, no wrongs or injuries to bring remorse in his old age. In addition to being remembered in these pages, we can only wish that his memory may endure, as long as the town which bears his name, and of which he is the founder, crowns the banks of Green River.





View of Birk City



B. BRANSFORD.

Owensboro has few citizens more deserving of mention in this work than Mr. Benjamin Bransford, a business man of long standing and unsullied reputation. For many years he carried on, extensively, the tobacco business, and is now the oldest person who has been connected with that important branch of the trade of Owensboro.

Mr. Bransford is a native of Cumberland County, Virginia. He was born on the first of December, 1819. The family of which he is descended dates back to English origin. His great grandfather was the first of the Bransfords to try his fortunes in America, and tradition relates that on coming to Virginia, he settled at Jamestown. The family subsequently lived in Buckingham County for many years, and here was born Mr. Bransford's father whose name was also Benjamin. He was raised in Buckingham County, and afterward moved to Cumberland, where he married Miss Lucy Hatcher, the daughter of an old Virginian family. Benjamin and Lucy Bransford had a family of eleven children, of whom the youngest is the subject of this biography, born in Cumberland County, Virginia, in the year 1819. His ancestors, on his mother's, as well as his father's side, were old residents of Virginia, and respectably connected with the society of the Old Dominion. Mr. Bransford was brought up in Cumberland County, the place of his birth. His father was a farmer and planter. His education was acquired in the common country schools in the vicinity of his home. At the age of nineteen, not accepting the offer of his father, who proposed giving him a collegiate education, he left Virginia to make his home in Kentucky.

He came to this State with the view of engaging in the tobacco business, a pursuit which occupied his attention during his subsequent business career at Owensboro. His cousin, Mr. W. H. Bransford, had erected a tobacco factory in the spring of 1838, and Mr. Bransford came to Owensboro with the purpose of entering into business with him. This plan was carried out. He brought on from Richmond a number of experienced stemmers, and the business was begun under encouraging prospects, with Mr. Bransford himself assisting in the management of the establishment. He retained this position until the year 1850, when the factory was destroyed by fire. Mr. Bransford then accepted a salaried position with Hugh Kerr & Co., a firm engaged in the

same line of business. The fall of 1852 he took charge of the factory of John A. Dunlap & Co., and remained with them till the autumn of 1856, when Mr. Bransford formed a business partnership with Samuel W. Wing, with the purpose of carrying on a general dry goods and tobacco business. Mr. Wing had charge of the dry goods department while Mr. Bransford managed the tobacco interests. The partnership was continued till the summer of 1862, when Mr. Bransford embarked in the tobacco trade on his own account. He followed it up with energy and success till the year 1873, since which time he has retired to private life, and given up his connection with active business pursuits. Mr. Bransford's career as a business man, has been creditable alike to himself as it has been the means of building up a competence. During his connection with it, he witnessed the development of the tobacco trade to proportions far greater than existed at the time of his coming to Owensboro. There was at that time but one factory in operation. The city now contains no less than sixteen. In this growth, Mr. Bransford bore a prominent part, his connection with the business having been long and intimate.

His marriage took place in June, 1846. Miss Mary E. Athey was the former name of his wife. She was born in the city of Louisville. Her father had been a merchant of that city, and moved to Daviess County in 1844, where he died. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Bransford has been blessed with ten children, of whom seven have grown to maturity, Ada A. is the wife of Mr. Frank J. Clarke. Another daughter, Lucy L, married G. W. Crutcher, John D., Clifton W., Mary C., Robert E., and Mortimer F., are the other children. Mr. Bransford has shown himself to be a man of public spirit, with well defined opinions in regard to the issues of the day. In his early political views he was in agreement with the old Whig party, to which he gave his support as long as that organization had an existence. He began his active political life in the memorable campaign of 1840, the result of which was the elevation of General Harrison to the presidential chair. Mr. Bransford was a Harrison man then, and continued to vote for the candidates of the Whig party till the commencement of hostilities between the North and South, since which time his sympathies have been enlisted in favor of the Democratic party. During the war he viewed matters from a Southern stand point, though he took no active part in the struggle, and regretted the difficulties in which sectional feeling had involved the common country.

In the year 1872, Mr. Bransford was chosen Mayor of the city of Owensboro. During the two years he held this office, its duties were discharged in a creditable and entirely satisfactory manner. Mr. Bransford at various times has also been a member of the city council, where his action was always on the side of progress and reform, and in favor of the city. Among the other public positions he has filled has been that of president of the Ohio Telegraph Company, whose line followed the river from Louisville to Shawneetown. He was influential in securing the organization of the company, was its first and only president, remaining at its head as long as the company was in existence, and doing his utmost to prevent a final failure. He was also a member of the first board of directors of the Evansville, Owensboro, and Nashville railroad, and in different ways, has borne a conspicuous part in promoting the commercial interests and developing the growth of Owensboro. As a friend of education he has been liberal, active and public-spirited. During the early stages of the war the schools of the town were in a demoralized condition, and no thorough means of instruction could be found except at a distance from Owensboro. It was then that Mr. Bransford founded the Bransford Female Institute, in successful operation for a period of six years. The building at the corner of Fourth and St. Ann streets, now occupied as the City Hall, was erected teachers of ability were procured, and the institution thus established under favorable auspices The Institute was founded in 1862, and furnished to the citizens of Owensboro superior advantages, at their own door, for the education of their children. Mr. Bransford's investment

amounted in all to thirty-five thousand dollars, a great part of which was sunk in the undertaking, bringing no other return than the satisfaction of having done his part toward the establishment of educational facilities of a superior character, at a time when they were badly needed. Mr. Bransford's relations with the community have been those of a high-toned and honorable gentleman. His liberality has been conspicuous in more ways than one. In his religious views he is connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He has taken an active part in all enterprises having for their object the advancement of the interests of the city and County with which he stands identified. He possesses a disposition genial and sociable, which coupled with strict honor and integrity in all his dealings, has won for him the entire respect and confidence of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

ELI H. BROWN.

The ancestors of Mr. Brown were among the early settlers of Kentucky. The family lived in Maryland, whence his father emigrated to Kentucky toward the close of the eighteenth century. His grandfather settled in Nelson County, the birth-place of Mr. Brown's father, John Mc. Brown, who was born in the year 1799. Mr. Brown's mother was Minerva J. Murray. The Murray family, as is well known, came originally from Scotland, and the branch represented by the mother of the subject of this sketch, emigrated to Virginia, and afterward to Washington County, Kentucky. The marriage of John Mc. Brown and Miss Murray took place at Hardinsburg, in Breckenridge County, to which section of the State both families had removed some time previous. Immediately after their marriage they removed to Brandenburg, and here Mr. Brown's father entered in business as a merchant and tobacco dealer. Eli H. Brown was born at Brandenburg, Kentucky, on the thirteenth of November, 1841.

In the year 1851, ten years after his birth, his parents removed to Hancock County, and in this part of the State Mr. Brown was chiefly educated. His father became judge of the County court of Hancock County, and acted in this capacity for several years. He was filling this office at the time of his death, which was in August, 1865. After acquiring the rudiments of an education at Hawesville, where his father resided, he attended a collegiate institute at Lewisport, and there finished his scholastic education. He had made up his mind to follow the profession of law, and in the year 1859, when eighteen, entered the office of George W. Williams, now of Owensboro, but then a practicing attorney at Hawesville, as a student of the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1862, and at once began the practice of the profession to which he has since been devoted, at Hawesville. He practiced law at Hawesville for ten years. In 1872 he removed to Owensboro, and became the partner of Judge Williams, in whose office he made a commencement of his legal studies. His partnership still exists.

Mr. Brown was married in February, 1870, to Miss Annie W. Dorsey, of Nelson County. There have been two children by this marriage. Soon after his admission to the bar, Mr. Brown was made prosecuting attorney of Hancock County. This position he held for six years following 1863, and its duties were discharged in an able and conscientious manner. In the Presidential campaign of 1872, Mr. Brown was honored with a place on the Democratic electoral ticket for the Second Congressional District of Kentucky. His political principles coincide with those of the Democratic party of which he has been an active member, and in whose success he has been deeply interested. Mr. Brown is a younger lawyer than most of the leading members of the Daviess County bar, but during his connection with the legal profession, both in Daviess and Hancock Counties,

has occupied a place which must be a source of satisfaction to himself as it is gratifying to his friends.

FRANK F. CONWAY.

MR. F. F. Conway, the present efficient and popular Circuit Clerk of Daviess County, was born in the County on the twenty-second of November, 1837. His father was a native of Virginia, and came to Daviess County the year previous to Mr. Conway's birth. The Conway family were old residents of Virginia, and lived in Orange County, having settled there while Virginia was yet a colony of Great Britain. Mr. Conway's father, whose name was also Frank F. Conway, was born in Orange County, Virginia, about the year 1805. In 1832, he was married to Betty Brooke, whose family were also connected with the early settlement of Virginia. She was born in Fauquier County. After this marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Conway lived for three years in Albemarle County, a short distance from Charlottesville, at the seat of the University of Virginia, where Mr. Conway established himself as a practicing physician.

In the year 1836, they came to Daviess County, and settled at once in the upper part of the county, in what is known as the Beech woods, where Mr. Conway's father practiced medicine, and at the same time carried on farming. Here, in November, 1837, Frank F. Conway, the second of a family of six children, was born. His early education was received at the country schools near his father's home. When he was eleven years old his father died. At an early age he was sent to school at New Albany, Indiana, where he was a student for two or three years, at Anderson's Collegiate Institute, a scholastic institution of that city. He resolved on adopting his father's profession, and in 1856 went to Louisville with the purpose of pursuing the study of medicine. He attended medical lectures in that city, and graduated in the spring of 1859, receiving his diploma from the Medical University of Louisville. Mr. Conway at once returned to Daviess County, and began practice at Oakford, where he soon firmly established himself as a physician. In September, 1860, he married Emma Hampton, of Franklin County, Kentucky. Her ancestors were from Virginia, and early settlers of Franklin County.

Mr. Conway practiced medicine at Oakford for about fourteen years. He then relinquished the profession on account of failing health. In August, 1874, Mr. Conway was elected Circuit Clerk of Daviess County, having been nominated for that position by the regular Democratic County Convention. This office he is now filling. In his political faith, Mr. Conway has always adhered to the principles of the Democratic party, whose policy he has always been active in advocating and supporting. His first vote for President was cast for John C. Breckenridge, the candidate in 1860 of the Southern wing of the Democratic party, and he has since remained firm in his adherence to the sterling principles of Democracy. During his term of clerkship, Mr. Conway has proved himself an accommodating, careful, and popular public officer. He is known throughout the County as a capable and reliable servant of the public, and a citizen of many good qualities.

RICHARD R. COOMES.

Richard R. Coomes, Esq., became a resident of Daviess County in April, 1841. In the early history of this country, the Coomes family had their home in Maryland, coming there at an early date, and forming part of the early Catholic population of that State. During the Revolutionary war, Mr. Coomes' grandfather lived with his family in North Carolina. His father, Richard Coomes, was born February fourteenth, 1769, was raised in North Carolina, though his birth probably

occurred in Maryland, and at about the age of twenty-five, emigrated to Kentucky. This was about the year 1794. His first place of permanent settlement was within a mile of Bloomfield, and about ten miles from Bardstown, in Nelson County. On first coming to Kentucky he lived in the forts, and assisted in putting up the first houses built in the present town of Bardstown. Two single sisters accompanied him to the State, who were afterward married in Kentucky. He also subsequently brought his father and mother to Kentucky, both of whom died in Nelson County, the former at the age of ninety-six and the latter ninety four.

About the year 1800, when thirty-one years old, Richard Coomes was married to Mary Livers, of a family which originally came from Maryland. Of this marriage there were eight children who grew to manhood and womanhood. The fifth child, and the second son, was Richard R. Coomes, whose name heads this sketch, born in Nelson County, Kentucky, April first, 1812. He was raised in Nelson County. His education was obtained principally at St. Mary's College, in Marion County. He attended its sessions for three years and a half, leaving the college when he was in his twenty-first year. For some time afterward he was engaged in teaching school. He followed this occupation for five years in Green County, and for two additional years in Marion County. He had taught school but one year in Green County, when he was united in marriage to Julia Ann Dericksen. Mrs. Coomes was born in Davidson County, Tennessee, in the vicinity of Nashville, November, 1811, and her family moved to Green County, Kentucky, when she was about six or seven years of age. At intervals, while teaching school, Mr. Coomes had been engaged in selling goods.

In 1841, he came to Daviess County. A sister, the wife of Hillery Drury, and the mother of Dr. I. G. Drury, of Knottsville, had previously made her residence in the County; and his father had bought a tract of land which he offered to Mr. Coomes if he would come to Daviess County, and settle on it. Mr. Coomes accordingly arrived in the County in April of the year mentioned above, and located on a piece of wild and uncultivated land, on the Calhoun road, southwest of Owensboro ten miles. Mr. Coomes was here four years, during which time he was an unhappy subject of the chills and fever, at that time greatly prevalent in that region of country, and able to make but little headway toward bringing the land under cultivation. In 1845, he moved to the vicinity of Knottsville. Having purchased the farm he now occupies, he moved on it in January, 1850. The same year he was elected County Surveyor-the first one to hold that office under the new constitution of the State, by which the office is filled directly by vote of the people. He held the office of surveyor for four years. He has since given his attention to farming, occasionally, however, following his old business, that of a surveyor, working principally in the eastern part of the County. On the establishment of McLean County, Mr. Coomes was directed by the Legislature to fix its boundaries, a work which he satisfactorily performed. Two of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Coomes died in infancy. The seven living are Mary M., the wife of C. L. Haydon, of Bardsville Precinct; R. Robert, of Knottsville Precinct ; William I.; Hillery F., of Knottsville; Louisa J., the wife of R. G. Thomas; Raymond S. and Edward L. Mr. Coomes has been an intelligent and worthy citizen. He was a Whig till 1855, and after that a Democrat. For seven years he filled the office of magistrate.

ROBERT CRAIG.

Robert Craig, one of the substantial farmers of the Upper Town Precinct in Daviess County, is a Scotchman by birth. He has been engaged in farming since 1859, and he came to Daviess County in 1851. Mr. Craig was born at New Cumnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, on the eleventh of

September, of the year 1830. His parents were John and Margaret Craig. His father was one of the largest and most successful farmers in the South of Scotland. His brothers are still living in Scotland, and are extensively engaged in carrying on agricultural operations. Mr. Craig received his early education in the neighborhood of his home, and completed his studies at the Ayr Academy, one of the finest institutions of learning of its grade in Scotland. Leaving school at the age of eighteen, he spent two years in a civil engineer's office in the town of Ayr, and shortly after emigrated to America.

He came to this country with the intention of engaging in the tobacco business. He arrived in Owensboro, August, 1851, and began work with Hugh Kerr & Co. He continued this for a period of seven years, when finding his health failing him, he moved to the country, and undertook farming. Some four years after coming to Owensboro, in the year 1855, he was married to Kate Thompson, the daughter of Philip Thompson, formerly of Owensboro. Philip Thompson was the first resident lawyer of Owensboro, and was a man of considerable force of character, and a prominent member of the Daviess County bar. After a married life of about twenty months, Mrs. Craig died. His second marriage occurred in July, 1858, to Mary J. McHenry, the daughter of Judge John H. McHenry, one of the early and distinguished members of the Daviess County bar, a resident of Hartford and afterward of Owensboro, and for some time Judge of the Circuit court. Mr. Craig has had eight children by his second marriage, all of whom are now living.

Mr. Craig has been one of the intelligent and progressive farmers of Daviess County. His farm lies seven miles east of Owensboro. On coming to this country he adopted the political principles of the Democratic party, and has been a prominent member of that organization in Daviess County, acting for four years as chairman of the Democratic County Committee. On the inception of the Farmers' Movement in this part of Kentucky, Mr. Craig interested himself in an undertaking which promised so much to the benefit of the agricultural portion of the community. He was the first person within the County to receive the appointment of Deputy Master, and was also the first master of the County Grange of Daviess County. He has taken a deep interest in the workings of the Grange movement, and has contributed essentially to its success and prosperity. He still holds the position of Deputy Master, and is known as a prominent Granger, and an intelligent and able advocate of the rights of farmers against the monopolies, at the hands of which their interests have suffered in the past.

HILLERY DRURY, (DECEASED)

One of the early residents and best citizens of that part of Daviess County in the vicinity of Knottsville, was the late Hillery Drury, the father of Dr. I. G. Drury, now of Knottsville. He was born in St. Mary's County, Maryland, in December of the year 1799. St. Mary's County included a large number of the descendants of the old Catholic families which came over with Lord Baltimore on the first founding of the colony of Maryland, and it is probable that the Drury family had long been settled in that locality. Hillery Drury was the only son of a family of four children. His father died when the son was only a few years of age. In 1808, the mother moved with the children to Kentucky. In that year several families emigrated from St. Mary's County, and the Drury family formed part of the little colony. They settled in Nelson County where Hillery Drury grew to manhood, and received such an education as could be obtained in the schools of that time. Near Bloomfield, the part of the County in which he lived, he married Teresa Coomes, the sister of R. R. Coomes, Esq. The Coomes family came to Kentucky from North Carolina, but in all

probability were originally from Maryland. This marriage occurred about the year 1826, when Hillery Drury was twenty-six years of age, and his bride nineteen.

Mr. and Mrs. Drury settled down on a farm in Daviess County where they remained till the spring of 1830, the date of their removal to Daviess County. On coming to Daviess County, Mr. Drury settled on the farm, four miles southeast of Knottsville, where he passed the remainder of his long and honorable life, and finally died after a residence of forty-two years in that locality. He was an enterprising and progressive farmer. His farm was composed of three hundred acres, of which about one hundred were in cultivation. In all respects he was a worthy and prominent member of the community. He remained steadfast in the religious faith which had distinguished his ancestors for many generations, was a zealous friend of the church, and was influential in securing the establishment, on a firm basis, of the St. Lawrence Catholic Congregation, two miles east of Knottsville. In his relations with his neighbors he was a man of integrity and honor, a good citizen, a man of liberal disposition and generous impulses, known for his charity and his readiness to assist his friends and neighbors in every way possible. He was a Whig in politics, and afterward a Democrat. He departed this life in August, 1872, leaving a widow and six children. Two children beside had died previous to his death. The names of the children living are Matilda, now of Nelson County; Dr. I. G. Drury, of Knottsville; Eleonora, the wife of Robert Mattingly, of Breckenridge County; William Francis, living on the old homestead; and Rose, the wife of William Bray, of Boston Precinct. The youngest son, Elwin Drury is a priest, having charge of a congregation at Chicago, in Marion County.

Dr. I. G. Drury, the oldest son, was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, November eighteenth, 1829. He was only a few months old when his father came to Daviess County. He received his common school education in Daviess County, and afterward became a student in St. Mary's College in Marion County. He left here when twenty-three years of age, and returning to Daviess County, was employed for a time on a farm, and taught school for three winters. In 1857 he visited Kansas, and was in that Territory for ten months, part of the time engaged as a school-teacher. On coming back to Kentucky, he began the study of medicine. He attended two courses of lectures at the University of Louisville, graduating from that institution and receiving his degree of doctor of medicine in the spring of 1861. He came back to Daviess County, and began practice at Knottsville in connection with the late Dr. William B. Holmes. This partnership continued for five years, has since been established as a physician at Knottsville, where he has secured the large and flourishing practice merited by his skill and attainments in the medical profession. He has made a thorough study of medicine, and spent the winter of 1871-72 in New York City, pursuing his researches in the medical science at Bellevue Hospital of that city. In many respects the doctor partakes of the peculiarities of his father, inheriting the same generous, open, and liberal disposition. Both were large men, and the doctor carries his six feet, two inches of Kentucky manhood with grace and dignity.

ROBERT G. DUNCAN.

Robert G. Duncan is a native of Nelson County, born there on the sixteenth of December, 1814. He was the son of Robert Duncan and Jane Graham. His grandfather came from Virginia, and was an early settler of Nelson County. Mr. Duncan's father, on first coming to Daviess County, bought land on the banks of Yellow Creek, but on account of defective titles afterward moved to the vicinity of Yelvington, and bought land three miles south of that town. He died at Hawesville, in 1871, having moved there some two or three years before his death. In 1840 Robert G. Duncan

was married to Sarah J. Lightbrook, of Daviess County, but who was born in Bullitt County, and whose parents came from Tennessee. He then moved to the farm where he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have had seven children. Five are now living. The Duncan family are among the old settlers of the north-east part of the County, and have always been good citizens.

DR. JAMES W. ELLIS.

One of the rising physicians of Daviess County is Dr. J. W. Ellis, of Masonville, who has been a practitioner of medicine in that locality for the last five years. The doctor is a native of Daviess County, born in the neighborhood of Pleasant Valley, on the thirteenth of December, 1846. The Ellis family originally came from Virginia, his father, Luther R. Ellis, emigrating from that State to Kentucky, settling in Daviess County, and marrying Mary Kallam, the daughter of Rev. H. Kallam. There were two children by this marriage. The older is Mr. W. T. Owen, now an attorney at law at Owensboro, and the younger, Dr. James W. Ellis.

Dr. Ellis received his early education in Daviess County, in the schools in the neighborhood of his father's home. At the age of eighteen, he went to Bacon College, then Kentucky University, located at Harrodsburg. He remained two years at this well-known institution of learning, pursuing a classical course of study. He left school to enter on the study of medicine under Dr. McKay, then a practicing physician of the Pleasant Valley neighborhood. He continued his medical studies under his direction for two years, and in the fall of 1868, he went to Philadelphia for the purpose of attending lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of that City, one of the oldest and most favorably known schools of medicine in the United States. The Doctor here attended two full courses of lectures, graduating in the spring of 1870. He at once returned to Daviess County, and established himself in practice at Masonville, where he has been a successful and popular physician.

W. T. ELLIS.

The Daviess county bar embraces among its young and rising members W. T. Ellis, the present county attorney. Mr. Ellis is a native of Daviess Coon having been born near Knottsville, on the twenty-fourth of July, 1845. His grandfather emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia. He first located Shelby County, and after a residence there of some years came to Daviess County in 1815, the year in which the County was organized. Mr. Ellis' father, Luther R. Ellis, was born in Shelby County, and was a mere boy at the time of the removal of the family to Daviess County. He was subsequently united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Kallan, who was born in the County. There were two children by this marriage, W. T. Ellis, and a younger brother, Dr. J. W. Ellis, a practicing physician of Masonville.

The parents of Mr. Ellis died when he was ten years old. The county schools in the vicinity of his home afforded the means of his early education He was about sixteen on the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. His feelings were warmly interested in the success of the Southern cause, and in the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army. He was a member of the First Kentucky cavalry, and he fought with it throughout the entire war. His regiment was attached to Gen. Wheeler's cavalry corps, belonging to the Army of the Tennessee, and took an active part in the various movement which marked the progress of the war in that part of the Confederacy. Mr. Ellis was engaged in numerous battles during his four years' term of service, but happily escaped without receiving any serious injury. At the close of the war, then only twenty years of age, he

returned to Daviess County, and attended for two years the Pleasant Valley seminary, then a school of excellent repute in Daviess County. On leaving school he accepted the principalship of the Mt. Etna academy, in Ohio County, a position which he held for eighteen months. While here he began the study of law, a profession which he had early resolved to follow. In the early part of 1868 he obtained license to practice, and in 1869 entered Harvard University, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was admitted to the senior class of the Law School connected with that institution, one of the oldest and most thorough in the United States. Graduating here in the spring of 1870, he came at once to Owensboro, and established himself in practice.

In August of the same year he was elected County attorney of Daviess County, and to this office was re-elected in 1874. In October, 1871, occurred his marriage to Miss Alice Coffey. After a married life of but little more than two years his wife died in January, 1874. In his political opinions Mr. Ellis has been a Democrat, but has confined himself almost exclusively to the legitimate duties of his profession. Although his practice has extended over only a few years, he has already won a high standing at the bar. He has been a close student of the science of law, and with his natural quickness readily commands a comprehensive knowledge of legal points. His style of speaking is pleasing and attractive, marked by a liveliness of description and a graceful flow of rhetoric, as well as energetic and logical, and is calculated to command the attention of his hearers. He excels rather in criminal than in civil practice, and possesses abilities of a high order as a prosecutor. A fair proportion of the legal business of the County is entrusted to the firm of which he is a member. The frank and genial manners of Mr. Ellis have made him popular with the people, and there are few enemies to envy him his good fortune, while many friends rejoice in his success.

JOHN S. FORD.

JOHN S. FORD, an old settler of Daviess County, in the neighborhood of Southampton, was born in Shelby County, January twenty-sixth, 1813. His family came from South Carolina. His grandfather, Elisha Ford, lived in that State, and was an old Revolutionary soldier, serving throughout the entire war of the Revolution, taking part in several battles and being wounded many times. He emigrated to Kentucky about the year 1802, and brought with him Mr. Ford's father, who was then a boy twelve years of age. His father, John Ford, married Nancy, the daughter of David and Sarah Garth, about the year 1810. The Garth family was from Virginia. He settled down in Shelby County, and had a family of nine children, of whom John Simpson Ford, born in the year 1813, was the third.

Mr. Ford was raised in Shelby County, where he lived till in his twenty-second year. He then came to Ohio County. He lived here, at Fordsville, a small village which received its name from Mr. Ford's oldest brother, Elisha, who lived there for some years, kept a store, and afterward died at Hartford. March fifth, 1837, Mr. Ford was married to Nancy Haynes, of Daviess County, born March fifth, 1818, the daughter of William Haynes, an early pioneer who came to Daviess County when the settlements were few in number. He was a resident of the County in those early days when he was accustomed to trade deer-skins and furs for salt, at Bullitt's Lick, and pack it on horses, bringing it by Indian paths and trails through the woods back to Daviess County. In January, 1839, Mr. Ford came to Daviess County, and settled on the farm he now owns. He has been occupied in farming, and has been a useful citizen. He and his wife have had six children. The oldest, Nancy Jane, married W. T. Horn, and lives in the same neighborhood. His second daughter is the wife of J. C. Horn. Virginia B. married W. H. Dawson, and Kate is the wife of J. E. Dawson, of Owensboro. Elisha J. and Merritt C. are living at home, the latter married to Rosa

Williams. Mr. Ford owns a farm of one hundred and seventy-four acres. He was a Whig in politics and is now a Democrat. He has been a member of the Baptist Church since the year 1821. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, a sergeant of a company raised in Shelby County. Mr. Ford received his name, John Simpson, in honor of the captain of the company in which his father served. His father died in Ohio County, in 1871.

FORD'S SOUTHERN SHIELD.
J. G. FORD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Ford's Southern Shield, one of the most widely circulated and influential newspapers of the Green River country, was established in 1856, by its present editor and proprietor, Joshua G. Ford. The claim is made for it that it is the oldest newspaper in Southern Kentucky, and under the control of its editor, Col. Ford, it has been thoroughly identified with the interests of this section of the State, during the score of years of its existence. Its columns have been filled with interesting reading matter, and the conduct of the paper has been marked by a freedom in the discussion of various topics which have made it a "live newspaper" in every sense of that term. The editor has not hesitated to express his own opinions fearlessly on the issues of the day, and while the local department has been maintained in a peculiarly spicy and attractive manner, questions of state and national bearing have not been passed over in silence. It has been Democratic, of course, in politics, but at the same time has preserved an independence which has done much to add to its influence.

We regret that the absence of Mr. Ford, at Frankfort, during the session of the legislature, prevented us from obtaining full details of his biography. He was born, we believe, in Caldwell County, Kentucky, about the year 1831. When twelve years old he landed in Owensboro on foot, and thus became a citizen of the town with whose fortunes his lot has since been joined, and whose rapid growth he has witnessed. Having a natural taste for journalism, he learned the printing business with a man named Pattee, who was then engaged in publishing the Owensboro *Bulletin*. In 1856 he established the *Shield*, now the oldest newspaper in Southern Kentucky. Eighteen years ago he was united in matrimony to Miss Eliza Imbler. Mr. Ford's long experience as an editor has made him thoroughly acquainted with the wants of Daviess County. He has been a man of the people, widely known, with many friends and few enemies. In 1875 he was elected to the Kentucky legislature, from Daviess County, receiving the unprecedented majority of eleven hundred Votes: This fact is sufficient to attest his popularity.

JOHN GLENN.

John Glenn is one of the oldest settlers in Curdsville Precinct. His father and grandfather were early residents of the County, settling on the north side of Panther Creek, three miles above its mouth, among the first pioneers of that part of the country. His grandfather was David Glenn, a Virginian by descent, who lived some years in Nelson County, owning there part of the land on which the town of Bardstown is now built. On coming to Daviess County, he bought twelve hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Glenn's bridge. His son, William Glenn, the father of John Glenn, was born in Nelson County, and was about thirteen when he came to Daviess County. He married Leah McFarland, the daughter of John McFarland, and the sister of John S. McFarland. After his marriage he went to farming, on a tract of five hundred acres of land, about a mile west of St. Alphonsus Catholic church. He afterward moved to the North side of Panther Creek where he died. William Glenn represented his County in the Legislature, and was also Sheriff. For many

years he was Colonel of the militia, and was familiarly known by that title. William and Leah Glenn had eleven children, of whom John Glenn was the third. He was born in what is now McLean County, where his parents were temporarily staying while his father was discharging his duties as colonel of militia in that locality. The date of his birth was 1815.

His father died when John Glenn was twenty-three. In November, 1843, he married Sarah, the daughter of Samuel Calhoon. He raised his first crop after marriage, on the farm where his mother was living, north of Panther Creek, and then bought upwards of two hundred and fifty acres of land, composing the farm now occupied by Benedict Hardesty. After residing here about ten years, he moved on his present farm, lying south of Panther Creek, and consisting of three hundred acres. Mr. and Mrs. Glenn have had thirteen children, of whom eight are now living. These are William, Henry, Delia, the wife of Rufus Waltrip, Walker, Nancy, who married Fletcher Barr, Samuel, Leah, and David. Mr. Glenn cast his first presidential vote for Clay, in '36, was an Old Line Whig, and during the late war, was a constitutional union man. In 1873 he was collector for Daviess County. Mr. Glenn has been a man of influence in his part of the County, and popular among his friends and acquaintances. In stature he is a good example of the genuine Kentuckian, six feet three inches in height, and of two hundred and twenty-five pounds in weight.

LYNCH GRAY.

One of the old residents and prominent citizens of Upper Town Precinct is Lynch Gray, who has been a resident of the County for the last twenty-five years. Mr. Gray was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, May the sixth, 1820. His father and mother, Patrick and Mary Gray, were natives of Maryland, but married in Nelson County. Lynch Gray was the third of seven children. He received his education in Nelson County, attending the schools there, which were of a reasonably good character for that day. He lived in Nelson County till he was about nineteen. He had learned the trade of a mechanic, and for about four years had no settled home, but was at work in different states of the Union. At twenty-three, while on his way to St. Louis, he stopped at Owensboro, in March, 1851. For some years he was employed at his trade in Daviess County, both at Owensboro and on the Litchfield road, six miles from town. October twenty-fourth, 1854, he was married to Louisa Shoemaker, the daughter of Price and Cynthia Shoemaker, and a native of Daviess County. The next Spring Mr. Gray went to farming, having purchased a farm on the Litchfield road, about seven miles from Owensboro. He has been engaged in farming ever since, and has been one of the active and enterprising business men of Daviess County. In addition to farming, he has been largely engaged in trading, and has been successful in the various pursuits which he has followed. His farm of two hundred and thirty-five acres on the Litchfield road, two miles from Owensboro, is a fine tract of farming land, while his residence is among the most substantial in the County. His wife died on the second of October, 1875. He has two children, Mary S. and Cynthia P. Mr. Gray has been a man of close attention to business, and his success in life has been due to his enterprise and good management. His trading operations have been conducted on a safe basis, and he has never indulged in wild speculations, his dealings having been confined chiefly to stock and real estate. In addition to his farming land, Mr. Gray is the owner of valuable property in Owensboro.

WILLIAM R. GRIFFITH, (DECEASED)

It is difficult to say to what other man so much credit could be given for advancing the interests of Daviess County as to William R. Griffith, now deceased. His father was one of the earliest settlers of the County. He himself was known for many years as a business man of enterprise, liberality, honor, and high standing. He was frequently called upon to serve both in the Upper and Lower Houses of the Legislature, and represented his constituents with ability and integrity. His social qualities were as attractive, and his personal relations as pleasant, as his business career and public life were honorable and useful.

The Griffith family is of Welsh descent. The first to come to America was William Griffith, who landed in Maryland about the year 1655. He left three children, Charles, William, and Orlando, the last of whom settled on the Patuxent River, in Maryland, married Catharine Howard, and had eight children, of whom one was Henry. This latter was the father of eleven children. The next to the youngest was Joshua Griffith, born in Montgomery County, Maryland, not far from the city of Baltimore on the 25th of March, 1764. He was consequently eleven years of age at the time of the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. His older brothers took part in that struggle and served the Continental Army. The year 1805 is the date of his emigration, from Maryland to Kentucky. He had been married in Maryland and at the time of leaving that State, had a family of several children. On coming to Kentucky, he came directly to what was then Ohio County. Stopping for one season to make a crop near Hartford, the same summer he put up a log house, for the accommodation of his family at what is now Lewis Station, where he proposed making a permanent settlement. The following year, 1806, he brought his family to this locality. The house which Joshua Griffith occupied as his home is still standing, though its sides have been weather-boarded, and appearance somewhat changed. It is now in all probability the oldest structure in existence in Daviess County. The family of Joshua Griffith were pioneers in the section of country where they settled. Adam Shoemaker, Captain Ben. Field, an old Revolutionary soldier, and the McFarland family were the only neighbors living in the vicinity. One or two rudely constructed log cabins occupied the site of the present town of Owensboro, twelve miles away, and the country was a wilderness for miles around.

Such were the circumstances under which Joshua Griffith and his family came to Daviess County. The oldest son was Remus Griffith, who was about fifteen on the coming of the family to Kentucky. He was liberally educated: a farmer, and largely concerned in the real estate business. He died in 1845, near Calhoon, then still included in Daviess County. Of the daughters, Elizabeth became the wife of John H. McFarland; another, Mary married William Hansford; Lydia married Warner Crow, and Ruth, Moses Cummins. All these daughters left families, and many of their descendants are still residents of the County. The youngest son was William R. Griffith, born in Maryland, February 28th, 1794.

The character of Joshua Griffith was a rare one even for the times in which he lived. By his energetic disposition he attained a position of considerable influence in the community. His old neighbors declared him to be the most liberal man they ever knew, and for his charity he was celebrated throughout the whole country. Sometimes a scarcity of meat would be felt throughout the settlement, and bacon would advance to a high price. In such a case Joshua Griffith was frequently known to refuse to sell to persons who came to him with the cash, offering a good price for his entire stock, telling them if they had money there was no danger of their starving, but it was his duty to provide for his poor neighbors around him, who had not the means wherewith to buy. Among his other acquirements, he had gained a knowledge of medicine, and his skill was in use in this direction in the families of the neighbors for a distance of several miles. He never charged for his services. No man was more truthful. If he was ever guilty of a mean action it was never

known. His general kindness and charity made him popular and beloved everywhere in the community, and he was one of the few men in the County who died without an enemy. He had reached the ripe age of nearly eighty-two years, when death ended his career.

William R. Griffith has been mentioned as the youngest son of Joshua Griffith, born in Maryland, six years before the close of the last century, and therefore about eleven years of age when he accompanied his father's family to Kentucky. The newness of the settlement, where his father located, and the wildness of the country, made anything like good schools an impossibility. His primary education he consequently received at Hartford, then as now the County Seat of Ohio County. He subsequently attended St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, where facilities were at command for pursuing a more advanced course of study. He was a soldier in the war of 1812-1814. During the latter part of the war, he enlisted in a company raised in Ohio County, but was present at no engagement, the struggle drawing to a close as the troops took the field. On the organization of Daviess County and the formation of the County Court, Mr. Griffith received the appointment as County Clerk, and was the first to fill that office. He afterward studied law, and was admitted to the bar, where for several years he was engaged in successful practice. About 1821, his marriage occurred to Aria Mosely, the daughter of Captain Thomas Mosely, a prominent and early settler of the County from Virginia. His first wife died in 1828, and in 1841 his second marriage took place to Miss Martha Hopkins, the daughter of General Edmond Hopkins, of Henderson County. The one child by this marriage died in infancy. But it was chiefly in connection with his real estate transactions that Mr. Griffith was of benefit to Daviess County. Much of the land within the limits of the county was taken up by large claims, in regard to the sale of which to actual settlers much difficulty existed. It was impossible in many cases to obtain clear titles to property, and the general feeling of uncertainty and suspicion did much to retard the growth of the population and the improvement of the lands. Mr. Griffith became agent for several of these claims. His plan was to buy up all the claims possible, and to dispose of them to actual settlers. His partner in some portions of this business was Philip Triplett, one of the earliest lawyers of Daviess County as he was also one of the most able and brilliant. Mr. Griffith was actively engaged in this business for several years. Titles for larger amounts of land passed through his hands than through those of any other man who ever lived in Daviess County, and he was instrumental in securing the settlement of numerous families in various parts of the County. These lands were disposed of on very favorable terms, at low rates and long credit. Immigration was thus induced, and the result was a rapid development of the resources of the County.

As a business man, William R. Griffith was gifted with superior qualifications. He was exact in his business transactions, but liberal in his dealings, especially to those whose means were limited. He was a man of strict honor and integrity. Although his business relations were extensive, there is not the slightest circumstance to show that he ever took unfair advantage of any one, or transcended the limits of honest and upright dealing. His instructions to the surveyors were always to throw in five, or ten acres rather than the purchaser should find his tract to fall short a quarter. The people had full confidence in the soundness of their titles when they purchased land of William R. Griffith, and were unwilling, if it could be avoided, to buy at any other hands. He took a prominent part in the politics of the day. He was a Whig in his party affiliations. He enjoyed the confidence of the people to an unusual degree, and was frequently elected a member of the more popular branch of the State Legislature, and three or four times to the Senate. No man ever discharged his duties more conscientiously, or with more regard to the interests of his constituents. In stature he was nearly six feet in height, and of heavy build. He was cheerful in his disposition,

with an inexhaustible fund of humor. He died in December, 1848, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

Two children survive. The oldest, DANIEL M. GRIFFITH, was born February 28th, 1826. Receiving his primary education at Owensboro, he attended successively Centre College, at Danville, and Transylvania University, at Lexington, graduating from the latter institution in 1847. October, 1857, he was married to Virginia Shelby, the daughter of the late Col. Charles S. Todd, and the granddaughter of Governor Isaac Shelby. His business has largely been in the same line in which his father was so prominently engaged.

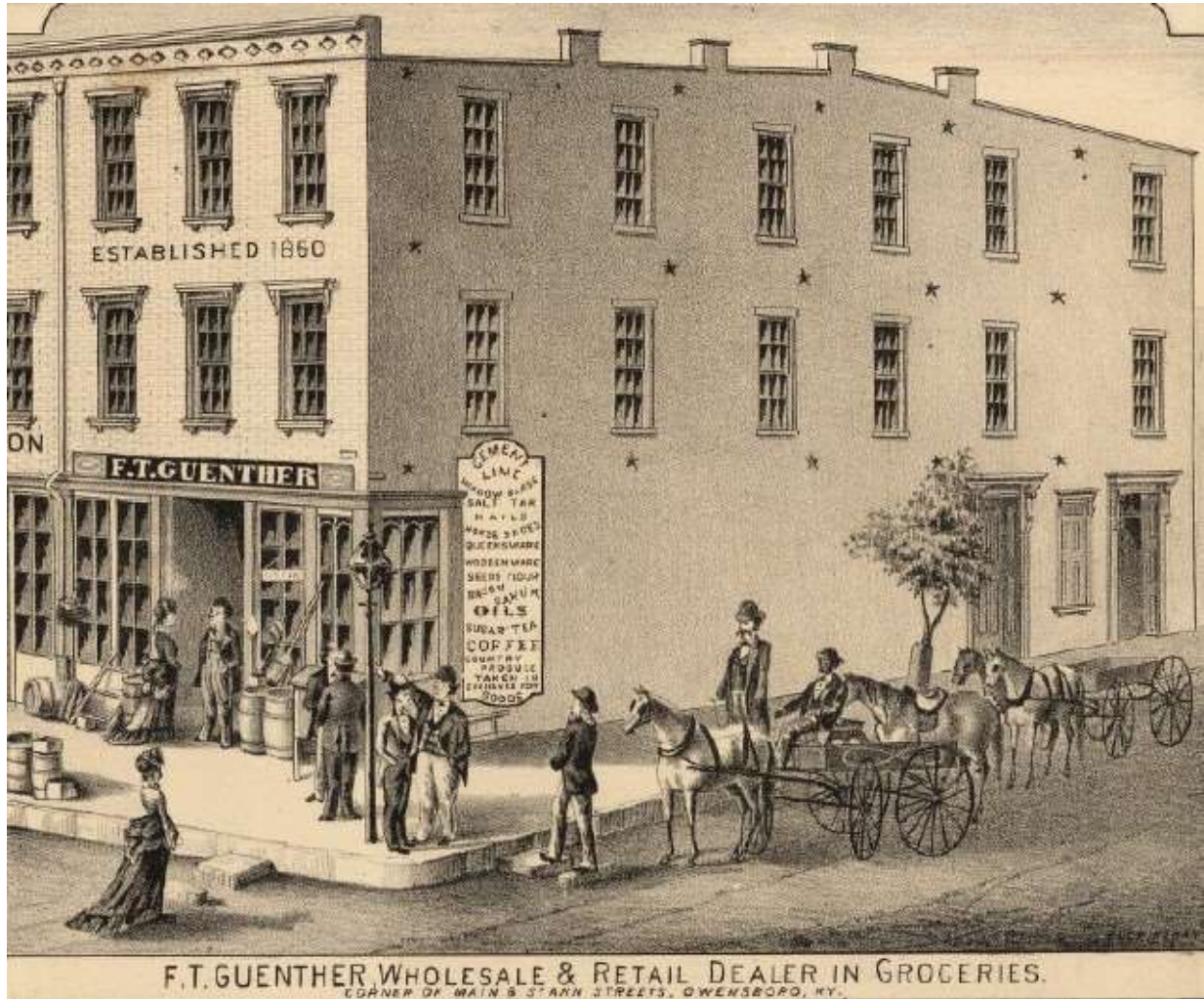
CLINTON GRIFFITH, was born in October, 1828, and was educated at Transylvania University. He has occupied the old homestead farm of nearly fourteen hundred acres. His first wife whom he married in 1852, was Mary Crawford. He was married the second time in November, 1869, to Anna Bell, the daughter of James Weir, Esq.

FRANK T. GUENTHER.

Of the citizens of foreign birth who have been instrumental in developing the resources of America, none are more deserving of credit than the German element of the population. Their industry has contributed materially to the upbuilding and growth of every section. Coming to this country for the purpose of founding permanent homes, they have become assimilated with American institutions, and made prosperous, intelligent, and valuable members of the community. Belonging to this class is Mr. Frank T. Guenther, of Owensboro. Of German birth, he came to America at an early age. He is a business man of long and honorable standing in Owensboro, and his connection with the grocery trade reaches back nearly twenty years.

He was born in Germany, on the first of April, 1835. He was at a very early age at the time of the emigration of his father's family to America. Landing at New Orleans, the family came directly to Kentucky, and settled at Covington. All his schooling was obtained here. Part of the time he attended the schools of Cincinnati, across the river. At the age of thirteen he went on the river as a steamboat hand. He followed the river for seven years, during which time he occupied different positions. In 1856 he came to Owensboro, and in connection with his brother, began the grocery and confectionery business. This business was brought to an end by the hard times of 1857, and Mr. Guenther next tried his fortunes at Pike's Peak, to which point the gold mining excitement was causing a general emigration. He remained in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak four months, making nothing, but on the contrary losing the little money he had saved. Returning to St. Louis, he procured a position on the old boat "Uncle Sam," running on the Mississippi. Within a year he cleared one hundred dollars. In 1860 he was back again in Owensboro, where he embarked the second time in the grocery business. The same year (February the fourteenth, 1860) he was married to Miss Sophia Weber, born in Louisville, but raised in Owensboro. Mr. Guenther has continued in the grocery business ever since. He began at first in a modest way, and enlarged his business at every opportunity. In 1863 his store and its contents were destroyed by fire. There was only five hundred dollars insurance on the property, and Mr. Guenther lost everything beside. Moving into an. other store, he began business again, and during the remaining years of the war succeeded in establishing an extensive and profitable trade. In December, 1865, another large conflagration swept away the Thompson block, one of the buildings of which Mr. Guenther occupied as his store. By this disaster he lost three thousand dollars. His present store at that time was built, and nearly ready for occupation, and having secured a new stock, in three weeks from the date of the fire Mr. Guenther was ready again for business.

The subsequent record of Mr. Guenther has been that of a steady and progressive business man. At his store, a full line of groceries is kept constantly on hand, and an active trade, both wholesale and retail, is carried on in seeds, bacon, whiskey, and everything usually found in a first-class grocery establishment. Of his four children, three are now living, Frank N., Belle and Daisy. Mr. Guenther has always been a Democrat in politics. Raised in Kentucky, his sympathies were naturally with the South during the War of the Rebellion. Beginning life with little capital, his business has been built up, and his present position gained by his own energy and industry. On another page will be found a lithographic illustration of his store. His home on Fredrica street is one of the most tasteful and handsome residences of Owensboro.



ROBERT M. HATHAWAY.

Mr. R. M. Hathaway has been a citizen of Daviess county for the last twenty years, and during this time has been prominently identified with the business interests of Owensboro. He is connected with a family of English descent. His grandfather was born in England, and in company with three brothers emigrated to America, settling in Connecticut. One of these brothers was a lawyer, two others were merchants, of whom one was Philip Hathaway, the grandfather of the subject of this biography. In the year 1780 Philip Hathaway left Connecticut with his family on

his way to Kentucky, which he designed making his permanent home. Mr. Hathaway's father, Jonathan Hathaway, was then the next to the oldest of a large family of children, about seventeen years of age, having been born in Connecticut in the year 1763. Having journeyed as far as Red Stone, on the Upper Ohio river, Philip Hathaway was deterred from coming on to Kentucky with his family on account of the tidings of Indian troubles which reached him from the pioneers who had already made settlements in that State. He halted in consequence at Red Stone. The family remained there five years, in the course of which time Mr. Hathaway's grandfather died. His grandmother came on with the children to Kentucky in the year 1785. Landing at Maysville, then called Limestone, they at once proceeded to Miller's Station, now Millersburg. The family subsequently settled in what is now Montgomery County, within six or seven miles of Morgan's Station. The date of their coming here was before 1793, for after their arrival Morgan's Station was captured by the Indians, who carried away nineteen prisoners, all of whom were women and children. This was the last incursion of Indians on the interior of the State, and was made on Easter Monday, being the first day of April, 1793.

At the age of thirty-two Jonathan Hathaway married Catharine Miller, a member of an old Virginia family which had come to Kentucky at an early date. In the times of the early Indian troubles Mr. Hathaway's father was active in protecting the country from the depredations of the savages, as were also his mother's relatives. They lived in block-houses for many years. Mr. Hathaway's father died on the fourteenth of May, 1829, on the same farm on which he settled on coming to Montgomery County. He left a family of nine children – four sons and five daughters. Robert Miller Hathaway was the third son and eighth child, and was born on the tenth of June, 1812. His birth-place was near Mount Sterling, the county-seat of Montgomery County. In this neighborhood he was brought up and received his education, his schooling being such as was ordinary at that date, there only being an opportunity of attending school a few months in each year. He was brought up on a farm. His father died when Mr. Hathaway was seventeen years old, but part of his father's estate falling to his share, he remained on the homestead farm, and carried on farming while he lived in Montgomery County. His first marriage occurred in Scott County, Kentucky, to Miss Martha Finley, of that County. This took place in the year 1840. His wife lived but a short time, and in February, 1843, Mr. Hathaway was again married to Maria Louisa Millspaugh, of Mount Sterling, where she was born and raised. Her father was of German descent, and her family was one of the oldest and most respectable in Montgomery County.

Mr. Hathaway left Montgomery County in the year 1848. His next location was in Carroll County, where he settled down at his old occupation of farming, near the town of Carrollton, the county seat. In November, 1855, Mr. Hathaway came to Owensboro, of which place he has since been a resident. On his coming to Owensboro his first occupation was at the nursery business, which he carried on for several years. By reason of the demoralization of labor, and the general unsettled condition of affairs, consequent upon the breaking out of the war, it was found impossible to carry on the business with success, and it was of necessity abandoned. In 1865 Mr. Hathaway received the responsible position of United States Collector for the first district of Kentucky, embracing the wide extent of territory comprehended in what are now known as the first and second Congressional Districts. The peculiar condition of affairs throughout the district immediately succeeding the close of the war rendered the duties of the position particularly arduous and delicate. Mr. Hathaway succeeded in discharging them, however, in a manner acceptable both to the government and the people of the district. His resignation was sent in in the latter part of 1866, and he refused the acceptance of a second appointment. He has the record of being the first United States Collector who succeeded in making a final and satisfactory settlement

with the government. He sold his farm adjoining the town, and in November, 1869, engaged in the hardware business with his present partner, Mr. W. H. Woodford. This business has since occupied his attention, and the establishment of the firm is the largest of the kind in Owensboro, and contains the most complete assortment.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of the part Mr. Hathaway has taken in the development and growth of Owensboro, and the promotion of its interests. He was foremost in projecting and establishing Elmwood cemetery, one of the finest in this part of Kentucky, and an ornament to the town. For four years Mr. Hathaway was president of its board of trustees, and influential in securing its success. His influence has also been felt in other directions, and always in a way conducive to the progress and prosperity of the city. In his political principles Mr. Hathaway was formerly an Old Line Whig Henry Clay, the idol of Kentucky, received his first presidential ballot. On the breaking out of the war between the northern and the southern sections of the country, Mr. Hathaway took strong Union grounds, and was active in the support of the government during the continuance of the struggle. Since the war he has been a strong conservative in his views, and has generally acted with the Democratic party. In his religious views he occupies a free, independent, and liberal position. As a business man he possesses the entire confidence of the community. He has been a life-long member of the Masonic fraternity. In Montgomery County, his old place of residence, he was the first Knight Templar made in the County, and on coming to Owensboro he assisted in establishing Owensboro Commandery, No. 15, of which he has been Eminent Commander.

RICHARD W. HAWES.

The extreme north east corner of Daviess County is occupied by the farm, bordering both on the Ohio River and Blackford Creek, of Richard W. Hawes, one of the old residents of Yelvington Precinct. Mr. Hawes was born in the edge of the village of Yelvington, on the fourteenth of April, 1833. The family with which he is connected is one of the oldest and best in that part of the County. His grandfather was Richard Hawes, who came to the County in 1819, and at that time purchased large tracts of land in Daviess and Hancock Counties. He bought three thousand acres lying on the Ohio, in what is now Yelvington Precinct. Another thousand was situated adjoining the village of Yelvington; and a thousand acres and upwards bordered the Ohio, in Hancock County, embracing the site of the present county-seat, Hawesville, which town takes its name from the original proprietor, Richard Hawes. This Richard Hawes was a native of Virginia. His two brothers had been soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Richard Hawes left Virginia in 1810. Coming to Kentucky, he lived near Lexington for a time, and then purchased lands in Jefferson County, now lying within about three miles of the city of Louisville. In the year 1819, he made his home in Daviess County, where he died in 1829. He raised a family of eleven children.

Benjamin Walker Hawes, the ninth of these in the order of his birth, became the father of the subject of this biography. He was born in Virginia, April, 1819, and came with his father to Daviess County. In the year 1832, he married Mary Ann Taylor, of Clark County, the daughter of Samuel M. Taylor, and the sister of Jonathan Gibson Taylor. now of Daviess County. Mr. Taylor, at the same time, as appears from his biography published else where, married Susan E., Mr. Hawes' sister. After his marriage, Benjamin W. Hawes settled down on a farm, two miles and a half north of Yelvington. Here he died in October, 1861, and His wife, the following February,

1862. There were ten children who grew to maturity. The oldest was Richard W. Hawes, born at his grandfather's house in the immediate vicinity of Yelvington, in the year 1833.

Mr. Hawes was raised in the County, where also he received the chief part of his education. He attended private schools where thorough instruction was furnished in most of the branches usually taught at higher institutions of learning. He also for six months was at school at Frankfort, the capital of the State. In 1855 he moved on the farm which he now occupies. Five years after, in May, 1860, he was married to Georgetta Adams, of Hancock County, whose home was within two miles of Hawesville. Her father, William Adams, was one of the early settlers of Hancock County. The Adams family came from Pennsylvania. Her mother was Mary Ann Bright, the sister of the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, for twenty years United States Senator from Indiana. Senator Bright was raised in Hancock County, near Hawesville.

Mr. Hawes has since been occupied in farming, and is one of the best representatives of the agricultural class in Daviess County, and known as a man of enterprise, progress and liberality. Six children have resulted from the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hawes. These in the order of their births are Mary Ann, William Adams, Margaret, Sarah Graham, Mildred, and Richard. The Hawes family has always been Democratic in politics. The grandfather was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and each generation in this respect has followed in his footsteps. Mr. Hawes' uncle, Albert G. Hawes, was the first Democrat who ever went to Congress from this part of Kentucky, the representation having been previously confined entirely to the Whig party. During the late Civil War between the North and the South, Mr. Hawes was a Southern man in sympathy, and the other branches of the family were well represented in the Confederate service. His life has been spent as a farmer, and consequently his interests have been identified with the agricultural portion of the community. His sympathies have been warmly enlisted in the Grange movement, in whose success he has contributed as far as possible. Mr. Hawes is a man who has commanded the confidence and respect of the citizens of Daviess County. His life has been the quiet and peaceful career of a farmer, but no less beneficial and useful. His home, a model of neatness and comfort, and one of the most tasteful residences to be found in his section of the County, is represented in an illustration on another page of this work. Any one who has partaken of his generous hospitality will gainsay nothing which might be said of him as a useful citizen and a high-minded and honorable gentleman.



F. W. HAYNES.

In Ohio County, on Adams Fork, near Fordsville, Mr. F. W. Haynes was born on the twenty-second of August, 1809. His father Josiah Haynes, was born and raised in Virginia, there married Julia New, and some time before 1800 emigrated with his family to Kentucky. He settled first in Mercer County, and in the year 1805, moved from there to Ohio County. When he took up his residence in this latter locality it was in the midst of a perfect wilderness. One or two families came with him, but, with these exceptions, there were no neighbors for a distance of many miles. Josiah Haynes was a devout member of the Baptist Church, and his nearest place of worship was at Beaver Dam, below Hartford, about twenty-five miles from his home. But this great distance did not prevent him from attending service, and one Sabbath of every month found him in his place among the Beaver Dam Baptist congregation, a pious listener to the ministrations of the Gospel.

In this neighborhood Frank W. Haynes was born, the tenth of a family of fourteen children. The schools offered poor advantages for gaining an education. They were held only at irregular and distant intervals, and were so destitute of organization that the children were benefited but little by the instruction Mr. Haynes lived here till he was nineteen, and then went to Illinois where a married sister was about making her home. He spent two years in Wayne County in the southern part of that State, and then returned to Ohio County. He was first married in December, 1834, to Mary Ann Mobberly, a native of the central part of the State, whose parents had moved at an early period to Ohio County. In 1836, Mr. Haynes came to Daviess County, and settled in the forks of Panther Creek, within about a mile of Masonville. In 1847 occurred the death of his wife; and in August, 1848, he was married to Cassandra H. Miller, the daughter of James Miller and his wife Amy, whose maiden name was Anderson. The Miller family came to Kentucky from Virginia some time about 1785, and settled in Montgomery County. Her mother, Amy Anderson, was born in Maryland, came to Kentucky when a small child with her parents, who settled in Woodford County, afterward married and moved to Shelby County, and about 1822 Mrs. Haynes' parents moved to Ohio County where Cassandra H. Miller was born in 1826.

In January, 1854, Mr. Haynes moved to his present farm, containing over four hundred acres of land, and situated two miles and a half north-east of Whitesville. He has since been one of the intelligent farmers of that locality, first a Whig in politics, voting twice for Henry Clay, and now a Democrat. His father, who died in Ohio County in 1856, was a man of great piety of character, and a leading member of the Baptist Church. In this respect Mr. F. W. Haynes has followed in his footsteps. For half a century, ever since he was fifteen years of age, he has been connected with the Baptist denomination, and is now a member of the Whitesville church, as is also his wife. The names of Mr. Haynes' ten children are given in the order of their births. They are Creed T., Mary Francis, John W., who is married and living in Whitesville; Martha Rebecca, who is now deceased, and was the wife of John Jarbow; Josiah E., married and living adjoining his father; James W., of Owensboro; Oliver H., George F., Robert E., and Ira A. An adopted daughter, Nanny M. Woodside, also forms a member of his family. Mr. Haynes has been one of the progressive, liberal, and public-spirited citizens of his section of the County, and is esteemed for the excellencies of his private character.

JAMES H. HAYNES.

Mr. James H. Haynes, a substantial farmer, and an old resident of Upper Town Precinct, living in the immediate vicinity of Southampton church, was born in Ohio County, and became a

resident of Daviess, in the year 1846. His father was born in Virginia, July, 1796, and at an early age emigrated to Kentucky. He settled in Ohio County, and in Anderson County married Ann McQuire, whose father, James McQuire, was an Irishman by birth and descent. It appears that James McQuire emigrated to America when quite young, and took part in the war of the Revolution, serving four years in the army of Washington. For several years before his death, he received a pension from the government, in consideration of the services he rendered during the struggle of the colonies for their independence. After the conclusion of the war, James McQuire moved to Kentucky, and in Franklin, now Anderson County, Ann McQuire, Mr. Haynes' mother, was born.

James Hardin Haynes, the subject of this biography, was born in Ohio County, May twenty-fifth, 1821. The south-eastern part of the County in which his father lived, was thinly settled, and offered advantages of a very common character in the way of furnishing schooling to the youth of that section. Mr. Haynes' father died when he was thirteen years old. He was the oldest son; his mother was left with a large family of children, and he was in consequence kept at home, and obliged to turn his attention toward the management of the farm. He went to school but little after his father's death, and most of his education was gained by his own industry. He lived at home till the time of his marriage. This took place on the fourth of January, 1844, and the name of his wife before marriage was Mary P. Miller. Miss Miller was born in Ohio County, on the fourteenth of December, 1827. She was the daughter of Robert Miller, and her father died while she was yet a child, under a year old. The Miller family was from Virginia, and came to Kentucky about the year 1785, settling in Montgomery County, and afterward living in Ohio and Daviess.

In the Spring of 1846, Mr. Haynes made his home in Daviess County, settling on the farm on which he now lives. During the thirty years which he has been a resident of the neighborhood, he has been a good citizen, an enterprising farmer. Of the six children of Mr. and Mrs. Haynes, four died when young, and two sons, William O., and Ira M., now survive, both young men of intelligence and promise. In his political opinions, Mr. Haynes has been a member of the old and tried Democratic party. His first vote for President, was cast for James K. Polk, at the exciting presidential campaign of 1844, in which the opposing candidate was Henry Clay. The first vote he ever cast, was given for the Hon. Thomas C. McCreary, when a candidate for Congressman.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Haynes have been consistent members of that large and influential body of Christians known as the Baptist Church, with which both became connected at early periods of their lives. Mr. Haynes' farm lies eight miles east of Owensboro, and is composed of nearly two hundred acres of land. He is known as an intelligent and worthy member of the farming community. He has taken a deep interest in the religious needs of the neighborhood, and has contributed essentially to the advancement and prosperity of the Southampton Baptist Church, with which he has been connected since its organization. Occupying such a position, his sympathies have naturally been enlisted in favor of all undertakings, having for their object, moral and educational progress. Of the value of an education, he has had a thorough appreciation, the more so, for the reason that his own attainments in this direction, have been acquired by the use of such limited facilities. Both his sons are receiving collegiate educations. The oldest, William O., is a student at Bethel College, and Ira M., is taking a scientific course, at Georgetown. Mr. Haynes belongs to a class of citizens who reflect credit on any community, and wherever he is known, he is taken at his worth as an honest man and a law-abiding citizen.

DR W. A. HICKMAN.

Dr. Hickman has been a practitioner of medicine since 1842, and since 1865 has been a resident of Daviess County. His grandfather, James Hickman, was a Virginian, a Revolutionary soldier, present at the siege of Yorktown, and one of the guard appointed by Washington to conduct Cornwallis to Richmond. His father, William Hickman, was born near Winchester, Virginia, 1791, and at the age of twenty-two moved to Shelby County, Kentucky, marrying the year after his arrival Mary M. Cardwell, a native of Charlotte County, Virginia. William Hickman afterward moved to Sangamon County, Illinois, and died there at the age of eighty-three, having filled, among other positions, that of Representative in the Illinois Legislature.

The education of Dr. Hickman was obtained almost entirely in Shelby County. He only resided a short time in Illinois with his father. Carty Wells, afterward Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was one of his teachers. The fall of 1837, he began the study of medicine in Shelby County. In 1840, he entered the Louisville University, and graduated in 1842. Returning to Shelby County with the purpose of establishing himself as a physician, he found his practice was likely to conflict with that of his old preceptor, Dr. George W. Nuchols, to whom he was under many obligations, and in consequence he began practice at Bardstown. In 1844 he was married to Burnette Barbour. She died in 1853, having borne her husband four children, of whom two are now living. His second marriage was in 1854, to Susan L. Suit, of Maryland.

For reasons personal to himself, Dr. Hickman left the fine practice which he had acquired during his residence of twenty three years in Bardstown, and came to Daviess County, locating on the Livermore road, nine miles south of Owensboro. He still continues the practice of medicine, and during his stay in the County has made numbers of friends and gained a professional reputation of a high character. He has shown himself to be an enterprising and public spirited man. The railroad running south from Owensboro, which passes immediately by his residence, is one of the measures of public improvement in which Dr. Hickman has been interested. He aided the undertaking in every way possible, and was its president. Whig, Democrat, and Southern sympathizer, is the record of his politics. James H., Burnette B., and Aurelia J., are his children. The son has adopted his father's profession, and is a graduate of the Medical University of Louisville. During thirty-four years, Dr. Hickman has been engaged in constant practice. In this time, with two or three trifling exceptions, he has never been absent from his professional duties.

MARCUS D. HORD.

Marcus D. Hord of Yelvington Precinct, was born in Mason County Kentucky, March the twelfth, 1801. His father, Edwin Hord, was born and raised in Virginia, took part in Wayne's expedition against the Indians in 1794, moved to Kentucky in 1797, there married a Miss Lee, whose family was from Virginia, and he subsequently was a soldier in the war of 1812. M. D. Hord was raised in Mason County, the place of his birth, and in 1810 married Mary Parker, of the same County. When a young man he followed the trade of a housebuilder, and after that of a miller.

In 1851 he came to Daviess County, and located on a farm in the neighborhood of where he now lives. In 1859 he purchased land and began farming on his own account. He has since lived on this farm, two miles east of Yelvington. William E. Hord, now living in Spencer County, Indiana; Jane, the wife of J. W. Wayne, also of Spencer County; and Mary, living at home, are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Hord. Mr. Hord has voted at every presidential election from 1824 down to the present time. He voted three times for Henry Clay for President, and his first vote for Governor was cast for Gov. Adair. He was a Whig, during the war sympathized with the South, though he was never a Secessionist, and regretted the attempt of the Southern States at that time

to separate from the Union. Mr. Hord has stood all his life on the platform of a Calvinistic Baptist, and for years has maintained an unyielding faith in the tenets of the Old School Baptist Church, of which he has been a consistent member since the year 1828. For six years he filled the office of magistrate.

HENRY HOWARD.

In Murray's Precinct, the Howard family is one of the oldest and most numerous, having settled at an early day in the neighborhood of the present Green Brier Church. Many of the descendants still reside in that vicinity. The family came from North Carolina and settled in this locality when only two, or three families were living in the present limits of Daviess County south of Panther Creek. The settlers were so few in number that Mr. Howard's father, Mark Howard, on raising his house was obliged to send to Hartford and Vienna (now Calhoon) for assistance. Mark Howard came to Kentucky at a very early day, but afterward returned to North Carolina, and there married Rachel Webb, about the year 1790. After several children had been born in North Carolina, he moved with his family to Kentucky, and settled in what is now Daviess County in the year 1803. The land on which he located was purchased, in the year 1800, of Harry Ennis, of Nelson County, as the deed which still exists bears evidence; and was surveyed by Captain Ben Fields. The original purchase called for eleven hundred acres, at a bit an acre, but Mr. Howard was only able to get possession of four hundred acres. The place of settlement was on the old Hartford road, the first road opened up in Daviess County, but which at that time was only a trail leading through the woods.

Mark Howard had fourteen children, all of whom grew up to be married. Most of them died at an advanced age. Henry Howard, the eleventh child, was born in April, 1809. This may be taken as a description of the schoolhouses in which he received his education: The building, about fifteen by eighteen feet in dimensions, was constructed of round logs, the chinks being filled in with mud. The floor was made of split logs, and the benches, of the same material, were frequently twisted in shapes more odd than convenient. The fire-place at one end of the room, was six or seven feet in width, and in it on a cold winter's morning a quantity of wood approaching a cord was frequently piled at once. Holes in the side of the room formed the windows. Gathered in such a room as this, fifteen or twenty children of various ages, formed the school, while the instruction partook of a nature in keeping with the primitive character of the external surroundings. Grammar and geography were unknown studies, branches which belonged to the common school instruction of a later day.

Mr. Howard lived at home till in his twenty-ninth year. He was then married, in February, 1836, to Miss Jane McDaniel Felix, who was born in Ohio County. Her father was a native of Germany and her mother of Virginia. Mr. Howard settled at once, a half a mile from the place where he was born, on the farm which now forms his home. As was the custom at that time, he was a mere squatter, without having possession of the property. In Mr. Howard's recollection only a couple of men owned land in that immediate neighborhood, his father and Captain Ben. Field. Mr. Howard has resided here ever since. He has been a man industrious and temperate in his habits, a good citizen and neighbor, and a worthy member of the Green Brier Baptist Church. He has raised fourteen children, all of whom are now living, and are all industrious and worthy members of the community. These in the order of their births are Arena E., now Mrs. Kelley; Louis L.; Sallie E., the wife of George W. Talbott; Mahala F., who married William R. Atherton; S. B.; Geneva

A., the wife of S. H. Davis; Josiah F.; Kinchen H.; Rachel E., who married W. T. Davis; Malissa P.; Philip S.; John T.; Artelia; and Susan J.

Mr. S. B. Howard, the next to the oldest son, to whose liberality we are indebted for the above sketch of the family history, and who is engaged in farming on his own account, was born in September, 1844. He was raised by his uncle, S. B. Howard, from whom he received his name. His early education was neglected. He never saw the inside of a school house till he was twelve years of age, and from that time on till he was twenty-one, only attended school a few months all told. At the age of twenty-one he entered Bethel College, at Russellville, in Logan County. His preparatory studies he had accomplished almost entirely by himself, and earned also the money to pay his expenses while at school. He was at Bethel College two years, having taught school, however, one year intervening between the two. Returning to his home he taught school for six additional years in Daviess and McLean Counties. In 1872 he moved on his present farm, having received it from his uncle. Mr. Howard is one of the intelligent and enterprising young men in the community, and has pursued agriculture with success. Horticulture has largely engaged his attention, and thirty acres of his farm are set in with fruit trees, principally apple and peach, but with other fruits also represented. His principal crops are corn, wheat, and grass. Of his farm of one hundred and thirty-two acres, only twelve were in cultivation when Mr. Howard took charge, and in three years he has placed ninety additional acres under culture. Since the age of twelve, Mr. Howard has been a member of the Green Brier Baptist Church, and has filled several of its responsible offices among which are those of financial agent, clerk, and deacon. It is of men of such character that prosperous communities are built up.

CHRISTOPHER D. JACKSON.

The oldest man, as far as we have been able to ascertain, in the whole Green river country, who was born within the limits of this section of the State, is C. D. Jackson. His father and grandfather, both of whose names were Christopher, were born in Virginia, the former in Prince William County. The latter was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. About the year 1784, they moved from Botetourt County to Kentucky, settling at first in what is now Boyle County, and living there till some time about 1790, when they emigrated to the Green river country, and settled at Hartford. During his residence here, some time about 1790, Mr. Jackson's father married Catharine Rhodes. She was the daughter of Henry Rhodes, who had been a prominent citizen of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, a member of the Legislature of that State at the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, was the leader of a colony of several families which emigrated to Kentucky, and among the first pioneers of Vienna, now Calhoun, the county seat of McLean County. He had a good knowledge of medicine, and at the time of the battle of General Hardin with the Indians at Saline Lick, he attended to the wounded, part of whom were left at Vienna. He afterward moved to Muhlenberg County, and there died. Mr. Jackson's paternal grandfather was also something of a physician and performed surgical operations in the neighborhood, when the services of a regular physician could not be obtained.

About 1793, Mr. Jackson's father and mother settled on a farm nine miles east of Hartford. Here Mr. Jackson was born, December thirteenth, 1797, the fifth of twelve children who grew to maturity, three sons and nine daughters, all of whom were married and had children. Only the commonest branches of an education were taught in the schools. Mr. Jackson was gifted with a natural taste for reading, and to this is largely due his education, and especially his extended knowledge of historical subjects. He was married in November, 1827, to Camilla Lucille Shanks,

a sister of Col. Shanks, now a prominent citizen of Hartford. He had previously lived on his father's farm, occasionally having charge of his father's business, also for twenty years was magistrate, and for two terms Sheriff of Ohio County. Directly after his marriage, Mr. Jackson moved on the farm he now occupies, nine miles south of Owensboro, on the Hartford road. Few settlers then lived in that neighborhood. Mr. Jackson went vigorously at work. Everything he undertook he pushed with energy and enterprise, and he has been among the most successful business men and is now among the wealthiest citizens of Daviess County. He began with two hundred, and now owns about four thousand acres of land, all lying in Daviess County, with the exception of some in Jefferson, near Louisville. After a married life of ten years his wife died. He was made magistrate a few years after coming to the County, and served for eighteen years in that capacity, and was the last sheriff of the County under the old constitution. Few men of the County have lived so long and not changed their politics. He has always been a Democrat, voting first for Jackson in 1824, and for every national Democratic candidate since. Mr. Jackson is still vigorous for his seventy-eight years of age. He has done as much hard work as any man in the County, is known everywhere throughout the County, and has contributed to its development and growth.

S. H. JESSE.

S. H. Jesse, or Captain Jesse, as he is familiarly known, is one of the prominent residents of Knottsville Precinct. He is a native of Woodford County. The family of French descent, and settled in Virginia at the time of their emigration to America. His grandfather, Samuel Jesse, was a Baptist preacher, who came to Kentucky, in the year 1813, from Middlesex County, Virginia. Mr. Jesse's father was then a boy of seventeen, having been born in Middlesex County, Virginia, in 1796. The family located in Woodford County, a mile from Versailles, the county seat. His grandfather farmed and preached occasionally. His father, Samuel G. Jesse, was married in Woodford County, December, 1819, to Permelia Shouse, a native of the County, whose family was from Virginia, and early settlers of that part of the State. Her father took part in the early Indian troubles, and was a resident of Kentucky while it was yet a part of Virginia, and previous to its admission as a State.

After farming some ten years in Woodford County, Samuel G. Jesse moved to Shelby County in 1829, and to Daviess County in 1847. His oldest son was Samuel Henry Jesse, born within a mile of the county seat of Woodford County, July the seventh, 1825. In the spring of 1847, when in his twenty-second year, he came to Daviess County, and engaged in farming in Yelvington Precinct. February twenty-second, 1848, he was married to Miss Letitia Montgomery, of Shelby County. He had always been a Democrat in politics, his sympathies warmly favoring the Democratic party even before he became a voter. On the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, his judgment regarded the cause of the South as just, and in 1862, he joined the Confederate army, with which he was connected for a short time as a member of the tenth Kentucky cavalry, a regiment raised in this section of the State. It may be mentioned that previous to this, when a young man, he had volunteered his services in a company raised in Shelby County for the Mexican war. On reaching Frankfort, the quota was found to be already filled, and the services of the men were not accepted. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse have six children living. They are Camden R., Edwin H., William M., Dixie Davis, George N. and Rice G.

Mr. Jesse is still warmly attached to the Democratic party. He is a man of intelligence, and has occupied a prominent position in the community. He is one of the progressive farmers of the County who took hold of the Grange movement from the start, and assisted in its organization and

establishment on a firm basis in Daviess County. He has been Master of his Grange, Master of the County Council, and has held several conspicuous positions in the order. Mr. Jesse has also been a member of the Masonic fraternity of many years' standing, formerly connected with Yelvington Lodge, and now with Marks Lodge, No. 318, of both of which he has been Master. He is also a member of Jo. Daveiss Chapter, at Owensboro, and is a citizen well known throughout the County.

JAMES L. JOHNSON.

James L. Johnson is a native of Livingston County, Kentucky, where he was born October the thirtieth, 1818. On his father's side, Judge Johnson comes from an old Virginian family. His father, James Johnson, was from Prince William County, and came to Kentucky in the year 1801. The home of the family had been in Virginia from an early date. James Johnson, Mr. Johnson's father, was born in the year 1784, and was consequently seventeen on coming to Kentucky. About the year 1806, he married Jane Leeper, of Livingston County. Her family, originally from South Carolina, had come to Kentucky in the time of the early Indian troubles. Three of her uncles, Neal by name, had taken an active part in the struggle of the colonies for their independence. They held the rank of Colonel in the army of patriots, and all died bravely in the service. Captain John Leeper, whose name appears in the history of Kentucky, was a relative of Judge Johnson's. To him belongs the credit of killing Harpe, a noted freebooter and robber, who committed a number of atrocious murders in different parts of the State. Harpe made his appearance at Stanford, in Lincoln County, in the fall of 1801, or 1802, hailing from North Carolina. He was accompanied by another man and three women. Leaving that neighborhood they murdered a young gentleman of wealth from Virginia, named Lankford. Near Columbia, in Adair County, they killed a small boy, the son of Colonel Trabue, who met them carrying a pillow case of meal, or flour. The further course of the ruffians was marked by atrocities of the most barbarous character. The wife and children of a Mr. Stagall, with whom they had obtained lodgings for the night, under the guise of Methodist preachers, Mr. Stagall being absent from home, fell victims to their greed for blood. Distracted with grief and rage on his returning to his home, Stagall immediately repaired to the house of Captain Leeper for assistance in avenging the murders. Four or five neighbors also joined in the pursuit. It was agreed that Leeper, one of the most powerful men of his day, and fearless as powerful, should attack "Big Harpe, leaving his comrade, who was known as "Little Harpe," to be disposed of by Stagall. The murderers fled on being overtaken. Leeper singled out Big Harpe and started in pursuit. After a chase of about nine miles, Leeper came within gunshot, and fired. The ball penetrated Harpe's thigh, and horse and rider fell to the ground. On the arrival of Stagall, he raised his rifle without a word, and shot the wounded outlaw through the head. The head was then severed from the body and raised on a pole by the roadside. The wild and lonely spot where occurred this tragedy, about twenty miles from Henderson, just within the line of Webster County, is known to this day by the name of "Harpe's Head."

James Johnson had a family of six children by his marriage with Jane Leeper, and four by a subsequent marriage. One of the children by this latter marriage was General R. W. Johnson, a graduate of West Point, and a distinguished Union soldier during the war of the rebellion James Leeper Johnson, the subject of this sketch, was born, as has been mentioned already, in Livingston County, the year 1818. He lived in the neighborhood where occurred his birth till he was eighteen years of age, securing as good an education as could be acquired in the common schools of that region of country. Spending a short time with a brother living in a County adjoining Daviess, Mr. Johnson came to Owensboro in the year 1836. He at first studied under the instruction of one

George Scarborough, a Massachusetts man and an excellent teacher, now living at Vineland, New Jersey, whose school was the best at that time in this part of Kentucky. On quitting school he was employed for two years in the office of Circuit and County Clerk, those positions then being filled by Mr. John S. McFarland. While in the Clerk's office he began the study of law under the direction of the Hon. Philip Triplett, one of the first and most distinguished lawyers of Daviess County, and at that time a Member of Congress. In 1841 Mr. Johnson was admitted to the bar, and opened an office at Owensboro, in connection with Mr. James Weir, now President of the Deposit Bank. The firm was successful in the practice of law, and at the same time Mr. Johnson mingled prominently in politics. In his political views, he was a Whig, and a warm admirer and supporter of Henry Clay. In 1844 he was a candidate for the legislature, and was elected a member of that body. He served one term, and returned to Owensboro, where he resumed the practice of law.

In the presidential campaign of 1848, Judge Johnson's name appeared on the Taylor electoral ticket. The following year he was elected to Congress for the district in which Daviess County was embraced. He took his seat in December, 1849, and was thus a member of the celebrated thirty-first Congress, or Compromise Congress, which passed the memorable compromise resolutions of Henry Clay, who was then a Senator from Kentucky. This Congress also has the reputation of being the longest ever held, not adjourning its sessions till October, 1851. While serving his term as Member of Congress, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Harriotte N Triplett, the daughter of Philip Triplett, his old preceptor at law. Mr. Triplett was the second resident lawyer of Owensboro, Phil. Thompson alone, of the legal fraternity, outranking him as to the date of his residence in the town. He was an able lawyer, and achieved success both in civil and criminal practice. He represented Daviess County in the legislature, was a member of the convention which formed the present Constitution of the State of Kentucky, and served two, or three, terms in Congress. For many years he was the partner of William R. Griffith, and was instrumental with him in securing the settlement of vacant lands in Daviess County. He was a fluent speaker, but known for his logic rather than his rhetoric. He was lively in his disposition, generous and open-hearted, and as a business man he was famed for his liberality. Mr. Triplett had been born in Madison County, Virginia, and was raised in the City of Richmond, where he lived before coming to Kentucky.

On returning to Owensboro, Mr. Johnson again took up his profession. A few years subsequently he gave up the active practice of law, and devoted his attention more closely to agricultural pursuits. During the late war between the North and South he held Southern sentiments. In 1869, he received the appointment, from the late Governor Thomas F. Bramlette, as Judge of the Judicial District in which Daviess County is included. He held this position for the unexpired term of Judge James Stuart, the present incumbent.

DR. JOHN F. KIMBLEY.

Dr. Kimbley is a native of Muhlenberg County. His grandfather on his father's side was born in Holland, emigrated to the United States previous to the Revolutionary war, served in that struggle, and came at an early date to Kentucky. He settled on Corn Island below Louisville, and assisted in raising the first corn ever produced in Kentucky. One of his children was Frank E. Kimbley, who moved from Louisville to Muhlenberg County in 1792. He married Elizabeth Vanlandingham, a descendent of a Virginia family, by whom he had six children. The youngest was John F. Kimbley, born September 24th, 1823. At the age of twenty one, in Muhlenberg

County, he began the study of medicine, subsequently attending a course of lectures in St. Louis, and in 1849 graduating from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

He had located in Daviess County in 1847, and after his graduation he returned to the same locality. He practiced medicine in Daviess County till the war of the rebellion. Dr. Kimbley took strong ground for the Union. He volunteered his services, and after a thorough examination in September, 1861, was appointed surgeon of the Eleventh Kentucky regiment of infantry. He served three years and four months. He held at various times staff, brigade, division, and corps positions in the Armies of the Cumberland, the Ohio, and the Tennessee; and was one of the chief surgical operators on every battle-field of his command, from Shiloh on to General Thomas' engagement with Hood before Nashville, receiving in all cases the commendation of his superiors. He served longest as medical director of the cavalry corps under command of Brigadier-General Sturges. General Order No. 23, relieving Surgeon Kimbley from duty as medical director of the cavalry corps was as follows:

Headquarters Cavalry Corps, Paris, Kentucky, April 9, 1864.

The Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry having been permanently detached from this command, and Surgeon J. F. Kimbley being surgeon of that regiment, he is hereby relieved from duty as medical director of the cavalry corps, and will report to his regimental commander for duty. The general commanding cannot, however, thus summarily break his official connection with Surgeon J. F. Kimbley without expressing his deep regret for the necessity which compels him to lose from his staff so estimable a gentleman, and one who has administered the medical department with so much energy, zeal, and ability.

By order of Brigadier-General Sturges, &c., &c.

On his return to Daviess County Dr. Kimbley resumed the practice of medicine. He has been married three times and has two children. The doctor was a slaveholder at the beginning of the war, and lost heavily by the emancipation of the negroes. He earnestly supported every movement for crushing out the rebellion, and adopted Republican principles during the progress of the struggle. His political opinions still place him in the Republican ranks – a position which he has chosen not so much from partisan feeling as that he considers in thus acting he is best discharging his duty to his country as a patriot.

DR. WILLIAM LOCKHART.

Of the men who have been long and honorably connected with the medical profession in Daviess County, Dr. Lockhart is among the first in length of practice. His father was also an early physician of the County, and both have held a meritorious place in the medical fraternity. The Lockhart family is of Scotch origin and descent. Dr. Lockhart's immediate ancestors emigrated from Scotland to Virginia at an early day. His grandfather, Levi Lockhart, was a Revolutionary soldier, fighting through the whole war, and braving the dangers and hardships to which the colonists were subject in their seven years' war for liberty and independence. After the Revolution, Levi Lockhart removed to Kentucky, and settled in Mercer County. His patriotism did not expire with advancing years. When war the second time sprang up between the United States and Great Britain, he again shouldered his musket, and marched against the foes of his country. He had married in Kentucky, Nancy Huff, who on coming to this State from Virginia, in the year 1798, crossed the mountains with a company of emigrants, one of whom was Henry Clay, then a young

man of twenty-one, on his way to Lexington, Kentucky, to establish himself in the practice of law. Richard Lockhart, the son of Levi and Nancy Lockhart, and the father of Dr. Lockhart, the subject of this sketch, was born in Mercer County, and there married Isabella Hale, whose ancestors were early residents of Kentucky, and of Virginian descent.

Richard and Isabella Lockhart had five children. Two of these died when children. The oldest child was William Lockhart, born in Spencer County, Indiana, April the twenty-sixth, 1817. His parents had moved to this section of Indiana a short time before his birth, and the country was in a wild and unsettled condition. The doctor was born not far from the present town of Gentryville, in the north-western part of the County. Some time about the year 1820, his father moved across the river to Daviess County, and settled in Boston Precinct, in the south-eastern part of the County. After a residence of two or three years, the family moved back again to Indiana. His father settled permanently, however, in Daviess County, in the year 1828, establishing himself at Boston as a practicing physician.

Dr. Lockhart received no schooling in Indiana. His first experience in this line was at the town of Perryville, in Boyle County, where he attended a private school. He afterward went to school in Daviess County, embracing every opportunity for securing an education, and early turning his attention toward the study of medicine for which he had inherited a natural taste. In the year 1833, when about sixteen, his father moved to Upper Town Precinct. Having thoroughly prepared himself for the practice of the medical profession, Dr. Lockhart gave his attention to his duties as a physician. His father died in the year 1844. In his life-time he was a highly successful physician, and was widely known throughout the County. He was famed far and wide for his skill in cases of milk-sickness, a disease very prevalent at that time throughout the country. He was beside, a good general practitioner in all the branches of the profession.

Dr. Lockhart has since been engaged in the practice of medicine, and of late has also been interested in farming. His residence is nine miles to the east of Owensboro, and north of the Hardinsburg road. His three children are Laura C., Charles Jordan, and Simon Marshall. The oldest son, Charles J., is attending medical lectures at Louisville, and fitting himself for his father's and grandfather's profession. The doctor never voted anything except the Democratic ticket. Few doctors in the County date the beginning of their practice at an earlier period. He has been an old resident of the neighborhood where he now lives, and a good neighbor, and a conscientious citizen, as well as a physician of honorable standing.

GEORGE MATTINGLY.

George Mattingly came to Daviess County in 1832. His grandfather emigrated from Maryland to Kentucky at an early date, probably about the year 1780, or shortly after. His father, Basil Mattingly, was born in Maryland in 1772, was a boy on coming to Kentucky, and afterward married Monica Miles. George Mattingly was the oldest child, born in Marion, then Washington County, Kentucky, October thirtieth, 1802. In the fall of 1821, St. Mary's College was established, about a mile from his father's residence. Mr. Mattingly attended the first session, forming one of about thirty students with which the College started. In 1828, he was married to Nancy Johnson, of Washington County. In 1832 he came to Daviess County, settling fourteen miles south-east of Owensboro, where he bought one hundred and seventy-six acres of land. The neighborhood was then thinly settled. Mr. Mattingly has since been a substantial farmer of this part of the County, and a worthy and respected member of the community.

MARTIN S. MATTINGLY.

In the list of county officers of Daviess County the name of Martin S. Mattingly must not be forgotten. He is the present incumbent of the office of County clerk. His grandfather was an early settler of Kentucky. His father, George Mattingly, was born in Marion County, Kentucky, and in Nelson County married as his second wife Catharine Miles. The second from the youngest of a family of twelve children was Martin S. Mattingly, who was born in Nelson County on the twenty-seventh of September, 1843. He was eight years old when his father left Nelson County to settle in Daviess, in the year 1851. George Mattingly was one of the old permanent settlers of the Buzzard Roost country. Even at that comparatively late period, 1851. no extensive improvements had been made, and the land was principally occupied by squatters. When Mr. Mattingly's father located five miles west of Owensboro, but few permanent settlements had been made in that immediate neighborhood by actual purchasers of the land.

Having acquired a rudimentary education in Daviess County, at the age of nineteen Mr. Mattingly became a student in St. Mary's College, in Marion County, where he remained two years. He came back to Daviess County in 1864. For four years, during the winter season, he taught school, and subsequently sold goods, first at Sorghotown and afterward at Grissom's Landing. He had taken only an ordinary interest in politics, but had always been a Democrat. Mr. Mattingly was known, however, as a young man of ability and enterprise, popular among his acquaintances for his many good qualities, and in August, 1864, he was elected county clerk of Daviess County. This office Mr. Mattingly is now filling. Its duties have been discharged in a business-like manner, creditable to the clerk, and at the same time showing the good sense of the people of the County in elevating Mr. Mattingly to the position.

JOHN H. MCFARLAND.

The honor of being the oldest resident of Daviess County belongs in all probability to John H. McFarland, of Owensboro. For more than seventy years his life has been spent within the limits of the County. He came when the families which comprised the population could be counted on the fingers. His life has been as useful as it has been long, as honorable as it has been full of incident and adventure.

Mr. McFarland was born in Person County, North Carolina, on the twenty-sixth of April of the year 1798. He was the third of a family of ten children. From the best information that can be obtained, his ancestors were early settlers of North Carolina, Robert McFarland emigrating from Ireland to North Carolina about the year 1690. Mr. McFarland's grand-parents, on his mother's side, Chambers by name, came from Scotland also at an early period. In the year 1805, Mr. McFarland's father left North Carolina, and came on with the family to Kentucky. Mr. McFarland was then seven years of age. He remembers well the journey from North Carolina, and while on a visit to that State in May, 1875, was able to point out the place where lived his father, and where he, himself was born. The McFarlands came directly to Daviess, then Ohio County. Starting from North Carolina in September, they halted within a mi of where Lewis Station now stands, on the third of November, 1805. Settlements had been made in that vicinity by one or two persons, Captain Ben Field and Adam Shoemaker; and the same year Joshua Griffith put up a house, which he occupied with his family the next season. There were no other persons living except at a distance of several miles; and the whole number of families living within the present limits of Daviess County were less than a dozen. The first school Mr. McFarland attended was

kept by an Irishman named Andrew Kelly, about two miles in a southwest direction from Lewis Station, and was probably the first school taught in Daviess County. Educational advantages were poor. The schooling the early pioneers acquired was of a different character from that imparted now-a-days. The rifle was more convenient than a book. Game of every kind was found in abundance. Indians were numerous, but friendly, it not being until the War of 1812 that they manifested decided signs of hostility. Under these circumstances, Mr. McFarland's boyhood was passed. When under nineteen years of age, he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Joshua Griffith. This event was celebrated October the twenty-sixth, 1816. After a married life of seventeen years, during which she became the mother of eleven children, Mrs. McFarland died. Mr. McFarland's second marriage occurred in 1834, to Harriet Leaman. By this marriage there have been seven children. Nine of Mr. McFarland's children are now living.

Everybody was a farmer in the early days of the history of the County, and with the rest, Mr. McFarland followed that occupation. For sixty years he was actively engaged in the pursuit. For many years he was the largest farmer and planter in Daviess County, and was known as the best tobacco raiser in either the County of Daviess, or Henderson. Each year he usually planted one hundred and thirty acres of tobacco, this crop alone, bringing him in annually from five to seven thousand dollars. In the year 1857, he became a resident of Owensboro. He was a serious sufferer by the events of the war, and since then, has given up, to a great extent, active business. In his politics, Mr. McFarland was an old Henry Clay Whig, and an active member of the Whig party. In 1848, the same year in which Taylor was elected President, Mr. McFarland was chosen to the Legislature on the Whig ticket. He served one term, and made an honorable record as an efficient member of the Legislature, and a conscientious servant of the people. During the War of the Rebellion, Mr. McFarland maintained the union of the States, and the supremacy of the Government, according to the constitution and laws, but since the War, has principally acted with the Democratic party.

During Mr. McFarland's life-time he has witnessed some remarkable changes. The contrast between the past and the present can be gathered from the circumstance that for seventeen years after he was first married, he never slept a night without hearing the howl of wolves in the neighboring woods. Wild animals ravaged the country. It was no uncommon thing for a bear, in broad daylight, within a short distance of a farmer's cabin, to carry off a pig before its owner could come to the rescue. This life in the woods made the early pioneer familiar with the rifle, and skilled in its use. Necessity made every man a hunter, and the active and the adventurous ones followed the pursuit from love of the sport. John H. McFarland stood second to none. In one fall he killed, by actual count, one hundred deer during the two months of September and October; and wolves, bear, and other game in proportion. Nor was this an unusual season for hunting. Mr. McFarland was gifted by nature with every qualification which we are apt to look for in the early pioneer. He was of strong and vigorous build. It was no small thing, in those days, when life in the open air gave health and vigor, and exercise developed the frame and hardened the muscles, to say that a man was the strongest in the County; but this was a boast that could well be made by John H. McFarland. He was known far and wide as the strongest man in the whole Green River Country, and by all hands was his supremacy conceded. Never was a healthier man. His original vigor of constitution he has retained to a surprising degree, though now approaching the patriarchal age of four-score. Mr. McFarland's life has been spent in honor and usefulness. He is a man who has commanded the respect, and kept the confidence of the community. No man ever doubted his truth, honesty, or integrity. It is fitting, at least, that this tribute should be paid to one who has survived from the earliest settling in the County, has been intimately connected with the prominent events

of its history and still remains to crown the active years of a long life with a grand and honorable old age. He is well worthy to stand as an example of the men who reclaimed Kentucky from the wilderness, and prepared it for the abode of subsequent generations.

JOHN H MCHENRY, (DECEASED).

John Hardin McHenry, late a citizen of Daviess County, died at his residence in Owensboro, on the first day of November, 1871. He was born in Washington county, Kentucky, on the thirteenth of October, 1797. His father was the Rev. Barnabas McHenry, who was a presiding elder in the Methodist church, and came out West, from the State of Maryland, as one of the early pioneer preachers of that denomination. Mr. McHenry's mother was a daughter of Col. John Hardin, one of the early settlers of Kentucky, and who was treacherously killed by the Indians in the North-west territory, when sent on a peaceful mission to them by the United States Government. John H. McHenry received a good education, principally under the immediate instruction of his father, and then studied law at Frankfort, Kentucky, under his uncle, Martin D. Hardin, one of the most accomplished lawyers of the State. He obtained license to practice his profession in 1819, and commenced practice in Litchfield, Grayson County.

In 1821 a new judicial district was formed, composed of the Counties of Daviess, Henderson, Breckenridge, Ohio and Muhlenberg, and Governor Adair appointed the Hon. Alney McLean, judge, and young McHenry the Commonwealth's attorney for the new District; and Mr. McHenry immediately removed to Hartford, in order to be a resident of his District. He married Hannah Davis, and raised a large family in Hartford, where he resided until the year 1853, when he removed to Owensboro. In 1839 he resigned the office of Commonwealth's attorney, and was elected the following year to the Legislature of Kentucky from Ohio County. In the year 1845 he was elected to Congress from the second Congressional District of Kentucky, as a Whig. He was elected soon after as a delegate to the Convention which formed the present constitution of Kentucky, representing in that body the Counties of Ohio and Hancock.

Mr. McHenry at his death left seven children, to wit: the Hon. Henry D. McHenry, late representative in Congress from Kentucky; Col. John H. McHenry, of Owensboro; Messrs. William H. McHenry and W. Estill McHenry, of St. Louis; Lem. S. McHenry, of Louisville, and Mrs. Dr. Hale and Mrs. Robert Craig, of Daviess County. Mr. McHenry was regarded as one of the best lawyers in the State, and probably traveled over a larger circuit and did more laborious practice than any of his contemporaries. He was a high toned, charitable Christian, gentleman, and had the unbounded confidence of the public as a Lawyer, a Statesman and a Citizen.

WILLIAM S. McMAHON.

Mr. McMahan has long been popularly known as a prominent business man of Whitesville, where for many years he has been established as a merchant. He first became a resident of Whitesville in the year 1854. He was born in Henry County, Kentucky.

His father, Joseph McMahan, was a native of Ireland, and on emigrating to America settled in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, having married Martha Shannon before leaving his native country. A sister of his had previously made her home in Kentucky, and through her inducements, Joseph McMahan was also led to come on to Kentucky. He settled in Henry County as a farmer. His son, William S. McMahan, was the third in the date of his birth of eight children, and was born in Henry County, on the nineteenth of July, 1824. On beginning his education, among other

teachers, he attended the school of a Captain Hunt. One of the places where he went to school, was in the near vicinity of the present Town of Eminence, that place, at that date, however, not yet having been founded. His father afterward moved from Henry to Shelby County, and settled about seven miles from Shelbyville, on the waters of Fox Run, where Mr. McMahan grew up and finished his schooling, having had good advantages in this respect, in both Henry and Shelby Counties. On beginning life on his own account, he worked for a time on his father's farm, and then went to the town of Ballardsville, in the adjoining County of Oldham, where he engaged in selling goods, a business which has principally occupied his attention from that date to the present. He had acquired a little capital by his labor on the farm, with which he purchased his stock. He was successful, but after carrying on a prosperous business for two years in Oldham County, he came to Daviess County. He was led to take this step principally from a roving disposition, and a desire to settle in a new County.

He arrived in Whitesville, on the eighteenth of March, 1854, with no intention, however, of permanently residing in that locality. The place was then composed of an old store and dwelling-house, and on all sides a perfect thicket surrounded the town. He formed a partnership, first with a man named Taylor, and was afterward associated in business with Mr. B. F. Ramsey. Mr. McMahan has since been a resident of Whitesville, and with the exception of short intervals, has been engaged in the mercantile business. He has had an honorable record as a business man, and although his career has not been without disaster brought on by others, there rests no stain on his personal reputation as a man of integrity and honor.

Mr. McMahan has always been a Democrat in politics, and has adhered to the principles of the party through the different changes of public sentiment, believing them to be the only sure basis on which successfully to conduct a Republican form of government. Mr. McMahan has never been married, a circumstance, which, however, we assure our lady readers, never occurred through any lack of appreciation on his part, of the attractions of the fair sex. He has been an active business man and a leading citizen, and is still carrying on a store at Whitesville, the senior member of the firm of McMahan and Mattingly. He may be placed down on the list of self made men. He began his career without capital of any kind, except his own energy and industry, and on these his success has depended. His father died in Shelby County, and he has a brother, a business man of La Grange, in Oldham County. Mr. McMahan is well known in his section of the County, and has been popular, both as a business man and for his social qualities.

P. J. MILLER.

P. J. Miller is an old resident of Daviess County. He came to the County when five years old, and was born in Spencer County, Kentucky. His father was Fleming Miller, who was a native of Virginia, and there married Elizabeth Ally, and a year or two after came to Kentucky. He settled first in Shelby and then moved to Spencer County, where P. J. Miller was born on the eleventh of May, 1820. In 1825 his father moved to Daviess County and settled on the waters of North Panther Creek.

Mr. Miller went to school in this neighborhood and lived here till he was twenty-six years old. The fourteenth of November, 1845, he married Julia A. Miller. The second year after this event he moved to the north side of the North Panther Creek and settled on a farm on the Litchfield road, six miles from Owensboro. Mr. Miller here followed farming with success. His farm was composed of about seven hundred acres, part of which he has now given to his children.

Mr. Miller has also been engaged in the tobacco business. In the year 1832 he put up a tobacco factory on his farm. In 1873 he commenced the business in Owensboro. The winter of 1874-1875 he carried it on at Taylorsville, in Warrick County, Indiana. He is still conducting the business both at Owensboro and on his farm on the Litchfield road. Mr. Miller's wife died June the thirteenth, 1875. He has eight children living, John A., J. T., Edwin T., George W., P. J. Miller, Jr., R. C. Miller, David C., and Elizabeth. Mr. Miller has been a self-made man. He first obtained a few articles of clothes on credit, and then started out at day's labor. His principle was never to go in debt for anything. He was economical and industrious, and in consequence has prospered, and has now become a solid business man of the County.

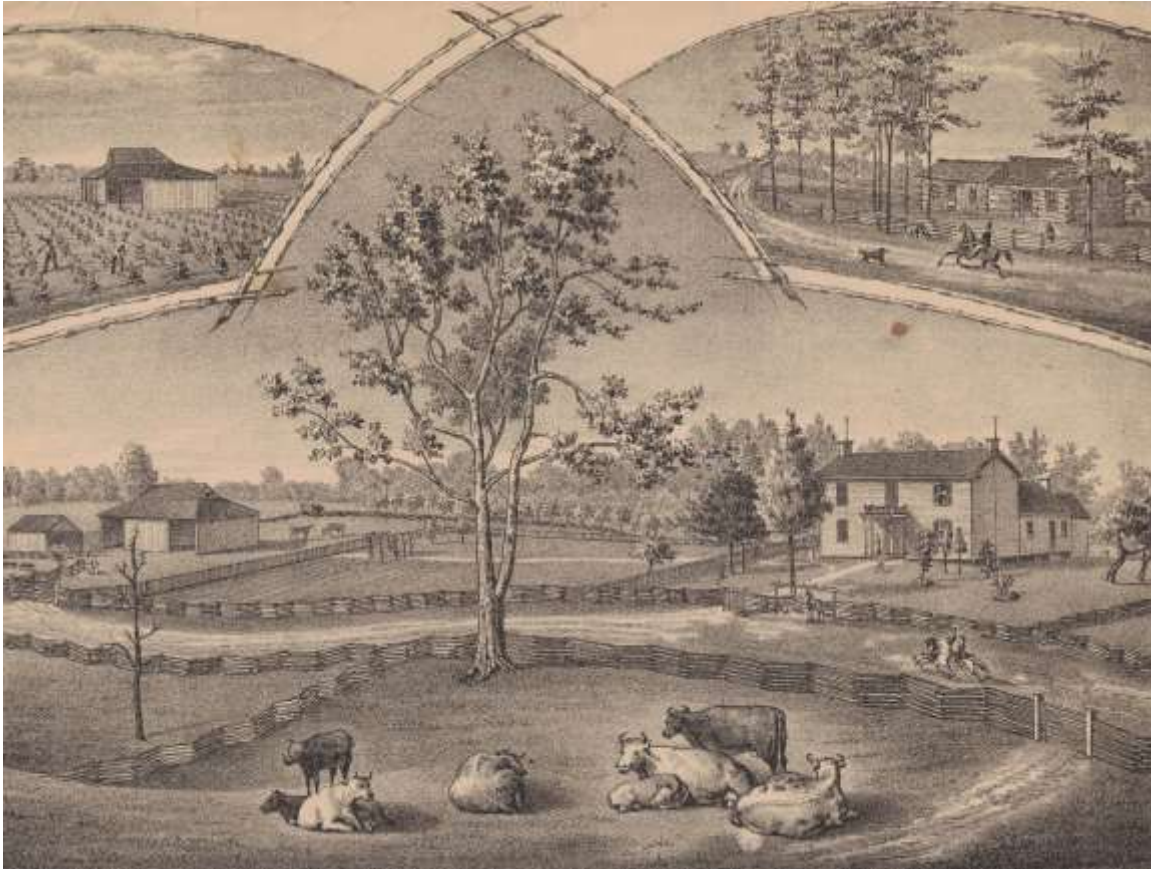
THOMAS MONARCH.

Eight miles east of Owensboro, on the Hardinsburg road, there settled, in the year 1834, Thomas Monarch. Few improvements had been made at that time in that immediate neighborhood. He and his wife are still living, both now in the seventy-fifth year of their age, spending their declining years on the same spot where more than forty years ago, then young and vigorous, they made their home on first coming to the County.

The Monarch family is believed to be of French origin. At least, Mr. Monarch's grandfather was born in France, and on his emigration to America settled in the State of Maryland. Mr. Monarch's father was Francis Monarch, and was born in Maryland, and there married Mrs. Elizabeth Melton, whose maiden name had been Mattingly. Francis Monarch died in St. Mary's County, Maryland, in the year 1801. He left a family of several children, of whom the youngest was Thomas Monarch, whose birth occurred, indeed, a month after his father's death. His father died February the twenty-fifth, 1801, and the succeeding twenty-fifth of March was the birthday of Thomas Monarch. Some time before his decease, Francis Monarch had made arrangements for the removal of the family to Kentucky, with a view of taking up a permanent residence in that State. On his death-bed he requested his wife to carry out his plans, and as early as possible go to Kentucky. These instructions were carefully obeyed. In April, 1801, when Thomas, the youngest child, was three weeks old, the family left Maryland. Crossing the mountains to Wheeling, a flat boat was there taken, in which the members of the family were carried down the Ohio. At the mouth of Bear Grass Creek, where stands the city of Louisville, the party disembarked. Only a few houses were then standing on the site where has since sprung up a large and populous city. The family found a home in Washington County, Kentucky. Here the mother, Mrs. Monarch, died in the year 1835.

Mr. Monarch was raised in Washington as it then was. The part in which he lived was afterward included in the present County of Marion. His home was five miles west of Lebanon, now the county seat of Marion County, and in the neighborhood of what was known as St. Charles' church. At the beginning of the century, the period back to which Mr. Monarch's boyhood dates, schools were only held occasionally in that part of Kentucky, as teachers could be procured. Half the children in that vicinity obtained no education to amount to anything, by reason of this lack of educational facilities. Mr. Monarch had only about nine months' schooling altogether, and his knowledge has been picked up by his own industry. His older brothers had left home by the time he was grown, and Mr. Monarch remained with his mother, where he lived till the time of his marriage. This event took place on the twenty-seventh of January, 1827. His wife was Susan Davis, who lived in the same district of country. She was among the youngest of a large family of children, and was born May the thirteenth, 1801, so that less than two months' difference exists between her

age and that of Mr. Monarch. Her father, Philip Davis, was from Pennsylvania, and was a strong, athletic man, of powerful frame. Her mother's name before marriage was Margaret Mattingly. The Mattingly's were early settlers of that part of Kentucky. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Monarch settled down in Washington County, and lived there for seven years. Land was high, and there were poor prospects for obtaining a permanent home, and so they determined to come to Daviess County, where an older brother of Mr. Monarch's had moved some time before.



Farm residence of Thomas Monarch, Hardinsburg Road, 8 miles east of Owensboro

In the fall of 1833, Mr. Monarch visited the County, and bought one hundred and fifty-eight acres of land, at three dollars an acre. Early in the year 1834, Mr. and Mrs. Monarch left Washington County, putting all their household goods in an ox cart, and on the thirteenth of February, arrived on the spot which has since been their home. A log cabin had been put up, and a couple of acres of ground cleared, and these were all the improvements which had been made on the land they purchased. Only a few families were living in the vicinity, the nearest of whom was a mile and a half away. Mr. Monarch went industriously to work at improving his land and bringing it under cultivation. He afterward bought additional land, and his farm is now composed of some two hundred and ten acres. Mr. and Mrs. Monarch's ten children are as follows, according to their ages: William H., living near Owensboro; Henry, who died when a child; Amanda, the wife of David Webb, deceased in 1856; Daniel, who died in May, 1875; Henry F., deceased in 1857; Thomas J., residing at Grisson's Landing; Richard, living below Owensboro; Miranda, the wife of Thomas O'Bryan; Martin V., living above Owensboro; and Sylvester, who is a resident of Grisson's

Landing, on the Ohio. The first four of these were born in Washington County, the others in Daviess.

Mr. Monarch's political record extends back to 1820. He voted at the presidential election of that year, though lacking a year, or two, of being twenty-one. He started out as a Jackson Democrat. On Jackson's veto of the United States Bank Bill, Mr. Monarch, however, followed a large number of the Democratic party, who thereupon became connected with the Whigs. Mr. Monarch was an active supporter of the Whig organization during the period of its most active and brilliant existence. He voted twice for Henry Clay, and has voted at every presidential election, and at every other important election, from 1820 to the present time. In his religious belief, Mr. Monarch was brought up a Catholic, to the faith of which church he has adhered through his life. Mr. Monarch's life has been spent in Daviess County since 1834, and he has been known as an intelligent and progressive citizen. For several years he filled the office of magistrate. A half century has nearly elapsed since Mr. and Mrs. Monarch began life together. Children have been born to them and died. Friends and acquaintances with whom they began their career have long since passed away, and their remains for years have slumbered beneath the sod of the valley. Mr. and Mrs. Monarch remain. They have witnessed many changes and vicissitudes, but through all have been spared to enjoy a vigorous and honorable old age.

THOMAS J. MONARCH. THE GRISSOM'S LANDING DISTILLERY.

Nine miles below Owensboro, on the Ohio river, is the village of Grissom's Landing, the principal feature of which is the distillery of Thomas J. Monarch, which has been in successful operation since 1869, and has acquired a deservedly high reputation, both at home and abroad. for the superior quality of its products. Here may be witnessed the most improved and latest processes of distillation.

The manufacture of intoxicating liquors by methods of distillation does not seem to have been understood by the ancients. It is said to have been first invented by the barbarian nations of the north of Europe, as a solace to their cold and damp climate, and by them was made known to the inhabitants of the more civilized countries of Southern Europe. There are few nations at the present time, above the actual condition of savages, who are not in the habit of preparing some form of intoxicating liquors. It was formerly manufactured entirely from malt, and unmalted barley and rye, but is now made largely from rye alone, Indian corn, potatoes, molasses, and other articles. All the juices of plants which can undergo vinous fermentation, and all vegetable matter which contains starch, can be made to produce distilled liquors. A large proportion of the substances used for food may be thus applied to the production of ardent spirit. Sugar-growing countries produce rum, lands where flourish the vine make brandy, and in grain-growing countries distilled liquors are made in the form of whiskey and gin. The Chinese manufacture a distilled liquor from rice, and the inhabitants of cold and sterile Kamschatka from mushrooms A great deal of whiskey was formerly made from the common potato.

The production of whiskey has been very large in the United States from the period of the Revolution down to the present. Soon after the Revolution, its manufacture was carried on to a large extent in Western Pennsylvania, and one of the first serious troubles the Government encountered was the whiskey insurrection of 1791-94, growing out of an attempt to collect an excise tax in this region. The distilleries of the United States were formerly much behind those of Great Britain in the perfection of their machinery, and the wonderful capacity of the production of

single establishments, but improvements in late years have put them on an equal, if not a superior, footing. The States now largely interested in the production of whiskey are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri. Of the Counties in Kentucky largely engaged in the distilling business. Daviess ranks among the first. Distilleries existed from an early date in its history, but it has been, however, only within the last few years that the business has been increased to anything like its present proportions. This development has been largely due to one family--the Monarchs, three members of which are now carrying on the business largely within the limits of the County. Daviess County at present contains ten distilleries, and ranks the second County in the State in point of the quantity of whiskey manufactured. The only County which surpasses it in this respect is Jefferson, and the number of gallons produced there is only slightly in excess of the product of Daviess County.

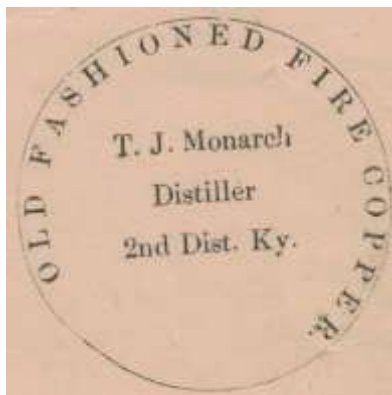
In many respects, Daviess County possesses unsurpassed advantages for carrying on this branch of business. With few exceptions, more grain is grown in Daviess than in any other County in the State. This fact accounts for the abundance and cheapness of material. There is no necessity for sending long distances for grain to be converted by the distiller's art into a clear, sparkling, appetizing beverage, but the distilleries, at their very doors, have command of a cheap and abundant supply--inexhaustible as long as the hills yield their harvests, and the valleys do not fail of their crops. An additional item is the cheapness of transportation. The Ohio river furnishes shipping facilities of an unequalled character, and the railroad running south from Owensboro is always ready to carry freight on reasonable terms. It is mainly for these reasons that the large distilling business of the County has been carried on so successfully, while it has languished and died in other sections of the country.

But it is not only in regard to quantity that Daviess County distilleries are celebrated. The County has the reputation of producing as good an article of whiskey as can be found anywhere in the United States. A very large proportion of the whiskey manufactured in Kentucky is in sweet mash distilleries, which produce, of course, an inferior article in comparison with the product of sour mash distilleries. Out of the ten distilleries in Daviess County, four are the largest sour mash distilleries in the State. Jefferson County, which was mentioned as leading in the quantity of whiskey produced, only manufactures whiskey in two sour mash distilleries, the main product of that County being of an inferior grade in comparison with first-class sour mash whiskey, such as is made at Monarch's distillery at Grissom's Landing. More care, trouble, and expense is involved in the manufacture of sour mash whiskey, and the yield is less per bushel of grain. Sour mash whiskey ranges in price, from fifteen cents to a dollar and a half higher in the market, and as is generally the case with articles of superior grade, more is furnished for the money even at that rate than is obtained in lower priced liquors. The claim is justly made that the sour mash distilleries of Daviess County produce the best whiskey in the United States, and this is a fact which is being rapidly appreciated in the markets.

One of the largest and best distilleries of Daviess County is that of Thomas J. Monarch, at Grissom's Landing. Mr. Monarch is a member of a family which has been interested in the distilling business for at least five generations. This old family of distillers has produced some of the most enterprising and successful whiskey manufacturers of Kentucky. The record is traced back to a period previous to the Revolutionary war, when in the State of Maryland the ancestors of Mr. Monarch made whiskey--the utmost capacity of their still not exceeding fifteen gallons per day. The corn was beaten with a pestle in a trough, and the rude appliances were used common to that day and generation. But whatever the mode of manufacture, whether in a rude still amid the hills and forests a century ago, or in a modern distillery with all the applications and improvements

which science has been able to devise, the Monarch's always bore an honorable record at their trade, and made good whiskey. Soon after he became of age, Mr. Monarch took up this pursuit of his ancestors, and has since been closely devoted to it, prosecuting it with energy and success.

In the year 1868, Mr. Monarch built his distillery at Grissom's Landing, This place was formerly known as "Bunch's Bend," and had been the site of an old distillery early established here, but which had been abandoned for some years previous to the above mentioned date. Mr. Monarch had been engaged in the distillery business for some years among the hills three miles back from the river. The new distillery has a capacity of two thousand barrels a year. Its location immediately upon the banks of the Ohio furnishes excellent facilities for transportation. A steamboat landing, at which the mail boats make regular stoppages, is within a few hundred yards, and by means of an elevated railroad, run by steam power, grain and coal are landed directly in the distillery, while in turn the barrels of whiskey are loaded directly on the boats, to be forwarded thence to all points. The establishment is supplied with every modern convenience for the manufacture of whiskey, and no expense has been spared to make it as complete as possible in every respect. The steam power is ample, the machinery is of the most approved pattern and every facility is supplied for the successful carrying on of the business. When Mr. Monarch started the distillery, it was with the intention of manufacturing sour mash whiskey of the best grade, and it is only necessary to say that he has succeeded in carrying out his original design. His brand – the only one which he manufactures – has been rapidly growing in popular favor.



This brand meets a ready sale in the best markets of the country, and the purchaser can always rely on finding a genuine article, and one-first in every respect. In Owensboro, where the best whiskey of Kentucky is always at command, the principal places where liquors can be procured are all supplied with T. J. Monarch's whiskey, which fact may account in some degree for the popularity of the article.

Thomas J. Monarch was born eight miles east of Owensboro, on the twenty-sixth of April, 1836. The family from which he is descended lived in the last century in Maryland. St. Mary's County. The Monarch's left Maryland, and emigrated to Kentucky in the year 1801, settling in Washington County on their arrival in the latter State. Thomas Monarch, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in March, 1801, and was about three weeks old at the time the family left Maryland. In 1827, he married Susan Davis, who lived in Washington, now Marion County. In 1834, they moved to Daviess County, and settled on the Hardinsburg road, eight miles east of Owensboro, in a neighborhood at that time thinly populated. Here in 1836, as stated above, Thomas J. Monarch was born, the sixth of a family of ten children. His schooling was obtained in Daviess County, and was chiefly of such a nature as was common in the ordinary schools of the day. He

remained at home until twenty-three years of age, and in 1859 formed a partnership with C. L. Hagan, and began running a distillery about three miles from the Ohio river, and six miles west of Owensboro.

In entering on this business, Mr. Monarch was only following out the particular line of occupation in which his forefathers had been engaged for several generations, and which fell to him by natural inheritance. The partnership referred to continued till 1865, when the business was suspended, on account of the confusion and uncertainty occasioned by the largely increased tax on whiskey, the tax having been raised from twenty cents to sixty, and then to two dollars per gallon. When it reached this latter point, Mr. Monarch stopped operations, nor did he begin business again till the tax dropped down to fifty cents.

The tenth of July, 1865, is the date of his marriage to Eliza J. Mattingly, the daughter of George Mattingly, of Boston Precinct, and belonging to a family which early emigrated to Kentucky from Maryland, and the early members of which had also been engaged in the distilling business. On beginning business again, Mr. Monarch determined to establish his distillery on the Ohio river, where better facilities were at hand for transportation. Accordingly, in the year 1868, the distillery at Grissom's Landing was built, and it has been in successful operation since 1869. Mr. Monarch has been one of the enterprising and progressive business men of Daviess County. It would be impossible for a man of such straight forward business principles to know anything about "crooked" whiskey, and during Mr. Monarch's career as a distiller, his name has never been mixed up in questionable transactions of any kind in regard to the manufacture of the ardent. Open and frank in his manners, popular among his friends, and liberal in his dealings, he is willing that everybody should have the some success that has characterized his own business undertakings. Mr. and Mrs. Monarch are the parents of three children. He is one of the few thorough, ardent and outspoken Democrats of the country who hold a Government office under a Republican administration, occupying as he does the dignified position of postmaster of Grissom's Landing.

Through the liberality of Mr. Monarch, there is furnished on another page of this work a large and handsome illustration of the Grissom's Landing distillery. In the foreground appear the various buildings connected with the establishment, while in the rear is the town of Grissom's Landing. An interior view gives some idea of the manufacture of sour mash whiskey, and the other details of the picture are made up of representations of objects belonging to the distillery. Monarch's distillery is one of the institutions of Daviess County. The proprietor, by his honorable conduct and genial manners, has done much toward retrieving the reputation of liquor manufacturers and dealers, and did all distillers in the country conduct their business on so honorable and sound a basis there would be less difficulty in collecting the revenue of the Government, and less scandal in connection with those engaged in the trade. For his example in this respect Mr. Monarch deserves credit, and is well worthy of his standing as an energetic, enterprising, and popular business man.

W. T. OWEN.

W. T. OWEN was born in Breckenridge County, Kentucky, on the twenty-second of July, 1833. His father was Thomas G. Owen, and his mother Lucretia V. Moorman, the former from North Carolina and the latter of Virginian descent. Breckenridge County afforded him his only educational advantages. He attended for a time a seminary at Hardinsburg, the County seat, taught by Henry P. Hart, afterward connected with the schools of Owensboro. Leaving school at the age of seventeen, he entered the office of the County and circuit clerk at that time filled by Jo Allen,

then the oldest clerk in the state of Kentucky. He remained in this position nine months, and in December, 1851 came to Owensboro, as an employee in the store of C. R Moorman, a relative. He acted for nine months in this capacity, and then engaged his services to W. B. Wall, who at that time was acting as County and circuit clerk of Daviess County.

Another period of nine months was taken up with his duties as deputy-clerk, and then Mr. Owen left Mr. Wall's office to pursue the study of law with Judge John P. Devereux. Mr. Owen had begun the study of law at Hardinsburg with the purpose of entering the profession at no distant date. His studies had been continued during his residence in Owensboro, and after nine months of study under the direction of Judge Devereux, Mr. Owen obtained license to practice, from Judges Kincheloe and Stites. The County of McLean, had just then been organized with Calhoon as the County seat. Mr. Owen thinking the place would be a good field for a young lawyer on account of the ground not being preoccupied by old established attorneys, determined to open an office in Calhoon. He accordingly established himself there in May, 1854, a few weeks previous to already holding the first court ever convened in McLean County. The resident members of the bar were principally young men, many of them of no mean ability. The first sessions of the court, were, however, attended by the old and able lawyers of the surrounding Counties so that a young man much as anywhere else was placed on his own merits. Mr. Owen soon worked his way into a successful practice, and during the fourteen years of his residence in McLean County, won for himself an honorable record and a creditable position in the legal profession.

In 1856, two years after his location at Calhoon, he was married to Miss Margaret Morton of Owensboro. She died about three months after the marriage. Mr. Owen's second marriage occurred in December, 1858, to Miss Virginia R. Fleming of Rumsey, a town opposite Calhoon. This marriage was terminated by the death of his wife in June, 1864. April, 1866. Mrs. Millet, the widow of Major Millet who fell in the Southern army during the war of the rebellion, became the third wife of Mr. Owen.

In 1868 Mr. Owen located in Owensboro, where he has since been actively engaged in the pursuit of his profession. He formed a partnership with Colonel McHenry which was maintained for a year. In 1872 the present law firm of Owen & Ellis was established, and the gentleman forming which, have proved to be among the most popular members of the Daviess County bar, the firm attending to a large proportion of the legal business of the County. The death of Mr. Owen's last wife took place in February, 1869. He has never taken a conspicuous part in politics, preferring the quieter, but no less honorable path of public life. He looks at matters, however, from a Democratic stand-point, and during the civil war was strongly union in his sympathies. Mr. Owen has reached his position in the legal profession by virtue of hard study and untiring energy, recognizing that the true basis of success is not found in brilliant efforts, or in exceptional gifts of nature, so much as in close application to business, conscientious devotion to the interests of clients, and an assiduous study of the principles of the profession.

OWENSBORO EXAMINER.
L. LUMPKIN, EDITOR.

The *Owensboro Examiner*, though the youngest of the Daviess County newspapers, has already achieved a success of which a much older journal might well be proud. It has been the aim of the publisher to make the *Examiner* a family newspaper, filled with choice and interesting reading matter – one which should be welcomed at every fire-side. In this endeavor he has succeeded. The publisher, Mr. Lumpkin, was born in King William County, Virginia, in the year

1833. He there lived till the time of the breaking out of the war, when he entered the Confederate army, and served throughout the entire struggle. At the close of the war in 1865, he came to Daviess County, and engaged in the drug business with Mr. W. T. Courtney. In 1866 he was married to Miss Florence Coffey. He continued in the drug business till 1868, and then opened a book-store, which he has since conducted. Believing there was room in Owensboro for another newspaper, he established the *Examiner*, which at once received a hearty welcome and has since enjoyed a prosperous and flattering career. Though now only in the second year of its existence, its circulation is already extended and its popularity general throughout the County.

OWENSBORO MONITOR.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, ESQ., EDITOR.

Under the control of Mr. Campbell, the *Owensboro Monitor* has secured a wide circulation, and both in Daviess County and other portions of the State is known as an able and influential journal. Mr. Campbell was born in Fort Bend County, Texas, on the tenth day of April, 1845. His education he received at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. In March, 1862, when seventeen years old, he entered Company A, the Fifth Texas regiment of Infantry, attached to the famous Hood's Texas Brigade, which formed a part of Lee's army. Mr. Campbell participated in most of the battles which marked the progress of the war in Virginia, among which were those of Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Second Manasses, Chickamauga, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Petersburg, Fort Harrison, and Derbytown. He was five times seriously wounded. His last wound was received on the fourth of October, 1864, at Derbytown, where he was shot through the right lung, causing an injury which was expected at the time to terminate fatally. He served the last year of the war on the staff of General Gregg, who was in command of the old "Hood's Texas Brigade." After the war he returned to his Texas home, read law, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1866. In the spring of 1867, he located at Galveston, Texas, and there engaged in the practice of his profession, but after a few months left his native State, and married and settled in Yazoo City, Mississippi, where, in 1871, always having had a strong passion for journalism, he abandoned the legal profession, and from January, 1871, to January, 1874, owned and edited, with merited success, the Democrat, of Yazoo City. Owing to the unsettled political condition in Mississippi, Mr. Campbell left that State in April, 1874, and came to Owensboro, Kentucky. He here connected himself with the Monitor, as editor, a position which he holds at this time.

W. H. PERKINS.

The office of sheriff of Daviess County has been filled three times by W. H. Perkins. He was born on the twenty-ninth of June, 1832, in Warren County, Kentucky. His grand-parents on his father's side came from Virginia about 1810, and were early settlers of the section of country about Bowling Green. His father, Joseph Perkins, was born in Warren County, and in Butler County married Rebecca Talbutt, whose father was from Virginia, and first settled in the vicinity of Paris, Bourbon County, and from there removed to Butler County

After his marriage, which happened about 1831, Mr. Perkins' father lived for six years in Warren and Butler Counties, and then removed to Daviess County about the year 1837. He died at Owensboro in September, 1839, having the most of the time previous to his death, during his residence in the County, been employed in farming on the Ohio, five miles below Owensboro. W. H. Perkins was the eldest of five children, and was five years old on coming to Daviess County.

He attended school at Bon Harbor, Owensboro, &c. At the former place he went to school to Thomas Batts Overton, afterward a prominent merchant of Louisville. He worked on a farm till he was twenty-one, and then was appointed constable, and afterward deputy sheriff. A great part of Mr. Perkins' life has been spent in connection with business belonging to the public offices. In August, 1866, he was elected sheriff of Daviess County, though some months previous he had been filling by appointment, the unexpired term of Joseph Harrison. Mr. Perkins has filled the sheriff's office for three terms, the office having been filled alternately by him and the present sheriff, H. W. Scott, ever since 1864.

The sixth of May, 1862, he married Miss Mildred Duke, of Ohio County. He has three children.

Mr. Perkins was first a Whig, but becoming a Democrat has since co-operated with the Democratic party. Beside filling these responsible public stations, he has been engaged in private business enterprises. He has been the owner of a farm in Oakford Precinct, which he has carried on since he was eighteen years of age. He was also employed for two years in the grocery business in Owensboro, in partnership with Mr. John Thixton. He has been one of the popular officials of the County, and during his various terms of office has retained the confidence and good-will of the people.

B. F. RAMSEY.

B. F. Ramsey was one of the founders of the town of Whitesville, and has since been one of the leading residents of the south-eastern part of the county. He was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, at Middletown, about twelve miles from Louisville, but was principally raised at a place about seven miles east of that city. His grandfather, Thomas Ramsey, was a native of Virginia, of which the family had been residents from an early period. Thomas Ramsey emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, and settled in Jefferson County, among the early residents of that section of the State. Mr. Ramsey's father, Abraham Ramsey, was raised in Jefferson County, and there married Sarah K. White, whose family were also of Virginia descent and early settlers of Kentucky. The second of the five children of Abraham and Sarah K. Ramsey was Benjamin Franklin Ramsey, the subject of this sketch, who was born on the eighth of March, 1821.

Mr. Ramsey was born in Jefferson County, and there acquired a good, sound, common-school education, the schools of that section of the State offering tolerably good educational facilities. A cousin of his, William L. White, had previously visited Daviess County, and the two concluded to come to Daviess County together and try their fortunes in what was then a comparatively new country. Mr. Ramsey reached the County in 1842. In January, 1843, he engaged himself as teacher of a six months' school at Burtonsville, and performed his duties as pedagogue with thoroughness and satisfaction. Part of the year 1844, Mr. Ramsey spent in Owensboro, and in the fall of that year came to Whitesville, of which place he has since been a permanent resident. In connection with his cousin, William L. White, he formed a partnership to carry on the business of selling goods. The first house put up in the town (with the exception of a school-house erected the year previous), was the store built by Mr. Ramsey and his partner. A dwelling was constructed shortly afterward on the opposite side of the street from the store, and the foundation of the town of Whitesville was thus laid. About the same period, the place received its present name in honor of Mr. Ramsey's partner. Mr. Ramsey retained his interest in the store for about two years. At the conclusion of that period he was married. This event was celebrated on the twelfth of January, 1847, and his wife was formerly Sophronia Hays, who was born in Henry

County, Kentucky, and whose father moved to Daviess County a few years previous to Mr. Ramsey's marriage.

After his marriage. Mr. Ramsey settled down on the farm which he now occupies, adjoining the town of Whitesville. He has been engaged in farming from that date, though his time has been considerably taken up with his other business affairs, and he has been known as one of the principal business men of his section of the County. Part of the time he has been actively interested in the mercantile business at Whitesville, and is now a partner in the store of Bartlett & Ramsey. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey are the parents of eight children living, and one is deceased. The oldest daughter is the wife of Josiah Haynes, and the others are living at home. A Whig originally in politics, Mr. Ramsey cast his first vote for President of the United States for Clay, at the time of his candidacy in the spirited campaign of 1844. He remained connected with that party till its dissolution, and then, as was the case with the great majority of Whigs in this part of the country, became a Democrat. Mr. Ramsey has been a man who has held the entire confidence of the community, and is possessed of business qualifications of a high order. For eight years he filled the office of magistrate, has long acted as deputy clerk, and is widely and favorably known.

G. W. RAY.

Mr. Ray has been connected with the Daviess County bar for the last sixteen years, and is a lawyer of twenty-five years' standing. He was born in Washington County, Kentucky, May the twenty-fourth, 1819. His ancestors were from Maryland, and emigrated to Kentucky in 1792, settling in Marion County, at Raywick, a place which received its name from families of the name of Ray and Wickliffe. A large number of the Rays, descendants of the original settlers, still live in that part of the State.

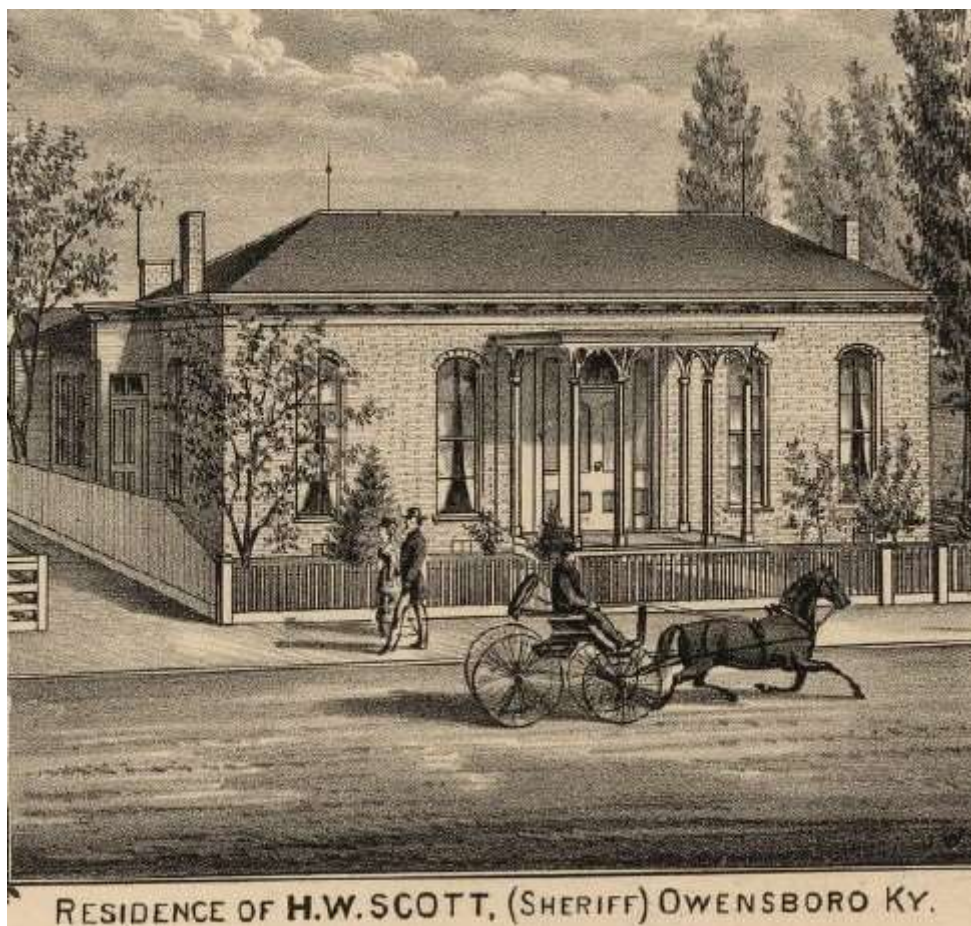
Mr. Ray's father, Stephen Ray, was born in Maryland, and was six years old on coming to Kentucky. He married Miss Susan Hundley, who was from a Virginian family, and whose father, Anthony Hundley, served through the whole of the Revolutionary War, as Quartermaster General of the Virginia troops. The fourth of eight children by this marriage was George Walter Ray, now also the only one surviving, though all the children were vigorous and hearty, and grew to maturity. Two of his brothers fell in the Southern army during the war of the rebellion, and one was killed in California, in 1850, in a fight with the Indians. Mr. Ray obtained a classical education, and taught school some years in Hickman, Washington, and Oldham Counties. His last employment in this respect was as principal of Masonic College, a large and flourishing school at La Grange, in Oldham County.

At the age of twenty-seven he began the study of law. At the Louisville law school, he took both the junior and senior courses, and graduated in a single year. He began practice at La Grange, where he remained nine years. In 1860 he came to Owensboro, where he has since been actively engaged in his profession, in which he has maintained an honorable standing. In 1848 he was married in Washington County, Kentucky, to Margaret J. Harris.

H. W. SCOTT.

The present sheriff of Daviess county, Mr. H. W. Scott, is a native of Nelson County, where he was born in the year 1814. On his father's side he is of Virginian descent. His mother's family came from Pennsylvania. His grandfather moved from Virginia to Kentucky at a very early day. The country to which he came was still in a wild and uncultivated condition, and the pioneers were

compelled to live in forts for protection against the Indians. The family settled on the Beede fork of the Salt river, within a distance of about twelve miles from Bardstown, now the County seat of Nelson County. Mr. Scott's father, James Scott, had been born in Virginia, and was a mere boy on the emigration of the family to Kentucky. He was raised in Kentucky, there married, and there also died. His wife was Mary Weaver, who was connected with a family of Pennsylvania German descent. By this marriage there were six children, of whom the third was Henry Weaver Scott, born as has been mentioned above, in Nelson County, on the 2d of July, in the year 1814. The section of country where Mr. Scott was born was an old settled part of Kentucky. He was also raised in this portion of the state. His father died when Mr. Scott was in his eighth year, and eight years afterwards occurred the death of his mother. The schools in the vicinity were of a better character than the average throughout the state, and Mr. Scott profited by the advantages he enjoyed. In his eighteenth year he entered St. Mary's College. in Marion County, and for three sessions was a student at that institution. Before going to college he had made his home in Spencer County, and on leaving St. Mary's he went back to that locality and engaged in the business of school teaching, a profession which he also followed in the adjoining county of Bullitt. His marriage took place on the twenty-third of November, 1828, to Catharine Beard, a native of Spencer County, and belonging to a family of Irish descent. He taught school a year subsequent to his marriage, and then began farming in Spencer County. In the fall of 1851, he changed his residence from Spencer to Hancock County, but lived in this latter place only one year. The last of October, 1852, marks his coming to Daviess County, of which he has since been a resident.



On his arrival in the County, Mr. Scott at first followed his old occupation of school teacher. He left this pursuit to engage in farming. He bought a farm on the Litchfield road, four miles from Owensboro, with the intention of thenceforth devoting himself to agricultural pursuits. He had early in his life made himself familiar with the science of surveying, and this profession he followed after coming to Daviess County. His services in this respect were so highly valued, and he proved himself so popular a citizen, that at the election of 1858, he was chosen to the office of County surveyor of Daviess County. The same year he had moved to a farm five miles to the west of Owensboro. Mr. Scott filled the office of surveyor with ability and credit, and retained the position for ten successive years, having been elected three terms by the people of the County. All this time he continued to carry on his farming operations while giving his close attention to the duties's of the surveyor's office. In August, 1868, he received another mark of the popular confidence in being chosen sheriff of the County. He served two successive terms of two years each. By the provisions of the state constitution, a sheriff is rendered ineligible for a third term following two others in which he has held the office, and Mr. Scott therefore gave up the position in 1872. In 1874 he was, however, again elected sheriff, with the duties of whose office he is at present occupied.

Mr. Scott in his political opinions has always been a member of the Democratic party, to whose principles he has been loyal, and to whose success he has devoted his influence. In state and national politics his vote has always been given for Democratic candidates, from the time in 1836, when at the beginning of his political career he cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, to the present. Of Mr. Scott's nine children, three are now living. He is widely and popularly known throughout the County. Few officers have filled their places with greater integrity, and devoted themselves so conscientiously to the best interests of the people.

W. W. SHOEMAKER.

The father of Mr. W. W. Shoemaker, whose name was Thomas M. Shoemaker, settled in the forks of Panther Creek, in the year 1832. There is a record of the Shoemaker family having lived in Virginia for several generations. The great-grandfather of the subject of this biography, died in Chesterfield County, Virginia. Mr. Shoemaker's grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and ended his days in Henrico, the County embracing the City of Richmond. His father, Thomas M. Shoemaker, was born in Chesterfield County, in the year 1796; and in the year 1821 was married in Richmond, at what was known as "The Heritage." The bride was Miss Elizabeth Patmon, who had been born and raised in Hanover, the County adjoining Henrico on the north, as Chesterfield does on the south. Mr. Shoemaker's father and mother only resided in Virginia two years after their marriage, and then moved to Kentucky. Only two children were born by this marriage. The older was W. W. Shoemaker, born in Henrico County, Virginia, June sixth, 1822. The younger was a daughter, Louisa, whose birth also occurred in Henrico County, in the year 1823. She was four months old at the time of the emigration of the family to Kentucky, and is now the widow of the late B. A. Vaughan, and resides in Masonville Precinct, adjoining her brother.

On coming to Kentucky, in 1823, Mr. Shoemaker's father first located in Shelby County, where the family lived till nine years afterward, when they came on to Daviess County in the year 1832. W. W. Shoemaker was then a boy ten years of age. The farm on which his father settled, is the one now owned and occupied by Mr. Shoemaker, lying about two miles to the east of the

present town of Masonville. This part of the County was thinly settled at that date. Mr. Shoemaker had received a little schooling in Shelby County. The schools were good in that part of the State, but he was unable to take advantage of them, on account of his tender years. After coming to Daviess County the nearest school was three or four miles distant, and in consequence, Mr. Shoemaker was compelled to depend mostly on his own efforts for the education he received. His father owned two hundred and seventy acres of land, and Mr. Shoemaker, after he was grown up, assisted in farming. On the fourteenth of April, 1859, his marriage occurred to Mrs. Mary J. Dawson, whose maiden name had been Moore. Mrs. Shoemaker was born in Henry County, Kentucky, on the twenty-sixth of March, 1823. Her family was originally from Virginia. Her grandfather emigrated from that State to Kentucky, where her father was born and raised.

The death of Mr. Shoemaker's father took place in the year 1863. His mother had died twenty-five years before this, in 1838. Since the death of his father, Mr. Shoemaker has been engaged in farming on the old homestead, and owns about five hundred acres of land, all lying in one tract two miles east of Masonville. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker, both of whom are now dead. His family is made up, however, of two children of his wife's by her former marriage. These are William H. and Joseph T. Dawson. Mr. Shoemaker's father, though he never held any public position, was a man of considerable influence and of high standing in the community in which he lived. He was a man respected and esteemed wherever known, for his many good traits and excellent qualities as a neighbor and a citizen. He was a staunch Whig in his political faith, and was connected in his religious views and profession with the Baptist Church, of which for many years he was a faithful and consistent member.

Mr. W. W. Shoemaker has occupied the same position in regard to these particulars. He was a member of the Whig party, voting for Henry Clay and the candidates who subsequently received the suffrages of the National Whig organization. He is also a member of the Baptist Church. In this sketch a circumstance may be mentioned worthy of preservation: July fourteenth, 1874, Mr. Shoemaker's residence was destroyed by fire. The conflagration occurred in the night, and the building and its contents, on which there was no insurance, were burnt to the ground without it being possible to save anything from the flames. Mr. Shoemaker has been a man of quiet and retired habits of life, but has been an industrious and worthy citizen of the County, meriting, in all respects, the estimation in which he is held by his friends and acquaintances.

DR. W. D. STIRMAN.

Few towns in the state of similar size can boast of a better class of physicians than Owensboro. The medical profession is here represented by physicians of long practice, extended experience and thorough attainments. Among the old and prominent doctors is W. D. Stirman, who began practice in the town in 1849.

Dr. Stirman is a Kentuckian by birth, born in Washington County in December, 1824. His father, Captain James H. Stirman, was a soldier in the war of 1812. His mother, Elizabeth L. Dowell, was descended from an old English family which settled near the James river at an early period in the history of the colony of Virginia. Her father was a revolutionary soldier. After the close of the war Captain Stirman engaged in the mercantile business. Having removed to Memphis when the subject of this sketch was quite young, he died there in 1829. Mrs. Stirman returned to Washington County, Kentucky, and here under the instruction of James P. Barbour, Dr. Stirman acquired the principal part of his early education. His only brother, O. F. Stirman, became a lawyer

of distinction, being a prominent member of the Louisville bar at the time of his death in May, 1871.

Determining to adopt the medical profession for which he had a natural taste, he began the study of medicine with Drs. Polin and Linton in Springfield, Kentucky. In 1842, Dr. Linton having been appointed professor in the St. Louis University, removed to St. Louis. Dr. Stirman accompanied his preceptor, and after attending two full courses of lectures, received his diploma in 1844. Immediately thereafter he was appointed assistant teacher of anatomy in the University, and he held this position for some years. During the vacations, while connected with the University, he had engaged to some extent in practice in Kentucky. In 1849 he came to Owensboro for the purpose of establishing himself in regular and constant practice. In the latter part of this year he was married to Miss R. A. Wall, daughter of Banister Wall, a prominent and early resident of Daviess County.

Dr. Stirman's abilities as a physician were readily recognized, and he assumed a leading rank in the profession. In 1857 he received the appointment of professor of anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine, and accepted the position. But at the breaking out of the civil war, he resigned his chair, returning to regular practice in Owensboro. Dr. Stirman's character is that of a man of great energy and decision. His convictions are pronounced on most questions of the day. His habits of industrious research and a natural aptitude for the profession have combined to place him in the highest rank as a physician. While devoting himself closely to his professional duties, matters of general interest have at the same time claimed his attention. Originally an Old Line Whig in politics, he was during the civil war an outspoken rebel. He was early interested in the projection of the Owensboro and Russellville railroad, and his services in the cause of public school education have been of influence in securing the present efficiency of the public school system of Owensboro.

WILLIAM N. SWEENEY.

Among the leading members of the Daviess County bar, is the Hon. William N. Sweeney. He was born in the town of Liberty, Casey County, Kentucky, on the fifth of May, 1832. His grandfather, Charles Sweeney, was a native of Virginia, and on emigrating to Kentucky, settled in Casey, then Lincoln, County, where was born Joel Sweeney, the father of the subject of this sketch. Joel Sweeney married Obedience Edwards, of Garrard County. Mr. Sweeney's early education was obtained in the neighborhood where he was brought up. He was afterward a student in Bethany college, West Virginia. At about the age of seventeen, he began the study of law with his father, who was educated as a lawyer but who had practiced his profession but little. He subsequently pursued his legal studies with McDowell Fogle, one of the first lawyers of Liberty. On his admission to the bar, he began practice at Liberty, occupying at the same time the position of deputy clerk of the court. Mr. Sweeney first arrived in Owensboro on the fourth of May, 1853, the day previous to his twenty-first birthday. He was merely on a visit to this section of the state, in company with his old preceptor, Mr. Fogle, and with no intention of making it his permanent residence. Owensboro, however, impressed him as a favorable point for starting out in his profession, and he afterward concluded to remain permanently. In January, 1854, he was married to Lizzie Rodgers, of Owensboro. The same year he was elected County attorney of Daviess County. In 1860 his name appeared on the Breckenridge electoral ticket for Kentucky. He had always been a Democrat in politics, and during the late civil war was one of the leaders of Southern sentiment in Daviess County. In 1868 he was elected to Congress from the second Kentucky

district, in which Daviess county is embraced, and for one term, ably, and honorably, represented his constituency in the national halls of legislation. Declining a re-election, he resumed his practice at the bar. As a lawyer, Mr. Sweeney is gifted by nature with qualifications of a high order, to which is added the thoroughness acquired by years of industrious study and discipline. He began practice by himself, with nothing to aid him but his merits, and was successful from the start. His mind is characterized by its quickness and rapidity. Few attorneys are more ready to grasp a point of law, to comprehend a new phase of a case, to meet an emergency, or to take advantage of an opponent's error, and push his case to a favorable termination. He is celebrated among the members of the bar for the rapidity and accuracy displayed in his drawing up of legal documents. He is a close reasoner, technical in the use of terms, and a logical speaker, rather than an orator; convincing by argument and reasoning, rather than winning by rhetoric and eloquence. Though distinguished most in civil practice, he has been engaged in nearly all criminal cases of importance. He was one of the leading lawyers in the case of the Commonwealth vs. the Kincheloes and Lockett, for the murder of Throckmorton, one of the most noted cases tried in recent years in Kentucky. The prosecution was most able, conducted as it was by the late Phil. Lee, of Louisville, at that time regarded as the most successful prosecutor in the state. Mr. Sweeney's participation in this trial gained him much celebrity as a sound and able lawyer, and his speech on giving the case to the jury was regarded as a remarkably fine effort. His standing at the bar is such that for the last ten years he has been chosen on one side, or the other, of every important case tried in the Daviess County courts.

JONATHAN G. TAYLOR.

Jonathan G. Taylor, one of the leading farmers of Daviess County, and an old resident of Yelvington Precinct, is a native of Clark County. His ancestors, both on his father's and mother's side, were early settlers of Kentucky, and both branches of the family came originally from Virginia. His mother was a daughter of Colonel John Martin, of Clark County, whose father was one of the early pioneers of Kentucky, and came to the State in the time of Boone. Mention is made of him in Collins' History of Kentucky. On the twentieth of May, 1777, Logan's Fort, which stood about a mile west of the present town of Stanford, the county seat of Lincoln County, was invested by a force of a hundred Indians. On the morning of that day, as some of the women were engaged, outside the gate of the fort, in milking the cows, the men who acted as guard for the occasion, were fired upon by a party of Indians, who had concealed themselves in a thick cane-brake. One man was shot dead, another mortally wounded, and a third, named Harrison, injured so badly that he was unable to make his escape. His struggles and his cries aroused the sympathies of the inmates of the station. The number of effective men in the garrison was only twelve, and it was exceedingly hazardous to put the lives of any of this small number in jeopardy, through an attempt to rescue Harrison, in full fire of the Indians. But the grief of his wife was so frantic and the lamentations of his children so distressing, that Colonel Benjamin Logan, the leader of the garrison, volunteered his services, and appealed to some of his men for assistance. The danger was appalling, and it is recorded that John Martin alone of all the garrison, consented to share the danger with Logan. The latter, however, succeeded in rescuing Harrison by himself. After a siege lasting several days, the Indians were compelled to retire. John Martin took part in all the early Indian wars, and finally settled down in Clark County as a farmer.

Mr. Taylor's grandfather on the paternal side, Jonathan Taylor, came from Caroline County, Virginia, where he lived previous to the Revolutionary war. A remarkable fact may be

stated in regard to the family. There were fourteen brothers, all of whom took part in the war which resulted in the independence of the colonies and the formation of the United States government. All of these brothers were officers in the Continental army filling positions of different rank, the highest of whom was Commodore Richard Taylor, whose services in the struggle form a part of the history of the country. Some of these brothers died in the service, and the surviving ones scattered through different States. Mr. Taylor's father, Samuel M. Taylor, was born in Virginia, in the year 1785. When he was of a very early age, the family moved to Kentucky, and settled in Clark County.

The marriage of Samuel M. Taylor, and Mildred E. Martin, the daughter of John Martin, took place in the year 1810. It was productive of nine children. The eldest was Jonathan Gibson Taylor, born in March, 1811. Mr. Taylor was raised in Clark County. He took advantage of the means of instruction in the neighborhood of his home, obtaining as good an education as could be procured at that time in the schools of that part of Kentucky. He was also a student for some time in the university of Danville. His father was clerk of the Circuit Court of Clark County. He held this office for forty years, and first received his appointment in the year 1803. After leaving school, Mr. Taylor accordingly entered the Clerk's office, assisting his father, and filling the position of Deputy Circuit Clerk. On the twenty-first of June, 1832, he married Susan Elizabeth Hawes, of Daviess County, whose acquaintance he had made while she was attending school in his section of the State. She was the daughter of Richard Hawes, a Virginian by birth, who came to Daviess County in 1819, and was the proprietor of large tracts of land in Daviess and Hancock Counties. Hawesville, the County seat of Hancock County, has its name from him.

The same year of his marriage, Mr. Taylor began farming in Daviess County. In 1833 he moved on the property where he now resides, which was then in a wild and uncultivated condition. He had previously had but little experience in agricultural pursuits, and is deserving of commendation for the success which has attended his efforts, and made him one of the largest and most thrifty farmers of Daviess County. He began with the purchase of one hundred and thirty acres of land, which, with four hundred acres he received by his wife, constituted his plantation at the time of his first coming to the County. But little of this was improved and under cultivation, and Mr. Taylor has been actively engaged for over forty years in clearing away forests and bringing the soil under culture. His surplus funds he has generally invested in real estate. He has probably been instrumental in clearing and bringing into cultivation, more land than any other man in Daviess County. He now owns about fourteen hundred acres, all lying in the neighborhood of where he now lives, and has given to his children, who, with the exception of four, are settled around him, one thousand acres beside. In February, 1861, Mr. Taylor sustained a severe bereavement in the death of his wife, the partner of his joys and sorrows of nearly thirty years. There were in all eleven children, nine sons and two daughters, by this marriage. Eight are still living. The oldest of the surviving ones is Richard Hawes Taylor, of Owensboro, Attorney at Law, and President of the Planters' Bank. The eldest daughter, Clara Ann, is the wife of George T. Hawes, then follow Robert Walker Taylor, Mildred Catharine, who married Henry C. Herr, Robert Aylett, Edwin Pendleton, Benjamin William, and George Edward.

In his political opinions, Mr. Taylor was originally a member of the Whig Party. His first vote for President was cast for Henry Clay, within eighteen miles of whose residence Mr. Taylor was born. He remained a Whig till that organization was numbered among the things of the past, and then united with the Democracy. During the progress of the struggle between the North and the South, Mr. Taylor's feelings were with the latter section of the country, and he sympathized with the cause for which the Southern States had taken up arms. Two of his sons served in the

Confederate army, Robert, and Jonathan Gibson, the latter of whom died in prison, on Johnson's Island, toward the close of the war, having served in it from the commencement of hostilities. Mr. Taylor has been one of the most intelligent and enterprising of the farming community in Daviess County. He has raised extensively, tobacco, grain, and stock. Having disposed of a considerable portion of his land to his children, of late years his attention has been turned principally to stock raising, and his homestead farm of upwards of six hundred acres, has been largely set in with blue grass. The appearance of Mr. Taylor's pastures, covered with cattle, are strongly suggestive of the famous farms of the blue grass region of central Kentucky.

Mr. Taylor has been a man of quiet and retired habits, and his time has been occupied in strict attention to his own business affairs. Industry and enterprise are leading traits of his character. His life has been passed in peaceful relations with his neighbors, and his career has been one of usefulness to the community, as it has been creditable and honorable to himself.

DR. CHARLES HENRY TODD.

Dr. Charles H. Todd, youngest child of Colonel Charles Stewart Todd, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, November sixth, 1838, and was educated at Frankfort in the same state. He began the study of medicine in the University of Louisiana, at New Orleans, in 1859, and for twelve months was a resident student in the Charity Hospital of that city. Having been selected by the faculty of the university from a graduating class of one hundred and twenty-seven, for the position of assistant physician of the insane asylum at Bayou Sara, Louisiana, he was examined for, and received his degree two months before the end of the term, and immediately assumed the duties of the position to which he had been elected, which he filled for eight months; when the war between the States having broken out, he gave in his resignation and hastened to Richmond, Virginia, to offer his services to the medical department of the Confederate States' army.

He was commissioned assistant surgeon and assigned to duty in the Moore Hospital at Manassas Junction. Continuing in hospital service till the winter of 1862, he was promoted to the position of regimental surgeon, and assigned to the Sixth Louisiana regiment, Hay's brigade, Stonewall Jackson's division of General Lee's army, in which active service in the field he remained until the final surrender of his command at Appomatox court-house. On the fifteenth of February, 1865, a short time previous to the surrender, Dr. Todd was married to Rosa, youngest daughter of William M. Burwell, of Liberty, Bedford County, Virginia. At the close of the war, in common with the majority of the defenders of the "Lost Cause," Dr. Todd found himself without means and with but gloomy prospects for the future. Naturally his thoughts turned to his native state, and as his relatives were then residing in Owensboro, Kentucky, he determined to visit that place before selecting a location. Owing to the scarcity of means he was compelled to make the trip from Lynchburg, Virginia, to Owensboro, a distance of six hundred miles, on horseback; and as the season was early spring both roads and weather were in the worst condition, and the unsettled state of the country through which his route passed, added danger to the discomfort of the journey, but after a tedious ride of twenty two days he found himself at Owensboro, unharmed from fatigue. After a few months spent in looking over the country, Dr. Todd concluded to settle in Owensboro, where he has since resided, and his energy has been rewarded by a large and remunerative practice, and by the confidence and respect of the community, evidenced by the several positions of honor and responsibility to which he has been called by the choice of his fellow citizens. These positions. Trustee of the Owensboro city schools, Vice President and afterward President of the Daviess county Agricultural Association, and Vice President of the Mechanics'

Savings Association, he has filled with honor to himself, with satisfaction to his constituents, and with great advantage to the institutions which he served. While an active worker in matters of general interest, Dr. Todd has kept pace with the progress of his own chosen profession, and is an earnest and efficient member of the Owensboro city Medical Society, of the McDowell, the Kentucky State, of the American Medical Association, and of the Confederate States Army and Navy Medical Association.

COL. CHARLES STEWART TODD (DECEASED)

The Hon. Thomas Todd, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in King and Queens County, Virginia, on the twenty-third of January, 1765, and was the fifth in lineal descent from Thomas Todd, who emigrated from England and settled in Norfolk County, Virginia, August the eighth, 1637. At the age of twenty he emigrated to Kentucky, and having chosen the profession of law, the energy of his character, united to a naturally superior mind, carried him triumphantly through the difficulties presented to the study of a learned profession by the unorganized condition of frontier life, and to the supreme bench when the new territory had risen to the dignity of a State in the infant union. Judge Todd displayed such eminent judicial qualities of mind in adjusting the numerous difficulties arising out of the passage of the celebrated Land Law of Virginia that President Jefferson, in 1807, called him to the supreme bench of the United States, which position he held for twenty years, till his death on the seventh of February, 1826.

Charles Stewart Todd was born on the twenty-second (22d) of January, 1791, near Danville, in Lincoln County, Kentucky, and received his primary education at the Transylvania Seminary at Lexington, Kentucky. After a preparatory course in this institution, he was sent to the celebrated William and Mary college in Virginia, where he graduated in 1809. The following two years were spent in the study of law, the latter in attending a course of lectures by Judge Reeves and Gould at Litchfield, Connecticut. At the end of that time he received his license to practice and opened an office in Lexington, Kentucky.

But his legal career was cut short by the opening of the second war with Great Britain, in which he was destined to be a distinguished actor, and which was the opening of a long and brilliant career in the field and in the councils of the nation. Among the first to volunteer, he was elected ensign in one of the companies raised in Lexington. From this position he was advanced in a few months to a place in the quartermaster's department, which made him the acting quartermaster of the advance of the left wing of the northwestern army. In December he was appointed on General Harrison's staff as division judge advocate of the Kentucky troops, and in this capacity was the bearer one hundred miles across the wilderness, on snow and ice, of the confidential instructions of the commander in chief to General Winchester, previous to the disastrous affair of the river Raisin. From this period dates a friendship between Ensign Todd and General Harrison which ended only with the death of the latter. At the close of this campaign, through the earnest recommendation of the commander-in-chief, Ensign Todd received a commission as captain in the seventeenth regiment of infantry, and was soon afterward made aid to General Harrison, in which capacity he acted till after the battle of the Thames, receiving the highest praise in the official report of his commander.

In the pursuit of the British General, Proctor, after the battle of the Thames, Captain Todd and Major Wood distinguished themselves by the capture of the sword, papers, etc., of the defeated commander. Captain Todd then accompanied General Harrison down the lakes to the Niagara frontier and Sacketts Harbor, and thence to Cincinnati, having succeeded as deputy inspector

general of the eighth military district. During the summer of 1814 he acted as adjutant general of the district, and was with General McArthur in his successful expedition into Canada in the fall of that year; and had the high honor of being credited, in the official report of that general, with a large share in the successful issue of the enterprise, and of being recommended for promotion for eminent services rendered the government. In March following he was promoted to the situation of inspector general with the brevet rank of colonel of cavalry. No more fitting close to this short notice of the military career of the subject of this memoir can be written than the opinion of General Harrison, expressed in a letter to a member of the cabinet, "that Colonel Todd was the equal in bravery and superior in intelligence to any officer of his rank in the army."

At the termination of the war Colonel Todd returned to Kentucky and resumed the practice of law in Frankfort, where in 1816 he married the youngest daughter of Governor Shelby, who after having been the first governor of Kentucky, was again, in the hour of danger, called to the chief magistracy of the State. In this capacity, and as senior major-general of the Kentucky forces, commanding the left wing of the army at the battle of the Thames, he added new lustre to the military fame won as a leader in the glorious war of independence, and new laurels to the civic crown awarded to him for his services to the State.

Under Governor Madison, the successor of Governor Shelby, Colonel Todd was appointed Secretary of State, an office retained until the death of Governor Madison, when he resigned, and in the following year was elected to the legislature from Franklin County. In 1818 he was again elected to the same position, over Judges Bibb and Marshall and General Hardin. Soon after the expiration of his second term he was entrusted, with President Monroe, with a confidential mission to the government of Colombia, in South America. Returning to the United States after the successful accomplishment of his mission, he was again, in 1822, deputized to the capital of Colombia, bearing the recognition of the independence of that country. Some years after the termination of this second mission, Colonel Todd devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, on a beautiful farm in Shelby County. For several years he was vice president of the State Agricultural Society, and while writing a great deal on agricultural affairs, his ready pen was still wielded in the field of politics and religion. He was a warm personal and political friend of Mr. Clay, and supported his claims to the presidency, but as he withdrew from the canvass in 1835, he advocated the claims of General Harrison, and in 1840 was his enthusiastic supporter, writing, in connection with Mr. Drake, of Cincinnati, his life, which was received with such favor as to be used as a campaign document in the contest for the presidency. He accompanied General Harrison to Washington in February of the following year, and was with him when death severed the friendship that had existed between them since the memorable campaigns of 1812.

Under President Tyler Colonel Todd was appointed Minister to Russia. He reached St. Petersburg in 1841, and remained there for four years, to the entire satisfaction of the administration, receiving, among other distinctions, the compliment of being elected a member of the Imperial Agricultural Society, an honor never before awarded to a foreigner. At the close of his term of office a vote of thanks was given to him, and entered upon the journal, and upon his leaving the capital he was presented with a gold medal. In 1850 Colonel Todd, with General Robert B. Campbell and Oliver P. Temple, was appointed commissioner to treat with the Indians on the border of the United States and Mexico, One of the most important results of this commission was the attention drawn to the Southern Pacific Railroad, of which Colonel Todd was the pioneer and most ardent supporter. For three years prior to the late war he was vice-president of the road, and but for the breaking out of hostilities would doubtless have seen the enterprise an accomplished fact. Residing in Texas at the commencement of the war, he in 1861 removed to Owensboro,

Kentucky, which remained his home until his death, which occurred from pneumonia during a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Russel, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, May the sixteenth, 1871. He was buried in the Todd lot at Elmwood cemetery, near Owensboro, and over his remains arises a shaft of pure white marble, emblematical of the strength and purity of character of the Soldier, Statesman, Diplomat, and patriot who lies beneath.

GEORGE W. TRIPLETT.

The life of Judge Triplett has been closely identified with the history of Daviess County for many years. Forty-two years ago he came to the County, and in his public career he has filled the positions of County surveyor, a member from Daviess County of the House of Representatives, and likewise of the Senate of Kentucky; a member of the Confederate Congress; and now Judge of the County Court.

Judge Triplett's great grandfather, John Triplett, emigrated from England to Virginia at a date which reaches back to the colonial period. His grandfather, also John Triplett by name, was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, and followed the profession of a public surveyor, holding a commission from George III., then King of England. The struggle of the thirteen colonies for their independence found him on the side of freedom. He joined the patriot army together with five of his sons, whose names were John, Roger, William, Nathaniel, and Hedgeman Triplett. The last and the youngest of these, Hedgeman Triplett, became the father of Judge Triplett. He held the rank of lieutenant through the war of the Revolution, as likewise did his brother William. John and Roger, two elder brothers were captains. Hedgeman Triplett was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, about the year 1760. He was only sixteen years of age when he ran away from home at the beginning of the Revolutionary war to join the army. At eighteen he was made lieutenant, and served till the conclusion of the struggle, doing his share of fighting at Guilford Court House, on the field of Cowpens, of Brandywine, and Yorktown. After the war he married Miss Nancy Popham, whose family belonged also to Culpepper County. His marriage took place about the year 1782, or 1783. Hedgeman Triplett lived in Culpepper County till the year 1794. He then emigrated to Kentucky, and settled in Scott County, stopping the first season, however, in Bourbon. He kept his residence in Scott County for ten years, and then moved across the line into the adjacent County of Franklin. In this locality he closed his useful life in the year 1837. He had in all a family of twelve children. Ten grew to maturity, and three are now living. One son, William, is a resident of Platte County, Missouri, and a daughter lives in Morgan County, Illinois. The other surviving child was the youngest of the family,-- George W. Triplett.

He was born on the eighteenth of February, of the year 1809, at his father's residence in Franklin County, Kentucky, not far from where the three Counties of Franklin, Woodford, and Scott come together. His early education was of the old-time, backwoods character. The school-house was built of buckeye logs, split logs served the purpose of benches, and the instruction was of a kind in keeping with the surroundings. When about sixteen he had better advantages offered him, and pursued the study of grammar, geography, surveying, trigonometry, and other advanced branches in a school of higher grade than ordinary. But a good part of his education was of necessity gained by his own individual efforts. He began teaching school in Scott County in the year 1827, when eighteen years old. He taught for six successive years. was in the beginning of this period that he was married. This event transpired on the eighteenth of October, 1827, and the bride was Miss Amelia A. Head, born in Scott County, but whose family was originally from Orange County, Virginia, a County adjoining Culpepper. At the time of this marriage, Mr. Triplett

lacked four months of being nineteen. While teaching school he also began surveying, and for two or three years served as Deputy County surveyor.



The year 1833 he arrived in Daviess County. Three children, with his wife, at that time composed his family. He reached Owensboro, on the thirtieth of October, 1833. The first business he took hold of was farming, which he followed at a place about two miles from Owensboro. The subsequent year he took charge of the school at Owensboro, which for about nine months was under his care. He also turned his attention to merchandizing. Surveying, however, was the principal business he followed. He was engaged in this pursuit for seventeen years, and his long experience entitles him to the rank of veteran surveyor in this part of Kentucky. There is not a single part of Daviess County over which he has not sighted his instruments and measured the lines, while his work also extended over half of the present County of McLean, and in every County down to the Tennessee line on the Mississippi River. From 1836 to 1840 he carried on a wood yard at Bon Harbor, on the Ohio, three miles below Owensboro. His active life brought him into the intimate acquaintance of the people. As County surveyor he was popular, and for seventeen years held that office. In the politics of the day he bore a prominent part. He was attached to the Whig party by his sympathies, and in the heated canvasses of the times he was earnest in the support of the principles and measures of that organization. He was first elected to the Legislature in 1840, and was kept there for three successive terms. In 1848 he was elected by the Whigs to the State Senate, and ably represented in that body the Counties of Daviess and Henderson.

The commencement, in 1861, of the civil war between North and South found Judge Triplett in ardent sympathy with the seceded and confederated states. For a man of his habit of following up conviction by action, it was impossible to maintain a neutral ground in the struggle. In May, 1861, only a few days after the guns of Sumter plunged the nation into fratricidal strife, he enlisted in the Confederate service. For three years he was a member of the Army of the Tennessee, first as a Captain in the First Kentucky Cavalry; next as Major in Brigadier General

Helm's staff, commanding the Kentucky Brigade; then on the staff of General John C. Breckenridge; then five months with General Forrest, and afterwards again with Breckenridge. His life in the army was one of faithful service. During his connection of three years with the Army of the Tennessee, Mr. Triplett never asked a leave of absence, never had a furlough, and was absent only one day from duty. In 1864 he was elected a member of the Confederate Congress, sitting at Richmond, to represent the Second Kentucky District, composed in part of Daviess County. He was elected the eighteenth of February, 1864, and took his seat the second of the following May. He served in the Confederate Congress till defeat crushed the arms of the South and closed the struggle. On his return home he found his property destroyed, and the necessity before him of beginning life over again. A year after his coming back to Owensboro, he was chosen County Judge of Daviess County, the position he occupies at present. Judge Triplett has six children living, some of whom are among the active business men of Owensboro. He is now in co-operation with the Democratic party. As County Judge, he has filled the position with ability, and is known as a man of honesty of purpose, and a faithful servant of the people.

DR. SAMUEL S. WATKINS.

Dr. Samuel S. Watkins, one of the oldest and most worthy members of the medical profession in Daviess County, has been a resident of Owensboro since the year 1855. His ancestors were living in Virginia early in the history of that colony. Three brothers by the name of Watkins emigrated from England, one settling in Maryland, another in Virginia, and a third in North Carolina. From the Virginia branch of the family is Dr. Watkins descended. The home of the family in Virginia was in Albemarle County. Dr. Watkins is the son of Ansalem Watkins, and his mother's maiden name was Maria McClanahan. His father emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky about the year 1816, when twenty years of age. He settled first in Bourbon County, and about 1818 was married to Miss McClanahan, as stated above. Directly after his marriage he removed to Breckenridge County. Ansal Watkins was here a substantial farmer, and a man of some prominence and influence, twice a representative in the Legislature from the County of Breckenridge, and once in the Senate of Kentucky. He died in Owensboro in 1865. Samuel S. Watkins, the third of a family of seven children, was born in Breckenridge County, Kentucky, the fourth of December, 1824. At the age of ten his father sent him to a seminary at Hardinsburg, the county-seat. After a stay here of three years, he went to Mount Merino, a Catholic school in the upper end of Breckenridge County. He left school at seventeen, and a year after began the study of medicine at Hardinsburg with Drs. Foster and Thomas, physicians of that town at the time. He attended his first course of lectures in the Louisville University in the winter of 1844-45. The spring of 1845 he began practice at Hardinsburg, in connection with his old preceptors. In 1846 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Thomas, the daughter of Dr. J. H. Thomas, under whom he had studied, and with whom he was then engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Watkins moved to Texas in 1848, with the intention of becoming a permanent resident of that State. The death of his wife occurred, however, in 1852, and this circumstance determined his coming back to Kentucky in the early part of the year 1851. The first year after his return was spent at the university in Louisville. In May, 1855, he came to Daviess County, having been married the April preceding to Susan M. Thomas, of Breckenridge County, the sister of his former wife. He was induced to come to Owensboro chiefly through the influence of Dr. Robert Murray, an old and intimate friend of his father's, and at that time a practitioner of medicine in Owensboro.

The doctor was fortunate in at once gaining a good practice, and has since maintained a leading rank in his profession. His time has been devoted almost exclusively to his professional duties, and his reputation as a skillful practitioner is merited by his attainments in medicine. Seven of his nine children are living. Two of these are by his first, and five by his second wife. Dr. Watkins was formerly a Whig, and is now a Democrat, though he has never mingled in politics except so far as to maintain his honest opinions, and discharge his duties at the polls as a conscientious citizen. He is a Methodist in his religious sympathies, and is a man whose character stands high both as a citizen and a physician.

JAMES WEIR.

James Weir, now one of the oldest members of the Daviess County bar and a prominent business man of Owensboro', was born at Greenville, Kentucky, on the sixteenth of June, 1821. His father was James Weir, and his mother's name before marriage was Annie Ramsey. His father was born near Charleston, South Carolina, and belonged to a Presbyterian family of Scotch-Irish descent, which emigrated to America from the north of Ireland. His mother a member of a family tracing its descent back to the Ramseys of Scotland. She was born in Virginia, and was the niece of James Ramsey, who is justly entitled to the claim of being the first to apply steam as a means of propulsion to boats.

Mr. Weir's father came to Kentucky toward the close of the last century when very young. On reaching manhood he first adopted the business of a surveyor, and afterward exchanged this for a mercantile career. He became a noted and successful merchant, and his business scattered over a wide extent of territory. He carried on, and managed under his own personal supervision, at the same time, stores at Equality and Shawneetown, in Illinois; at Henderson, Morganfield, Madisonville, Greenville, Lewisburg, Hopkinsville, and Russellville, in Kentucky; and at Gallatin, Tennessee. Although a large amount of capital was necessarily involved in this extensive and widespread business, it was his boast that he never borrowed a dollar, nor ever failed to meet a debt at its maturity.

James Weir, the subject of this sketch, was educated at Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, one of the oldest educational institutions of the State. Graduating here, he entered the law school of Transylvania University, at Lexington, where he prepared for the legal profession. On the first of March, 1842, he was married to Miss Susan C. Green, the daughter of Judge John Green, of Danville. Mr. Weir first became a resident of Owensboro' in the month of August, 1843, and devoted himself to the practice of law, gaining a high standing at the bar as a chancery lawyer. He found time, however, to give to literary pursuits, and in 1849 and 50 three novels appeared of which he was the author. These were "Lonz Powers, or the Regulators," "Simon Kenton," and the "Winter Lodge." These books were published in Philadelphia. The scenes were located in Kentucky, and the stories founded on incidents which transpired in the early history of the State. During his residence in Owensboro', Mr. Weir had developed business qualities of no ordinary character, and when the Deposit Bank was organized in 1859, he was chosen its President, and still continues in that position. To his management is chiefly due its present high standing among the banking institutions of Kentucky. He was the first president of the Owensboro' and Russellville, now the Evansville, Owensboro' and Nashville railroad. This office he retained from 1869 till the latter part of the year 1873. It is not a little complimentary to Mr. Weir, that though not one of those enthusiastic about building the road, never the less after its construction was definitely decided upon, he was selected as President by the friends of the enterprise.

Mr. Weir has never mingled in politics, nor has ever been a candidate for any public office. He has attended strictly to his professional business, and since 1850 has had little time to indulge his inclination for light literature, or at least to no greater extent than to be the author of some fugitive pieces which have appeared from time to time in the popular magazines of the day. Mr. Weir's ample means have not had the effect of making him selfish or illiberal. He is a man of public spirit, and has taken a leading part in every public enterprise which promised to be of benefit to the community at large. His charities have been wide, but unostentatious. While his abilities as a financier have been of service in building up his own fortune, they have also been exerted for the promotion of the interests of the city and county of which he is a resident.

G. W. WILLIAMS.

This gentleman, one of the oldest members of the Owensboro bar, and one of the most prominent lawyers in this part of the State, was born in Breckenridge county, within the present limits of Hancock county, on the twenty-seventh day of November, 1814. His parents, Otho Williams and Mildred C. Williams, were Virginians by birth, and were among the earlier emigrants to Kentucky. They had five children, all sons, viz.: Nathan A., James R., William A., Hugh T., and George W. Williams, who is the youngest of the five. Judge Williams continued to reside with his father in Hancock county, diligently laboring on his father's farm, until he had attained the age of twenty. The educational facilities of that age and locality were exceedingly limited and primitive. The result was that Judge Williams grew up without acquiring even the rudiments of an English education. His attendance in all at the country schools of that vicinity did not exceed nine months. But it may readily be believed that this want of early literary training was in a large degree compensated for by the manly candor and inflexible integrity, which prevailed among the uneducated inhabitants with whom he grew up. These virtues he attributes to the surroundings of the earlier settlers of Kentucky. They were in a large measure emigrants from the agricultural districts of Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina. They had a wilderness to subdue without the many aids which now facilitate such undertakings. These necessities both demanded and developed the highest physical and mental energies. They, as a rule, were poor, and their fortunes came in the future growth of the country. Their wants were few. Luxuries were unknown, and the arts and dissimulations of traffic had neither been learned nor practiced. Candor, honesty, and mutual confidence were the bonds of society. When in the progress of society, literary culture was superadded to these elements of manhood, a majesty of character was developed which marked and adorned the public men of Kentucky in her earlier history.

In 1835 Judge Williams, by the kindness of two of his brothers who had settled in Louisville, Kentucky, was enabled to attend a better class of schools than he had attended in his native County. He there entered the school conducted by Messrs. Cissell and Hanover, where he acquired the rudiments of an English education, including mathematics, and made some progress in the study of the Latin language. But his means and time were too limited to admit of anything like thoroughness in any department of learning, and he has deeply felt the want of better and more extended scholastic training. In 1837 he located at Helens, in the State of Arkansas, where he taught a private school during the year 1838, but losing his health he returned to Louisville, and entered the office of Thomasson and Boone as a law student.

In 1840, having obtained a license to practice law, he located at Hawesville, the County seat of his native County, in the vicinity of which he continued to reside, farming, practicing his

profession, and presiding as circuit judge of the district, until he located in Owensboro, where he has been since September, 1870, actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Judge Williams has but little taste for official positions, holding as a general rule that "private station is the post of honor," and enjoying with keen appreciation that freedom from restraint of thought and expression which official positions usually impose. He has, however, occasionally relaxed the resolution formed on this basis. In 1850-51 he served in the Legislature of Kentucky as a representative from the Counties of Hancock and Ohio, receiving against two formidable competitors every vote in Hancock County except thirty-seven. In 1856 he was chosen a Buchanan elector in the second congressional district. In 1857 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the State Senate, but was defeated by John B. Bruna, Esq., of Breckenridge County, who was the representative of the "American party," which had an overwhelming majority in the district.

He was an ardent supporter of John C. Breckenridge for the presidency in 1860. In 1867 he was elected circuit judge of the third judicial district, which office he held until January, 1870, when he resigned the office. In 1870 he was a candidate for the office of judge of the court of appeals in the fourth appellate district, but the Democratic party having determined to make a political nomination for the office, he withdrew his name from the canvass upon the ground that he was unwilling to accept that high judicial position under a political nomination; but at the same time felt it his duty to defer to the judgment of his party in their determination to make a political nomination for the office.

Judge Williams co-operated with the Whig party until it was absorbed by the American party in 1855, since which he has uniformly acted with the Democratic party in all political contests. He was an ardent sympathizer with the Confederate movement, and urged that the State of Kentucky should unite with the other Southern States and make common cause with them. His sympathy with the South led to an order for his arrest, to avoid which he exiled himself in Canada. The war being over, he has accepted its results, and holds that duty, patriotism, and honor, demand a united co-operation of each section for the common interests of all sections of a common country. Judge Williams is distinguished for his industry, and the assiduity with which he devotes himself to whatever he undertakes. He holds that unremitting application to business, rather than the gifts of nature, is the basis of success in the profession of law. He regards industry and integrity as the highest adornment of the profession. In the practice of his profession his object is to instruct and convince. He makes no pretensions to the art of captivating by the arts of rhetoric.

DR. A. C. WOOD.

Dr. Wood has been engaged in active practice as a physician in Owensboro since the year 1852. He was born near the town of London, near Concord, New Hampshire, in the year 1824. He obtained a thorough education in Michigan, and there also partly prepared for the profession of medicine. He also attended the Medical College in Cincinnati, and on leaving that city went to Shelby County, Kentucky, and there established himself as a physician, meeting with gratifying success though he had nothing on which to rely except his own efforts.

After four years in Shelby County, he visited New York City for the purpose of further prosecuting his medical studies, and graduated at the New York Medical College. Several families whose acquaintance he had made while practicing medicine in Shelby County had removed to Daviess, and on his return to Kentucky, Dr. Wood was led, through their influence, to come to the same locality. In November, 1852, he arrived in Owensboro, then a town of eight hundred

inhabitants. The medical field was already well occupied. Dr. Wood making the twelfth physician in the town at that time actively employed in the practice of medicine. He formed a partnership with Dr. O. S. Wilson, which lasted, however, only about eight months. In April, 1853, he was married to Miss Mary F. White, living in Owensboro at the time of the marriage, but a native of Virginia. Dr. Wood has since been permitted little cessation from his professional duties, having been engaged in successful, and almost constant practice from the date of his coming to Owensboro to the present time. His present partnership with Dr. B. H. Hobbs was formed in the year 1868.

Dr. Wood has been a physician who has worthily represented the best elements of his profession. He has been twice a delegate to the American Medical Association — the national organization of physicians; once in 1860, when it met in New Haven, Connecticut, again on its meeting in Louisville. In 1868 he was appointed United States Examining Surgeon for pensions, and still holds this position. For several years he has been a member of the State Medical Association, and was the first President of the McDowell Medical Society after its consolidation with the association of the physicians of Daviess County. In his political views he was formerly a Whig, and during the war of the rebellion was a strong Union man. Edward W. Wood is the only child. For many years Dr. Wood has been identified with the Third street Presbyterian Church, in connection with the Old Assembly, of Owensboro, in which he has been an Elder.



On the internet site – “West-Central Kentucky History & Genealogy”, by Jerry Long, on the Daviess County page under Records see also these files:

- Daviess County 1876 Atlas – History
- Daviess County 1876 Atlas – Patrons

