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BOYLE GENEALOGY.

JOHN BOYLE
OF
VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY.

NOTES ON LINES OF DESCENT,
WITH
SOME COLLATERAL REFERENCES.

COMPILED BY JOHN BOYLE, OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
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INTRODUCTORY

The following compilation originated in a wish to support, by historic reference, a petition to enter a Social Order founded upon a Revolutionary War basis. The requisite evidence being supplied, a suggestion was made to collect the genealogic *data*, and show the lines of descent from that common source, and the inquiries began in December, 1905.

It soon transpired that others sought some of the same facts. In April, 1906, I received from Honorable George Du Relle, a prominent member of the Louisville bar, a letter stating that he was preparing a life of John Boyle, late Chief Justice of Kentucky, for publication in a series to be entitled "Great American Lawyers," and asking the communication of such appropriate facts as I might know. Another letter, received the same day from Mrs. Margaret Oldham Doty, informed me that she was connected through marriage with the Boyle kindred, and contemplating the preparation of a genealogic volume which might include, to some extent, collaterally related families, she wished to know whatever I could impart in that behalf.

I gave to each a narration of the principal facts within my knowledge, and from them derived material assistance in my own researches.

In collecting the facts compiled herein, many contributed—Mrs. Gay, Mrs. Cornelius, Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Guitar, Mrs. McGuire, Miss Bacon, Miss Harvey, Messrs. G. W. Adams, Marshall Gordon, Geo. M. Adams, Dr. David Gordon, Benj. G. Webster and others, to a less extent—indeed, nearly all to whom I applied gave me information. To Mrs. Doty I was especially indebted—her diligence and patient perseverance, were most admirable and effective.

The labor of collecting, arranging and verifying the facts, exceeded my early anticipations, and I now thank all who aided in this effort.

A few conflicting dates were found, which, after such a lapse of time, probably can never be wholly, or satisfactorily, explained. Only one fact as herein alleged, rests upon conjecture in opposition to evidence usually accepted in law as imputing verity. Ellen

Boyle Banton was buried at the side of her mother. Her tombstone bears an inscription showing her birth in November, 1780. That stone is unlike any other found in the burial lot, or elsewhere in that vicinity. She had lived in Knox county, and I conclude that she died there, and the quality of the monumental stone suggests that it may have been carved there. Her sister, Jane Boyle Gordon, was, according to record evidence, born in November, 1780, while her brother John was born in October, 1774. Ellen died in 1814—Jane survived until 1840.

I presume the inscription was ordered at a point remote from those who could have authoritatively established the date of her birth, which, I believe, occurred in the comparatively long interval between that of her brother John and her sister Jane.

The imperfections of this little volume are numerous. I might have pursued inquiries to a greater extent in some lines—I may have misunderstood the correlation of some facts, or found additional *data* by greater diligence, and the employment of more time, but what appears now, may, perhaps, aid a future investigator to correct, or to add to the compilation, if such may ever be desired.

In a rare instance, or two, a refusal to impart information, blocked further search in that special line—occasionally, total silence was the response to a courteous inquiry, while once or twice the questions, though explained, were evidently suspected as springing from an unavowed motive.

The facts alleged herein were chiefly collected within the period from 1906 to 1909. The continually occurring incidents of life—the births, marriages and deaths—render it impossible to form a record more than momentarily complete—even under the most favorable conditions. Under all the circumstances, I may fairly claim that this record states the facts as they were thought to exist at some date within that period.

As this little volume is not for the public, I trust those who see it will allow for its imperfections, and regard it as the result of an unaffected effort, pursued with no idea of personal gain (with the direct reverse, indeed), to preserve in collected form some family traditions, anecdotes and *data*, with no wish to prejudice the views, or to wound the feelings of any.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John Boyle". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned at the bottom right of the page.

BOYLE GENEALOGY.

JOHN BOYLE
OF
VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY.

“The formation of counties of Virginia, unless one be perfectly familiar with the dates of the formation, and of the exact locality of the home * * * makes it difficult, at this day, to state, with exactness, the county in which was located the home of a person one hundred and fifty to seventy-five years ago.”—
Miller, *History and Genealogies*, 65, Richmond (Ky.), 1907.

In 1634 Virginia was first divided into shires—later called counties—there being eight. One was called Lancaster, and one Charles River. The name of the latter, in 1643, was changed to York, and below the confluence of the Mat-ta-po-ny, the stream thus formed, and bounding its eastern side, was also called York river.

In 1654, New Kent was formed from York. Old Rappahannock county—formed from Lancaster in 1656—ceased to exist in 1692, Richmond and Essex counties being then formed from it. It is not to be confounded with the later Rappahannock taken from Culpeper county in 1833.

King and Queen county was taken from New Kent in 1691—and King William from King and Queen in 1701. Spottsylvania was taken from Essex, King and Queen, and King William, in 1720; Orange from Spottsylvania, in 1734, and all of it west of the Blue Ridge, was, in 1738, formed into Augusta and Frederick counties.

In 1768 the House of Burgesses divided Augusta, calling the

new county after a popular governor, Lord Botetourt. In 1770, its county town was laid off, and named Fincastle, after the ancestral seat of Lord Botetourt in England.¹

In 1772, because of its size, and the increasing population in the remote western part, the new county was likewise divided, and the segregated portion formed into the county of Fincastle, the governor designating the "Lead Mines" now in Wythe county, as its county seat.

December 31, 1776, Fincastle county ceased to exist, its territory being divided into Montgomery, Washington and Kentucky counties. The Revolutionary War was progressing, and the newly established General Assembly of Virginia, thus commemorated the hero who had recently fallen before Quebec, and their illustrious fellow citizen who led the patriot army and signalized their enmity for the last royal governor, then piratically devastating their seacoast, by expunging his name from the roll of counties, the Earl of Dunmore bearing the title of Viscount Fincastle, as the second of his hereditary honors.²

In 1774, the town of Castles Woods, now called Castlewood, on the Clinch river, was in Fincastle county, and by subsequent division, is now in Russell county. It was a frontier settlement, exposed to Indian depredations, and during the succeeding twenty years was the scene of many of their murderous attacks. It was the extreme western point of civilization, where adventurous pioneers began their hardy advance through forest and mountain pass into a savage land.

Five years before, Boone first penetrated the wilderness from that vicinity. He followed the Indian trail known as the "Warriors' Path," beyond Cumberland Gap, and in 1775 *blazed* a road from Watauga, now in Tennessee, to Rockcastle river, thence through Boone's Gap in the Big Hill, over to Otter creek, and a mile below its mouth, on the bank of the Kentucky river, erected the fort of Boonesborough. The trail became known as the "Wilderness Road."

The sparse population of southwest Virginia, included many hardy men, who with their equally courageous wives, resolved to

¹Summers, Southwest Virginia, 811.

²Thwaites and Kellogg, Dunmore's War.

face the privations and dangers confronting them in the "Dark and Bloody Ground." Kentucky! The bounties of nature rendered it, in their eyes, but little short of the fabled habitation of the Grecian deities, and it was amply capable of supplying their indispensable wants.

Note—Elder Richard M. Newport was a "Hardshell" Baptist preacher, born in Kentucky, eloquent, earnest and successful, possessing a vivid imagination and abounding in glowing illustration. He migrated to eastern Illinois, and there labored amidst fellow colonists of like faith. Once, in a fervor of religious ecstasy, he depicted to his flock, heaven as it appeared to him: "Not very spacious, but a meadow-like area, fringed with the fragrant locust, and studded with majestic poplars; blossoming with the rarest flowers which diffuse their sweet perfumes and inspiring odors, entrancing the eye with its beauty, and filling the soul with its glory; in short, brethren, a very Kentucky of a place."

In no age or land, have any savages, however fierce, successfully resisted invasion, where once the covetous gaze of the Anglo-Saxon has rested upon an alluring spot. And in all history, no savages have been more cruel or bold, than the red men who contested supremacy with the advancing front of civilization, in the dark, bloody and beautiful land of Kentucky.

Be it remembered that Kentucky was not inhabited, or claimed for a home by any tribe. It was a hunting ground, where hostile bands from North and South, disputed a fierce rivalry, but none dwelt there. It was too dangerous for their permanent abode.

In early days in Virginia, the name of Boyle was sometimes written Boyls, Bowles or Boles. Edward Boyls was a soldier with Captain John Buchanan, Augusta county, in 1742. At the May term, 1746, of the County Court, he was sentenced to the stocks for two hours, and fined twelve shillings, for *damning* the Court!¹

Mrs. Boyls was killed by the Indians, on Jackson's river, in 1756.

Five children of Charles Boyle were captured by the savages,

¹Waddell, History of Augusta County.

Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 2, page 402, Augusta county.

on that river, the same year.—Indian Wars in Augusta county.
Data collected by the late Lyman C. Draper.

William Beverly, son of Robert Beverly, the Virginia historian, and grandson of Robert Beverly, who commanded the royal forces during Bacon's Rebellion, in a letter of April 30, 1732, claimed certain land west of the Blue Ridge, on the James river, by right of discovery and survey. Benjamin Borden, a native of New Jersey, who lived in Virginia, and became secretary to Governor Gooch, obtained a grant for land intended to amount to 100,000 acres, but measured out 90,100 acres, in what became Orange and Augusta counties, for which he was to receive a patent when he should locate thereon one hundred families. It seems that Beverly and Borden united their interests, and the tract is sometimes called the Beverly Grant. They introduced many families from Europe, and from the other Colonies. One hundred acres was given to anyone who should build a cabin upon it, with the privilege of purchasing more at fifty shillings per hundred acres. Many who became well known in subsequent frontier history, both of Virginia and Kentucky, thus obtained homes. Among them was Ephraim McDowell, then quite old, who came from Pennsylvania, but as a lad of sixteen he had been one of the heroic defenders of Londonderry, where, as Macauley says, "the imperial race stood at bay." Many families described in Miller's *History and Genealogies*, 704 *et seq.*, then came to Virginia, and it is probable that the greater number of the settlers upon the Beverly Grant, came from the north of Ireland, or from New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Among these settlers were several named Boyle. Borden obtained his patent November 8, 1739. To the earlier settlers, he gave obligations, that deeds should be executed to them. Dying in 1743, he gave, by will, authority to his son to adjust the unsettled accounts. The latter was an upright man, and won the general confidence. The saying "as good as Ben Borden's bill," became a proverb. He died in 1753. Afterwards, in 1767, the executor of his will, executed a deed to Mary Boyle, for two hundred acres, as shown by the record thereof, in deed book 14, page 162, in Augusta county. Also, in deed book 16, page 17, there is recorded a deed executed in 1769, conveying to Charles Boyle one hundred and eighty acres. The recitals in these deeds declare they were executed pursuant to bonds given by the elder Borden.

During the Revolution, John Boils was a soldier in the Virginia State line, while Charles Boils, and George Boyle, were soldiers of the Virginia line, Continental Establishment, all being from Orange county, as appears from the archives preserved there. And later, in 1796 and 1798, deeds appear of record, conveying to

William Boyle lands lying near Newcastle, in what is now Craig county.

Perhaps it may never be definitely traced, that our ancestor was of kin to any of those thus named, but he came from the same country in which they lived. Like most of his line, he must have been careless of his personal history. His early life was passed on the frontier, subject to all its privations and hardships, with few facilities for intercourse between remote branches of his family, enduring several removals, and in prolonged struggles with the savages, all of which may sufficiently account for the total want of autobiographic information.

We know that he had at least one brother, and one sister.

His warfare with the Indians may have found a natural provocation, if he had suffered from the captivity to which some of the name were subjected. His sturdy character may indicate a strain of kinship to one manly enough to denounce an irritating court, even at the cost of fine and imprisonment.

We know that he was born not earlier than 1749, that his wife, Jane Black, was born in 1751, that they lived in Castle's Woods, where on April 5, 1774, he filed a surveyor's certificate for two hundred and sixty-two acres of land, there situated, the certificate being made out in the name of John Boles.—Summers Southwest Virginia, 811.

In Thwaites and Kellogg's "Dunmore's War," page 2, a letter dated March 22, 1774, is published, beginning: "Dear Sir: Yours by Mr. Boles came to hand," etc.

In that work, on page 400, also appears a "Fragment of Muster Roll of Capt. Wm. Campbell's Co., July, 1774." "There were with me upon Clinch, and there engaged to go along," etc., and among the names is John Boles.

That company participated in the Point Pleasant campaign, which culminated in the severest defeat sustained by the Indians during our Colonial wars. The battle of Point Pleasant was fought at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, October 10, 1774.

In the same volume, on page 406, also appears "a list of John Murray's Company of the Volunteers from Botetourt, Sept. 10, 1774." In the list appears "Sergt. Barney Boyls."

Barney Boyle and John Boyle were brothers.

In a sketch of the life of Judge Boyle, published by his successor, Chief Justice Robertson in his "Scrap Book," it is said that the family came to Kentucky in 1779. This view is adopted by Honorable George DuRelle, late a distinguished associate Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, in his *Life of John Boyle*, published in volume 2 of "Great American Lawyers."

Yet they are mistaken.

"The first peach stones were planted in the fall of 1775, about three miles south of Richmond, by John Boyle (father of the late Chief Justice John Boyle.)"¹

The eldest son of Chief Justice Boyle, who survived to maturity, was my father, Dr. James M. Boyle. He told me that he had frequently heard both his father and grandfather say they were at Boonesborough, when it was besieged, August 8, 1778, by four hundred Indians, led by Blackfish and their dreaded allies, the Canadians, all under Captain Dagniaux Du Quendre.²

They told him an incident of the siege, which I have not read in any printed narrative. The defense was directed by Boone and others skilled in savage cunning. Fully appreciating their wily foes, the garrison was warned against exposure above the pickets. One bright morning, when no hostile gun had been heard for hours, a negro incautiously raised up, to glance around. Instantly he fell back, an Indian bullet having pierced his brain. He was the only person killed within the fort during the siege, which continued for thirteen days. Yet the bombardment was so keen that after the siege was raised, the heroic defenders picked up more than one hundred and twenty-five pounds of lead—the balls had flattened, innocuously, against the pickets and cabin walls, and furnished a welcome supply to the garrison, whose stock of ammunition was nearly exhausted, in its spirited defense.

At that date, the son who became Judge Boyle, was but four years old.

¹ I Collins, *History of Kentucky*, 513.

² The name of the Canadian leader was formerly given as Duchesne or Duquesne, but the eminent archeologist, Colonel R. T. Durritt, and the Filson Club, of Louisville, after investigation, give it as above. DuQuendre was born in Montreal, in 1743, and died in Detroit, April 16, 1784.

In the first volume of Collins' History of Kentucky, page 12, a roster of troops appears, beginning thus: "Captain John Boyle's Company, April 1, 1780, at stations on and near Dick's river¹, in now Garrard, Lincoln and Boyle counties. John Boyle, Capt.; Samuel Davis, Lieut.; Elisha Clary, Ensign; Barney Boyle, Jonathan Marshall, Sergeants," followed by a list of privates, including names of great local luster—Davis, Marshall, Menifee, Desha, Rowan, Vardeman and others.

"About 1780, a sad mishap befell Boone. Desiring to avail himself of the benefits of the new land provisions, he converted the main part of his property into Continental currency, with which he proposed buying warrants for entry of land. With about twenty thousand dollars of this depreciated money, of his own, and considerable amounts entrusted to him, by friends, he started to Virginia, to make the outlay. On the way, the ingenuous and confiding old pioneer was robbed of the whole amount. Boone returned to Kentucky penniless and depressed, but suffering far more intensely from the chagrin of losing thus, the money of friends entrusted to him, than from his own pecuniary loss. Of the men who had entrusted their money to Boone, were Capt. James Estill, Samuel Estill, Nathaniel Hart, Esq., John Boyle, the father of Chief Justice Boyle, and their neighbors."²

"John Boyle, the old pioneer Justice, who had roamed the county with Daniel Boone, sold out his farm near Estill station, and moved to the western end of Madison, in the present county of Garrard. With John Kincaid of Milford, he had followed the flag of Gen. George Rogers Clark in his expedition against the Kaskaskia, and Vincennes, in 1778 and 1779, and was one of the sufferers from the robbery of Daniel Boone at Painter's Fork, in 1781. His friend, Joseph Kincaid, had already fallen on the bloody battlefield of Blue Licks³, where he was a soldier in the

¹In 1769, an adventurous party, known later as the "Long Hunters," from the valleys of the New river, the Holston and Clinch, penetrated the wilderness, and ventured to hunt near the present site of Monticello, in Wayne county. From that camp, Colonel James Knox, and nine companions, turned northward, and deeper into the forest. Meeting a band of Cherokees, the chief, Captain Dick, who was known to some of the whites, directed them to the region of his river, further on, for much game, and to "kill it and go home." They found abundant game along what has ever since been known as Dick's river.

Smith, History of Kentucky.

² Collins, History of Kentucky, 417.

Hayward's Tennessee, 75 *et seq.*

²Smith, History of Kentucky, 171.

³August 19, 1782.

same company with Ezekiel Field. * * * The pioneer element of the county was beginning to yield to other influences. The sway of military men was yielding to that of the farmer, the teacher and the professional man.¹

When it is known that Boyle planted peach stones on his own land near Estill Station in 1775—that the son at Boonesborough, was less than four years old, which renders it highly improbable that a child of such tender years should be brought over such a dangerous trail, more than three hundred miles from his mother—that General George Rogers Clark recruited his force wholly from Kentuckians in 1778—that early in 1780 Boyle commanded a company of well known citizens of the vicinity, and guarded the trails and fords crossing Dick's river, which implies an extended acquaintance with both the people and the dangerous paths of that region—that, in that year he had accumulated a fund sufficiently large to enable him to invest in additional lands through the agency of his old friend Boone, which would be a remarkable feat to accomplish within a year, when the sparse and poor inhabitants of Kentucky, at that time, are considered, can it be doubted that Boyle and his family lived in Kentucky prior to 1779?

About November 1, 1780, the General Assembly of Virginia divided the county of Kentucky into three parts, each of which composed a new county, as follows:

"All that part of the aforesaid county on the south side of the Kentucky river, which lies west and north of a line beginning at the mouth of Benson creek, and running up the same, and its main fork to the head, thence south to the nearest waters of Hammon's creek, and down the same to its junction with the Ohio, to be called Jefferson county.

"All that part of the said county of Kentucky which lies north of a line beginning at the mouth of the Kentucky river, and up the same, and its middle forks to the head, and thence southeast to the Washington line, to be called Fayette county.

"And all the residue of said county of Kentucky, to be called Lincoln county."²

Thus did Virginia honor the author of the Declaration of

¹Article by the late William Chenault, published in the Richmond (Ky.) Register. Miller, History and Genealogies, 717.

² I Marshall, History of Kentucky, 111.

Independence, as well as the heroic Marquis De Lafayette, and the general commanding the Revolutionary forces at Charleston.

And the General Assembly, again, in 1785, signally honored another of her illustrious statesmen, and a patriotic son who gave his life to the cause of liberty, by carving out of Lincoln the new counties of Madison and Mercer.

"At the house of George Adams in the county of Madison, on Tuesday, the twenty-second of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six:

"A commission of the peace, and of Oyer and Terminer, from his Excellency, Patrick Henry, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, directed to George Adams, John Snoddy, Christopher Irvine, Daniel Gass, James Barnett, John Bowles, James Thompson, Archibald Woods, Nicholas George, and Joseph Kennedy, gentlemen, constituting them Justices of the Peace, and of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the said county of Madison, was produced and read:

"Whereupon, the said John Snoddy and Christopher Irvine, administered the oath of fidelity to the Commonwealth, and the oath of a Justice of the Peace, and of Oyer and Terminer, to George Adams, Gent., who then administered the said oaths to the said John Snoddy, Christopher Irvine, Daniel Gass, James Barnett, John Bowles, Archibald Woods, Nicholas George and Joseph Kennedy, Gents., and thereupon a court was held, for the said county of Madison. Present" all the said gentlemen.

(First entry in Madison County Records.)

The name John Bowles continues on the records in that form, each day a court was held, at which he was present, until Tuesday, October 24, 1786, when the name first appears on the record as John Boyles, and thereafter for a number of courts, it is likewise written. Later on it appears correctly.

No record, or other evidence has been found where he signed his name in any other style than John Boyle.

November 22, 1788, (deed book A, page 157) appears a deed from John McKenzie and wife, of Lincoln county, Virginia, to John Boyle of Madison county, Virginia, conveying two hundred and five acres in Madison county. April 12, 1789 (deed book A, page 149) appears a Power of Attorney from Dennis Diver, to John Boyle of Madison county, Virginia, to make deed to John McKenzie, to two hundred acres, in Lincoln county, Virginia.

I think that soon after his return from the Kaskaskia and

Vincennes campaigns, John Boyle settled upon land now crossed by the line dividing Boyle and Mercer counties. Within a few years, he transferred that tract to Jeremiah Tilford, and returned to his first selected farm, lying near Estill station, about three miles south of Richmond, where he had planted the first peach stones brought to Kentucky. There he remained until perhaps in 1789 or 1790, he removed to the western end of Madison county on Paint Lick creek, which became a part of the new county of Garrard, when formed in 1796. He survived until 1824, and was buried in the family burial ground. My father described him as of medium height, rather spare, yet strong and vigorous. He was twice married. His first wife was Jane Black, whose brother (probably Joseph Black) married the sister of John Boyle. His second wife was a widow, Mrs. Ruth Wright, whom he married in Garrard county. She survived until 1834. They had no issue.

John Boyle had the unique experience of participating in the most signal triumph over the Indians during our Colonial wars—the Point Pleasant campaign; of sharing in the hardships, the dangers and the glory of the bold achievements in the Northwest with General George Rogers Clark and his little army; of participating in the successful defense of Boonesborough during the most formidable invasion of Kentucky by the savages and their allies, and their assault upon that station, and of surviving the bloody massacre at the Lower Blue Licks where sixty gallant Kentuckians fell, and only those possessing great experience in the savage methods of warfare or great good fortune avoided that fate. He was modest and unassuming, yet courageous and enterprising, and after a life of exertion and toil and exposure, and in the full possession of every faculty which advancing age permits to one of his years, died enjoying the respect of all; a private soldier, an officer, a justice of the county court, a good neighbor, ever ready to respond to the call of those in distress, everything that a man could be, who had spent all his earlier life upon the frontier, and “to whom learning never disclosed her ample page.”

Upon his tombstone is inscribed:

“In memory of Maj. John Boyle, who departed this life, Sept. 1, in the year of our Lord, 1824, 74 years old.”

Jane Black reposes by his side, and on her tombstone is inscribed:

"In memory of Jane Boyle, who departed this life Dec. 7, in the year of our Lord, 1801, in the 50th year of her age.

"When shall spring visit the mouldering urn?

When shall day dawn on the night of the grave!

On the cold cheek of death, smiles and roses are blending

And beauty immortal awakes from the tomb."

They had issue:

I—Alexander, b. 1771; d. Garrard Co., Ky., 1841.

II—Sarah, b. June 4, 1773; d. Cooper Co., Mo., Feb. 8, 1858.

III—John, b. Oct. 28, 1774; d. Mercer Co., Ky., Jan. 28, 1834.

IV—Ellen, b. Nov. 17, 1778; d. Knox Co., Ky., June 21, 1814.

V—Jane, b. Nov. 20, 1780; d. Boone Co., Mo., Aug. 1, 1840.

VI—Susan, b. 1782; d. Boyle Co., Ky., Nov. 28, 1869.

A slight elevation in an undulating tract upon his farm, was selected by the old pioneer as the family burial ground. The entire estate long since passed to strangers to his blood. If the graves were once enclosed, time had destroyed every vestige of a fence, and lying in the midst of a typical blue grass pasture, the grazing animals had unrestrained access to the plot. Every stone erected to mark a grave was broken and defaced, and its original station more or less deranged. The considerate owner consented to part with a few square rods, and marked off a rectangular area which included every tombstone and monument whether detached or not, and by warranty deed that little spot, as the burial ground of the old revolutionary hero and his family, belongs equally to every lineal descendant of Major John Boyle.

A concrete wall will soon preserve those sacred relics from further unconscious desecration. The conditions becoming known to a few named in this volume, the cost of the ground and wall was shared in varying amounts by Geo. M. Adams, Sam G. Boyle, B. G. Boyle, Mrs. Olivia Clark, Mr. and Mrs. John Doty, Marshall Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Heddens, Dr. J. W. Heddens, Ch. M. Manning, J. G. Matthews, Mrs. M. Smith, B. G. Webster, Mrs. Annie Bourne, the writer hereof, and his family.

March 1, 1909.

ALEXANDER BOYLE.

I—Alexander Boyle, son of Major John Boyle, married 1st, Madison county, Virginia, 1789, Mary Carpenter, who died May 20, 1835. He married 2d, Garrard county, Kentucky, May 17, 1841, Patsy Wright. All lie in the Boyle burial ground, near Paint Lick.

Issue—All by the first marriage:

I—Sarah, b. March 25, 1790; m. ——— Olney. Lived at Quincy, Ill. Issue.

II—Isabel, b. Dec. 5, 1791.

III—Ann, b. Dec. 18, 1792; m. Leonard Kerley. Lived at Indianapolis, Ind. Issue.

IV—Mary, b. Sept. 24, 1796; d. Nashville, Tenn., May 20, 1839.

V—John, b. Jan. 9, 1798; d. 1837.

VI—Samuel, b. Oct. 22, 1800.

VII—Robert, b. June 15, 1802; d. Aug. 17, 1830. Not married.

VIII—Rufus, b. Oct. 26, 1804; d. Lincoln Co., June 9, 1894.

IX—Laura, b. Oct. 1, 1806. Not married.

X—Alexander, b. May 30, 1810.

II—Isabel Boyle, daughter of Alexander Boyle; married John Bruce, whose first wife was Ann Doty, sister of Azariah Doty (page 89).

Issue:

I—Patrick Henry Bruce.

II—Jane Bruce. She married Matt. Book. No other *data*.

Alexander Boyle and his son-in-law, John Bruce, removed the obstructions from the Ohio river from Pittsburg to Cairo, under contract with the government.

IV—Mary Boyle, daughter of Alexander Boyle, married, Garrard county, Henry Terrill, a large land and slaveholder, a highly conscientious master, abounding in Christian charity and good works. They removed to (probably Sumner county), Tennessee.

Issue:

I—Susan Terrill, m. Reuben Gentry, who fell in a duel in Texas.

II—Samantha Terrill, d. in infancy.

III—Mary Terrill.

IV—Henry Terrill. A Mexican War veteran.

V—Jeremiah Terrill.

VI—Robert Terrill.

VII—Eveline Terrill.

m. 1st, ——— Crow.

Issue:

1. Mary Crow.

2. Susie Crow.

She m. 2d, ——— Dowling. They lived in Tennessee.

VIII—Bettie Terrill, m. Lived in Clarksville, Tenn.; no other data.

V—John Boyle, son of Alexander Boyle, married, Garrard county, February 2, 1836, Brunette Arnold (page 90).

Issue:

John, b. Aug. 5, 1837; d. Nov., 1859; married, Garrard county, April 6, 1858, Jennie Kennedy.

Issue:

Robert, b. Jan., 1859; d. Lancaster, Ky., 1880.

VI—Samuel Boyle, son of Alexander Boyle, married, Garrard county, April 4, 1822, Brazella Murphy. They lived in Lewis county, Kentucky.

Issue:

Almeda. No other data.

VIII—Rufus Boyle, son of Alexander Boyle, married 1st, Garrard county, October 16, 1834, Jane Johnson; 2d, same county,

October 27, 1840, Theresa Barker, whose father, an officer with Gen Jackson, was killed at the battle of New Orleans. They lived on the old Crockett farm, four miles from Lancaster, on the Lexington pike. His wife was related to Davy Crockett. He removed to Lincoln county, Kentucky, in 1869.

Issue: By first marriage:

I—William, b. Dec. 20, 1838; d. July 14, 1882. Not married.

II—Mary Ellen, b. Sept. 10, 1840; d. April 10, 1859.

By second marriage:

III—Wallace, b. Apr. 13, 1842. A soldier, 4th Ky. Inf.; d. of fever in military hospital, Lebanon, Ky., Jan. 23, 1862.

IV—Nancy Jane, b. Apr. 21, 1844; d. Sept. 26, 1878.

V—Minerva, b. Feb. 28, 1846; d. Jan. 28, 1890.

VI—Edna P., b. Jan. 20, 1848.

VII—Margaret Elizabeth, b. Apr. 19, 1850.

VIII—John Tilford, b. Apr. 6, 1855; d. Lincoln Co., Aug. 23, 1907.

IX—Annie, b. Apr. 29, 1858.

II—Mary Ellen Boyle, daughter of Rufus Boyle, married June 10, 1858, John Ray, of Davis county, Kentucky.

Issue:

Peachie Boyle Ray, b. 1859; m. Oct. 8, 1874, Isaac Allen Onstott.

Issue:

I—Henry Clay Onstott, b. Dec. 19, 1876.

II—John William Onstott, b. Aug. 28, 1879; d. Feb. 25, 1899.

III—Mary Ellen Onstott, b. Apr. 25, 1881.

IV—Maggie Leaner Onstott, b. May 11, 1883; d. Oct. 10, 1903; m. Jan. 23, 1901, Abram O. Spratt.

I—Henry Clay Onstott, son of Peachie Boyle Ray, married, January 22, 1900, Emma Roberts.

Issue:

I—Myrtle May Onstott, b. Nov. 9, 1901; d. in infancy.

II—Ethel Jewell Onstott, b. June 14, 1903.

III—Isaac Allen Onstott, b. Apr. 1, 1906.

IV—Nannie Bell Onstott, b. Mar. 13, 1907.

III—Mary Ellen Onstott, daughter of Peachie Boyle Ray, married September 3, 1902, Robert L. Barker.

Issue:

Willis Lee Barker, b. June 17, 1903.

V—Minerva Boyle, daughter of Rufus Boyle, married, Garrard county, February 25, 1869, Levy Allen Onstott, son of William and Easter Onstott. He died April 4, 1894.

Issue:

I—Josephine Onstott, b. Jan. 17, 1870; d. Jan. 22, 1883.

II—William Archie Onstott, b. Jan. 1, 1872.

III—Rufus Boyle Onstott, b. Feb. 26, 1874.

IV—Everitt P. Onstott, b. Nov. 17, 1876; d. in infancy.

V—Levy Allen Onstott, b. Jan. 4, 1879.

VI—Anna May Onstott, b. May 10, 1881.

VII—Olive Peachie Onstott, b. May 18, 1884.

VIII—Adella Onstott, b. March 15, 1887; d. in infancy.

II—William Archie Onstott, son of Minerva Boyle, married, January 12, 1898, Nannie Spratt, born September 22, 1874.

Issue:

I—Elmer Lee Onstott, b. Dec. 3, 1898.

II—Carl Ervin Onstott, b. Oct. 30, 1900.

III—Ethel May Onstott, b. Oct. 15, 1902.

IV—Susie Katharine Onstott, b. July 22, 1905.

III—Rufus Boyle Onstott, son of Minerva Boyle, married, November 22, 1900, Minnie Barker, born 1882, daughter of Isaac Barker and Clara Barnes. They live in Davis county, Kentucky.

Issue:

Charles Edward Barker Onstott, b. Dec. 21, 1903.

VI—Anna May Onstott, daughter of Minerva Boyle, married, January 4, 1905, Howard Fletcher Jones, born July 18, 1874. They live at Baldwin, Kansas.

Issue:

Lillian Rebecca Jones, b. Feb. 12, 1906.

VII—Olive Peachie Onstott, daughter of Minerva Boyle, married, January 12, 1901, Erasmus Dun Bourne, born August 23, 1881. They live at DeWitt, Illinois.

Issue:

I—Lottie May Bourne, b. Oct. 21, 1901.

II—Bessie Lavern Bourne, b. Oct. 15, 1904.

VI—Edna P. Boyle, daughter of Rufus Boyle, married, June 4, 1874, George Russell, born November 12, 1835. They live at Parnell, Illinois.

Issue:

I—William T. Russell, b. Mar. 15, 1875.

II—Maggie A. Russell, b. Sept. 28, 1876; d. Sept. 21, 1906.

III—Aletha B. Russell, b. Nov. 6, 1878.

IV—Rufus Boyle Russell, b. Sept. 17, 1880.

V—Beatrice E. Russell, b. Sept. 14, 1882.

VI—James H. Russell, b. Aug. 27, 1884; d. in infancy.

VII—Selesta B. Russell, b. Aug. 22, 1885; d. in infancy.

VIII—Virgie E. Russell, b. Apr. 10, 1887.

IX—George W. Russell, b. Apr. 20, 1890.

X—Linda A. Russell, b. Aug. 31, 1893.

II—Maggie A. Russell, daughter of Edna P. Boyle, married, 1897, Noah D. Snow, of Hustonville, Kentucky.

Issue:

I—Bertie W. Snow, b. July 17, 1898.

II—George E. Snow, b. Sept. 11, 1902.

III—Maggie B. Snow, b. March 18, 1904.

V—Beatrice E. Russell, daughter of Edna P. Boyle, married, November 22, 1904, Albert R. Miller. They live near Farmer City, Illinois.

Issue:

Lyle E. Miller, b. Oct. 22, 1905.

VIII—Virgie E. Russell, daughter of Edna P. Boyle, married, July 2, 1907, Albert V. Gargas, of Gillman, Illinois.

VIII—John Tilford Boyle, son of Rufus Boyle, married Susie Bell Cabell, daughter of Milton and Elizabeth Cabell, of Marion county, Kentucky. They lived in Lincoln county, Kentucky.

Issue:

I—Effie Maude, b. Sept. 29, 1879. Was graduated at Transylvania University.

II—Claudia Vernal Ollie Tina, b. Apr. 4, 1881. Was graduated at Transylvania University.

III—Hartford Des Moines, b. Jan. 12, 1884. Attended Transylvania University.

IV—Clarence Casaba, b. Mar. 4, 1887.

I—Effie Maude Boyle, daughter of John Tilford Boyle, married Samuel Minor, a resident of Boyle county, Kentucky.

II—Claudia Vernal Ollie Tina Boyle, daughter of John Tilford Boyle, married, December 26, 1906, Mustis Franklin Lieber, of Lincoln county, Kentucky.

III—Hartford Des Moines Boyle, son of John Tilford Boyle, is connected with the Gas Works at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

IX—Annie Boyle, daughter of Rufus Boyle, married, December 27, 1877, Henry Bourne, born June 16, 1852; died February 28, 1906. She lives in DeWitt, Illinois.

Issue:

I—Theresa Celesta Bourne, b. Nov. 19, 1878.

II—Rufus Boyle Bourne, b. Nov. 25, 1881.

I—Theresa Celesta Bourne, daughter of Annie Boyle, married, October 23, 1895, E. R. Riedle, born November 17, 1870. They live at Virden, Macoupin county, Illinois. He is a prosperous merchant.

Issue:

Edward Bourne Riedle, b. June 5, 1903.

ADAMS.

The name indicates an English origin, but family tradition maintains its immigration from Ireland, to Virginia. That tradition represents the birth on the ocean, during the voyage, of the father of John Adams. It is known that the father married the daughter of Andrew Miller, of Virginia. In searching for *data* of the family, I found in an old Bible (Cambridge, 1648) used long since as a record of family events, a curious entry, as follows:

"Monday, July 14, 1735, Jean Miller was born. In ye Latd. 39° 30' north Longitude 27 West from London."

While the father might also have been born at sea, I think the tradition relates to the mother. The Bible record states that "John Adams was born Sept. 22, 1762, on Monday of the week, about one o'clock in the morning."

His father, obeying the impulse that led so many to the frontier, became a pioneer, in opening a homestead in the wilderness, exposed at any moment to Indian attack. His mother, perhaps, succumbed to the hardships incurred, for it is related that at times his father cultivated his field with the infant strapped to his back, as the Indian squaws carried their papposes, and with rifle in hand, cared for his crops, while watchful of the lurking savages.

I—Sarah Boyle, daughter of Major John Boyle, married, Madison county, Virginia, 1791 or 2, John Adams. They removed to Christian county, Kentucky, and in 1816, to Howard county, Missouri, where he became a prosperous farmer. He died January 25, 1835. She survived until February 8, 1858. They rest in the old family cemetery in Howard county.

Issue:

I—George Adams.

II—William Miller Adams, b. Dec. 26, 1795; d. Cooper Co., Mo., Sept. 28, 1872.

- III—Margaret Adams, b. Nov. 29, 1797; d. Linn Co., Mo., July 8, 1881.
- IV—Robert Adams, b. Sept. 29, 1799; d. Howard Co., Apr. 29, 1875.
- V—Jennie Adams, killed by lightning while at a spinning wheel, Christian Co., Ky.
- VI—Nancy Adams, b. Feb. 3, 1802; m. ——— Foster. Removed to Arkansas; no other *data*.
- VII—Maria Adams, b. Apr. 26, 1804; d. Booneville, Mo., Feb. 11, 1875.
- VIII—Amanda Adams, b. Feb. 3, 1806; m. ——— Ormrod. All dead.
- IX—Boyle Adams, b. July 6, 1808.
- X—Alexander Adams, b. June 3, 1810; d. Howard Co., 1831.
- XI—Andrew Adams, b. May 23, 1812; d. Booneville, Dec. 30, 1886.
- XII—Washington Adams, b. May 18, 1814; d. Booneville, May 7, 1883.
- XIII—Susan J. Adams, b. Aug. 14, 1816; d. Mar. 26, 1891.
- XIV—Jackson Adams, b. Aug. 30, 1818.

I—George Adams, son of Sarah Boyle, married Mary Palmetary, born in Kentucky. He was profoundly religious, and a constant student of Scripture. They lived in Howard county, Missouri.

Issue:

- I—John Adams, b. Jan. 1, 1820; d. Oct., 1866. Not married.
- II—James Adams, b. Nov. 5, 1821; d. in infancy.
- III—Robert M. Adams, b. May 2, 1823. Not married.
- IV—William P. Adams, b. Feb. 19, 1825; d. Apr. 1, 1883.
- V—Daniel M. Adams, b. Feb. 11, 1828.
- VI—Alexander Adams, b. May 8, 1830; no other *data*.
- VII—Sarah Jane Adams, b. Mar. 23, 1832; d. Pettis Co., Mo., Apr. 19, 1906.
- VIII—Susan Adams, b. Nov. 29, 1835.
- IX—Amanda Elizabeth Adams, b. Sept. 20, 1838.

IV—William P. Adams, son of George Adams, was a soldier in the Mexican War, married, May 11, 1848, Cynthia Ann Page, born December 30, 1830, and died February 28, 1899.

Issue :

- I—Louise Adams, m. Will Harkrader. Several children.
 - II—Edward Adams.
 - III—Pauline Adams, m. Taylor Wright. Several children.
 - IV—George F. Adams, b. 1857; d. Dec. 12, 1901.
 - V—Smith Adams, m. ——— Lewis. Lives at Moberly, Mo.
 - VI—Sallie Adams, b. Apr. 29, 1867; d. July 31, 1897.
 - VII—Martha Adams, d. 1883.
-

II—Edward Adams, son of William P. Adams, married Fannie Stockton. They lived in Boone county, Missouri.

Issue :

- I—Edward Adams.
 - II—John Adams.
 - III—Lena Adams.
-

IV—George F. Adams, son of William P. Adams, married, April 19, 1896, Ora E. Sinclair.

Issue :

Annie May Adams, b. Apr. 4, 1899.

VI—Sallie Adams, daughter of William P. Adams, married, November 11, 1885, E. T. Epperson.

Issue :

- I—Leila Ethel Epperson, b. Oct. 11, 1887.
 - II—Thomas Irvin Epperson, b. July 18, 1891.
-

I—Leila Ethel Epperson, daughter of Sallie Adams, married, November 4, 1904, R. J. Patton.

Issue :

Helen May Patton, b. July 29, 1906.

V—Daniel M. Adams, son of George Adams, married, Howard county, Eliza Stemmons, born 1839.

Issue :

Lizzie B. Adams, m. Oct. 3, 1883, Noland B. Smallwood.

Issue:

- I—Millie Smallwood, b. Jan. 22, 1885.
 - II—James Brooks Smallwood, b. Oct. 13, 1886.
 - III—William Smallwood, b. Feb. 6, 1890.
 - IV—Vertie Smallwood, b. Jan. 3, 1892.
 - V—Bertha Lee Smallwood, b. July 18, 1894.
 - VI—Russell Ezell Smallwood, b. May 16, 1901.
 - VII—Florence Pearl Smallwood, b. June 13, 1905.
-

I—Millie Smallwood, daughter of Lizzie B. Adams, married Olen Downs, of Cooper county.

Issue:

Mary Elizabeth Downs, b. 1906.

VII—Sarah Jane Adams, daughter of George Adams, married, September 28, 1854, Franklin Stemmons, who died July 10, 1901.

Issue:

- I—George Stephens Stemmons, b. July 25, 1855.
 - II—Mary Susan Stemmons, b. July 7, 1857; m. James U. Scholl, of Cooper Co.
 - III—Charles Emmett Stemmons, b. Sept. 14, 1859.
 - IV—Nannie Lee Stemmons, b. Sept. 6, 1861.
 - V—William Franklin Stemmons, b. June 29, 1872.
-

I—George Stephens Stemmons, son of Sarah Jane Adams, married Hattie Howlet. He lives at Prairie Home, Cooper county, Missouri.

Issue:

- I—Emmett Stemmons.
 - II—Lillie A. Stemmons.
 - III—Harry I. Stemmons.
-

III—Charles Emmett Stemmons, son of Sarah Jane Adams, married Maggie Muir, and lived in Pettis county, Missouri.

Issue:

- I—Percy R. Stemmons.
- II—Cecil E. Stemmons.

IV—Nannie Lee Stemmons, daughter of Sarah Jane Adams, married Benjamin Ford.

Issue:

I—Maggie S. Ford.

II—Earl K. Ford.

III—Indie L. Ford.

IV—Roy F. Ford.

V—W. Paul Ford.

VIII—Susan Adams, daughter of George Adams, married William Church. They lived in Calhoun county, Illinois.

Issue:

I—Lizzie Church, m. ———. Several children.

II—Alice Church, m. George Friedel.

III—Carrie Church, m. ——— Heifner.

IV—George Church, d. in infancy.

IX—Amanda Elizabeth Adams, daughter of George Adams, married, May 9, 1860, Joseph Means Cornelius. They live in Howard county.

Issue:

I—Effie Lou Cornelius, b. Mar. 25, 1861; d. in infancy.

II—Archie Cornelius, b. Feb. 3, 1866; d. in infancy.

III—Josephine Cornelius, b. Aug. 14, 1869.

IV—Ellie Rush Cornelius, b. Oct. 25, 1876.

III—Josephine Cornelius, daughter of Amanda Elizabeth Adams, married, October 9, 1893, Edward Lee Winn, born October 29, 1867.

Issue:

Evelyn Winn, b. Apr. 24, 1895; d. Apr. 17, 1907.

IV—Ellie Rush Cornelius, daughter of Amanda Elizabeth Adams, married October 9, 1893, Charles Rice Biswell, born December 8, 1866.

Issue:

- I—Joseph Shelton Biswell, b. June 1, 1895.
 - II—Lula Bryan Biswell, b. Nov. 27, 1896.
 - III—Maud Rice Biswell, b. Oct. 16, 1901.
 - IV—Charles Bedford Biswell, b. Jan. 15, 1904.
 - V—Hubert Harold Biswell, b. Nov. 8, 1905.
 - VI—Mary Josephine Biswell, b. Oct. 13, 1907.
-

II—William Miller Adams, son of Sarah Boyle, married, Howard county, 1826, Elizabeth Palmetary, born in Kentucky, June 17, 1806, died in Cooper county, Missouri, September 14, 1879. He was one of the original owners of the *site* of Columbia, then a part of Howard county, but afterwards in the newly established Boone county, and, November 14, 1818, joined with others, one being his uncle-in-law, David Gordon, (page 88), in setting apart that *site* for the common uses of the grantors, as shown in Record Book C, 156, of Howard county, and in Record Book A, 132, of Boone county.

Issue:

- I—Maria Adams, b. 1827; m. 1847, W. H. Stephens; no other *data*.
 - II—John Quincy Adams, b. 1829; d. Pettis county, Missouri, Nov. 1, 1887. Not married.
 - III—Amanda Adams, b. 1830; d. in infancy.
 - IV—Benjamin Franklin Adams, b. 1831; d. Nov., 1847.
 - V—Emma Adams, b. Feb. 14, 1834; d. Mar. 13, 1859; m. 1855, Ben. F. Gibson. No surviving issue.
 - VI—George W. Adams, b. Dec. 21, 1837.
-

VI—George W. Adams, son of William Miller Adams, married 1st, Henry county, Missouri, March 22, 1864, Eura Erwin, born Benton county, Missouri, 1836, died March 21, 1887; and 2d, Cooper county, 1890, Laura Meniffee. They live in Booneville.

Issue—By first marriage:

- I—Charles F. Adams, b. June 9, 1865.
- II—Mary Emma Adams, b. Mar. 16, 1868.
- III—Henry Gibson Adams, b. Mar. 8, 1872.

By second marriage:

- IV—Cecil M. Adams, b. Dec. 5, 1892.

I—Charles F. Adams, son of George W. Adams, married, Oklahoma City, 1902, Edna James. They have two children.

II—Mary Emma Adams, daughter of George W. Adams, married, June 2, 1904, A. E. Limmerick, of Boone county, Missouri.

Issue:

A. E. Limmerick, b. 1906.

III—Henry Gibson Adams, son of George W. Adams, married, Cooper county, Missouri, June 8, 1897, Stella Gilman.

Issue:

Charles Adams, b. 1900.

IV—Margaret Adams, daughter of Sarah Boyle, married 1st, in Kentucky, 1810, James Foster; married 2d, ——— Neal, of Linn county, Missouri.

Issue:

I—Jane Foster, b. Sept. 29, 1811; d. Linn county, Nov. 25, 1892.

II—Nancy Foster, b. 1814; d. Mar., 1869.

III—James Foster. Lived at Walla Walla, Wash.

I—Jane Foster, daughter of Margaret Adams, married, Howard county, Missouri, December 4, 1827, Elijah J. Harvey. They removed to Linn county.

Issue:

I—Margaret A. Harvey, b. Oct. 1, 1828; d. July 26, 1887.

II—Elizabeth Harvey, b. Feb. 26, 1830.

III—Sarah L. Harvey, b. Apr. 4, 1832; d. May 4, 1839.

IV—Pamela F. Harvey, b. Feb. 18, 1834; d. May 3, 1839.

V—Josiah A. Harvey, b. July 30, 1836; d. May 11, 1839.

VI—William P. Harvey, b. Aug. 7, 1838; d. Sept. 5, 1876.
Killed in cyclone.

VII—Luretta Harvey, b. Oct. 11, 1840.

- VIII—John H. Harvey, b. Jan. 18, 1842.
 IX—Mary Rebecca Harvey, b. Aug. 2, 1844.
 X—George W. Harvey, b. Dec. 18, 1846.
 XI—James C. Harvey, b. Dec. 18, 1848; d. June 2, 1854.
 XII—Susan A. Harvey, b. Oct. 23, 1850; d. Mar. 18, 1897.
 XIII—Elijah D. Harvey, b. Jan. 18, 1853.
 XIV—Alice B. Harvey, b. Aug. 18, 1855.
-

I—Margaret A. Harvey, daughter of Jane Foster, married, Linn county, November 13, 1843, George W. Wooskill.

Issue:

- I—James Wooskill, b. June 20, 1847; d. Sept. 30, 1904; married. Left issue.
 II—George W. Wooskill, b. July 22, 1849; d. Nov. 29, 1904
 III—Elijah M. Wooskill, b. Sept. 8, 1862.
-

II—Elizabeth Harvey, daughter of Jane Foster, married, April 14, 1844, Joshua Botts. They lived at Meadville, Missouri.

Issue:

- I—Andrew Botts, b. Feb. 15, 1849; m. Aug. 29, 1873, Sevilla Burritt.
 II—Martha Botts, b. Apr. 3, 1851; m. Mar. 16, 1870, Dr. Tharp.
 III—Jane Botts, b. Apr. 13, 1853.
 IV—John Botts, b. Feb. 15, 1855; m. Dec. 14, 1876, Mary S. Rudder.
 V—Leonard Botts, b. Mar. 26, 1857; m. Dec. 4, 1879, Almeda Jacobs.
 VI—James Botts, M. D., b. Apr. 8, 1859; m. Aug. 21, 1884, Anna Estill.
 VII—Dora Botts, b. June 20, 1863; m. June 27, 1888, E. M. Lockridge.
 VIII—Okie Botts, b. Dec. 26, 1866; m. Aug. 7, 1894, Lillian Gardner.
 IX—Selden Botts, b. Nov. 26, 1868; m. Ida Clemmens.
 X—Theodosia Botts, b. Jan. 27, 1872; m. Aug. 28, 1891, S. P. Barnes.

VII—Luretta Harvey, daughter of Jane Foster, married August 13, 1868, George Gish. They live at Wheeling, Missouri.

Issue:

I—Alice Gish, b. Sept. 25, 1869; m. Feb. 4, 1891, George Shiplett. They live at Wheeling.

Issue:

1. Leora Shiplett, b. Sept. 15, 1893.

2. Lucile Shiplett, b. Dec. 4, 1899.

II—Ida Gish, b. Nov. 20, 1870.

III—Walter Gish, b. Feb. 24, 1873; m. Sept. 2, 1902, Minnie Cover. They live at Wheeling.

Issue:

1. George W. Gish, b. July 11, 1903.

2. Cover Gish, b. July 31, 1906.

IV—James Perry Gish, b. Dec. 1, 1875; m. Apr. 21, 1903, Jessie McCormick. They live at Liberal, Missouri.

Issue:

Charles Perry Gish, b. Aug. 7, 1905.

VIII—John H. Harvey, son of Jane Foster, married, Russellville, Kentucky, December 20, 1868, Lavinia B. Fuqua, of Russellville. They live at Meadville, Missouri.

Issue:

I—Paul C. Harvey, b. Sept. 15, 1869; d. Feb. 9, 1888.

II—Carrie W. Harvey, b. Nov. 29, 1870; d. Feb. 12, 1903; m. Nov. 15, 1891, ——— Pratt.

III—Ross Harvey, b. Mar. 30, 1876; m. Oct. 16, 1906, Kathryn Bailey.

IV—Fay Harvey, b. Jan. 18, 1881.

V—Ralph F. Harvey, b. Apr. 13, 1888.

IX—Mary Rebecca Harvey, daughter of Jane Foster, married, October 25, 1868, Thomas Spencer. They live at Chillicothe, Missouri.

Issue:

Elva Spencer, b. May 6, 1870; m. Oct. 19, 1892, Benjamin R. Shore. They live at Chillicothe.

Issue:

1. Mary Margaret Shore, b. Mar. 9, 1896.
 2. Benjamin R. Shore, b. Jan. 27, 1901.
 3. Thomas Spencer Shore, b. June 24, 1903.
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X—George W. Harvey, son of Jane Foster, married, September, 1869, Nancy Littrell. They live at Meadville.

Issue:

- I—Valley Albert Harvey, b. Nov. 3, 1870; m. Dec. 15, 1897, Charles Abell. They live at Chillicothe. Two children.
 - II—Georgie Harvey, b. Oct. 2, 1900.
-

XII—Susan A. Harvey, daughter of Jane Foster, married, Linn county, December 24, 1872, William Harris. They live at Wheeling.

Issue:

- I—Eva Harris, b. Oct. 10, 1873; m. Oct. 9, 1872, Edward Littrell. They live at Wheeling.

Issue:

1. Paul Littrell, b. June 4, 1894.
2. Buell Littrell, b. May 11, 1898.
3. Ernest Littrell, b. Jan. 2, 1900.

II—Bertha Harris, b. Dec. 15, 1875; m. Apr. 5, 1899, David Sensenich. They live at Wheeling.

Issue:

Forest Sensenich, b. July 1, 1901.

III—Harvey Harris, b. June 23, 1878; m. 1899, Maud Littrell. They live at Wheeling.

Issue:

1. Opal Harris, b. Nov. 22, 1901.
2. Bland Harris, b. Jan. 5, 1903.
3. Spencer Harris, b. Oct. 7, 1906.

IV—Vernie Harris, b. Sept. 29, 1880; d. in infancy.

V—Myrtie Harris, b. Sept. 7, 1883; m. Mar. 4, 1906, Theodore Bowen. They live at Wheeling.

Issue:

Harold Bowen, b. Oct. 19, 1907.

VI—Luther Harris, b. Dec. 20, 1885; d. in infancy.

VII—Ethel Harris, b. Jan. 5, 1890.

VIII—Gertie Harris, b. Nov. 28, 1894.

XIII—Elijah D. Harvey, son of Jane Foster, married, September, 1872, Lusetta Littrell. They lived at Woodward, Missouri.

Issue:

- I—Talton Harvey.
 - II—Simon Harvey.
 - III—Kay Harvey.
 - IV—Earl Harvey.
 - V—Bell Harvey.
 - VI—Flossie Harvey.
-

XIV—Alice B. Harvey, daughter of Jane Foster, married, June 7, 1877, Jackson Anderson. They live at Wheeling.

Issue:

- I—Scottie Lee Anderson, b. Oct. 31, 1885.
 - II—Frankie B. Anderson, b. Jan. 2, 1890; d. in infancy.
 - III—Ray Anderson, b. Mar. 10, 1892.
 - IV—Archie P. Anderson, b. Oct. 23, 1894; d. in infancy.
 - V—George Anderson, b. Mar. 21, 1898.
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II—Nancy Foster, daughter of Margaret Adams, married, Howard county, Gideon Gooch. They live in Linn county.

Issue:

- I—Henry Gooch.
- II—Roland Gooch.
- III—Joseph Gooch.
- IV—Mildred Gooch, b. Oct. 30, 1836; d. Jan. 13, 1894; m. Aug. 9, 1854, Garland Duncan.

Issue:

- 1. Nancy Jane Duncan, b. June 1, 1855.
- 2. John Henry Duncan, b. Jan. 13, 1858.
- 3. Martha Price Duncan, b. Dec. 13, 1861.
- 4. Joseph Thomas Duncan, b. Oct. 7, 1869.
- 5. Mildred Duncan, b. Feb. 7, 1872.
- 6. Rush Garland Duncan, b. Oct. 8, 1875.
- 7. William Hayden Duncan, b. May 14, 1879.
- V—Jane Gooch, m. James Barkley.
- VI—James Gooch.

V—Robert Adams, son of Sarah Boyle, married, Calhoun county, Illinois, 1828, Maria Church, born March 14, 1811, died January 8, 1885.

Issue:

I—Sarah Ann Adams, b. May 12, 1830; d. Feb. 10, 1844.

II—Lewis Daniel Adams, b. Aug. 20, 1832; d. Jan. 21, 1842.

III—Pauline Adams, b. May 18, 1834.

IV—William H. Adams, b. Feb. 12, 1837; d. in infancy.

V—Andrew Adams, b. Jan. 10, 1839; d. Nov. 14, 1864.

VI—Mary Adams, b. May 28, 1842; d. Aug. 12, 1862.

VII—Thomas C. Adams, b. Nov. 13, 1843; d. in infancy.

VIII—Susan Adams, b. Sept. 21, 1846; d. 1878.

IX—Moses P. Adams, b. Jan. 1, 1849.

X—John Adams, b. Mar. 9, 1851.

III—Pauline Adams, daughter of Robert Adams, married 1st, 1855, C. P. Rawlings. She married 2d, ——— Mitchell. No issue by 2d marriage. She lives at Rocheport, Missouri.

Issue:

I—Anna Rawlings, b. July 1854; d. July 5, 1905.

II—Thomas Rawlings, b. Oct. 21, 1856.

III—Alpha Rawlings, b. Mar. 20, 1859.

IV—Robert Rawlings, b. Feb. 21, 1860.

V—Mollie Rawlings, b. Feb. 21, 1865.

VI—Emmett Rawlings, b. May 8, 1867.

VII—Andrew Rawlings, b. June 1, 1869.

I—Anna Rawlings, daughter of Pauline Adams, married Jeff. Rawlings. They live at Rocheport; have four children.

II—Thomas Rawlings, son of Pauline Adams, married Emma Jordan. They live at Rocheport; have two children.

III—Alpha Rawlings, daughter of Pauline Adams, married J. H. Lowery. They live at Lone Wolf, Oklahoma.

IV—Robert Rawlings, son of Pauline Adams, married Fannie Swartrent. They live at Rocheport; have three children.

V—Mollie Rawlings, daughter of Pauline Adams, married H. W. Peeler. They live at Fayette, Howard county, Missouri; have two children.

VI—Emmett Rawlings, son of Pauline Adams, married Nelia Settle. They live at Fayette; have three children.

VII—Andrew Rawlings, son of Pauline Adams, married Etta Jordan. They live at New Franklin, Missouri; have three children.

VIII—Susan Adams, daughter of Robert Adams, married March 28, 1867, Nicholas Robinson; have two children.

IX—Moses P. Adams, son of Robert Adams, married, Paragould, Arkansas, December 24, 1881, Mary Kress. They live at Lone Wolf, Oklahoma.

Issue:

I—Robert Adams.

II—Frederick Adams.

X—John Adams, son of Robert Adams, married, Paragould, Arkansas, 1881, Louise Manchester. They live at Clay City, Arkansas; have two children.

VII—Maria Adams, daughter of Sarah Boyle, married, Howard county, December 19, 1819, Peyton R. Hayden, born Bourbon county, Kentucky, February 8, 1796, died Booneville, Missouri, December 26, 1855, son of Enoch Hayden and Rebecca Whaley. He was an eminent lawyer of Booneville, where their children were born.

Issue :

- I—Amanda Hayden, b. Oct. 8, 1820; d. Feb. 22, 1851.
 - II—Marshall J. Hayden, b. Sept. 23, 1822; d. in infancy.
 - III—Alexander Cooper Hayden, b. Nov. 19, 1824; d. Oct. 9, 1859.
 - IV—Emmett Robert Hayden, b. Jan. 8, 1827; d. Dec. 29, 1900.
 - V—John Hayden, b. Sept. 7, 1828; d. July 9, 185—.
 - VI—Henry Clay Hayden, b. Dec. 16, 1832; d. Long Branch, N. J., 1873.
 - VII—Washington Augustus Hayden, b. Oct. 1, 1834; d. Hot Springs, Ark.
 - VIII—Rush D. Hayden, b. Sept. 10, 1837; d. Apr. 6, 1907.
 - IX—Boyle Hayden, b. Oct. 28, 1840; d. near Batesville, Ark., in Confederate service, Apr., 1863.
 - X—Peyton R. Hayden, b. June 23, 1842; d. Nov., 1907.
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I—Amanda Hayden, daughter of Maria Adams, married, September 1, 1840, Robert B. Bacon, born Frankfort, Kentucky, July 22, 1809, died Booneville, November 26, 1895.

Issue :

- I—Sarah Bacon, b. Aug. 24, 1841; d. Dec. 6, 1895.
 - II—Maria Adams Bacon, b. May 11, 1843.
 - III—Elizabeth Bacon, b. Dec. 31, 1844.
 - IV—Mary Bacon, b. Oct. 20, 1847; d. Jan. 19, 1863.
 - V—Langston Bacon, b. May 20, 1849.
 - VI—Amanda Bacon, b. Feb. 9, 1851; d. Oct. 18, 1868.
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II—Maria Adams Bacon, daughter of Amanda Hayden, married, April 4, 1872, George Edward Chambers.

Issue :

- I—Elizabeth Bacon Chambers, b. Apr. 13, 1873.
- II—Anne Chambers, b. May 20, 1874; d. Apr. 7, 1880.
- III—Edward Chambers, b. Aug. 6, 1876.
- IV—Robert Bacon Chambers, b. May 16, 1880; d. Aug. 20, 1899.
- V—Ruth Kelley Chambers, b. July 20, 1882.
- VI—Alice Mary Chambers, b. Jan. 1, 1884.

V—Langston Bacon, son of Amanda Hayden, married, Kansas City, April 8, 1880, Martha Elizabeth McLeod, born March 11, 1858.

Issue:

I—Amanda Caroline Bacon, b. Feb. 5, 1881.

II—Elizabeth McLeod Bacon, b. Aug. 25, 1883.

III—Alice Mary Bacon, b. Nov. 18, 1885.

IV—Langston Martin Bacon, b. July 6, 1890.

I—Amanda Caroline Bacon, daughter of Langston Bacon, married, Kansas City, October 21, 1903, Charles Eugene Waldron.

Issue:

I—Amanda Caroline Waldron, b. July 12, 1904.

II—Martha Elizabeth Waldron, b. Sept. 25, 1905.

III—Alice Mary Bacon, daughter of Langston Bacon, married, April 17, 1906, Sewell Williford Black.

Issue:

Elizabeth Lillian Black, b. Jan. 25, 1907.

IV—Emmett Robert Hayden, son of Maria Adams, married, Jefferson City, Missouri, November 6, 1857, Alice Scott, daughter of Judge William and Elizabeth Scott.

Issue:

I—Maria Hayden, b. Jan. 11, 1859; m. Booneville, Jan. 2, 1889, Ethan A. Cochran.

II—William Scott Hayden, b. Sept. 14, 1860; d. Versailles, Mo., Mar. 13, 1900.

III—John Boyle Hayden, b. Oct. 6, 1862. Lived in Kansas City.

IV—Elizabeth Hayden, b. Sept., 1865. Lived in Booneville.

V—Alice Scott Hayden, b. May 5, 1868; d. Nov. 20, 1902.

VI—Emmett Robert Hayden, b. Nov., 1870; d. Dec. 24, 1902.

VII—Mary Ormrod Hayden, b. Apr. 6, 1874.

II—William Scott Hayden, son of Emmett Robert Hayden, married June 21, 1888, Sydney A. Moore.

Issue:

Alice Josephine Hayden, b. Mar. 13, 1897.

V—Alice Scott Hayden, daughter of Emmett Robert Hayden, married, June 26, 1889, Frank R. Chambers. He, with six children, survived her.

VII—Mary Ormrod Hayden, daughter of Emmett Robert Hayden, married, July 29, 1895, Charles Walter Lawrence, of Cameron, Texas.

Issue:

I—Walter Hayden Lawrence, b. Mar. 12, 1897.

II—Mary Alice Lawrence, b. Feb. 24, 1904.

VI—Henry Clay Hayden, son of Maria Adams, married, December, 1857, Belinda Catharine Groves. Of six children, but one survives: Mabel Hayden, now Mrs. H. W. Mellen, of Coppermount, Alaska.

VIII—Rush D. Hayden, son of Maria Adams, married, Callaway county, Missouri, Mary Puckett. He left several children.

XI—Andrew Adams, son of Sarah Boyle, married, Booneville, December 18, 1847, Sarah Ann Flournoy, born Independence, Missouri, May 3, 1839, died Kansas City, November 23, 1889. "She was a cultured, noble, Christian woman, of whom all spoke with esteem," and was the daughter of Dr. Jones Flournoy and Clara Hickman. Dr. Flournoy was son of Colonel Thomas Flournoy, of Kentucky. Clara Hickman was daughter of Colonel Thomas Hickman, of Howard county, Missouri, and Sarah Prewitt.

Andrew Adams loved adventure. He served in the Black Hawk war, for which he received a (headright) land warrant for 160 acres, which he laid in Vernon county, Missouri. He was an

early western trader, and traversed the noted Santa Fe trail, to that celebrated post in 1834. With Major James Hickman, an uncle of his wife, he established a general store in the city of Chihuahua, which they conducted with success for twenty-three years. Acquiring a competency, he passed his later years in the enjoyment of domestic life, in Booneville, where their children were born, and where he and his wife are buried. His manner was refined, his bearing dignified, and he was ever amiable, upright and popular. His character is well illustrated in the following published fact.

"Pending a party contest, some trouble was experienced in agreeing on three judges to preside at an election, each party anxious that the other should obtain no advantage. As a solution of the difficulty one of the contestants proposed to make Mr. Adams the sole judge, although he knew Mr. Adams was a supporter of his opponent—so great was the confidence in his integrity that the candidate was willing to commit the matter entirely to his charge."

Issue :

- I—Washington Adams, b. Apr. 16, 1849.
- II—Blanche Adams, b. May 13, 1852; d. in infancy.
- III—John Boyle Adams, b. June 19, 1855; d. May 27, 1876.
- IV—Jones Flournoy Adams, b. Feb. 17, 1858. Lives in Kansas City.
- V—Charles Beatty Adams, b. Aug. 28, 1861. Practices law in Kansas City.
- VI—Effie Afton Adams, }
- VII—Sally Hickman Adams, } b. Sept. 28, 1864.
- VIII—Andrew Adams, b. Jan. 17, 1868; d. San Antonio, Tex., Mar. 12, 1896.
- IX—Edmund Burke Adams, b. Feb. 18, 1872.

I—Wash. (as usually abbreviated from Washington) Adams, son of Andrew Adams, is a distinguished lawyer of Kansas City. Receiving his elementary education at Kemper's School, Booneville, he completed his studies, including law, at the University of Virginia. He entered the office of his uncle, Washington Adams, an eminent jurist of Booneville, where he first practiced. In 1870

he removed to Kansas City, was chosen City Attorney in 1874, and re-elected the following year. Appointed City Counselor by the mayor in 1880, he was reappointed two years later. He enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice. He is popular and has refused some appointments to the higher judicial offices. He married, Excelsior, Clinton county, Missouri, June 5, 1877, Ella B. Lincoln, born Fayette county, Kentucky, daughter of Colonel John K. Lincoln, later of Plattsburg, Clinton county, and Elmira Malone. They have one son, John Wash Adams, born, Excelsior Farm, Clinton county, August 21, 1882. He was graduated at Harvard, and has chosen the profession of law. At present he is with his father at Kansas City.

VI—Effie Afton Adams, daughter of Andrew Adams, married, Booneville, October 1, 1884, Dr. Samuel R. Johnson, born St. Charles, Missouri, March 20, 1864, son of Dr. Charles Montgomery Johnson, born Culpeper county, Virginia, and Martha Ann Smith, born Franklin county, Virginia. They live at St. Charles.

Issue:

I—Sally Bowman Johnson, b. Booneville, July 4, 1885.

II—Martha Dorothy Johnson, b. St. Charles, Feb. 6, 1892.

III—Ruth Ann Johnson, b. July 20, 1895.

I—Sally Bowman Johnson, daughter of Effie Afton Adams, married, St. Louis, May 31, 1905, Lionel Skipwith, born Mecklenburg county, Virginia, March 29, 1882, son of Grey Skipwith, and Sue Drayton Brawlen. They live at Alveston, Albermarle county, Virginia.

Issue:

I—Grey Skipwith, b. Alveston, Mar. 29, 1906.

II—William Bagnell Skipwith, b. Richmond, Va., 5 o'clock p. m., Thursday, Dec. 12, 1907.

VII—Sally Hickman Adams, daughter of Andrew Adams, having an artistic inclination, during her youth and early womanhood, pursued the art of sketching and painting, from nature, and

achieved a quite notable distinction. Some productions of her brush were exhibited, with such success as obtained much flattering public notice. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that since marriage, that faculty has not received much encouragement. She married, Kansas City, September 13, 1887, William Bagnell, born Rawdon, Canada, April 14, 1843, son of Captain William Bagnell, of the British army, and Amelia Bagnell, of Staffordshire, England. They live at 12 Westmoreland place, St. Louis, and in that city their children were born.

Issue:

I—William Bagnell, b. Apr. 30, 1889; d. in infancy.

II—Effie Amelia Bagnell, b. June 29, 1890.

III—Robert Adams Bagnell, b. Nov. 17, 1892.

IX—Edmund Burke Adams, son of Andrew Adams, married, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, February, 1902, Henrietta Parrish, born Louisville, Kentucky, June 6, 1882. They live in Wheeling, West Virginia.

XIII—Washington Adams, son of Sarah Boyle, married, Booneville, February 27, 1840, Eliza Coleman Brown, born Harrison county, Kentucky, June 10, 1821; died Jacksonville, Illinois, March 19, 1902.

“He attended such schools as were to be found in Missouri, during his youth, but was more indebted to his own sterling qualities, than to teachers, for his education, which included Latin and Greek. Completing his academic course, he read law with Peyton R. Hayden, and remained some years in diligent application to his professional course, under the guidance of his able instructor. Licensed in 1835, he obtained a lucrative practice, and his professional career was distinguished by marked ability and spotless integrity. December 27, 1871, he was appointed by Gov. B. Gratz Brown, to a vacancy on the Supreme Court, caused by the resignation of Judge Currier, and at the November election, 1872, was chosen to fill that term. He resigned in October, 1874. His history upon the bench appears from his opinions in nine volumes of the Supreme Court Reports, commencing with Vol. 49. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1875, where his knowledge and capacity were fully recognized. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, had deep convictions, and while emphatic and positive in his opinions, was popular because of his kindly nature.”

He lived at Booneville, where his children were born.

Issue:

- I—John Adams, b. Feb. 3, 1841; d. St. Louis, June 10, 1891.
 - II—William Brown Adams, b. Sept. 23, 1844; d. in infancy.
 - III—Andrew Lloyd Adams, b. Sept. 7, 1846; d. in infancy.
 - IV—Elisha Brown Adams, b. Feb. 17, 1849; d. Jacksonville, Ill., Apr. 27, 1895.
 - V—Harriet Eliza Adams, b. Jan. 13, 1851; d. Feb. 18, 1872.
 - VI—James Brown Adams, b. June 25, 1856; d. Vernon Co., Mo., July 28, 1882.
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IV—Elisha Brown Adams, son of Washington Adams, married, Mizpah Church, St. Louis county, Missouri, September 7, 1875, Leila Eliza Lackland, daughter of Judge James Ransom Lackland, and Mary Downton Southern, of Danville, Kentucky. She lives in the city of St. Louis.

Issue:

- I—Elisha Brown Adams, b. Booneville, Dec. 27, 1876.
 - II—Lloyd Lackland Adams, b. Booneville, Aug. 4, 1879. Practicing law in St. Louis.
 - III—Washington Adams, b. Jacksonville, Ill., Dec. 22, 1887.
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VI—James Brown Adams, son of Washington Adams, married, Pilot Grove, Cooper county, Missouri, June 25, 1879, Jane Lee Finney, born St. Louis, September 25, 1858, daughter of William Harper Finney, born St. Louis, February 14, 1835, died Kansas City, June 15, 1899, and Sallie Smith Buckner, born Richmond, Virginia, November 5, 1835, died Lamar, Missouri, August 27, 1888.

Issue:

Washington Adams, b. Booneville, June, 1880. Lives in Springfield, Mo.

XIV—Susan J. Adams, daughter of Sarah Boyle, married, Howard county, Missouri, November 3, 1835, William Gaw, born August 17, 1806, died May 15, 1849. They had several children. No other *data*.

Ch. J. BOYLE.

III—John Boyle, son of Major John Boyle, was with his father at Boonesborough during the siege of that fort in August, 1778. Shortly thereafter, the family lived on a farm near Cove Spring, but the father soon transferred that tract to Jeremiah Tilford, and removed to a farm near Estill station. All these habitations were within the county of Kentucky, and when that county was carved into three, within Lincoln county, Virginia; but in 1785, the General Assembly formed Madison and Mercer counties, named after two illustrious patriots, when Cove Spring was left in Mercer, and the new home in Madison. And, having later removed to Paint Lick, the latter county was, in 1796, divided and Paint Lick became part of the new county of Garrard.

In these several homes John Boyle grew up. Of his childhood, little is known, "but, like other sons of pioneers, he witnessed the most strenuous and romantic scenes in Kentucky history, and inhaled their strengthening influences. In that day college education was impossible in Kentucky," and those who advanced in learning, had to improve such limited opportunities as came within reach. When six or seven years old, John accompanied the elder children to a neighborhood school taught by a peripatetic Irishman. His intellectual powers had not been exercised in acquiring the abstract knowledge conveyed in print, and while the faithful teacher labored diligently for many weeks, to inculcate the primary lessons of the books, John was unable to fix his attention sufficiently to learn the alphabet. The custom of that primitive period was for the teacher to *board around*, and while taking his turn at boarding with Major Boyle, he deemed it his duty to report to the father the fact of the lad's mental torpor. The others were bright, and as intelligent as the neighbors' children, but John seemed incapable of learning, and it was but a waste of time and money to keep him at school.

"Here for two months of patient effort, he had tried to teach him by every means, yet John had not learned a letter, nor a figure."

"But the father, with whom John was a favorite, exploded at this harsh conclusion, and vehemently asserting his confidence in the child's capacity, said he should continue to attend the school. Unknown to the elders, John overheard the criticism of the teacher and the strenuous defense of the father," which vibrated on some slumbering chord in his memory, and awakened his dormant powers. At school the next day, when called to receive his lesson, he surprised the teacher by repeating the alphabet, and multiplication table, and it soon transpired that he could repeat many of the lessons taught to the older children in his presence, and unconsciously impressed upon his mind.

"Although his opportunities for scholastic instruction were limited, his early education was excellent, and his knowledge of what he had studied, thorough. Under the instruction of Samuel Finley, a pious Presbyterian minister, of Madison county, he acquired the rudiments of Greek and Latin, and the most useful of the sciences. With that splendid foundation, he continued the study of these branches, and became one of the most proficient scholars of that day in classics and mathematics. So remarkably well versed was he in the classics, that Dr. Blackburn, the first president of Centre College, said that John Boyle was one of the best Latin scholars he had ever known, and rivalled old Dr. Mason of New York in the extent of his classic reading."

"Notwithstanding that his father possessed land, slaves and other property, he was not unaccustomed to labor. Nature gave him primarily a mind and body exceedingly strong and robust, and he grew into manhood, possessed of unusual mental and physical power."

He studied law under Thomas T. Davis, then a member of Congress, who lived in Mercer county. For his convenience, while reading with Davis, young Boyle was received as a boarder in the family of Jeremiah Tilford, who lived upon the farm that formerly belonged to Major Boyle. Being admitted to the bar, he began to practice in Lancaster. Soon after, "in 1797, he married Elizabeth, the beautiful and cultured daughter" of his late host. He built a double log cabin, in which they began house-keeping (page 136). His groomsmen were the celebrated Joseph Hamilton Daveiss (usually misspelled Daviess), who afterwards, as United States District Attorney, was the first prosecutor for treason of Aaron Burr. He was killed at Tippecanoe. Daviess developed a prodigious genius, and many thought he might, had he lived, contest with Mr. Clay the highest palm of oratory.

A family anecdote relates that he, too, was attracted by the Tilford girls, but was so diffident that he could not summon sufficient courage to cross the *style* where he sat during his visits. He married a sister of Chief Justice John Marshall.

The Tilford house stood on land now crossed by the line dividing Boyle and Mercer counties, which at an early day Major Boyle acquired by exchange for forty acres surrounding its attractive spring, a tract situated elsewhere, of eleven hundred acres. Afterwards he sold that farm, then embracing several hundred acres, to Jeremiah Tilford. When the latter died his son-in-law, Judge Boyle, purchased the place, and upon his death, his brother-in-law, Robert Tilford, bought it. The latter was born there in 1788, and after its purchase lived there until his death, in 1873.

Boyle lived in his first house until 1802, when he removed to a farm near Lancaster, living there until 1811, then removing to another tract in that county. "He lived in cabins," says Robertson in his Scrap Book. In 1814 he removed to Mercer county.

As was the custom of the early bar, he followed the circuit and acquired a respectable practice. His uncommon memory retained the names and many personal facts relating to those whom he met, and when he offered for Congress, in 1802, it is said he could familiarly address by his first name, nearly every voter in the district and ask *descriptio personae* about the members of his family. He was chosen, as also to the next two succeeding Congresses, invariably without opposition. It is said that at one election the noble old governor, Isaac Shelby, offered himself as a candidate, and commenced an active canvass. Finding that Boyle was invincible, even against the prestige of his own fame and lofty character, the old hero withdrew from the contest, and gave loyal support to his friendly competitor.

Boyle was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and was first elected in the middle of Jefferson's first term. His character soon became known to the House. At his second term, he was placed on the Committee of Ways and Means, always the most important of its committees. He was ever active, influential and dignified. In 1804, the impeachment of Samuel Chase, an associate Justice of the Supreme Court, being resolved, the House, by ballot, chose Boyle as one of the impeachers, who were led by Randolph of Roanoke.

In early times travel from Kentucky eastward was almost wholly on horseback. The congressmen usually rode in company, the intervening country being sparsely settled. On one trip Boyle had a spirited steed. One frosty morning, in the act of mounting, the fractious animal threw him upon a slivered limb, which penetrated his body. With difficulty his companions withdrew the horrible lance, and applied water, their only available remedy, to the wound. No surgeon was near, but these were men of experience and courage, with a practical capacity to treat wounds, not ordinarily found among statesmen. After a delay of but one day, in relieving the fever, the whole party, Boyle included, proceeded on its way.

In 1807, Mr. Jefferson tendered him the office of Justice of the United States Supreme Court, but Boyle modestly declined it.¹

The pay of a congressman at that period was small. Boyle found that the support of his growing family required more than his official income, and notwithstanding the flattering testimonial of a fourth nomination by unanimous vote, he declined it.

"President Madison, among his earliest official acts, and unsolicited, appointed him governor of Illinois, one of the most responsible, important and lucrative of all federal appointments. This alluring offer was accepted by Mr. Boyle, but only conditionally. On his return to Kentucky he was tendered a * * * seat upon the bench of the Court of Appeals. Although the salary of an Appellate Judge was only \$1,000, and the duties onerous, his attachment to Kentucky triumphed over his ambition, and pecuniary interests, and he took his seat upon the Appellate bench April 4, 1809. Ninian Edwards, then Chief Justice, solicited and obtained the abdicated governorship of Illinois. The next year, Mr. Boyle was promoted to the Chief Justiceship, the responsible duties of which he faithfully discharged to the time of his resignation," November 8, 1826.

"At the time of his appointment he was thirty-five years old, and still growing to the maturity of his powers. In personal appearance, he was attractive rather than imposing. He was about 5 feet 8 inches tall, rather heavily built, inclining to stoutness in later years, with regular and very expressive features, and dark brown eyes and hair. His manner is said to have been charmingly modest, and his talk simple and delightful."

"Then began for him a career of distinguished usefulness in

¹ Robertson's Scrap Book, 113.

his profession. For more than sixteen years he occupied a position of the highest honor, dignity and power in the young commonwealth, and of the greatest influence in directing the lines of growth, of its jurisprudence during its formative period. It was an opportunity of the same nature as that which came to John Marshall upon the Supreme Bench of the nation, during the formative period of Federal jurisprudence, and the first construction of the national constitution. The mere printed record of his work is to be found in the fifteen volumes of Kentucky reports beginning with First Bibb, and ending with Third Monroe, but a more enduring record exists in the jurisprudence of his State and the honorable traditions of its bench and bar. Such an opportunity comes to few men. No man ever more worthily met the demand of his opportunity. It is a great thing for a man of thirty-five years of age, to find a great and congenial life work, and to be competent for it. There were offers of what would generally be considered advancement in the line of his profession. * * * Before he left Congress, he was offered, by Mr. Jefferson, a seat on the Supreme Bench of the nation, and he declined a like offer from President John Quincy Adams."

He was cautious, conservative and firm. Chief Justice Robertson said that "no man contributed more than Judge Boyle to establish the true authoritativeness of judicial decisions, to elevate the true dignity, and to inspire confidence in the purity of the judiciary department of the government, and to settle on the stable basis of judicial authority, the legal code of Kentucky."

The two associate judges were William Owsley, afterwards governor, and Benjamin Mills. "No more honored names appear upon the resplendant pages of Kentucky's annals, no truer or braver men can be found in the world's history."

"This famous trio composed the Supreme Court during the most exciting period of its history. Had Boyle and his associates never done anything other than to declare the law during the bitterly antagonistic conflict between the "Relief" and "Anti-Relief" parties, their names would still have filled most important places in Kentucky history—for they acted as guardians when the dignity of the State was threatened, the power of the law defied, and the constitution of the United States disregarded."

"Boyle was a man of singularly modest and unassuming nature, but we may well dismiss as apocryphal the suggestion which has been made, that he declined "offers of advancement" because of diffidence respecting his ability to worthily fill the place. Man is not given a brain like John Boyle's, without knowledge of his gifts. We may assume that his declination was, as the family tradition runs, because of the need of his growing family, and the inadequacy of a salary of nine hundred dollars a year, for their

proper support and education in Washington. The claims of family were imperative to a husband and father as devoted as Boyle."

"It is perhaps as well for him, and his fame, that he devoted his powers to the service of his state; it is certainly better for the state."

"When first called to the Bench, he had been in the regular practice of the law but five years, to which may be added such practice as he was able to care for, during the six years of his Congressional service, and the brief period of preparation for admission to the bar. It seems hardly credible that his legal attainments acquired in such a period, and under those circumstances, could have been very extensive in scope. But his knowledge was exact, scientific, ready, and grew with his growth. The principles of the common law system of pleading, he understood thoroughly."

"But in the better sense, Boyle was a pioneer of the law. He applied established principles to new facts, and adjusted new conditions to the fixed rules of justice. More than any other man in Kentucky, he established the authority and dignity of judicial decision, and was to the jurisprudence of Kentucky what Marshall was to that of the United States."

"He possessed a peculiarly lucid and pleasing legal style. It was usually a model of judicial English. His touch was sure from the beginning. He was concise without being stiff. Cases abound where in one or two sentences, he stated all the facts, and all of the procedure in the lower court, necessary to a perfect understanding of the legal questions involved. Many entire opinions are compressed into the space of from ten to twenty short lines. But he was no slave to conciseness. With all the language at his command, he used all that was necessary to express what he meant."

"While in his own phrase, he always used appropriate language with technical precision, in relation to subjects belonging to his art, he was not above using the expressive vernacular of his day, to state a fact; as where, after stating the fear of Indians, which existed in a certain locality, he says that some of the inhabitants "stayed fortified for their mutual safety and protection" (*Hazelrigs v. Amos*, 1 Bibb, 426), or that the disputants "dogged the plaintiff's mare in the pasture of a defendant, not inclosed with a lawful fence," (*Evans v. Hesler*, 1 Bibb, 561), or that the "old rule in slander of construing words *in mitiori sensu* has been long since exploded, and has given way to one which accords more with reason, and the common sense of mankind." (*Logan v. Steele*, 1 Bibb, 594.)

"He sometimes applied his common knowledge of men, and things, as when he disposed of the question whether an application

for a new trial should have been granted, based on the absence in Missouri of the sole witness known to the defendant, by whom he could prove that the market price of whiskey in Mercer county, delivered in good barrels on the river, was only two shillings and sixpence per gallon. Said the Chief Justice: 'From the very nature of the thing, either the fact that the defendant states that he could prove by the absent witness was not true, or that he might with the most ordinary diligence, have discovered other witnesses, by whom it could be established. For it is impossible to believe that the current market price of whiskey should not have been diffusively known.' (*Ripperdam v. Scott*, 1 Mar. 152.) When wearied by counsel's contention against an established rule of pleading, he said: 'We do not feel disposed to incur the censure of a vain ostentation of learning in citing the numerous authorities which recognize the rule. It is coeval with the science of written pleadings, and its recognition is to be found in every book which treats of the subject of pleas, and pleading.' (*Metcalf v. Standeford*, 1 Bibb, 619.)

"While a common law pleader, and technical where technicalities were part of the logical system necessary to the certainty and effectiveness of the great legal machine, with fine scorn he swept aside useless formalities. 'Formerly' he said, 'much ceremony, and great prolixity of pleading were used in bringing a suit in chancery, to issue. If the defendant, by his plea or answer, offered any new matter in avoidance of the charges in the bill, a special replication was thought to be necessary; to this succeeded the rejoinder of the defendant, by which he asserted the truth and sufficiency of his answer, and traversed every material part of the replication; to the rejoinder, the plaintiff might surrejoinder; to the surrejoinder, the defendant in his turn might rebut, and so on; protracting the pleadings through a labyrinth of forms, calculated greatly to enhance the expense of the litigants, but not in the slightest degree, conducive to the ends of justice. These idle, but expensive ceremonies, have given way to a more rational and intelligent system of pleading.' (*Reading v. Ford*, 1 Bibb, 388.)

"Speaking of the right of one who advanced money for the purchase of land warrants, as against any one with notice of his claim, 'so far as this argument derives any support from the supposed analogy between a right in equity, and an estate in fee, at law it is evidently fallacious. Its fallacy consists in the application of a principle, merely technical, to a species of right founded on the basis of moral justice. The maxim of the old common law, that the freehold could not be in suspense, or abeyance, was predicated upon the artificial principles of the ancient system of feuds, and grew out of the necessity, which, according to that system, there was of having a tenant always in possession, to perform the

feudal duties. But this rule has never, even in England, been applied to estates created by devise, or to conveyances under the statute of uses, which were introduced after the rigor of the feudal system had been in some measure abated. Much less ought it to be applied to a right in equity, unknown to that system, and founded upon principles of moral justice, and general utility.' (Patrick v. Marshall, 2 Bibb, 43.)

"When precedents failed, he applied rules drawn from an inexhaustible fund of common sense. For instance: 'A promise to pay as soon as the debtor can, is in the contemplation of law, a promise to pay presently. The law supposes every man able to pay his debts, and if the ability to pay was a question to be tried, the only practical mode of trial, is *per* execution, and of this it is not yet too late for the defendants in the court below to have full benefit.' (Kincaid v. Higgins, 1 Bibb, 397.)

"Also his ruling in a case where two States not only claimed, but exercised jurisdiction over territory in dispute, and a citizen of Virginia emigrating to Kentucky with his family and slaves, was induced, by fear of Indians, to sojourn for some years, but without abandoning his intention of proceeding to Kentucky, at a place in the disputed territory, which when the boundary was subsequently settled, proved to be several miles within the State of Pennsylvania. His slaves brought an action of trespass, assault and battery, and false imprisonment, against him, for the purpose of ascertaining the right to freedom, and a question of conflict of laws was presented. After the statement of facts, Judge Boyle's opinion proceeds: 'That different states or nations have at the same time claimed the empire of one and the same territory, is a circumstance that has not unfrequently happened. But no instance has been found, in the researches the court have had an opportunity of making, when both nations have been at the same time in possession of the territory in dispute, as was the case of Pennsylvania and Virginia with respect to the territory in which the appellant resided from the spring of the year 1781, until the fall of the year 1783. By what laws the conduct of the inhabitants of the disputed territory, thus simultaneously possessed by the citizens and officers of the two governments having conflicting claims to the sovereignty, ought to be regulated, and their rights to be decided, it is important in this case to ascertain. If the laws of Pennsylvania are to furnish the rule of decision in the present controversy, then it is clear that the appellees are entitled to their freedom; but on the other hand, if the laws of Virginia are to be considered as furnishing the proper rules of decision, it is equally clear that the appellees must be deemed slaves. In the tribunals of those States, during the existence of the dispute, we would naturally expect to find the rights of the inhabitants decided

upon, according to the laws of that State to which the tribunal might belong, without regard to those of the other State of which the inhabitants might respectively claim to be citizens. But what would have been the rule of decision is a question where the *lex loci* ought to govern, if such a question had been made with respect to the rights of an inhabitant of the disputed territory before the court of another State, it is not so easy to determine. It seems most agreeable to the dictates of natural justice, as well as of sound policy, that the conduct of the inhabitants during the existence of the dispute, should have been regulated, and, of course, ought always to be decided, according to the laws of the State of which they were respectively citizens, that is to say, the conduct of those claiming to be citizens of Pennsylvania, according to the laws of Pennsylvania, and the conduct of those claiming to be citizens of Virginia, according to the laws of Virginia. A private citizen must be supposed to be incompetent to decide which of the two States had the right of empire. He was bound to render obedience to the laws of the government whose citizen he was, and it is consonant to every principle of justice and policy, that he should have the benefit of the protection of those laws which he was bound to obey. The appellant in the present case was a citizen of Virginia, on his way from one undisputed part to another undisputed part of the territory of that State; for the safety of his family from the savage enemy, he took up a temporary residence in the country claimed both by Virginia and Pennsylvania, from whence he removed prior to the settlement of the boundary line, and while its adjustment was *in fieri* between the two states. Under these circumstances, we can have but little hesitation in declaring that he was bound to obey the laws of Virginia, and in his turn, was entitled to the benefit of their protection.' (Hazelrigs v. Amos *et al*, 1 Bibb, 426.)

"Also his statement of the rule—at that time still unsettled—as to questioning the character of the plaintiff, in an action of slander: 'The general character of plaintiff cannot be questioned by plea; it ought therefore, to be questioned by proof in mitigation of damages. The general character of the plaintiff must be considered as coming in, at least collaterally, upon the issue. It is laid in the declaration, as the inducement, and the injury to it, is the gist of the action. In the estimation of damages, the jury must take into consideration the general character of the plaintiff, and his standing in society. In this case, the defendant's counsel was permitted by the court to inquire into the plaintiff's general character, in relation to the facts put in issue, but we are of an opinion he ought to have been permitted to inquire into his general moral character, without relation to any particular species of immorality; for a man who is habitually addicted to every vice except

the one with which he is charged, is not entitled to as heavy damages as one possessing a fair moral character. The jury who possess a large and almost unbounded discretion upon subjects of this kind, could have but very inadequate *data* for the *quantum* of damages, if they are permitted to know only the plaintiff's general character in relation to the facts put in issue. This appears to us to be the only correct and rational rule upon the subject; for while it affords the jury a fair opportunity of weighing the injury, it cannot take the plaintiff by surprise, as every man is presumed prepared to show his general character.' (*Eastland v. Caldwell*, 2 Bibb, 24.)

"In stating the technical rules of law, or the more abstruse doctrines of equity, he wrote with a clearness which could come from nothing but clear vision, *e. g.*, upon the old rule as to defenses cognizable both at law and in equity: 'Where matter of defense is purely legal, and the party neglects to avail himself of it, at law, it would be contrary to the soundest maxims of policy, to permit him afterwards to take advantage of it in equity. But if the defense be of such a nature that the party may avail himself of it, either at law or in chancery, though he should fail to make it at law, he might, nevertheless, resort to a court of equity, with the same propriety as a plaintiff seeking a remedy for an injury of which a court of law, and a court of equity have concurrent jurisdiction, may elect to which tribunal he will resort for relief. But, as in the latter case, when the election is once made, and a trial had in either of these courts, the party will be precluded forever from resorting to the other, so by a parity of reason in the former, the matter of defense once decided upon, in the one court, can never be retried in the other.' (*Morrison v. Hart*, 2 Bibb, 5.)

"Also as to mutual independent covenants: 'There can be no doubt that the judgment of the court below is correct. The payment of the price was not by the terms of the contract, made to depend upon the conveyance of the lot as a previous condition, and the covenant to pay the price, and that to convey the lot, being contained in different instruments, cannot be construed to be dependent covenants. The failure to convey, therefore, most indisputably could not, upon principles of the common law be pleaded in bar of an action brought upon the contract to pay the price; nor can this be done under the statute authorizing a defendant in an action upon a specialty to go into, or impeach the consideration; for where there are mutual independent covenants, it is not the performance of the thing covenanted to be done, on the one side, but the covenant itself, which is the consideration of the covenant on the other side; and therefore, the failure to perform the one covenant is no failure of the consideration of the other.' (*Sanders v. Beal*, 4 Bibb, 324.)"

In our form of government, disagreements sometimes arise between the State and federal judiciary. Several such occurred during Boyle's term, "and he met the difficulty with admirable discretion."

In the federal question of the constitutionality of the law creating the Bank of the United States, he yielded his own adverse opinion, and with his colleagues, adopted the ruling of the Supreme Court, as conclusive on all state courts. (*Bank v. Norton*, 3 Mar., 422.) But in matters of judicial procedure, or of the legislative policy of the state, he affirmed the right of the state to maintain its own system, though the federal courts might adopt a different rule.

"Thus, notwithstanding the Supreme Court's decision to the contrary, and though his only colleague yielded to that authority, Boyle adhered to the Kentucky rule, and held that actual seizin, or personal entry, was necessary to the maintenance of a writ of right, and that seizin in law was insufficient." (*Speed v. Buford*, 3 Bibb, 57.)

"And he concurred in holding that the occupying claimant law, securing to *bona fide* occupants before eviction, a prescribed compensation for improvements, was not in conflict with the compact with Virginia, though three of the seven judges of the Supreme Court, had held otherwise." (*Bodley v. Gaither*, 3 Mon., 57.)

"Boyle had been for some thirteen years in a place made for him—a place which he fitted. In ordinary times, and under ordinary conditions, he would have been a great judge. That was conceded to him long before the day of his trial, when through much tribulation, he came to a haven of rest."

"The crowning achievement of his life, was his triumphant self vindication, at the conclusion of the Old and New Court controversy, the bitterness of which was probably unsurpassed in Kentucky, even by that engendered by the Civil War."

It may be better understood from a brief review of the financial and political conditions then prevailing in the State. The Napoleonic wars resulted in an excessively inflated paper currency and prices were enormously enhanced, in all commercial communities. The precious metals were hoarded and ceased to circulate as money. When peace returned, followed by a more or less arbitrary resumption of specie payments, the contraction of the medium of exchange necessarily resulted in a tremendous fall in prices. In Kentucky, the conditions were aggravated, at the Legislative session of 1817-18, by the charter of forty independent banks, having an authorized capital of about ten millions of dollars, with the privilege to redeem their notes either in specie, or in notes of the Bank of Kentucky, which had then resumed specie

payment. As the paper of these banks went into circulation, prices advanced, and a wave of speculation swept over the State. The ventures were uniformly and speedily disastrous, the markets fell, but the obligations remained unreduced. The pressure of debt became so burdensome, that at the Legislative session of 1819-20, the three months' time for which judgments might be replevied, was extended to one year. In 1820, the distress of the debtor class became terrible. General Adair was chosen governor, and at the ensuing legislative session, the Bank of the Commonwealth was chartered, and was not required to redeem its notes in specie. By an Act of that session, the judgment creditor was subjected to a stay of two years, on the debtor's giving bond with security, unless the creditor should endorse on his execution, a willingness to accept notes on the Bank of Kentucky, or the Bank of the Commonwealth, and by its terms, the Act applied to debts already incurred. By the exercise of the legislative powers, under the charter of the Bank of Kentucky, to elect its directors, a directory was chosen, pledged to accept in payment of debts due the bank, the paper of the Bank of the Commonwealth. This, instead of strengthening the latter bank, resulted in depreciating its notes fifty per cent. and more, and brought down the value of the paper issued by the Bank of Kentucky. The creditor "had his choice of two evils. One was to receive nothing at all for two years, and at the end of that time to do the best he could—running the risk of new delays at the end of that time, and of the bankruptcy of his securities."

"The indignation of the creditors, and the distress of the debtors, caused the people of Kentucky to forget their former political alliances, throw off their party ties, and divide into the relief and anti-relief parties. These parties were led by such men as George M. Bibb, who had preceded Boyle as chief Justice; John Rowan, who had been a judge of the Court of Appeals; Solomon P. Sharp and William T. Barry, on the relief side, and Robert Wickliffe of Fayette, George Robertson, who followed Boyle as chief justice, and Chilton Allen, of Clark, on the other.

"Circuit Judge Clark, of Clark county, promptly decided the stay law unconstitutional, and was summoned before a special session of the legislature, where it was proposed to remove him from office by Address. The effort failed for want of the two-thirds majority required by the constitution. His opinion was followed by Circuit Judge Blair of Fayette, and both parties awaited the decision of the Court of Appeals upon the question.

"The court then consisted of three judges. Boyle's colleagues were William Owsley, who was appointed in April, 1812, and Benjamin Mills, who was appointed in February, 1820. Owsley, as a young man, had been assisted by Boyle in his legal edu-

cation, and was his close friend. All these were men of great firmness and courage, qualities which were soon to be needed. Their decision was not awaited in silence. A great popular majority was in favor of the so-called relief laws, and firmly believed in both the power and the right of the legislature to adopt them. They had been so accustomed to talking and hearing talk of a Republican form of government, and of bowing to the will of the majority, that it was with something of a shock they learned that they must wait until three unassuming gentlemen on the bench, determined whether the will of the majority could constitutionally prevail. There were mutterings which grew to open threats of what would happen if the decision should be adverse to the popular will.

"No intimation came from the court, however, until October 8, 1823, when Chief Justice Boyle delivered the opinion in *Blair v. Williams*, followed on October 11, by the opinions of Judge Owsley in *Lapsley v. Brashears*, and of Judge Mills in both cases. (4 Litt., 34, 46, 65.) The court held that in the clause of the federal 'Constitution which forbids a state to pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, the obligation referred to, is not one arising from or dependent on conscience,' for the obligation dependant upon conscience alone, is obviously beyond the reach of human legislation, 'but is the legal obligation, or remedy whereby the performance of the contract may be enforced, because legislation cannot impair the legal obligations of contracts otherwise than by operating on legal remedies for their enforcement.'

"In the opinion of Chief Justice Boyle: 'It is, then, the remedy allowed by law in force at the date of the contract, being that on the faith of which the contract was made, which constitutes its obligation; and it consequently results, that the remedy which was allowed by law upon the contract between the parties in this case, on the 19th of November, 1819, the date of the contract, is its obligation.'

" 'Does, then, the Act of the Assembly in question, impair that obligation? By the law as it stood on the date of the contract the defendants were allowed to replevy the debt but for three months only, and the money, if not then paid, was required to be made of their estate, without further delay; but by the Act in question, they were allowed to replevy the debt two years, or enter into a recognizance for the payment of the money within that time. And surely it cannot require argument to prove that the latter Act impairs the obligation imposed by the former law. Indeed, the avowed object of the Act in question, was to relieve the debtor from the obligation he was under, to pay his debt in the time prescribed by the former law, and give him further time of payment; and according to any sense of the word, the Act in question

must impair the obligation imposed by the former law, and is therefore unconstitutional and void, as it relates to the contract between the parties in this case, as well as to all contracts made previous to the passage of the Act.'

"Then," as Judge Du Relle, afterwards a distinguished associate on that bench, in his *Life of Boyle*, has written, "the storm broke. The decision produced the greatest exasperation in the relief party. The judges were denounced as usurpers, tyrants, self-made kings—and charged with arrogating to themselves supreme power. Their authority to declare a legislative act unconstitutional, and to disregard it on that ground, was bitterly and violently denied. While the judges were publicly denounced for their decision, on the stump and in the press, Judge Bibb, who appeared on the relief side, in *Blair v. Williams*, against Wickliffe on the other, filed a petition for a rehearing in both cases. Haggin, Barry and Rowan were his colleagues in *Lapsley v. Brashears*, and Harrison and Breckenridge appeared with Wickliffe. At this day, the question seems easy enough of solution. Since the victory was won, popular thought as well as legal, has crystallized in the form then determined. But to form a really just judgment of the question, as it then appeared, it would be necessary to go back and consider the forgotten arguments of the defeated side. The lost cause has few apologists, and the reasons which seemed weighty enough to bring the scales to a balance, are dropped and discarded when the issue is once decided. The court itself was not unanimous at the outset. There are few things connected with the controversy more striking than the manful statement of Judge Mills, at the conclusion of his opinion, when, in defiance of public clamor, he abandoned the side of the majority: "Such is the conclusion to which my mind has come on this litigated question, after the most mature deliberations and research, and I am bound by my oath, and official duty, to express it. I am free to confess that it is different from the opinion which, when yielding without investigation, to the practice of the day, I once entertained. To adhere to an error when convinced, is odious; to retract it is praiseworthy and magnanimous, and I hesitate not to choose the latter course.'"

"A skeleton of the arguments which seemed plausible, if not convincing, to those who owed debts, and were unable to pay, may be found in Judge Bibb's petition for rehearing. Those arguments were amplified, elaborated and reiterated, in the speeches and manifestoes of the time.

"The relief party represented that under the court's ruling, a law giving a more speedy and efficacious remedy to the creditor, was not prohibited, but was void if the remedy were more favorable to the debtor. They claimed that the remedy was not part of the obligation, but the effect and consequence of it—something

which flowed out of it; that it had been frequently held that the statute of limitations operated only upon the remedy, and not upon the right, and that it did not destroy the right, but merely withheld the remedy; that consequently the redress must be sought within the time fixed by the *lex fori*, and not within that fixed by the *lex contractus*, and that the limitation period might be altered by the legislature; that the mode of redress was governed by the law of the place where redress was sought, even if such law permitted the arrest of the debtor's body, which was not allowed by the law of the place where the obligation was created; that the remedy must be according to the law of the forum to which application was made, and in conformity to the rules there prescribed; that remedy was a subject of legislative discretion; that a summary and more expeditious remedy might be given by statute upon obligations theretofore created, as had been held by the Court of Appeals with Judge Boyle upon the bench, which court had also held that a statute might constitutionally subject lands to execution for debts before contracted; that the force which, in a state of nature, a party might use to exact performance of an obligation, had been surrendered to society, whose aggregate force was substituted therefor, and that the individual had no right to deny to society the right to modify the mode of exercising its aggregate; and that as has been held by the Supreme Court, in an opinion of Chief Justice Marshall, the distinction between the obligation of a contract, and the remedy given by the legislature to enforce that obligation, existed in the nature of things, and without impairing the obligation of the contract, the remedy might certainly be modified as the wisdom of the nation should direct. These were some of the arguments advanced in support of the proposition that alterations in executive laws, process, and courts do not impair the obligation of contracts."

"At the legislative session in the fall of 1823, pending the petition for rehearing, the question was taken up. Resolutions were introduced in the legislature, and printed, in which, after twenty-six pages of most inflammatory preamble, the legislature most solemnly protested against the doctrines promulgated in the decision 'as ruinous in their practical effects, to the good people of this Commonwealth, and subversive of their dearest and most invaluable political rights,' and resolved 'that if the decision should not by the court be reviewed or reversed, but should be attempted to be enforced upon the good people of this Commonwealth, the legislature cannot, ought not, and will not furnish any facilities for its enforcement.' Also 'that any effort which the legislature may feel it a duty to make for the contravention of the erroneous doctrine of that decision, ought not to interfere with, or obstruct the administration of justice according to the existing laws, which,

whether they were, or were not, expedient, are believed to be constitutional and valid; and which should, when it shall be thought expedient to do so, be repealed by the legislature, and not by the Appellate Court.’”

On December 4, 1823, the petition for rehearing was overruled. The same day, George Robertson, the speaker, attacked the resolutions in an address covering some twenty-four closely printed pages of “flawless logic, superb and stately rhetoric, and biting allusions.”

On December 19 the House adopted the resolutions.

The constitution of 1799, provided that the judicial powers of the Commonwealth should be vested in a Supreme Court, styled the Court of Appeals, and in such inferior courts as the General Assembly might authorize from time to time. It provided that the judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, should hold their office during good behavior, but for any reasonable cause, though not sufficient ground for impeachment, the governor should remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each House of the General Assembly; and further provided that the cause of the removal should be stated at length in such address, and on the Journal of each House. The constitution did not prohibit the legislature from reducing judicial salaries. The Court of Appeals was a constitutional court, therefore, and could not be constitutionally abolished. Its judges could only be removed by impeachment or by address. “Nor was it possible, without violating the spirit of the constitution, to starve them out of office, for the constitution provided that they should, at stated times, receive for their services, an adequate compensation to be fixed by law.”

No ground for impeachment existed. The campaign of 1824 for governor, and for the General Assembly, was really for the removal of the judges by address. General Joseph Desha, “a man of great energy and partisanship,” was, by an overwhelming vote, chosen governor by the relief party, which also by a large majority controlled both houses of the General Assembly. The judges were summoned before the bar of the legislature, to show cause against their removal, and stated at length the ground of their decisions. Barry, Bibb and Rowan replied elaborately. Resolutions for their removal by address passed the House by sixty-one to thirty-nine, every member voting. Though large, the majority fell short of the constitutional two-thirds. Meanwhile, the senate had passed an Act to repeal the law organizing the Court of Appeals, and to reorganize a Court of Appeals, by which all acts establishing that court, and every act, or part of any act, or acts, concerning it, “or for giving or allowing any salary or compensation to the Chief Justice of Kentucky, or any Judge or Justice of the Court of Appeals,” were repealed, “and another Court of Ap-

peals was attempted to be established, and the governor authorized to appoint four judges thereof. The bill was debated in the House over three days and nights. The excitement was intense. The speech of Mr. Wickliffe was a marvel of withering invective. Robertson delivered an elaborate address. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor were present on the floor of the House, urging the adoption of the bill."

The argument against the bill was its unconstitutionality, as an attempt under the guise of reorganization, to abolish a constitutional court, and by indirection to accomplish by a bare majority what the constitution required should be done by a two-thirds vote, on impeachment or by address.

A principal argument in support of the bill was made by comparing the proposed action with that of Congress, in adopting the Judiciary Act, by which the law establishing Circuit Courts, enacted near the close of Adams' administration, was repealed. That argument was fallacious, as in the debate upon that bill, it was unanimously conceded that the Supreme Court, created by the Constitution, could not be abolished by Congress.

The discussion grew exceedingly vehement, and the ordinary courtesies of parliamentary debate were disregarded.

"Shylocks and Silver-heels, on one side, and Judge-breakers on the other, were among the milder forms of epithets," used; indeed, the governor and his party seem to have adopted as a slogan the title of Judge-breaker, which had been first used as a term of reproach.

"At midnight, on December 23, 1824, amid great tumult, the House concurred in the bill. The old court party appealed to the people."

A brief but fervent protest was issued by the minority of the General Assembly.

The new court was organized, Barry, Chief Justice, with Trimble, Haggin and Davidge associates. The clerk of that court, Francis P. Blair, obtained possession of the records by force, and the court proceeded to decide cases, the first opinion being delivered April 19, 1825.

Boyle and his associates denied the constitutionality of the Act creating the new court, and continued to hear such cases as were brought before them. The records having been forcibly seized by the clerk of the new court, no decision appears to have been rendered by the old court at the Spring term of 1825, although in 3 Monroe, one opinion appears under the heading "Spring Term 1825," but it was delivered October 15, preceding.

"Curiously enough Judge Bibb was the counsel who filed a petition for rehearing in the case which was overruled." The

new court, in possession of the records, delivered fifty-two opinions of the Spring term.

With great unanimity the bar adhered to the old court, and the great majority of the circuit judges obeyed its mandates. Some circuit judges recognized the new court, and a few recognized both tribunals.

"Meanwhile the campaign of 1825 was waged with great activity, and unexampled bitterness. The parties had been rechristened, and when not referred to in terms of opprobrium, were now known as the Old, and the New Court parties. The result was an overwhelming victory for the Old Court party, a result which is a little surprising under the circumstances, with the passions of the people excited as they were, until we consider the great though quiet influence which must have been exerted by the practical unanimity of the circuit court bench and bar. One contributing factor which cannot be overlooked in reading the popular addresses and writings of the times, was the personal character of Boyle, and in a less degree, because less known, of his associates. As a result of the popular vote, there were but twenty opinions delivered by the new court at the Fall Term."

"Although the old court controlled the House by a large majority, but one-third of the senators were chosen at that election—and the senate was equally divided, with the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor, on the side of the new court. A Bill to repeal the reorganizing Act, sent up by the House, was rejected by the senate. Various compromises were proposed by the New Court party, some providing for the continuance of the old judges in office, with Boyle as Chief Justice, but as all involved by implication, a recognition of the constitutionality of the reorganization act, Boyle and his party steadfastly refused them.

"After the legislature convened, the new court ceased to do business, but refused to surrender the records, or to permit parties or counsel to have access to them. Their clerk's office was guarded by armed men, and as the House adopted a resolution that it was the duty of the old court, through its sergeant-at-arms, to regain possession of its records, a hostile encounter was avoided with difficulty. The legislature adjourned, and an appeal to the people was again necessary. Each party had its newspaper organ, which was filled with abuse of its opponents. The tide of public opinion had turned permanently against the New Court party. At the session of 1826, the senate, like the house, was in favor of the Old Court, and on December 30, 1826, an Act passed both houses, the governor's objections notwithstanding, 'to remove the unconstitutional obstructions which have been thrown in the way of the Court of Appeals.' The salaries of the old judges for the time they had served without salary were voted to them, and the old

court proceeded in the discharge 'of its duties, and since that time, the decisions of the new court, which are printed in 2d Monroe, have never been recognized as valid."

Note—Judge Boyle lived on a fertile tract of some hundred acres, with a large family, including grandchildren, and with slaves sufficiently numerous to cultivate his fields.

Within the holiday season of 1823-4, his own and other girls were playing before an open hearth, when a doll's dress caught fire. A girl seizing it, ran out upon the lawn. Waving the toy in a frantic effort to extinguish the flame, it escaped her grasp, and lodging on the roof, the whole was soon burning. The woodwork of the solid brick mansion was totally consumed, except such parts as could be hastily detached. The next season it was rebuilt, the family finding shelter meanwhile in the old log house which had not yet been removed.

This extraordinary draft upon his resources, coming at such a period of financial stringency, and being soon followed by the suspension of his salary, the family straits became severe. My father described their condition. Sugar and coffee were luxuries indeed, and many conveniences obtainable only by purchase, were conspicuously absent. The farm supplied the indispensable food of the large family of whites and blacks. Flax and hemp were grown—the mother led her daughters and the young negro women in the art of carding, spinning, weaving and dyeing—of cutting and sewing, and thus the clothing of the children and servants was provided during that long period of privation. But it was a serious question how to supply the head of the family with the means necessary to maintain the dignity of his official station.

"The whole controversy was excessively distasteful to Boyle, who possessed quiet tastes. Only a high sense of duty, which in him was religious, induced him to retain his seat upon the bench during that trying period."

"Chief Justice Robertson said of him: 'He never sought office, he never shrank from duty.' It had been for some time his intention to retire as soon as the controversy should be finally settled, and it was virtually settled by the election of the old court senate."

Chief Justice Boyle had determined to resign as soon as he could do so, without being unfaithful to the constitution, and without sacrificing his own honor. When the August election of 1826, indicated the triumph of constitutional law, at the earliest moment, November 8, 1826, he resigned. Chief Justice Robertson reports that he said to his countrymen:

"Persecuted and abused for honestly maintaining the best interests of yourselves and your children, and for helping to save

your constitution, I now voluntarily resign, and with alacrity, the most important office in your gift—an office full of labor and responsibility, and to the duties of which I have dedicated the prime of my life—an office which I never sought, and the profits of which have been barely sufficient to feed my wife and children—an office in which I have grown gray, and from which I retire at last, much poorer in consequence of having held it so long.”

Anticipating his resignation, the president appointed him Judge of the United States District Court of Kentucky. Although it never suited him, under persuasion, he accepted, and held the position during the remainder of his life. When not officially occupied, his time was devoted to the teaching of law, to study, and to agriculture.

On May 29, 1829, he was chosen Dean of the Transylvania University Law School, which he formally accepted August 28, the term to begin the first Monday in December, and extend to April 15, 1830. Mr. Clay, Dr. Breckenridge and R. H. Chinn, Esq., were a committee appointed to make the school known through the newspapers. At the December meeting the Board prepared a report to be submitted to the legislature, on the condition of the University. Boyle was organizing the law course, and the report said:

“It would be an act of supererogation to speak of the prospects of this Department, after having mentioned the name of the professor.”

Resigning the position after a year, he passed the remainder of his life, discharging his official duties, and enjoying his domestic comforts.

“During the fatal spread of cholera in 1833, his devoted wife was taken away. Their married life had been peculiarly happy. He never recovered his spirits, but spoke hopefully of his own approaching death. He died surrounded by his younger children, his good old servants, and friends. As the end approached, he said to his physician: ‘Doctor, I am dying,’ and then, as if he had looked backward over the record of his life of labor and usefulness, he added, ‘I have lived for my country.’”

Note—I am indebted to various sources for the foregoing sketches—to Chief Justice Robertson—most largely to Honorable George Du Relle—and to William Kavanaugh Doty, who published an interesting account of Chief Justice Boyle in the December, 1906, number of the “Transylvanian,” the Kentucky University magazine. Literal quotations are so numerous, that it was thought best to acknowledge their sources, in this general way. Where possible without being too lengthy, the exact language is

used, but where abbreviations seemed best, they appear. And I append the encomiums upon the character of Boyle, written by Chief Justice George Robertson, who was one of the most brilliant and capable jurists this country has known.

"His reported opinions are equal in most, if not in all, respects, with those of any other judge, ancient or modern, and will associate his name, in after times, with those of the Hales and the Eldons of England, and the Kents and Marshalls of America."—Robertson's Scrap Book, 220.

"His death was followed by no sepulchral honors or post mortuary testimonial. Nor has either marble or canvas, chisel or pencil, preserved any trace of his person. He desired none of the empty pageantry of mock sorrow—his memory needed no perishable memorial. Like old Cato, he built his own monument, and one far more honorable and enduring than any marble cenotaph, or granite column. Personal reminiscences of the most revered of our race, moulder with their bodies, and are soon buried forever with the dying generation that knew and loved them—their deeds and their virtues alone, may be embalmed for ages. Boyle's illustrious deeds and rare virtues, if faithfully recorded and transmitted, will be long and gratefully remembered by approving posterity, and should a Tacitus ever become his biographer, his name will be as immortal and at least as much honored as was that of Agricola."

"The life of John Boyle exhibits a practical illustration of all the nobler and more useful virtues of our race. No man was ever more chaste and upright in the whole tenor of his conduct; he had no selfish pride, or sinister ambition; he was punctiliously just and truthful; he was as frank and guileless as an artless child untutored in the arts and ways of social life; his humility was most amiable, and his benevolence unsurpassed. He always spoke as he thought, and acted as he felt—and his sentiments were pure and honorable and almost always right.

"He devoted his life to the cultivation of his moral and intellectual faculties, and all those faculties were dedicated to the honest and useful service of his fellow men, his family and his country. He was a patriot and benefactor in a pure and comprehensive sense. His heart was his country's—his head was his country's—his hand was his country's—his whole life was full of philanthropy and lofty patriotism—and his example, altogether blameless and beneficent, presents a full-orbed and spotless model, worthy of all imitation.

"In contemplating his character we see nothing to condemn—much to admire.

"As a lawyer, he was candid, conscientious and faithful—as

a statesman, honest, disinterested and patriotic—as a judge, pure, impartial and enlightened—as a citizen, upright, just and faultless—as a neighbor, kind, affable, and condescending—as a man, chaste, modest and benignant—as a husband, most constant, affectionate and devoted.

“We have heard his amiable and excellent wife declare, in his presence, not longer than a year before her death, that notwithstanding all the cares and crosses of domestic life, there had never been a sour look, a harsh word, or a hard thought between them, from the eventful moment when their destinies were linked together at the altar! And knowing them both, as we did, we doubt not that she told the truth.

“Such is a brief outline of the life and character of one of the best and greatest of men, hastily and imperfectly sketched by one who knew him long and well, and who feels too much respect for his virtues, and reverence for his memory, to exaggerate or disguise the truth of faithful biography, with any embellishment of empty paregryic.”—Chief Justice Robertson, *Scrap Book*, 225.

“John Boyle (was) the son of one of the earliest and bravest of the pioneers, and perhaps the most acute metaphysician of all our jurists.”—T. M. Green, *Historic Families*, 284.

III—John Boyle, son of Major John Boyle, married, Mercer county, August 10, 1797, Rev. David Rice officiating, Elizabeth Tilford, daughter of Jeremiah Tilford and Sally Weir. She was born in Virginia in 1779, and died in June, 1833 (page 138).

Issue:

I—Arethusa, b. Sept. 14, 1798; d. Mercer Co., Dec. 12, 1818.

II—Theresa, b. June 3, 1801; d. Mercer Co., Oct. 18, 1825.

III—Almira, b. Jan. 10, 1803; d. Garrard Co., Oct. 20, 1807.

IV—Malcolm, b. Feb. 26, 1807; d. Garrard Co., June 6, 1813.

V—James Madison, b. Mar. 18, 1809; d. St. Louis, Oct. 10, 1892.

VI—Marmontel, b. May 26, 1811; d. in Cal., 1851.

VII—Ellen, b. Nov. 22, 1812; d. Crawford Co., Ill., 1844.

VIII—John Weir, b. Oct. 19, 1815; d. Fayette Co., Nov., 1845.

IX—Jeremiah Tilford, b. May 22, 1818; d. Louisville, July 29, 1871.

X—Henry P. S., b. Oct. 11, 1821; d. Crawford Co., Ill., 1846. Not married.

Elizabeth Tilford Boyle was brought to Kentucky in 1781. She was cutting teeth, and in her agony, cried aloud, as the party

traversed the Wilderness Road. Indian *sign* being numerous, a council of the leaders considered the advisability of putting her to death, fearing her cries might attract the savages, to the common destruction of the party! She was spared, for her mother clasping her babe to her bosom, declared to the "Council of War" that they must first kill her!

This fact was related by her brother, Robert, at my last visit to him, in July, 1871. He then lived on the place once owned by their father, who bought it from Major John Boyle, where John Boyle and Elizabeth Tilford were married, and Judge Boyle bought it in 1814. My father was born there, during a visit of his mother to her parents, March 18, 1809. There Judge Boyle and his wife died, and Robert Tilford, who was born there in 1788, purchased it from the executors of Judge Boyle, and thereafter lived and died there.

I—Arethusa Boyle, daughter of Chief Justice Boyle, married, Mercer county, 1815, Dr. William Jewell. She died while visiting her parents.

Issue:

I—Thomas Boyle Jewell, b. Apr. 30, 1816; d. Sept. 28, 1844.

II—Angelina Arethusa Jewell, b. Nov. 23, 1818; d. Dec. 10, 1856.

I—Thomas Boyle Jewell, son of Arethusa Boyle, married Ann Eliza Lenoir, daughter of Walter R. and Sarah Eveline Lenoir. She was born March 5, 1821, and died October 8, 1844. They are buried in Jewell cemetery.

Issue:

William Boyle Jewell, born Lagrange, Tenn., Aug. 22, 1844; died May 26, 1865; married Melissa Jarvis. She bore him a posthumous daughter, Wilhelmina Jewell, who died in infancy. He is buried in Jewell cemetery, his tombstone being thus inscribed:

"Wm. B. Jewell, M. D. Born Aug. 22, 1844. Died May 26, 1865."

"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me."

II—Angelina Arethusa Jewell, daughter of Arethusa Boyle, married Josiah Wilson, who lived but a few years. She possessed a peculiarly amiable and noble character, as represented by her particular friend, Mrs. Julia Lenoir Church, to the writer, in 1906. She is buried in Jewell cemetery, near Columbia.

William Jewell, M. D., son of George and Mary Jewell, was born January 1, 1789, in Loudon county, Virginia, whence in 1800, the family removed to Gallatin county, Kentucky. He took his degree from Transylvania University. In 1820 he removed to Old Franklin, Missouri, but soon after, to Columbia. He possessed a marked character for energy, capacity and civic leadership, and for several terms represented Boone county in the General Assembly. The county court on December 17, 1845, authorized him to erect the courthouse, which he did without restriction, and to the unqualified satisfaction of all, as shown by the records at the December Term, 1845, and at the January, February, March, May and November Terms, 1846. Over its principal door he caused to be inscribed:

“Oh Justice, when expelled from other habitations, make
this thy dwelling place.”

He laid out, also without restriction, the grounds, which are now represented by the noble State University. He endowed William Jewell College, a Baptist institution of high character, and died at Liberty, August 7, 1852, from exposure to excessive summer heat, incurred while superintending the erection of the college. He is buried in Jewell cemetery, his tombstone being inscribed: “His work is done; he did it well and faithfully.”

Dr. Jewell gave to Boone county a fund to maintain this cemetery forever.

His first wife, Arethusa Boyle, having died, he married Cynthia A. Jewell, who died October 17, 1822, in her twenty-fifth year, without issue.

Dr. Jewell joined in executing the confirmatory deed, establishing the town site of Columbia, September 3, 1821, as the attorney in fact for John Thornton, for Robert Snell and for Richard Cave, as shown by Book A, 132 of the Deed Records of Boone county.

"GRAVEYARD OF DISTINGUISHED DEAD."

"In Boone county, three miles south of Columbia, is the Jewell cemetery, surrounded by a * * * wall with dense cedars within the single acre of inclosure. At the entrance, an iron gateway is to be found with massive hinges, and over the swinging gate this inscription:

"'No one not the husband, wife or child of a descendant of George Jewell can be buried here.' See Record Book L, p. 103."

"It is indeed a Jewell burying ground. It is now closed to every one for burial, save Mrs. Fannie Cason of Centralia, and Ralph Talbot, wife and children, of Denver. Gov. and Mrs. Charles H. Hardin are buried in the cemetery. When Gov. Hardin died he left a thousand dollars with H. H. Banks of Columbia, as trustee, for the care of the burial place. The cemetery is one of the oldest in Missouri. It was founded by George Jewell in 1825, the pioneer Missourian setting aside an acre for the purpose. His son, Dr. William Jewell, founder of William Jewell College at Liberty, and Mrs. Hannah Jewell Hardin, mother of Gov. Hardin, were witnesses to the signing of the will. No single acre of Missouri contains the bodies of more distinguished and useful Missourians. The first interments were of George Jewell, the pioneer, and his wife. Then were buried his son, Dr. William Jewell, and his two wives; Charles Hardin and his wife, Hannah, parents of Gov. Hardin, then the Governor and Mrs. Hardin, their brother George, and Thomas J. Hardin, the latter the father of Mrs. Ralph Talbot of Denver. * * * Among others are: Josiah Wilson, uncle of J. W. Stone of Columbia, and his wife, Angeline Jewell, Boyle Jewell and his wife, a sister of Dr. W. T. Lenoir; William Jewell and Mrs. William Crockett. There, also, are the graves of a number of negroes—the family servants of the Jewells."—Walter Williams, 1907.

II—Theresa Boyle, daughter of Chief Justice Boyle, married, Mercer county, 1820, Joseph Gill, M. D. They lived in that county. Issue:

I—John Boyle Gill, b. Oct. 6, 1821; d. Sept. 20, 1865.

II—Samuel Gill, b. Jan. 30, 1824; d. Jan. 12, 1876.

III—Joseph William Gill, b. Oct. 14, 1825; d. Apr. 2, 1895.

I—John Boyle Gill, son of Theresa Boyle, was educated as a lawyer, but became a merchant, and as a member of the firm of

Owsley & Co., in Louisville, engaged successfully in the packing and meat trade. He was not married.

II—Samuel Gill, son of Theresa Boyle, was a West Point graduate, and as a lieutenant, participated in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo. Stricken with fever, and invalided home, the war terminating, he resigned, became constructing engineer of the Louisville & Frankfort railway, then superintendent—then president of the company. He was a member of the Military Commission of Kentucky in 1861, declining a commission as brigadier general tendered by Mr. Lincoln. He was not married.

III—Joseph William Gill, son of Theresa Boyle, was a physician. He married Mary Parker of Ogdensburg, New York, who was born October 27, 1843. He died without issue. These brothers were buried at Bellevue cemetery, Danville, Kentucky.

After the death of Theresa Boyle, Dr. Gill married Maria Lamme (page 139).

Issue:

IV—Maria Theresa Gill, b. Aug. 4, 1832; d. 1903; m. Harvey Garrett. They lived and died in Linn Co., Mo., leaving several children.

V—Henry Gill. d. *en route* to California, during the gold excitement. Not married.

V—James Madison Boyle, the oldest son to reach maturity of Chief Justice Boyle, was born during a visit of his mother to her parents, in Mercer county. He attended Centre College, and St. Joseph College, at Bardstown; at Transylvania he studied medicine, practiced for a short while in Kentucky, removed to Crawford county, Illinois, thence in 1848, to Edgar county, living on a farm until 1873, and thereafter with his son, at Paris in that county, and in the city of St. Louis. He practiced his profession

successfully. From early youth, he possessed strong religious convictions, and was a consistent church member. Later, after much reading and reflection, and from a confident persuasion of duty, he was immersed in Elkhorn creek, by Dr. Fishback of Lexington, and thereafter continued in the fellowship of the Christian church. He was married at her mother's home, January 11, 1837, to Sarah Ann Decker (page 151), who was born November 1, 1819, and died in St. Louis, February 16, 1899. They had one son, John Boyle, born at his grandmother's farm, August 16, 1839. His parents removing to Edgar county, he attended country schools until his thirteenth year, when he was sent to grammar schools in Paris, and thence to Centre College. After a short course, he entered the law office of Boyle and Anderson, in Danville; was admitted to the bar both in the Supreme Court of Illinois, and in the Circuit Court at Danville, where he began the practice of law. In 1861, he assisted in the union movement in Kentucky, and after some service, was appointed by President Lincoln, an assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain. As such, with the 11th brigade, Army of the Ohio, commanded by his uncle, Gen. Jere. T. Boyle, he made the campaign which culminated at Shiloh. In May, 1862, he was assigned to like duty, and as chief of staff, at headquarters, District of Kentucky. August 22, 1862, he was made lieutenant colonel of the 9th Kentucky cavalry, and commanded that regiment at the battle of Perryville, the capture of Harrodsburg, and in the very active fall and winter campaign following, when the Colonel Richard T. Jacob, having recovered from wounds received at Salvisa, the preceding October, resumed command. The regimental term of service having expired, he was on September 1, 1863, appointed Adjutant General of Kentucky, by Governor Thomas E. Bramlette. The war approaching its evident conclusion, at the earnest solicitation of his uncle, General Jere. T. Boyle, he resigned in 1864, to form a law partnership with him. Ill health obliged his withdrawal for some time and this he spent in country life. Resuming practice at Paris, Illinois, he was, in 1868, elected state's attorney for the 27th Judicial Circuit, for the term of four years. In 1875, he removed to the city of St. Louis. He was married at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Cynthia Smith, 320 Second street, Memphis, Tennessee, September 17, 1863, to Jane Porter Looney

(page 155), who died at 3628 Washington boulevard, St. Louis, April 25, 1903.

Issue:

- I—John, b. at his grandfather's farm, Edgar Co., Ill., July 13, 1866.
- II—Richard A., b. Paris, Nov. 18, 1869.
- III—Mary, b. Paris, Sept. 21, 1873.
- IV—Jim Allen, b. 3406 Washington ave., St. Louis, Apr. 28, 1876.

EXPLANATORY: *Statement Made Upon Request.*

Note—In April, 1861, I left Kentucky to pay taxes, and make some improvements upon a farm belonging to my uncle, a few miles west of Paxton, Ford county, Illinois. Coming into Paxton, I read of the firing on Sumter, and the President's Proclamation, and hastened to Edgar county, to respond to the call for volunteers. To my chagrin, the allotment of troops to that county was already filled. My eligibility to service being questioned, I was examined by Dr. Shubal York, an eminent physician, who, as an army surgeon, was in 1864 assassinated during a riotous outbreak in the court house in Charleston, Illinois. He had previously treated an injury which destroyed the hearing of my left ear, and said I was disqualified under the regulations. Hoping to overcome this adverse view, I accompanied the troops to Springfield. Although additional enlistments were made there, I was refused. I returned to my father's farm, and for some weeks assisted neighbors, who were drilling and enlisting.

My uncle, General Jere. T. Boyle, was raising troops in Kentucky, and asked my assistance. I had been his amanuensis and secretary in the previous winter and early spring, during his active efforts to arouse the Union sentiment, and had conducted much of his correspondence in that behalf. The neutral attitude assumed by the State government remained ostensibly unbroken until General Polk invaded the State and took possession of Columbus, but after that event, enlistments were openly made.

Assisting in that preliminary work, my uncle urged me to continue as his secretary, but I wished for field service. Recognizing my ineligibility under army regulations, my sole opportunity lay in an appointment. Senator O. H. Browning, of Illinois, a Kentuckian by birth, obtained my appointment as assistant adjutant general of volunteers, with the rank of captain, and so informed me. I had actually been performing the duties of that office for some time, and when our troops were brigaded, I was assigned to that duty in the 11th Brigade, Army of the Ohio.

We had been stationed at Lebanon, then at Columbia in the preliminary work; those points were virtually frontier posts. The mails were sometimes irregular, and confusion prevailed around us. My commission did not reach me, yet the general condition of affairs seemed sufficient to account for that fact.

The campaign which culminated at Shiloh began February 15, 1862. We were continuously marching or halting at short intervals until after that tremendous struggle. General Jere. T. Boyle being assigned to command the District of Kentucky, retained his staff and I went from that field to Washington, where he proceeded to settle accounts with the War Department for outlays made in organizing the troops. My assistance was necessary, as I had kept some of the accounts. While there, I asked Senator Browning about my commission. He assured me it had long since been sent to me, but no trace of it could be found. Mr. Lincoln remembered the fact of the appointment, however, and again sent in my name to the Senate. This will explain the date of my commission, in May, 1862, although I had made the Shiloh campaign as stated.

The question of pay arose—a most essential fact to me. I had borne all my expenses for that long while, and stood in need. Applying to the Adjutant General of the Army, General Lorenzo Thomas, he solved the problem by directing the Paymaster General to pay me from the previous fall.

J. B.

I—John Boyle, son of John Boyle, was graduated at the Manual Training School, and at Washington University. He is a mining engineer, and lives at Kingman, Arizona. He married at San Bernardino, California, January 30, 1909, Julia Frances Tast, born in Zwittau, Austria, January 21, 1878, daughter of Johan Tast and Johanna Tast (*nee* Eigl). She and her sister, Caroline, were brought, while quite young, to America. The family were sometimes known as the Schlegels, an appellation derived from the family property.

II—Richard A. Boyle, son of John Boyle, was graduated at the Manual Training School, Washington University, and after some business training became a real estate dealer in St. Louis. He married, Columbia, Missouri, April 27, 1897, Jeanette Guitar (page 125). She died in St. Louis, Saturday, March 5, 1904, and was buried at Columbia.

III—Mary Boyle, daughter of John Boyle, married, at her father's home, April 12, 1898, George Albert Stafford, now a merchant in New York. He was born, Auburn, Cayuga county, New York, March 30, 1867 (page 162). They live near Stamford, Connecticut, where she had previously attended school.

Issue:

I—Boyle Stafford, b. 3628 Washington boulevard, St. Louis, July 29, 1899.

II—Jane Stafford, b. city of New York, June 23, 1901.

III—George Albert Stafford, b. Stonehenge, the family home, near Stamford, Conn., Sept. 15, 1903.

IV—Richard Rockwell Stafford, b. Stonehenge, Apr. 12, 1907.

IV—Jim Allen Boyle, son of John Boyle, attended Rugby School and Smith Academy, St. Louis, enlisted for the Spanish war in Battery A of Missouri, and saw service in Porto Rico. He married, St. Charles, Missouri, December 10, 1904, Ellen Louise Crawford (page 164). They live in Brooklyn, New York.

VI—Marmontel Boyle, son of Chief Justice Boyle, married, Vincennes, Indiana, Emma Jane Switzer, born Washington county, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1817, and died Vincennes, September 4, 1879. He was a merchant and possessed many popular qualities. In 1846, although a Whig, he was chosen a representative in the Illinois Legislature, from Crawford county, then strongly Democratic. Allured by the glowing reports of the modern El Dorado, he crossed the plains, reaching California in 1849, where he died, and was buried at Diamond Springs.

Issue:

I—John Marmontel Boyle, b. Vincennes, Mar. 1, 1837; d. Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 1, 1891. He was a lawyer, profound, philosophic, and of great popularity. He was not married.

II—Eliza Boyle, b. Nov. 24, 1842; d. in infancy.

VII—Ellen Boyle, daughter of Chief Justice Boyle, married 1st, Mercer county, Alfred Lagow, a successful lawyer, and an exec-

utor under the will of her father. He died in 1841, leaving one son, John Boyle Lagow, born 1840, died 1844. She married 2d, Dr. Lucius McAlister. They had no issue. I remember her. She was of medium stature, dark brown hair and eyes, graceful carriage, and as described to me, possessed unusual beauty and nobility of character.

VIII—John Weir Boyle, son of Chief Justice Boyle, married, Fayette county, Kentucky, Tabitha Lamme (page 139). They lived in Mercer county, where their children were born.

Issue:

I—Elizabeth Jane, commonly called "Bettie," b. Nov. 5, 1843.

II—John Weir, b. Mar., 1846; d. Aug. 12, 1864.

I—Bettie Boyle, daughter of John Weir Boyle, married, Louisville, November 16, 1869, Louis Warwick Gay, son of Benjamin Gay, and Mary Anderson. He was born in Clark county, Kentucky, October 8, 1840, and died July 20, 1874. They lived in that county, and had issue, Mary Louis Gay, born May 21, 1873, married, Woodford county, Kentucky, September 18, 1894, J. Tyler Nash, son of George P. Nash, and Mary Jacob Tyler. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, June 26, 1870, but was reared in Louisville. They live in Woodford county, where their children were born.

Issue:

I—Louis Gay Nash, b. July 10, 1895.

II—John Tyler Nash, b. Dec. 4, 1896.

III—Jerry Boyle Nash, b. Jan. 10, 1900.

II—John Weir Boyle, son of John Weir Boyle, enlisted as a Union soldier in July, 1862, but was discharged from the 79th Illinois Infantry, October 31, 1862, for sickness. Recovering health, he again enlisted, January 5, 1864; was, on February 3, 1864, enrolled in Company M, 64th Illinois Infantry; was in many engagements, was notably conspicuous in the charge up Kenesaw Mountain, was wounded unto death before Atlanta, and died of his wounds, August 12, 1864, in hospital "at the front."

IX—Jeremiah Tilford Boyle, son of Chief Justice Boyle, married, Lancaster, Kentucky, October 18, 1842, Elizabeth Owsley Anderson, daughter of Simeon Anderson and Elizabeth Owsley. Her father was a distinguished member of Congress, her mother a daughter of Governor William Owsley. She was born May 25, 1825, and died April 16, 1886, displaying throughout life every womanly grace, which endeared her to friends, and commended her to the highest esteem of all.

He attended Centre College, and was graduated at Princeton, where he also took the law course, and pursuing his profession at Danville, was successful and popular.

When secession was threatened, he advocated the Union cause in public addresses, and through the press. While the course of Kentucky remained unavowed, Mr. Lincoln urged him to act in organizing the patriotic strength, and to prepare for the inevitable storm. Through his influence, many regiments were formed in 1861. Appointed a brigadier general, he commanded the 11th brigade, army of the Ohio, during the Shiloh campaign, and his conduct on that bloody field won conspicuous praise. His services being required in Kentucky, he was assigned to command the District, comprising all the State east of the Tennessee river. It was a difficult duty, requiring sagacity, and political discretion of a high order.

He sympathized fully with the State, its institutions, laws and loyalty. Probably three times as many Kentuckians fought for the Union, as against it, but imperative circumstance made the latter "enlistments for the war." The friends and families of these self-banished partisans, as was natural, corresponded with them, and contributed what they could to their welfare. Such contributions, included money, equipment, and information, and sometimes personal aid, all contraband under the law.

Raids were frequent, and often successful, largely as the result of such contraband assistance. Many of the staunchest friends of the Union, under the irritating and often dangerous conditions, urged the declaration of martial law. But General Boyle remained steadfast in the defense of the utmost freedom consistent with public safety. When some one among the more influential southern sympathisers was discovered actively, though

secretly, giving aid to the public enemy, he was privately admonished, and if he persisted, he was sometimes advised to withdraw from the State temporarily. The agencies through which his treasonable practices were disclosed usually remained concealed from the public, and a howl of indignation arose from the disloyal element, and was trumpeted through the disaffected press. The oppressive tyranny of the government, and of the district authority was proclaimed, for such arbitrary banishment of innocent and peaceful citizens. Sometimes in terms of personal abuse, when that form of vituperation seemed safe, it was compared to the cruel and capricious despotisms of history.

Yet the most merciful methods were ever pursued, to protect the integrity of the Union, the peace of the community, and the safety of the offender. The sole alternative was a court martial, which would have assuredly administered a severer corrective. The cause of the offense, and the manner of its discovery, remained unpublished, and the authorities and the government bore the groundless imputations of a hostile press, and of inconsiderate writers, who inveighed against the so-called arbitrary acts, wholly ignorant of the facts, or oblivious to their imperative lessons, and regardless of the merciful punishment so administered. Even some pretentious but superficial historians have flippantly repeated such accusations, being wholly indifferent to the truth, or lacking the judicial spirit that should mark historic papers.

It may be confidently stated that no case ever occurred where the arbitrary act of General Boyle resulted otherwise than to the advantage of its subject. Another course would have prejudiced his interests, restricted his freedom or perhaps imperilled his life.

Finally, circumstances, and the progressive developments of the war, led the president to forego his cherished plans in behalf of the loyal people in the "border States" and to practically nullify slavery in Kentucky. General Boyle felt this as a violation of the confidence communicated to him by Mr. Lincoln, and by him extended to his fellow citizens, and resigned.¹

¹Sumner's irreverent witicism may be recalled: "The President wants both Kentucky and Providence on his side, but in any case, he will keep Kentucky!"

Note—The defense of secession, which rests upon each State, in its political entity, has ever appeared illogical, and lacking in magnanimity. If the theory of state's rights is invoked in its support, the course of every Kentuckian, Missourian, and Marylander, who rushed to the support of their friends in the South, is left defenseless, and stands condemned by the argument, for indisputably Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland adhered to the Union. That argument convicts the Morgans and Buckners, the Prices and Marmadukes, and their gallant comrades, as traitors to their States! And this condemnation would extend to citizens of those States whose governments were re-established in their fidelity to the Union.

But the right of revolution is unquestionable—it is an extraordinary remedy, and “wholly out of the law—a question of dispositions, and of means, and of probable consequences, rather than of positive rights. The speculative line of demarcation, where obedience ought to end, and resistance must begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily definable. It is not a single act, or a single event, which determines it. Governments must be abused and deranged indeed, before it can be thought of, and the prospect of the future must be as bad as the experience of the past. When things are in that lamentable condition the nature of the disease is to indicate the remedy to those whom nature has qualified to administer in extremities this critical, ambiguous, bitter potion to a distempered State. Times and occasions and provocations will teach their own lessons. The issue will determine from the gravity of the case—the irritable from sensibility to oppression—the high-minded from disdain and indignation at abusive power in unworthy hands—the brave and bold from the love of honorable danger in a generous cause—but with or without right, a Revolution will be the very last resource of the thinking and the good.”

—Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution.

After the war, General Boyle engaged in railway construction and management, and so continued until death. His marriage was most congenial and happy.

Issue:

I—Simeon Anderson, d. in infancy.

II—William Owsley, b. Aug. 30, 1845; d. Dec. 18, 1864.

III—St. John, b. Sept. 6, 1847; d. Jan. 7, 1906.

IV—Clayton Jewell, b. Nov. 19, 1849; d. Sept. 11, 1874.

V—Henry Barrett, b. Dec. 22, 1851; d. Jan. 5, 1870.

VI—Amelia, b. Oct. 28, 1854; d. Dec. 12, 1908.

VII—Jeremiah Tilford, d. in infancy.

VIII—Samuel Gill, b. Jan. 4, 1860.

IX—Carrie Cowan, b. Feb. 22, 1862; d. in infancy.

X—Ada Roberta, b. May 2, 1865.

XI—Boyle Gill, b. Jan. 22, 1867.

XII—Bessie, b. 1869; d. in infancy.

II—William Owsley Boyle, son of General Jere. T. Boyle, was quite distinguished as a soldier, notably for the daring escape, under his lead, of his regiment, a part of the troops engaged in General Stoneman's raid, in July, 1863. Being promoted, as lieutenant colonel, he commanded the 12th Kentucky cavalry, and was killed at Saltville, Virginia.

III—St. John Boyle, son of General Jere. T. Boyle, married, St. Louis, April 7, 1874, Anna, daughter of Colonel Andrew McKinley (1819-1891), who was born in Florence, Alabama, removed to Kentucky, there filled a term as Register of the Land Office, and later to New York, but finally to St. Louis, where he served with credit as president of the Forest Park Commission. His father, John McKinley (1780-1852), born in Culpeper county, Virginia, was admitted to the bar in Kentucky in 1801, and practiced law in Frankfort until 1818. Removing to Alabama, he married Juliana Bryan; entered Congress, was twice elected United States Senator, and in 1837 was appointed an associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. His daughter married Colonel Alexander Pope Churchill, who commanded a Kentucky regiment in the Mexican war; one of her daughters married Derrick A. January, of St. Louis; another, Alexander Pope Humphrey, a prominent lawyer of Louisville. Justice McKinley's father was Dr. Andrew McKinley of Culpeper county, whose wife was sister of General Ben. Logan. He removed to the Logan settlement in Kentucky, where he died in 1786. One of his daughters was the second wife of her second cousin, David Logan, who, by his first wife, was father of Judge Stephen Trigg Logan, the friend of Lincoln.

Anna McKinley's mother was Mary Wilcox, one of two daughters of Dr. James Wilcox, of Virginia, an army surgeon,

and of Elizabeth Moss, daughter of Dr. James Moss, whose second husband was General Ashley, after whose death she married, in 1853, John J. Crittenden. The other daughter of Dr. Wilcox married Colonel Edward Carrington Cabell, of Virginia, who represented Florida in Congress, one of their sons being Ashley Cabell, a lawyer of St. Louis, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married Benjamin F. Gray of that city. The mother of Elizabeth Moss was a granddaughter of Colonel John Woodson, of Albemarle county, Virginia, whose wife was Dorothea, daughter of Isham Randolph of Dungeness, and sister of President Jefferson's mother.

St. John Boyle was a lawyer of ability, and of high character, in Louisville.

Issue:

I—McKinley, b. Feb. 17, 1875; pres. Continental Car Co. of New York; m., Nov. 29, 1906, ——— Welsh, of that city.

II—Jeremiah Tilford, b. May 8, 1877; d. 1903.

III—Mary, b. Sept. 21, 1879.

IV—St. John, b. Nov. 9, 1881.

V—Randolph, b. Sept. 21, 1891.

VI—Amelia Boyle, daughter of General Jere. T. Boyle, married, Louisville, Dr. E. P. Humphrey, officiating, November 27, 1873. Henry E. Woolfolk, a journalist. He was born at Paducah, September 14, 1852. Their children were born in Louisville, but they latterly lived in Danville, Kentucky.

Issue:

I—Bessie Woolfolk, b. May 22, 1875.

II—Boyle Woolfolk, b. Sept. 5, 1879.

I—Bessie Woolfolk, daughter of Amelia Boyle, married, Mobile, Alabama, January 15, 1899, Augustus Trimble Peters, born Columbus, Ohio, December 17, 1870, died January 4, 1905.

Issue:

Amelia Woolfolk Peters, b. Sept. 23, 1900.

II—Boyle Woolfolk, son of Amelia Boyle, is a writer of plays, and of dialect songs of note.

VIII—Samuel Gill Boyle, son of General Jere. T. Boyle, is secretary and treasurer of the Louisville City Railway Company. He married, Danville, Kentucky, January 1, 1891, Mary Whitthorne, born Columbia, Tennessee, July 29, 1867, daughter of Washington Curran Whitthorne, distinguished as a member of Congress, and of the United States Senate, for his advocacy of an enlarged navy. He was born April, 1825, and died September, 1892; son of William J. Whitthorne and Eliza Wisner. He married, July 4, 1846, Jane Campbell, born September, 1827, died June, 1894, daughter of Robert Bruce Campbell and Eliza Polk. Robert Bruce Campbell was son of John Campbell and ——— Polk.

X—Ada Roberta Boyle, daughter of General Jere T. Boyle, married, Danville, Drs. C. B. Martin and Stephen Yerkes officiating, Pierce Butler, E. M.; born September 5, 1859, son of Colonel John Russell Butler (born Shelby county, Kentucky, 1823) and Jane Short, daughter of Dr. Charles W. Short. Colonel Butler was the eldest son of Pierce Butler and Eliza Sarah Allen; and he was the fourth son of Pierce Butler (born Carlisle, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1760), and Mildred Hawkins, who removed to Kentucky and by Governor Shelby was appointed the first Adjutant General of the State, holding the office from 1792 to 1816. He was the fourth son of Thomas Butler (born Wicklow, Ireland, April 6, 1720) and Eleanor Parker, their marriage occurring October 26, 1741, while he was an officer in the British army.

"The Butler family were so conspicuous in the Revolutionary war as to inspire the toast of Washington, 'The Butlers and their five sons.'"

Of them, Lafayette, who knew them well, wrote in a letter still preserved, and in possession of a connection of the family: "When I wished a thing done well, I ordered a Butler to do it."

By some it will be regarded as noteworthy that of this Butler family, all the male members were officers in the Revolution; the five sons of that gentlemen, all had sons, and of these all but one were in the War of 1812, and that one was then only nine years

old; the *Pennsylvania Magazine* states that at least nine were officers in the war with Mexico; and in the civil war, every male descendant of Captain Pierce Butler (who settled in Kentucky) who was capable of bearing arms, was in the Confederate army, while the husbands of all his female descendants who were capable of bearing arms, were either in the Confederate or Federal armies, with one exception—the writer of these lines.”—T. M. Green, *Historic Families*, 270.

They live in Louisville.

Issue :

Roberta Boyle Butler, b. Nov. 3, 1903.

XI—Boyle Gill Boyle, son of General Jere. T. Boyle, is a journalist, and married, Danville, Rev. L. M. Green officiating, Laura Guest, born February 14, 1866, daughter of Colonel James W. Guest. They live in Louisville.

Issue :

I—Elizabeth Owsley, b. Nov. 4, 1889.

II—Anna Faris, b. July 2, 1892.

BANTON.

IV—Ellen Boyle, daughter of Major John Boyle, married, Garrard county, October 11, 1804, Henry Banton, son of William Banton and Frances Turpin.

Issue:

I—William E. Banton, b. 1805; d. Knox Co., Ky., Nov. 30, 1853.

II—Frances Turpin Banton, b. Feb. 11, 1807; d. Knox Co., Dec. 3, 1873.

III—Jane Banton, b. Nov. 30, 1808; d. Knox Co., Jan. 1, 1838.

IV—Susan Wright Banton, b. Jan. 9, 1811; d. June 6, 1879.

V—John Boyle Banton, b. 1812; d. Knox Co., Aug. 31, 1838.

I—William C. Banton, son of Ellen Boyle, married, Knox county, Kentucky, Kate Patton, daughter of John Patton, a prominent citizen of that county. They had several children, all of whom died early.

II—Frances Turpin Banton, daughter of Ellen Boyle, married, January 28, 1827, Benjamin Eve, born March 2, 1789, died Knox county, October 24, 1860. They lived in Barbourville.

Issue:

I—Elizabeth Ellen Eve, b. Nov. 16, 1828; d. Johnson City, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1893.

II—George Eve, b. Jan. 6, 1831; d. Fort Yale, B. C., June 12, 1862. Not married.

III—John Gill Eve, b. May 31, 1833; d. Barbourville, Apr. 19, 1882.

IV—Susan Jane Eve, b. Dec. 6, 1835; d. in infancy.

I—Elizabeth Ellen Eve, daughter of Frances Turpin Banton, married, Barboursville, July 14, 1853, William Matthews, born in Castle Quarton, Ireland, June 20, 1832, died Charleston, South Carolina, February 7, 1877.

Issue :

I—Mary Jane Matthews, b. Barboursville, Nov. 10, 1854; d. in infancy.

II—Benjamin Silas Matthews, b. St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 28, 1856.

III—Georgia Matthews, b. Barboursville, Oct. 15, 1859; d. Feb. 21, 1875.

IV—John Gill Matthews, b. Barboursville, June 2, 1864.

V—William J. Matthews, b. Barboursville, May 21, 1867.

VI—Bettie Frances Matthews, b. Barboursville, Jan. 3, 1870.

II—Benjamin Silas Matthews, son of Elizabeth Ellen Eve, married October 25, 1876, Nannie Frederic Mayhew, born Bedford county, Virginia, September 2, 1859. They live in Barboursville.

Issue :

I—John E. Matthews, b. Oct. 26, 1877; m. Jan. 2, 1906, Lula Owen, of Cloverport, Ky.

II—Elizabeth Frances Matthews, b. June 22, 1879; m., Barboursville, Dec. 25, 1904, John M. Misser.

III—Katharine J. Matthews, b. June 15, 1881

IV—George W. Matthews, b. Mar. 2, 1883.

V—Margaret S. Matthews, b. Mar. 17, 1885; d. in infancy.

VI—Gordon B. Matthews, b. May 6, 1886; d. in infancy.

VII—Allien D. Matthews, b. Dec. 7, 1887.

VIII—Charles C. Matthews, b. May 14, 1891.

IX—Mabel Matthews, b. May 29, 1893.

X—James S. Matthews, b. July 17, 1896.

III—Katharine J. Matthews, daughter of Benjamin Silas Matthews, married, Barboursville, February 11, 1904, Ed. F. Hurst.

Issue :

Elizabeth A. Hurst, b. Dec. 11, 1904.

IV—John Gill Matthews, son of Elizabeth Ellen Eve, married 1st, February 28, 1888, Sallie Smith Hurt, of Russell county, Virginia, born October 8, 1862, died April 15, 1894. He married 2d, January 30, 1898, Amy Leroy Ossenton, of Carter county, Kentucky. They live at Barboursville. He is a lawyer, banker and business man of prominence.

Issue: By first marriage:

I—Hugh Wallace Matthews, b. Aug. 31, 1889.

II—Mary E. Matthews, b. Mar. 20, 1892.

By second marriage:

III—John Gill Matthews, b. Feb. 10, 1899.

IV—Landsdown Matthews, b. June 6, 1900; d. in infancy.

V—Julian O. Matthews, b. Apr. 26, 1901.

VI—Paul Ramsey Matthews, b. Mar. 1, 1903.

VII—Amy Lee Matthews, b. Apr. 3, 1907; d. in infancy.

V—William J. Matthews, son of Elizabeth Ellen Eve, married, Johnson City, Tennessee, June 27, 1895, Lucy C. Hardin, daughter of Jordan C. Hardin. They live in Johnson City.

Issue:

I—Jordan Francis Matthews, b. June 9, 1896; d. Dec. 26, 1901.

II—William Johnson Matthews, b. Dec. 21, 1898.

III—Charlotte Matthews, b. Aug. 24, 1901.

IV—Georgia Frances Matthews, b. Feb. 28, 1904.

VI—Bettie Frances Matthews, daughter of Elizabeth Ellen Eve, married, May 21, 1891, Thomas J. Cox, born January 2, 1861, son of Elbert Sevier Cox, of Johnson City, Tennessee, where they live.

Issue:

I—Willie Louise Cox, b. June 17, 1892; d. Nov. 14, 1905.

II—Bessie Elberta Cox, b. June 2, 1895.

III—John David Cox, b. Aug. 19, 1897.

IV—Clyde Brownlow Cox, b. July 24, 1900.

V—Paul Eve Cox, b. Nov. 5, 1902

VI—Cox, b. Nov. 7, 1904; (not named yet, 1906).

III—John Gill Eve, son of Frances Turpin Banton, married, Lexington, Kentucky, May 9, 1865, Mary Elila Davidson, born November 29, 1843, died May 13, 1866, daughter of Thomas Davidson. He was a good lawyer, practicing at Barbourville, and was Colonel commanding the 49th Regiment, Kentucky Infantry, in the civil war.

III—Jane Banton, daughter of Ellen Boyle, married, December 29, 1825, Richardson Adams, born Henry county, Virginia, February 18, 1803, died Clay county, Kentucky, October 4, 1884, son of Randolph Adams and Sarah Herndon. They lived in Knox county, Kentucky. He was a prosperous farmer and a successful merchant.

Issue:

I—Olivia Adams, b. Nov. 6, 1828; d. St. Joseph, Mo., 1865.

II—Katharine Adams, b. Feb. 2, 1831; d. Clay Co., June 6, 1874.

III—Ellen Jane Adams, b. Apr. 4, 1833; d. Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 11, 1900.

IV—Thomas Greenfield Adams, b. July 20, 1835; d. July 25, 1850.

V—George Madison Adams, b. Dec. 20, 1837.

I—Olivia Adams, daughter of Jane Banton, married, Barbourville, July 28, 1846, Silas Woodson, born Knox county, May 18, 1817, son of Wade Woodson. He was a good lawyer, and distinguished as an advocate. In 1854, they removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he died, October 9, 1896. For many years he was on the circuit bench, and was chosen governor of Missouri in 1872.

II—Katharine Adams, daughter of Jane Banton, married, Barbourville, March 28, 1854, Dr. William Irving Heddens, born Preble county, Ohio, February 14, 1828, died St. Joseph, July 3, 1891, son of James and Martha Heddens. He was a physician of distinction, first in Barbourville, whence, in 1858, he removed to St. Joseph, and there practiced until he died.

Issue:

- I—Richardson Adams Heddens, b. Mar. 4, 1855; m., 1884, Mrs. Georgia Dalzell. They live at Montpelier, Ind.
II—James Weir Heddens, b. Jan. 27, 1857.
III—Mattie Heddens, b. Sept. 22, 1858.
IV—William Irving Heddens, b. July 19, 1860.
V—Olivia Heddens, b. July 17, 1862.
VI—Thomas Heddens, b. Jan. 12, 1866; d. Jan. 21, 1891. Not married.
-

II—James Weir Heddens, son of Katharine Adams, married, December 29, 1886, Marie Barrett, born Henderson, Kentucky, July 15, 1864, daughter of John H. and Henrietta Barrett. They live in St. Joseph, where he is a physician and surgeon of eminence.

Issue:

- I—Barrett Spencer Heddens, b. Feb. 4, 1892.
II—Henrietta Heddens, b. Sept. 10, 1897.
-

III—Mattie Heddens, daughter of Katharine Adams, married St. Joseph, June 8, 1880, George C. Smith, born Cooper county, Missouri, August 6, 1848, died Kansas City, February 4, 1906, son of Spotswood Dandridge Smith. He was a successful wholesale merchant. His widow resides there.

Issue:

- I—Irving Heddens Smith, b. Aug. 9, 1883.
II—George C. Smith, b. Aug. 26, 1886.
• III—Catharine Smith, b. July 25, 1894.
-

IV—William Irving Heddens, son of Katharine Adams, married, November 11, 1891, Mrs. Maggie White Carpenter. They live in Kansas City (page 82).

V—Olivia Heddens, daughter of Katharine Adams, married, May 27, 1885, Richard Frederick Clark, born June 28, 1848, son of Edwin Clark. They live in Chicago.

Issue:

I—Edwin Clark, b. Mar. 13, 1888.

II—Katharine Clark, b. Oct. 4, 1890.

III—Olivia Clark, b. Jan. 23, 1895.

III—Ellen Jane Adams, daughter of Jane Banton, married, Barboursville, August 16, 1851, Alexander F. White, born Clay county, April 24, 1830, died September 14, 1870, son of James White and Sally Ann Taylor.

Issue:

I—Sally Ann White, b. May 23, 1852; d. Manchester, Ky., May 3, 1908.

II—Thomas White, b. Oct. 26, 1853; d. in infancy.

III—James White, }
IV—Richard White, } b. Jan. 16, 1856; d. in infancy.

V—Jane White, b. Jan. 11, 1858; d. in infancy.

VI—Hugh Adams White, b. Dec. 14, 1859; d. in infancy.

VII—George Madison White, b. Jan. 26, 1862; d. in infancy.

VIII—Maggie White, b. Mar. 4, 1864.

IX—Nellie White, b. May 1, 1867; d. in infancy.

X—Alexander White, b. July 12, 1870; d. in infancy.

I—Sally Ann White, daughter of Ellen Jane Adams, married, February 2, 1871, Dr. Isaac S. Manning, born Monroe county, Ohio, February 20, 1846, son of Nathaniel Manning. He is a prominent physician. They lived in Manchester, Clay county, Kentucky.

Issue:

I—Alexander White Manning, b. Nov. 5, 1871; d. in infancy.

II—Hugh Richardson Manning, b. Ottawa, Kan., July 17, 1873. Now practicing medicine in Louisville, Ky.

III—Charles M. Manning, b. Clay Co., Ky., May 10, 1875.

IV—May Manning, b. Dec. 25, 1876; d. in infancy.

V—Lawrence W. Manning, b. Dec. 13, 1877.

VI—Ethel Lyle Manning, b. Aug. 17, 1879.

VII—A. T. Manning, b. Jan. 18, 1886.

VIII—George Madison Manning, b. Oct. 23, 1888. Now a clerk in the Post Office Department at Washington.

III—Charles M. Manning, son of Sally Ann White, married, Lexington, Kentucky, Allie May Hunter, born February 14, 1872, daughter of James Hunter and Nannie Duncan. He is an officer of the Security Trust and Safety Vault Company of Lexington.

IV—Lawrence W. Manning, son of Sally Ann White, married, Washington, D. C., Elinor Hall Faison, born Clinton, North Carolina, July 27, 1882, died August 14, 1908, daughter of Walter Emerson Faison. He is a lawyer, and in the Law Department of the Fidelity Trust Company of Louisville.

Issue:

Elinor Faison Manning, b. July 21, 1908.

VI—Ethel Lyle Manning, daughter of Sally Ann White, married, Clay county, October 10, 1901, Lloyd Walker, son of Pleasant Walker and Lydia Davis. He is a banker at Manchester.

Issue:

I—Hugh Manning Walker, b. Oct. 13, 1902.

II—Maurice Adams Walker, b. Aug. 19, 1904.

III—Lloyd Walker, b. Apr. 1, 1906.

VII—A. T. Manning, son of Sally Ann White, married, Clay county, July 14, 1905, Edna Burchell, daughter of Dr. Joseph R. Burchell. He is a merchant in Manchester.

Issue:

I—Isaac S. Manning, b. Apr. 28, 1906.

II—John Lawrence Manning, b. June 6, 1907.

VIII—Maggie White, daughter of Ellen Jane Adams, married 1st, Clay county, January 11, 1881, John D. Carpenter, of Lincoln county, Kentucky, where he died in 1888. She married 2d, November 11, 1901, William Irving Heddens (page 80). Her children were born of the first marriage.

Issue:

I—Maurice White Carpenter, b. Dec. 8, 1881; d. July 23, 1897.

II—Nellie Ray Carpenter, b. Dec. 5, 1883.

III—Margaret Adams Carpenter, b. Sept. 6, 1885.

II—Nellie Ray Carpenter, daughter of Maggie White, married, February 24, 1904, Otho R. Barton. They live in Kansas City, Missouri.

Issue :

Margaret Carpenter Barton, b. Mar. 1, 1907.

V—George Madison Adams, son of Jane Banton, married, Winchester, Kentucky, October 15, 1885, Sara L. Gordon, born January 31, 1860, daughter of John Gordon and Joanna Wills. They live in Winchester.

He was educated in Barboursville, and at Centre College, Danville, attending the latter in 1854 and 1855. In 1858, soon after reaching majority, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Knox county, and so remained until 1861, when he resigned to enter the Union army, first as a private in Co. H, 7th Regt. Ky. Inf., but was soon made captain, serving about eighteen months, when he resigned because of unpleasant relations with the regimental commander. Mr. Lincoln appointed him paymaster, with the rank of major, and as such he served until the close of the war.

In 1867, he was chosen a representative in the fortieth Congress, and was re-elected to the forty-first, forty-second and forty-third Congresses as a democrat, in a district overwhelmingly republican, which attests his extraordinary popularity. Indeed, two of the elections held during that period were for president, and the republican presidential candidate swept the district at each.

Mr. Adams was chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives for the forty-fourth Congress, and re-elected to that office for the forty-fifth and forty-sixth Congresses.

In 1884, Governor J. Proctor Knott appointed him Register of the Kentucky Land Office, to serve the remaining three years of the unexpired term of one who died after one year's service. In 1887, Governor S. B. Buckner appointed him Secretary of State for Kentucky, and he served in that office for the full term of four years. In 1894, Mr. Cleveland appointed him United States Pension Agent at Louisville, and in the four years of his service in that capacity, he disbursed many millions of dollars.

In every personal and official relation, Mr. Adams has been

efficient, wise and popular, and to him may well apply the salutation of—

“Well done, good and faithful servant.”

V—Susan Wright Banton, daughter of Ellen Boyle, married, January, 1834, William Word, born Knox county, September 18, 1807, died St. Joseph, Missouri, June 10, 1878. Their children were born in Barboursville, except the youngest, born in Somerset, Kentucky.

Issue:

I—Mary Frances Word, b. Feb. 10, 1835; d. Barboursville, Nov. 15, 1857; m., Somerset, Sept., 1855, C. C. Miller.

II—Samuel Word, b. Jan. 19, 1837; d. Helena, Mont., Sept. 24, 1903.

III—Ellen Jane Word, b. May 23, 1839.

IV—Benjamin Skelton Word, b. Aug. 7, 1841; d. Richmond, Mo., Mar. 28, 1872; m., Cameron, Mo., Nov. 8, 1864, Mattie A. Ringo.

V—James Henry Word, b. Dec. 4, 1843; d. Sept. 9, 1906; m., Bartlett, Iowa, Jan. 26, 1882, Ellen Rickabaugh, who died in 1893.

VI—China Word, b. Apr. 22, 1846; d. Dallas, Tex., June 21, 1898; m., Goliad, Tex., Feb. 7, 1895, Matthew T. Tipton.

VII—Susan Word, b. Sept. 6, 1850.

II—Samuel Word, son of Susan Wright Banton, married, Iowa Point, Kansas, April 6, 1861, Sarah Margaret Foster, daughter of James Foster and Hannah Thompson. She was born at Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, December 17, 1844.

Issue:

I—William Foster Word, b. Oregon, Holt Co., Mo., Dec. 29, 1861.

II—Robert Lee Word, b. Virginia City, Mont., June 22, 1866.

III—Cora Word, b. Virginia City, July 23, 1868; d. Jan. 11, 1878.

IV—Charles Francis Word, b. Virginia City, Apr. 3, 1871.
Lawyer, practicing in Helena, Mont.

V—Mary Word, b. Virginia City, May 23, 1897. Lives in Helena.

I—William Foster Word, son of Samuel Word, married, St. Joseph, November 19, 1890, Alice Woodson Cowan. He is a mining engineer. They live in Helena.

Issue:

I—Helen Word, b. Sept. 5, 1892.

II—William Foster Word, b. June 3, 1902.

II—Robert Lee Word, son of Samuel Word, married, Selma, Alabama, November 14, 1900, Augusta Carlisle Jones. He is a lawyer. They live in Helena.

Issue:

I—Alexander Williamson Jones Word, b. Feb. 1, 1902.

II—Augusta Lee Word, b. June 15, 1903.

III—Robert Lee Word, b. Aug. 8, 1906.

III—Ellen Jane Word, daughter of Susan Wright Banton, married 1st, St. Joseph, September 30, 1862, Lewis Leach, son of Benjamin Leach and Lucy Story Allen. He was born, Manchester, Massachusetts, December 13, 1839, in a house situated upon land which had belonged to the family since 1640. He died, St. Joseph, February 16, 1873. She married 2d, St. Joseph, November 15, 1876, William W. McFarland, who was born in Virginia, January 1, 1824.

Issue:

I—Mary Word Leach, b. Dec. 12, 1865.

II—Abram Nave Leach, d. in infancy.

I—Mary Word Leach, daughter of Ellen Jane Word, married, St. Joseph, February 25, 1891, J. B. Moss. They live in that city.

Issue:

I—Catharine Carbry Moss, b. Mar. 8, 1893.

II—Preston Leach Moss, b. Apr. 29, 1898.

VII—Susan Word, daughter of Susan Wright Banton, married, St. Joseph, November 12, 1873, Benjamin F. Carter. She lives in Chicago.

Issue:

I—Leolian Carter, b. Sept. 23, 1874.

II—Ruth Carter, b. Sept. 3, 1876.

III—Ellen Word Carter, b. June 6, 1881.

IV—Samuel Word Carter, b. Jan. 15, 1885.

V—John Boyle Banton, son of Ellen Boyle, married, 1835, Mary Mitchell, born in Virginia, June 8, 1820, died Laurel county, Kentucky, December 3, 1864, daughter of John Mitchell and Harriet Love.

Issue:

I—Frances Eve Banton, b. Aug. 10, 1836.

II—John Boyle Banton, b. June, 1838. He was captain of Co. F, 8th Regt. Ky. Inf., and was "killed in action" at the battle of Stone River, Jan. 3, 1863.

I—Frances Eve Banton, daughter of John Boyle Banton, married, Knox county, July 3, 1855, William S. Doak, a Presbyterian minister, born Green county, Tennessee. He died there May 23, 1882. They lived in Kentucky during the first ten years after marriage, then removed to Green county, where he succeeded his father, Rev. Sam Doak, as president of an Academy.

Issue:

I—Julia Ann Doak, b. Mar. 5, 1857; m., May 9, 1900, Franklin A. Tabor.

II—John A. Doak, b. Sept. 5, 1859; m., Sept. 21, 1887, Anna-bell Gass.

III—Belle Banton Doak, b. Laurel Co., Ky.; d. Green Co., Tenn., Sept., 1883.

IV—Robert Smith Doak, b. Jan. 20, 1866; m., June 27, 1906, Floy Folger. They live in Nashville, Tenn.

V—Edward Humphrey Doak, b. July, 1868.

VI—Randolph Addison Doak, b. Mar. 20, 1871; d. Dec. 9, 1895.

VII—Mary Ellen Doak, b. Dec. 11, 1874.

V—Edward Humphrey Doak, son of Frances Eve Banton, married, June 14, 1893, Susie Young Lyle, of Nashville, Tennessee. She was born March 22, 1872. He is superintendent of the Kentucky School of Reform at Lexington.

Issue :

Robert Kilvington Doak, b. Feb. 15, 1897 ; d. Feb. 11, 1903.

GORDON.

V—Jane Boyle, daughter of Major John Boyle, according to family tradition, eloped soon after completing her fifteenth year and married David Gordon, who was born in North Carolina, January 9, 1770, and died in Boone county, Missouri, January 18, 1849. He was active and enterprising. In November, 1818, he entered a homestead—then in Howard county—and joined with others, in a conveyance to establish the town site of Columbia, which was designed to be the county seat of the new county of Boone, when it should be formed, as set forth in the deed recorded in Book C, 156, of the Howard county records, which he acknowledged November 14, 1818, and confirmed by deed recorded in Book A, 132, of the Boone county records, executed by his attorney in fact, and nephew in law, William Miller Adams (page 23), September 3, 1821. In 1820, and still later, he added some thousands of acres to his possessions, in that vicinity, and in 1821, his son George Washington Gordon had come from Kentucky to represent his father in caring for his lands. In 1825, he removed from Madison county, Kentucky, with such members of his family as remained unmarried, and bringing with him his household goods, numerous slaves and much stock. All their children were born in Madison county.

Issue:

- I—Elizabeth Gordon, b. Apr. 4, 1797; d. Garrard Co., Ky., Dec. 19, 1854.
- ✓ II—John Boyle Gordon, b. Dec. 1, 1798; d. Columbia, Feb. 13, 1853.
- III—Mary Gordon, b. Sept. 11, 1800; d. Mar. 12, 1862.
- IV—George Washington Gordon, b. Sept. 27, 1802; d. July 16, 1860.
- V—Emily Gordon, b. Oct. 12, 1804; d. Columbia, Sept. 21, 1847.

- VI—Thomas Jefferson Gordon, b. July 27, 1806; d. Chillicothe, Mo., Apr. 23, 1867.
- VII—William M. Gordon, b. Mar. 10, 1808; d. Livingston Co., Apr. 5, 1858.
- VIII—James Madison Gordon, b. June 22, 1810; d. Columbia, Feb. 21, 1875.
- IX—Sallie Gordon, b. Feb. 21, 1812; d. in infancy.
- X—Charles Wilkins Gordon, b. Jan. 30, 1814; d. Boone Co., June 5, 1853.
- XI—Benjamin Franklin Gordon, b. May 25, 1817; d. Sept. 20, 1823.
- XII—David Gordon, b. Mar. 6, 1819; d. Mar. 27, 1875.
- XIII—Jane Gordon, b. Apr. 14, 1822; d. Apr. 18, 1885.
-

I—Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Jane Boyle, married, Madison county, Kentucky, February 23, 1817, Azariah Doty, who was born in Burke county, North Carolina, April 22, 1781, and died March 17, 1865.

“He was of medium stature, neat and exact—a severe and stern moralist, and disciplinarian. One of his sons, when about twenty years old, seriously offended his father, who refused to see him again. Yet he supplied him with money, and the son removed to Missouri.” They lived near Paint Lick, Garrard county, where their children were born (page 163).

Issue:

- I—Benjamin Franklin Doty, b. Mar. 9, 1818; d. Hyattsville, Garrard Co., Apr. 18, 1887.
- II—Volney Doty, b. Mar. 18, 1820; d. Madison Co., Aug. 4, 1868.
- III—James Monroe Doty, b. Apr. 15, 1822; d. Madison Co., Jan. 2, 1897.
- IV—Emily Doty, b. Aug. 25, 1824; d. Point Leavell, Garrard Co., Mar. 20, 1884.
- V—Jane Gordon Doty, b. May 5, 1826; d. Point Leavell, Apr. 6, 1871.
- VI—John Gordon Doty, b. Dec. 25, 1828.
- VII—Mary Ann Doty, b. Sept. 23, 1831; d. Bryantsville, Garrard Co., Nov. 14, 1904.

VIII—William Marshall Doty, b. Dec. 25, 1834; d. Young's Creek, Audrain Co., Mo., Dec. 5, 1890.

I—Benjamin Franklin Doty, son of Elizabeth Gordon, married 1st, Garrard county, December 29, 1839, Brunette Arnold Boyle, daughter of Absalom Arnold and Tabitha Clay Bruce. She was the widow of John Boyle, (page 13) and was born December 2, 1820, dying December 29, 1849. He married 2d, January 28, 1851, her sister, Clara Arnold, who was born April 22, 1822, and died January 7, 1884.

Issue: By first marriage:

I—Elizabeth Jane Doty, b. Sept. 25, 1840; d. Sept. 19, 1876.

II—Azariah Doty, b. May 15, 1842; d. Mar. 2, 1862, from wounds received at Fort Donelson. He was a member of Capt. Dave Logan's Co. "G," with Forrest.

III—Tabitha Clay Doty, b. Jan. 11, 1844.

IV—Rebecca Jamison Doty, b. July 4, 1845; d. Apr. 27, 1850.

V—Amanda Bragg Doty, b. Sept. 26, 1847.

VI—Brunette Doty, b. Sept. 6, 1849.

By second marriage:

VII—Rebecca Doty, b. Mar. 30, 1852; d. in infancy.

VIII—Clara Moreland Doty, b. Jan. 7, 1854; d. Jan. 7, 1884.

IX—Benjamin Franklin Doty, b. June 5, 1856; d. in infancy.

X—Margaret Dean Doty, b. Aug. 5, 1857; d. in infancy.

XI—Horatio Constantine Arnold Doty,

XII—Ethelbert David Kennedy Doty, } b. Feb. 4, 1859.
(d. Apr. 3, 1906.)

I—Elizabeth Jane Doty, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Doty, married, Garrard county, October 4, 1864, Allen Parks.

Issue:

I—Frank Doty Parks, b. July 2, 1865.

II—Brunette Parks, b. Jan. 2, 1867; m. John Cox.

III—Ernest Parks, b. Mar. 9, 1868; d. ———.

IV—Annie Parks, b. Dec. 23, 1869; m., 1896, David Dunn.

V—Victor Parks, b. Dec. 25, 1871.

VI—Clarence Parks, b. Aug. 17, 1873; d. Aug., 1898.

VII—Lizzie Parks, b. May 1, 1875; m., 1892, Jesse Dunn.

III—Tabitha Clay Doty, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Doty, married, Garrard county, April 3, 1867, John Perkins Doty, son of James Monroe Doty (page 97).

V—Amanda Bragg Doty, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Doty, married, Garrard county, January 10, 1871, James Allen Arnold, son of Henry Arnold and his first wife, Ann Beazley. Henry Arnold married 2d, Emily Doty, daughter of Elizabeth Gordon (page 89). They lived in that county.

Issue:

I—Henry Bacon Arnold, b. Oct. 10, 1871.

II—Benjamin F. Arnold, b. Oct. 22, 1873.

III—Katharine M. Arnold, b. Jan. 31, 1876.

IV—Robert Bruce Arnold, b. July 25, 1879.

V—Paul Jones Arnold, b. Sept. 8, 1881.

VI—Anna Halline Arnold, b. Oct. 6, 1885.

VII—Brunette Doty Arnold, b. Aug. 22, 1891.

I—Henry Bacon Arnold, son of Amanda Bragg Doty, married, December 26, 1895, Mattie Anderson, daughter of J. Mat Anderson and Bettie Salter.

Issue:

I—Mabel Claire Arnold, b. Oct. 27, 1896.

II—Cecil Bascome Arnold, b. June 6, 1899.

III—Hazel Bruce Arnold, b. Mar. 10, 1903.

IV—Henrietta Arnold, b. Dec. 28, 1906.

VI—Brunette Doty, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Doty, married, Garrard county, September 6, 1877, Joseph Kennedy, born Garrard county, February 9, 1841, son of Andrew Kennedy and Rachel Nicholson.

Issue:

I—Henry Franklin Kennedy, b. Aug. 26, 1878.

II—Jesse Doty Kennedy, b. Oct. 21, 1879.

III—Annie Laurie Kennedy, b. Mar. 15, 1881.

IV—Elizabeth Lee Kennedy, b. May 26, 1883; d. in infancy.

V—Milton Elliott Kennedy, b. May 25, 1884; d. in infancy.

- VI—Warren Kennedy }
 VII—Willis Kennedy } b. Sept. 18, 1885.
 VIII—Rachel Nicholson Kennedy, b. July 2, 1888.
 IX—Effie Kennedy, b. July 7, 1890.
 X—John Bidwell Kennedy, b. May 24, 1893.
-

II—Jesse Doty Kennedy, son of Brunette Doty, married, Garrard county, July 10, 1901, Lucinda Parrish.

Issue:

- I—Moss Gibson Kennedy, b. Nov. 18, 1902.
 II—Albert Belmont Kennedy, b. Mar. 9, 1904.
-

III—Annie Laurie Kennedy, daughter of Brunette Doty, married, Garrard county, May 12, 1904, Barney May Stagner.

Issue:

- Barney May Stagner, b. Mar. 8, 1905.
-

VIII—Clara Moreland Doty, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Doty, married, Garrard county, October 8, 1878, John D. Traylor, born November 21, 1837, son of Cornelius Traylor and Mary Ann Dudderar. They live in Lincoln county.

Issue:

- I—Ethel Clara Traylor, b. Oct. 27, 1879.
 II—Maggie May Traylor, b. Dec. 14, 1881.
 III—Polly Duane Traylor, b. Nov. 30, 1883.
 IV—Robert Gatewood Traylor, b. Sept. 26, 1890; d. in infancy.
 V—Frankie Doty Traylor, }
 VI—Willie Gordon Traylor, } b. Apr. 28, 1894.
 VII—John Traylor, b. Sept. 21, 1896.
-

I—Ethel Clara Traylor, daughter of Clara Moreland Doty, married, Lincoln county, October 18, 1899, Samuel Kendrick Dudderar, born April 19, 1870, son of Kendrick Dudderar and Mary Pollard.

Issue:

- I—John Kendrick Dudderar, b. July 29, 1900.
 II—Louis Gordon Dudderar, b. Sept. 16, 1905.

II—Maggie May Traylor, daughter of Clara Moreland Doty, married, Lincoln county, December 21, 1904, Ivan W. Fish, born April 29, 1869, son of James Shelby Fish and Martha E. Humber.

Issue:

Clara Doty Fish, b. Nov. 30, 1905.

II—Volney Doty, son of Elizabeth Gordon, married, Madison county, September 2, 1841, Hannah Ann Kavanaugh, daughter of Charles Woods Kavanaugh and Margaret Warren. The Kavanaughs are of Irish origin. The first Kavanaugh historically known was one of the five petty rulers of Ireland, and Kavanaugh castle is yet held by a descendant. Being Stuart adherents, the family were dispersed at the expulsion of James II—some fled with their fallen monarch—one brother stopped in England, from whom descended General Kavanaugh, at one period during Victoria's reign commanding the English forces in India.

One came to Virginia in 1705, the ancestor of those herein-after mentioned. Charles Woods Kavanaugh, of Madison county, and four of his brothers,¹ fought in the War of 1812. He was an extensive stock-grower, owning many celebrated horses.

¹Nicholas Kavanaugh was captured at the battle of Blue Lick, and with two companions graced the conquerors' triumphant return. At various Indian villages they enhanced the savage joy through the cruel ordeal of "running the gauntlet." At one of these festive scenes, taking advantage of the formation of the lines, Kavanaugh ran close to one of the ranks and escaped almost unhurt. Suddenly seizing a young warrior, with great strength, he hurled the astonished savage to the ground. Ducking his head, he thrust it between the legs of the next, and, rising in his might, threw him over backward—then, like a victorious cock, cracking his heels together, he crowed defiantly, calling the Indians, in their own tongue, a pack of cowards. Instead of provoking their captors to inflict instant death, and thus terminate their sufferings, as was his purpose, this dauntless behavior won their admiration, and an old brave promptly adopted Kavanaugh as his son. His life was spared—at Detroit he was ransomed and liberated, and lived to be one of the five brothers who fought in our last war with England. While no name is mentioned in the historic account of this incident, the family tradition has preserved the fact.—Perrin and Smith, *History of Kentucky*, 203.

Hannah Ann Kavanaugh was born on the *site* of the frontier station, known as Warren's fort, two miles east of Richmond, erected by her grandfather, Thomas Warren, and purchased by her father. She died March 18, 1868.

Issue:

I—Charles Kavanaugh Doty, b. Nov. 29, 1843; d. July 4, 1903.

II—Boyle Doty, b. Sept. 30, 1844; d. Sept. 6, 1901. As a member of Capt. Walter Chenault's Co. "B," with Morgan, he was captured in the Ohio raid, July 20, 1863, and remained a prisoner until March, 1865.

III—James Taylor Doty, b. Sept. 22, 1846. Lives in Texas.

IV—Azariah Doty, b. Dec. 17, 1848; d. Jan. 14, 1865.

V—Margaret Jane Doty, b. Oct. 20, 1850; d. Aug. 28, 1872.

VI—John Doty, b. Nov. 25, 1852.

VII—Volney Doty, b. Oct. 2, 1854.

VIII—Archibald Kavanaugh Doty, b. Dec. 28, 1856.

IX—David Crockett Doty, b. Mar. 12, 1859; d. Dec. 7, 1894.

X—Robert Lee Doty, b. July 9, 1861.

XI—Thomas Jackson Doty, }

XII—Elizabeth Doty, b. June } b. June 25, 1864.
(d. in infancy.) }

I—Charles Kavanaugh Doty, son of Volney Doty, served in the Confederate army. He married, January 11, 1881, Susan Sparks. They live in Richmond.

Issue:

I—Edgar Doty, b. Apr. 2, 1882.

II—Mary Gordon Doty, b. Jan. 17, 1884.

II—Mary Gordon Doty, daughter of Charles Kavanaugh Doty, married, Madison county, December 27, 1904, Jesse Tudor.

Issue:

Mary Susan Tudor, b. Jan. 30, 1906.

VI—John Doty, son of Volney Doty, married at the "old Kavanaugh mansion," Madison county, December 16, 1884, Mar-

garet Oldham, born Spring Hill, Speedwell, in that county, March 1, 1859, daughter of William Kavanaugh Oldham and Kate Brown.

Her great-grandfather, Captain John Oldham, fought at Cowpens and Guilford Courthouse, was highly educated, removed to Kentucky at the close of the Revolution, and finding no suitable schools, sent to Wales for an instructor for his children. William Kavanaugh Oldham's mother was sister of Charles Woods Kavanaugh. They live in Richmond.

Issue:

I—William Kavanaugh Doty, b. Jan. 30, 1886.

II—John Doty, b. Oct. 18, 1887.

III—Eagle Miller Doty, b. Jan. 8, 1890.

IV—Mary Doty, b. Oct. 30, 1891.

V—Kie Doty, b. Oct. 10, 1893.

VI—Daughter, b. Sept. 21, 1896; d. in infancy.

VII—Oldham Doty, b. June 10, 1899.

VIII—Margaret Doty, b. Sept. 21, 1902.

VII—Volney Doty, son of Volney Doty, married, Jeffersonville, Indiana, December 11, 1878, Nannie Kavanaugh, born Madison county, Kentucky, September 12, 1861, daughter of Archibald Woods Kavanaugh. They live near Godbey, Texas. He is a physician.

Issue:

I—Margaret Doty, b. Dec. 5, 1879; d. June 16, 1906; m., Aug. 23, 1905, Ernest Routt, son of Burton Routt, and Alice Fitch.

II—Sallie Kavanaugh Doty, b. Mar. 24, 1881; d. Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 8, 1887.

III—Eunice Doty, b. Lee Co., Ky., Dec. 30, 1882; m., Godbey, Mar. 27, 1907, Thomas Beckwith.

IV—Elizabeth Doty, b. Madison Co., Ky., Mar. 7, 1884; d. in infancy.

V—Lena Doty, b. Fort Worth, May 9, 1886; d. in infancy.

VI—Virgie Doty, b. Johnson Co., Tex., Sept. 29, 1891; d. in infancy.

VII—Volney Doty, b. Johnson Co., Sept. 14, 1904.

VIII—Archibald Kavanaugh Doty, son of Volney Doty, married, Madison county, May 31, 1888, Lizzie S. Francis. They live in that county.

Issue:

I—Susan Francis Doty, b. Aug. 15, 1889.

II—Volney Russell Doty, b. July 15, 1892.

III—John Boyle Doty, b. Mar. 14, 1895; d. in infancy.

IV—Archibald Kavanaugh Doty, b. Oct. 11, 1900.

IX—David Crockett Doty, son of Volney Doty, married, Madison county, September 21, 1887, Lucy Dudley, born November 17, 1866, died August 29, 1892, daughter of Ambrose Dudley and Susan Gilbert. They lived in that county.

Issue:

I—Margaret Boyle Doty, b. June 29, 1887; d. in infancy.

II—John Gordon Doty, b. Feb. 8, 1889.

III—Lucy Dudley Doty, b. July 4, 1890.

David Crockett Doty was cruelly assassinated in his barn by a negro, who by trial, conviction and execution, suffered a just penalty for an unprovoked crime.

X—Robert Lee Doty, son of Volney Doty, married, Boyle county, Kentucky, January 28, 1885, Jane Arie Lackey, born Lincoln county, Kentucky, March 18, 1861, daughter of Malcolm Lackey and Belle Bogie. They live in Madison county.

Issue:

I—Robert Lee Doty, b. Jan. 2, 1887.

II—Hannah Doty, b. Apr. 24, 1889.

III—Emma Taylor Doty, b. June 17, 1892.

IV—Elizabeth Kavanaugh Doty, b. Sept. 25, 1894.

V—Malcolm Doty, b. Apr. 10, 1904.

XI—Thomas Jackson Doty, son of Volney Doty, married 1st, Johnson county, Texas, Mary Kavanaugh, born Madison county, Kentucky, October 7, 1872, died Foard county, Texas, February 1, 1893. He married 2d, Johnson county, August 12, 1901,

Ophelia Kavanaugh, born February 20, 1880. The wives were sisters, daughters of Archibald Kavanaugh and Sarah Maupin. The children were born in Foard county.

Issue:

I—Lizzie Doty, b. July 11, 1891.

II—Archibald Kavanaugh Doty, b. Jan. 20, 1893; d. in infancy.

III—James Monroe Doty, son of Elizabeth Gordon, married, Columbia, Tennessee, October 10, 1846, Ann Maria Perkins, born August 11, 1830, daughter of John Perkins, born Culpeper, Virginia, and Martha Yancey Marten, born Barren county, Kentucky.

Issue:

I—John Perkins Doty, b. Sept. 21, 1847.

II—Theodore Franklin Doty, b. May 20, 1850.

III—Arabella Doty, b. July 11, 1853; d. in infancy.

IV—James Caldwell Doty, b. May 14, 1861; d. in infancy.

V—Maria Belle Doty, b. June 18, 1863.

VI—William Henry Doty, b. Sept. 11, 1865. Lives in Minneapolis; m., Apr. 10, 1888, Helen Kelley. No other *data*.

VII—Jesse Smith Doty, b. Nov. 25, 1870. Lives in Los Angeles; m., Apr. 27, 1905, Della Gordon. No other *data*.

VIII—Patsy Doty, b. Apr. 1, 1872; d. in infancy.

I—John Perkins Doty, son of James Monroe Doty, married, Garrard county, April 3, 1867. Tabitha Clay Doty (page 91). They live at Paint Lick.

II—Theodore Franklin Doty, son of James Monroe Doty, married, Glasgow, Kentucky, May 1, 1876, Ida May Dickey, born March 27, 1857, daughter of Thomas Marshall Dickey and Jane Ritter, daughter of Judge John W. Ritter. They live in Goldfields, Colorado, where he practices law.

Issue:

I—Thomas Dickey Doty, b. Mar. 4, 1879; d. Aug. 6, 1895.

II—Pattie Doty, b. June 1, 1880.

III—Lucille Doty, b. Nov. 11, 1893.

V—Maria Belle Doty, daughter of James Monroe Doty, married, Louisville, Kentucky, January 23, 1884, James H. Bassett, born May 18, 1863, son of James Bassett and Georgia Houston, of Breckenridge county, Kentucky. They live in Louisville.

Issue:

Theodora Stewart Bassett, b. Feb. 7, 1886; m., Louisville, Nov. 8, 1895, Clarence Braden. They live in Louisville.

IV—Emily Doty, daughter of Elizabeth Gordon, married 1st, Garrard county, December 3, 1839, Willis Arnold, she being his 2d wife. She married 2d, April 22, 1847, James Black. She married 3d, December, 1865, Henry Arnold.

V—Jane Gordon Doty, daughter of Elizabeth Gordon, married, Garrard county, June 27, 1844, John Y. Leavell, born March 21, 1817, son of Benjamin Leavell and Isabelle Miller. They lived in that county.

Issue:

I—Benjamin F. Leavell, b. Apr. 16, 1845; d. Nov. 15, 1891.

II—Elizabeth Gordon Leavell, b. Aug. 28, 1846.

III—Azariah Leavell, b. July 16, 1849. Lives at Point Leavell.

IV—John Y. Leavell, b. Jan. 19, 1853.

V—Belle M. Leavell, b. May 27, 1856.

VI—Lewis E. Leavell, b. Aug. 26, 1858; d. 1892.

VII—Jane Boyle Leavell, b. Aug. 3, 1864.

VIII—Emma Breck Leavell, b. July 2, 1866.

IX—Walker Leavell, b. July 8, 1868.

X—Mary Doty Leavell, b. Mar. 29, 1871.

I—Benjamin F. Leavell, son of Jane Gordon Doty, married, January 14, 1875, Susan Lackey Kavanaugh, born January 16, 1852, daughter of Archibald Woods Kavanaugh, born July 18, 1813, and Dorcas Alexander Lackey, born March 17, 1822. They lived in Garrard county.

Issue:

I—William Kavanaugh Leavell, b. May 9, 1877.

- II—James Gordon Leavell, b. Aug. 26, 1878; d. in infancy.
- III—John Yancey Leavell, b. Jan. 11, 1880.
- IV—Dorcas Kavanaugh Leavell, b. June 12, 1882; d. July 31, 1900.
- V—Susie Frances Leavell, b. Apr. 26, 1884.
- VI—Benjamin Leavell, b. Sept. 15, 1885.
- VII—Archibald Kavanaugh Leavell, b. Aug. 20, 1887.

I—William Kavanaugh Leavell, son of Benjamin F. Leavell, married, October 28, 1903, Minnie Lee Arnold, born December 14, 1878, daughter of Henry Clay Arnold and Mary Henry. They live in Garrard county.

Issue:

- I—William Kavanaugh Leavell, b. Aug. 5, 1904.
- II—Clay Arnold Leavell, b. Nov. 27, 1905.

II—Elizabeth Gordon Leavell, daughter of Jane Gordon Doty, married, Garrard county, June 13, 1867, James Alexander Doty, born in that county, June 25, 1840, son of Sabritt Doty and Emily Henderson. Perhaps most of the Doty name in America are descended from Edward Doty, who came over in the Mayflower. Such is the fact with this pair, but he is not descended from Jane Boyle Gordon.

He possesses admirable qualities, has strong religious convictions, and great popularity. During the civil war he served in the 6th Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, Col. J. W. Grigsby, at Perryville, Stone River, Milton and elsewhere; was captured with Morgan in the Ohio raid, escaped from prison to Canada, was with Col. Bennett H. Young at St. Albans, and at the close of the conflict became a prosperous farmer, but in 1909 is clerk of Garrard county.

Issue:

- I—John Leavell Doty, b. Apr. 8, 1868; d. Aug. 29, 1906.
- II—Sabritt Leavell Doty, b. Oct. 26, 1869; d. Aug. 19, 1886.
- III—Lewis Leavell Doty, b. Oct. 13, 1871; d. Oct. 26, 1903.
- IV—Edward Gordon Doty, b. Nov. 10, 1874.
- V—William Alfred Doty, b. Feb. 8, 1877.

- VI—Fannie Fletcher Doty, b. Apr. 23, 1880.
VII—Jane Gordon Doty, b. Aug. 16, 1883.
VIII—Mary Henderson Doty, b. Jan. 31, 1886.
IX—James Alexander Doty, b. July 31, 1888.
X—Charles Bright Doty, b. Dec. 13, 1892.
-

III—Lewis Leavell Doty, son of Elizabeth Gordon Leavell, married, Williamsburg, Kentucky, May, 1900, Amie Thorne, daughter of James Harvey Thorne and Sarah Gregory.

Issue:

James Thorne Doty.

VI—Fannie Fletcher Doty, daughter of Elizabeth Gordon Leavell, married, Lancaster, Kentucky, January 3, 1906, John Bradford Jennings, born October 14, 1868, son of Henry Clay Jennings and Mary Lusk. They live in Lancaster.

Issue:

Clay Jennings, b. Oct. 11, 1906.

VI—Lewis E. Leavell, son of Jane Gordon Doty, married, Garrard county, Mamie Creight, daughter of William Creight. They lived in South Carolina.

Issue:

- I—Louise Leavell, m. — Muldrow. They live in Mexico.
II—John Leavell.
III—Lewis Leavell.
-

VII—Jane Boyle Leavell, daughter of Jane Gordon Doty, married, Garrard county, December 7, 1887, Robert C. Armstrong, born March 19, 1863, son of William Armstrong and Susan M. Overstreet. They live in Frankfort, Kentucky.

Issue:

- I—William L. Armstrong, b. Sept. 19, 1888.
II—Benjamin F. Armstrong, b. Feb. 14, 1892.
III—John L. Armstrong, b. Aug. 17, 1893.
IV—Robert O. Armstrong, b. July 25, 1897.
V—Susan Jane Armstrong, b. June 24, 1903.

VIII—Emma Breck Leavell, daughter of Jane Gordon Doty, married, Louisville, June 12, 1899, John Francis, born March 7, 1874, son of Joseph Francis and Edna Kennedy. They live in Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

Issue:

Lewis Doty Francis, b. Jan. 22, 1904.

X—Mary Doty Leavell, daughter of Jane Gordon Doty, married, Garrard county, October 24, 1900, Jasper Bogie, born September 6, 1867, son of Andrew Bogie and Mary Teater.

Issue:

I—Henry Earle Bogie, b. July 18, 1902.

II—Mary Elizabeth Bogie, b. May 19, 1904.

VI—John Gordon Doty, son of Elizabeth Gordon, served in Captain Mike Salter's company, Gano's 3d Kentucky Cavalry, Morgan's Brigade, until the latter was captured. Being on detached service to destroy wires and bridges, he avoided that fate. Those who escaped were re-formed into a battalion under Captain Hunnold, participated in the battle of Chickamauga, and in the hundred severe conflicts from Dalton to Atlanta. After Atlanta fell, he was transferred under General Duke to Virginia, performing valiant service until the end. He received a commission from the Confederate Secretary of War, for conspicuous bravery on the battlefield at Woodbury, Tennessee, where he sustained a hand to hand encounter. He was never captured or wounded.

"He is studious, unobtrusive, intelligent, strong, hardy and handsome, pleasing, persuasive and delightful in conversation."

He married, Garrard county, June 7, 1870, Margaret Royston, born June 10, 1841, daughter of Lythe Royston and Frances Henderson. They live at Paint Lick.

Issue:

I—Royston Doty, b. May 23, 1871; d. in infancy.

II—John Gordon Doty, b. Mar. 10, 1873.

III—Frances Henderson Doty, b. July 28, 1875; d. Dec. 23, 1906.

IV—Azariah Boyle Doty, b. Nov. 19, 1877.

V—William Crow Doty, b. Sept. 25, 1880.

VI—Margaret Elizabeth Doty, b. Jan. 7, 1883.

II—John Gordon Doty, son of John Gordon Doty, married, January 27, 1897, Mary Annie Doores, born June 17, 1877. They live at Paint Lick.

Issue:

I—Elizabeth Jane Doty, b. Feb. 2, 1898.

II—John Gordon Doty, b. Nov. 23, 1899.

III—Margaret Walker Doty, b. Jan. 30, 1901.

IV—James D. Doty, b. May 16, 1904.

V—Stella Ford Doty, b. Sept. 29, 1905.

III—Frances Henderson Doty, daughter of John Gordon Doty, married, Richmond, Kentucky, May 10, 1905, William Edward Harden, born September 13, 1882, son of Samuel W. Harden and Jane Spencer.

Issue:

Margaret Royston Harden, b. Aug. 22, 1906; d. in infancy.

VI—Margaret Elizabeth Doty, daughter of John Gordon Doty, married, Paint Lick, November 18, 1903, Jacob H. White, born March 13, 1881, son of Robert L. White and Mary C. Bright. They live at Hubbell, Kentucky.

Issue:

I—Hazel Bright White, b. Sept. 21, 1904.

II—John Harland White, b. Dec. 31, 1905; d. in infancy.

VII—Mary Ann Doty, daughter of Elizabeth Gordon, was remarkably handsome. She married 1st, Garrard county, November 15, 1849, John Dunn, son of Uriah Dunn and Sallie Porter. He died October 9, 1856. She married 2d, August 26, 1858, Timothy Ford, born December 4, 1820, son of William Ford and Sarah Poor. They lived at Bryantsville, Garrard county.

Issue: By first marriage:

I—Harrison Porter Dunn, b. Aug. 19, 1851.

II—John Leavell Dunn, b. Dec. 24, 1853.

III—Emma Boyle Dunn, b. Mar. 3, 1856; m. McKee Peel.

They live at Wiltmore, Ky.

By second marriage :

IV—Azariah Doty Ford, b. Sept. 23, 1859.

V—Bessie Gordon Ford, b. Sept. 15, 1866.

VI—Jennie Ford, b. Mar. 10, 1869.

VII—Timothy Ford, b. June 8, 1871.

I—Harrison Porter Dunn, son of Mary Ann Doty, married, January 13, 1876, Dora Hamm, born January 21, 1856, died August 31, 1904, daughter of Thomas Hamm and Mary A. West.

Issue :

I—Florence Dunn, b. Dec. 17, 1877.

II—Mary A. Dunn, b. Aug. 19, 1879.

III—Janie H. Dunn, b. Mar. 21, 1882.

IV—John T. Dunn, b. Jan. 14, 1888.

V—Emma D. Dunn, b. May 20, 1891.

VI—Charles P. Dunn, b. Sept. 8, 1893.

I—Florence Dunn, daughter of Harrison Porter Dunn, married Richard Morgan, born July 17, 1875, son of John Morgan and Eliza Cowgill.

Issue :

I—Lewis Morgan, b. Mar. 5, 1905.

II—Everett Morgan, b. Aug. 4, 1906.

II—Mary A. Dunn, daughter of Harrison Porter Dunn, married Arthur Hamm, born March 3, 1880, son of T. S. Hamm and Mary Wallace.

Issue :

Olive Christine Hamm, b. Aug. 7, 1905.

II—John Leavell Dunn, son of Mary Ann Doty, married, August 30, 1876, Emma Clark, daughter of William Clark. They live at Burgin, Kentucky.

Issue :

I—Roy S. Dunn, b. May 24, 1877.

II—Claude Dunn, b. Mar. 21, 1885.

III—Uriah Dunn, b. June 15, 1888.

IV—Nancy H. Dunn, b. Aug. 19, 1890.

IV—Azariah Doty Ford, son of Mary Ann Doty, married, Lancaster, Kentucky, February 25, 1886, Estella Evins, daughter of Elijah Evins, M. D., and Estella Bruner. He is (1908) Judge of the Garrard County Court.

Issue:

I—Bascome Ford, b. Jan. 28, 1887.

II—Elijah Evins Ford, b. May 5, 1891.

III—Elizabeth Doty Ford, b. Aug. 11, 1897.

V—Bessie Gordon Ford, daughter of Mary Ann Doty, married, March 6, 1884, Dennie Scott, son of Woodson Scott and Mary Montgomery. They live at Bourne, Kentucky.

Issue:

I—Mary Scott, b. Dec. 21, 1884.

II—Ruby Scott, b. May 8, 1886.

III—Elizabeth Scott, b. Mar. 22, 1893.

IV—Woodson Dennie Scott, b. July 19, 1899.

V—William Goebel Scott, b. May 2, 1901.

VI—Wolford Elliott Moore Scott, b. Mar. 30, 1903.

VII—Walter Ford Scott, b. Dec. 14, 1905.

VI—Jennie Ford, daughter of Mary Ann Doty, married, July 21, 1888, Charles D. Peacock, born March 24, 1856, son of Thomas Peacock, born February 21, 1818, and Mary Miller, sister of Justice Samuel Miller, late of the United States Supreme Court. They live at Somerset, Kentucky.

Issue:

John Miller Peacock, b. Feb. 15, 1905.

VII—Timothy Ford, son of Mary Ann Doty, married, May 9, 1897, Florence Thompson, born March 23, 1880, daughter of Tevis Thompson and Mary Jane Kidd.

Issue:

I—Gordon E. Ford, b. May 17, 1902.

II—John Doty Ford, b. Jan. 23, 1904.

VIII—William Marshall Doty, son of Elizabeth Gordon, married, April 23, 1862, Mary Frances Doty, born Howard county, Missouri, April 23, 1847, died Monroe county, Missouri, January 1, 1889, daughter of Enoch Doty and Mary Barnes. They lived in Audrain county.

Issue:

I—William Franklin Doty, b. Apr. 13, 1864.

II—Julia Emma Doty, b. Jan. 25, 1868; d. in infancy.

III—Charles Gordon Doty, b. Aug. 1, 1869; d. Apr. 6, 1890.

IV—Mary Ann Doty, b. Jan. 18, 1872.

V—Bessie Dell Doty, b. Nov. 5, 1877; m., Apr. 8, 1902, Alfred C. Grisson, b. in Ky., Jan. 13, 1874, son of Solomon J. Grisson and Emily A. Crukmer.

I—William Franklin Doty, son of William Marshall Doty, married, April 28, 1897, Maude Alexander, born Jackson county, Missouri, September 5, 1869, daughter of Fayette Alexander, born in Kentucky, and Maggie R. Gray.

IV—Mary Ann Doty, daughter of William Marshall Doty, married, March 2, 1893, Granville M. Hooper, born Benton county, Missouri, December 6, 1870, son of James M. Hooper and Hester Ann Ingram.

Issue:

I—James Marshall Hooper, b. Nov. 13, 1894; d. in infancy.

II—Arch. Doty Hooper, b. July 4, 1897.

III—William Ralph Hooper, b. Aug. 21, 1902.

II—John Boyle Gordon, son of Jane Boyle, married, Madison county, Kentucky, 1824, Sophia Hawkins, born February 5, 1805, died Columbia, Missouri, March 30, 1880, daughter of Nicholas Hawkins and Ann Robertson, who was daughter of William Robertson, whose last will was witnessed by John Boyle, July 22, 1795.

He was graduated at Transylvania University, read law with his uncle, Chief Justice Boyle; practiced in Richmond, Kentucky,

in partnership with Colonel Speed Smith, and in 1826 removed to Columbia, Missouri, where he took the first rank at the bar, and represented Boone county five terms in the legislature—from 1830 to 1840. Returning to Richmond in 1840, he remained there until 1843, when he resumed practice in Columbia. His brilliant genius attracted many ambitious students, who wished to profit by his profound knowledge—among them Samuel F. Miller, who became a distinguished Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Another was General Guitar, who, in 1906, wrote of him:

“He was one of the most profound lawyers, and most eloquent advocates, the world ever produced. I read law under him three years and to his tuition ascribe my success at the bar.”

His genius and character may be illustrated by the following: Politically a Whig, he believed in the views of government expounded by Clay and Webster, but always acted upon his own convictions of duty. At one time the re-election to the United States senate of Col. Benton was pending. Benton's imperious temper had exasperated some of his party associates, and it seemed possible that a combination of his personal and political foes might defeat him. So thought the Whig legislative caucus. But Gordon believed that the return of Benton to the senate, at that particular crisis, was most important to the best interests of the State, and refused to enter the caucus. Yet his friends hoped that at the last moment, when his vote and example might prove so influential and probably decisive, he would join them to defeat their great Democratic adversary.

The election came on—the roll-call proceeded—his associates anxiously awaited his response, and the clerk called his name. There was no reply. Again the clerk called “Gordon.”

“Benton, by ——, sir!” and the agony was over.

When the Whig convention in Boone county next nominated its ticket, the name of Gordon for the legislature had been omitted. The party disapproval was manifest, and Gordon acquiesced. He had not been present, perhaps, because he knew of the party feeling.

At that period, elections were held during three days. The voting proceeded languidly. A number of his personal friends, who were indignant because one adverse act was held to outweigh his long career of useful legislative services, called upon Gordon,

on the morning of the second day, and urged him to become a candidate. They represented that the whole ticket might be defeated through apathy, and begged him to allow his name to be announced. He refused, saying his party had dropped him, and he would abide their decision. But his friends insisted, and urged his own vindication, as well as the safety of the party ticket. Reluctantly he yielded to their persuasions. Messengers were sent to all the outlying precincts, and notice proclaimed throughout Columbia, that Mr. Gordon had consented to become an independent candidate for the legislature, and would address a meeting of his fellow citizens that evening, in vindication of his course, and in explanation of his candidacy.

The meeting was largely attended. Gordon had been fully aroused—he put forth his extraordinary eloquence in a speech that swept his audience through the whole range of personal sympathy—many were in tears—all became enthused—the election proceeded with this new factor, and the polls closed with Gordon successful and the rest of the party ticket saved.

His eldest and sixth children were born in Madison county, the others in Boone county.

Issue:

I—Boyle Gordon, b. Dec. 8, 1825; d. Aug. 24, 1895.

II—Robert Emmett Gordon, b. 1827; d. July 6, 1903.

III—Martha Gordon, b. May 15, 1831; d. Feb. 3, 1882.

IV—Wellington Gordon, b. 1834; d. Mar. 3, 1908.

V—Ann Gordon, b. Aug., 1838; d. Feb., 1844.

VI—Ida Gordon, b. Feb. 28, 1843; d. Sept. 4, 1896.

VII—Carey Hawkins Gordon, b. June 10, 1844; d. Aug. 17, 1905.

I—Boyle Gordon, son of John Boyle Gordon, was graduated from the Missouri State University in 1849, read in his father's office, and inheriting much of his father's genius, practiced law with distinguished credit. From 1856 to 1862, he was of the eminent firm of Guitar and Gordon. The bar repeatedly solicited his candidacy for the circuit bench, and for the higher honor of the Supreme Court, but he refused to stand for any office. He was professor of law in the State University for ten years, but in 1882, ill health led to his resignation. Thereafter he cultivated

farming, and in every sphere of his activities was successful and respected. He was modest, refined and popular.

He married 1st, December 25, 1863, Susan Watson, born 1842, died 1864, without issue. He married 2d, Mary Gentry, widow of Captain Robert J. Clark, who was killed in the Confederate service, at the battle of Independence, Missouri, August 11, 1862. She was born February, 1825, died January 10, 1893. She was first cousin to Hulda Scott, wife of David Gordon (page 131) and niece of Sophia Hawkins, wife of John Boyle Gordon. Her father, General Richard Gentry, was born August 25, 1788. as Major General commanded the Missouri troops called into service during the Black Hawk war, and was killed, December 25, 1837, leading the Missouri volunteers at the battle of Okecho-bee. Her mother, Ann Hawkins, was daughter of Nicholas Hawkins and Ann Robertson, born January 21, 1791, and died January 18, 1870. They were married February 10, 1810, and removed to Missouri in 1816.

Boyle Gordon lived in Columbia.

Issue:

I—Marshall Gordon, b. Jan. 6, 1869.

II—Annie Sophia Gordon, b. Oct. 2, 1870; d. Apr. 5, 1879.

I—Marshall Gordon, son of Boyle Gordon, married, October 6, 1897, Mary P. Denny, born February 5, 1869, daughter of Colonel A. F. Denny, who served with distinction on General Guitar's staff in the civil war. They live in Boone county, near Columbia.

II—Robert Emmett Gordon, son of John Boyle Gordon, read law with his father and practiced in Columbia. Allured to California during the gold excitement, exposure resulted in a fever, from which he never fully recovered. He was not married.

III—Martha Gordon, daughter of John Boyle Gordon, married, Columbia, 1856, Robert H. Clinkscales.

Issue:

I—Emmett Clinkscales, m. Mary Garth. Issue.

II—Robert Clinkscales, m. Minnie Hughes, of Fayette, Mo.

IV—Wellington Gordon, son of John Boyle Gordon, married, Columbia, December 13, 1866, Laura Amonett, born December 25, 1846, died 1907. He was a prominent lawyer of Columbia.

Issue:

I—Catharine Gordon, b. 1868; m., Columbia, Apr. 24, 1905, John S. Doty.

II—Boyle Gordon, b. 1869; d. in infancy.

III—Amonett Gordon, b. 1871; d. in infancy.

IV—Wellington Gordon, b. 1873; d. in infancy.

V—Reverdy Johnson Gordon, b. 1875.

VI—Fleetwood Gordon, b. 1877. Practicing law, city of New York.

VII—Ida Gordon, b. 1879.

VIII—Mattie Gordon, b. 1881; d. 1898.

IX—Laura Gordon, b. 1883.

X—Helen Gordon, b. 1885.

XI—Harold Gordon, b. June 22, 1887.

V—Reverdy Johnson Gordon, son of Wellington Gordon, married, 1902, Myrtle Brown. He was graduated at the State University, and is practicing medicine at Ninnekah, Oklahoma.

Issue:

Laura Gordon, b. 1906.

VII—Ida Gordon, daughter of Wellington Gordon, married, Columbia, June 17, 1903, Willis Dunlap.

Issue:

Willis Dunlap, b. Mar. 28, 1904.

VI—Ida Gordon, daughter of John Boyle Gordon, married, Columbia, May 18, 1867, Oren Root of New York. He died August 27, 1907.

Issue:

I—Alice Gordon Root, b. Mar. 21, 1868; m., Dec. 20, 1900, Thomas Flint Nichols.

II—Walstein Root, b. June 6, 1870; m., Havana, Cuba, June 14, 1898, Jeanette Evelyn Thomas, of Columbus, Ohio.

III—Oren Root, b. June 20, 1873.

IV—Elihu Root, b. Sept. 1, 1875; d. in infancy.

V—Laura Root, b. Nov. 16, 1882; m., Clinton, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1908, Rev. M. Woolsey officiating, Stanley Elliott Gilbert of New York.

Note—While generally avoiding much specific detail of the career of those living, a circumstance may be related. Oren Root, being graduated, sought an occupation, and to assist him in making a judicious choice, visited various localities. He decided.

During that period after he was Secretary of War, and before he became Secretary of State, his uncle, Elihu Root, was counsel for the Metropolitan Railway Company. Young Root asked him for an introduction to the manager, and told his uncle he had chosen the railway profession. He was introduced as wishing work, and to whom no favor was to be shown. The superintendent inquired if he had experience, and if he wished employment in the office, or upon the track. He had no experience, but desired the practical life. He was assigned, literally, to the bottom, and in dress, hours and labor, conformed to the duties of the place. He mastered every detail, with no favor shown him. In about twelve months, his immediate division head being promoted, recommended young Root as best qualified for the vacancy. In that position he likewise became proficient, and solely by merit, in successive promotions, he has now become general manager.

January 31, 1908—It is announced today that he will soon marry Ada de Acosta, of New York.

VII—Carey Hawkins Gordon, son of John Boyle Gordon, married, St. Louis county, Missouri, October 26, 1876, Julia Long. He was a lawyer of ability and popular. They lived in Columbia.

Issue:

I—Boyle Gordon, b. Aug. 17, 1877. Lives in Pittsburg, Pa.

II—Edwin P. Gordon, b. Mar. 30, 1879.

III—Clara Gordon, b. July 20, 1880.

IV—Sophia Gordon, b. June 23, 1882.

V—Sallie Long Gordon, b. Jan. 28, 1884.

VI—John Boyle Gordon, b. July 21, 1886.

VII—Carey Hawkins Gordon, b. Mar. 7, 1888.

VIII—Julia Gordon, b. Apr. 3, 1890.

IX—Nicholas McDowell Gordon, b. Nov. 7, 1891.

III—Mary Gordon, daughter of Jane Boyle, married, Madison county, Kentucky, May 15, 1822, Richard Clark, born 1790, died January 14, 1862, and there their children were born. They removed to Boone county, Missouri.

Issue :

I—Sidney Clark, b. Oct. 21, 1829; d. Aug. 27, 1886.

II—Frank Clark, b. 1830; d. 1850, *en route* to Cal.

III—Dudley Webster Clark, b. Nov. 12, 1831; d. May 4, 1880.

IV—Mary Jane Clark, m. James George of Fulton, Mo.; no issue surviving.

V—James Gordon Clark, b. Mar., 1835; d. Apr. 5, 1880.

I—Sidney Clark, son of Mary Gordon, started with an ox team, April 22, 1850, from Columbia to California, arriving in September. Mining in Calaveras county for a few months, in May, 1852, he settled in Suisun valley and became a farmer, remaining thereafter in Sonoma county. He married, December 23, 1869, Elizabeth Jane Devilbiss, born Lewis county, Missouri, March 23, 1849, daughter of John Devilbiss, born Alleghany county, Maryland, 1809, died November 14, 1879, and Margaret Bridwell, born Louisville, 1818, died May 19, 1866.

Issue :

I—Sidney Gordon Clark, b. Dec. 19, 1870; m. Mina Relsted.

II—John Richard Clark, b. Sept. 18, 1872; m. Olive White.

III—Elizabeth Jane Clark, b. June 18, 1874; m. Gus. Magnus.

IV—Emma Ella Clark, b. July 23, 1876; m. Charles Rining.

V—Lula Margaret Clark, b. Oct. 29, 1878; m. Fred Snodgrass.

VI—Sarah Ann Clark, b. Apr. 6, 1881.

VII—Grover Cleveland Clark, b. Sept. 20, 1884; d. Jan. 20, 1891.

III—Dudley Webster Clark, son of Mary Gordon, married, Boone county, December 24, 1867, Mary Robards, born June 24, 1846, daughter of William Alvin Robards, and Edmonia Randolph Neilson.

Issue—All born in Boone county:

I—William Robards Clark, b. July 9, 1870.

II—Richard Clark, b. Jan. 23, 1872.

III—Frank Clark, b. July 10, 1873; m., Oct. 9, 1903, Mrs. Etta Hazelett, of Clayton, Ill.

IV—James Gordon Clark, b. Mar. 10, 1875; d. Apr. 15, 1889.

V—Dudley Webster Clark } b. Jan. 13, 1877.

VI—Edmund Randolph Clark }

VII—Mary Elizabeth Clark, b. June 15, 1879.

II—Richard Clark, son of Dudley Webster Clark, married, October 6, 1896, Lucy Landon Hamilton, born April 3, 1869, daughter of Edward and Mary Hamilton of Boone county.

Issue:

I—Joseph Mullins Clark, b. Nov. 22, 1897.

II—Charles Omar Clark, b. Oct. 12, 1900.

III—Edward Richard Clark, b. Jan. 7, 1904.

V—James Gordon Clark, son of Mary Gordon, married, Columbia, March 16, 1869, Florida Kentucky Zaring, born Shelbyville, Kentucky, March 7, 1852, daughter of Norton Beal Zaring, born May 22, 1820, and Martha Jane Bell, born May 22, 1829.

Issue—All born in Boone county, Missouri:

I—Lurena Clark, b. Sept. 24, 1870.

II—Mary Jane Clark, b. Mar. 20, 1875; d. Oct. 3, 1898.

III—James Franklin Clark, b. July 5, 1876.

IV—Laura Lee Clark, b. Apr. 30, 1878.

I—Lurena Clark, daughter of James Gordon Clark, married, Columbia, Missouri, February 2, 1887, Joseph Johnson Thompson, born Columbia, December 4, 1864.

Issue—All born in Boone county:

I—Mamie Lee Thompson, b. Nov. 30, 1888.

II—Estle Corlew Thompson, b. Jan. 26, 1890.

III—Howard Clark Thompson, b. May 23, 1900.

II—Mary Jane Clark, daughter of James Gordon Clark, married James Boyd, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, where they lived.

Issue:

Clark Boyd. Living, Shelbyville (1909).

III—James Franklin Clark, son of James Gordon Clark, married December 16, 1896, Martha Frances Hamilton, born June 24, 1874, died January 8, 1904, daughter of Edward and Mary Hamilton. They lived in Boone county.

Issue:

I—Mary Frances Clark, b. May 18, 1900; d. in infancy.

II—Nelson Lee Clark, b. Sept. 19, 1902.

III—James Hamilton Clark, b. Nov. 20, 1907.

IV—Laura Lee Clark, daughter of James Gordon Clark, married, January 25, 1899, Emmett Maxwell, born Mexico, Missouri, July 27, 1870. They live in Boone county.

Issue:

I—Virginia Lucile Maxwell, b. May 31, 1901.

II—Melvin Maxwell } b. Mar. 10, 1903.

III—Mildred Maxwell }

IV—Sarah Margaret Maxwell, b. Aug. 8, 1905.

V—Emmett Clark Maxwell, b. Sept. 6, 1908.

IV—George Washington Gordon, son of Jane Boyle, married 1st, 1822, Elizabeth Maupin, born October, 1802, died March 8, 1846; married 2d, 1848, Harriet Daniels, born April 2, 1817, died October 17, 1856; married 3d, Ann Wright.

Issue: By first marriage:

I—Jane Gordon, b. Apr. 14, 1823.

II—William Jewell Gordon, b. June 21, 1825; d. Apr. 6, 1872.

III—John Maupin Gordon, b. 1827; d. Sept., 1892.

IV—Napoleon Gordon, b. 1829; d. in infancy.

V—David Gordon, b. 1830; d. 1887.

VI—Sarah Ann Gordon, b. 1833; d. Jan. 25, 1861.

VII—Emily Guitar Gordon, b. July 1, 1835; d. May 30, 1863.

VIII—Carrie Gordon, b. 1837.

IX—Jefferson Garth Gordon, b. 1840. Lived at Vacaville, Cal.; d. Apr. 23, 1909.

X—Robert Barr Gordon, b. Nov. 29, 1842.

By second marriage:

XI—Irvin Gordon, b. Apr. 22, 1849.

XII—Webster Gordon, b. Dec. 16, 1852. Lawyer, Columbia.

XIII—Irene Gordon; m. Marshall Pearson. Lived at Aurora, Mo.

By third marriage:

XIV—James Gordon, b. Feb. 26, 1858.

XV—Janette Gordon, b. June 26, 1859.

I—Jane Gordon, daughter of George Washington Gordon, married Thomas Barnes Ridgeway, (a brother of Jefferson Boggs Ridgeway, page 120).

Issue:

I—George Ridgeway, b. Dec. 12, 1842; m. Issue. Lives at Eaton, Col.

II—Laura Ridgeway, b. 1845; m., 1865, — Pierson. Issue.

II—William Jewell Gordon, son of George Washington Gordon, married, December 1, 1846, Ann Scott.

Issue:

I—Turner S. Gordon, b. Apr. 26, 1849.

II—John Gordon, b. Dec. 15, 1850; d. July 17, 1880.

III—Minnie Gordon, b. Oct. 15, 1852; m. Dr. W. A. Tichenor. Live in Chicago. Issue.

IV—Walter Gordon, b. Jan. 7, 1855; d. Nov. 28, 1872.

V—Carrie Gordon, b. Jan. 24, 1857; d. May 28, 1898; m. P. P. Ferguson.

I—Turner S. Gordon, son of William Jewell Gordon, married, November 17, 1868, Leona Bolton.

Issue:

I—Guy Bolton Gordon, b. Jan. 7, 1871; m. Issue.

II—Walter Gordon, b. Aug. 10, 1873; d. in infancy.

III—Robert Gordon, b. July 17, 1880; m. Issue.

IV—John Maupin Gordon, son of George Washington Gordon, married, April, 1858, Elizabeth Luckie, born June 1, 1828, died 1894, daughter of Robert Luckie of Audrain county, Missouri, born Bourbon county, Kentucky, 1804, and Sallie Lander, born Clark county, Kentucky, June 20, 1808.

In youth, he found occupation in his father's carriage factory, but went to California in the first year of the gold discoveries. On the way a characteristic trait of his nature became manifest. He resisted to the point of a personal encounter an act of brutal severity perpetrated by the leader of the party upon the mules drawing their wagons. His generous warmth led the party to depose their cruel leader and choose young Gordon as their head.

Satisfied with a modest success in "panning out" gold, he returned home. There the means so hardily acquired were used in qualifying himself to practice law, and especially to assist his bright young sister, Emily, to obtain an education. About 1856 he began the practice of his profession, in Mexico, Missouri, and was successful. He was several times chosen mayor of the city, for one or two terms was county attorney, and for a long period was on the Board of Directors of Hardin College, a Baptist institution for female education. During the war he was elected captain of a company of Home Guards. He was a prominent and consistent member of the Baptist church.

"His uniform kindness towards animals, children, and his fellowmen, made him beloved by all. His life was given over to the performance of generous deeds, and rendering substantial aid to many of his less fortunate kindred and friends."

Having no issue, he adopted when she was but a few weeks old a daughter, Mattie Gordon, born August 20, 1867, who married Benjamin Gordon Webster (page 117).

V—Sarah Ann Gordon, daughter of George Washington Gordon, married John Fletcher Baker, of Columbia.

Issue:

I—James Marion Baker.

II—Bettie Gordon Baker, b. 1849.

III—Sarah Ann Baker, b. Mar. 26, 1861.

I—James Marion Baker, son of Sarah Ann Gordon, is married and lives in Columbia.

Issue:

I—Hugh Baker.

II—Bettie May Baker, b. 1885.

II—Bettie Gordon Baker, daughter of Sarah Ann Gordon, married W. T. Anderson. They live in Columbia.

Issue:

- I—Dorsey B. Anderson.
- II—Clifford Anderson; m.
- III—Bessie Anderson; m. James McAllister; one daughter, Bessie McAllister.
- IV—Prewitt Anderson.
- V—Charles Anderson.

III—Sarah Ann Baker, daughter of Sarah Ann Gordon, married 1st, Columbia, January 18, 1883, James M. Sitlington. She married 2d, St. Louis, October 20, 1891, L. Frank Ottofy, born in Budapest, Hungary, September 5, 1861, a successful lawyer of St. Louis.

Issue: By first marriage:

I—Bessie Anderson Sitlington, b. Columbia, Dec. 14, 1885.

By second marriage:

II—James Carlisle Ottofy, b. St. Louis, Apr. 3, 1893.

III—Frank Baker Ottofy, b. Apr. 11, 1894.

VII—Emily Guitar Gordon, daughter by his first marriage, of George Washington Gordon, became motherless at the tender age of ten years, and her father's subsequent marriage left her under the especial care of her brother, John Maupin Gordon, to whom a peculiar bond of grateful sympathy ever attached her.

Through his efforts and generosity, she received an excellent education, being graduated from Christian College, Columbia, Missouri, June 30, 1855, and became a teacher in that school during the next term. Her scrap book indicates that from 1854 she frequently prepared articles for publication. In 1856 she accompanied the family of John Augustus Williams, who relinquished the presidency of Christian College, to Harrodsburg, Kentucky, where he founded Daughters' College, an educational institution for girls, that acquired a wide reputation in the South. Her capacity had led to her appointment as a teacher and she became the principal assistant teacher, which extended to 1858.

Prior to the emigration of the Gordon family to Missouri, the daughter, Mary, had formed an ardent friendship for a girl of like age who lived in Richmond.

On May 14, 1822, Dudley Webster, with Richard Clark as surety, executed a bond, as then required by law, whereon he was granted a license to marry Mary Clark. On the same day Richard Clark, with Dudley Webster as surety, executed a like bond, whereon he was granted a license to marry Mary Gordon. The last were married May 15, 1822, the first on May 16, 1822. The two brides were each called Polly, by their friends. "Around the two Pollys there hovers the tender sentiment of a girlish friendship. They were chums. That friendship afterwards played a conspicuous part in shaping events and affairs in the two families."

The Gordons removed to their distant home, followed later by Richard Clark with his family—the Websters remained.

In 1855, during a school vacation, Mrs. "Polly" Webster pressingly urged the niece of her loved friend to visit her at Richmond, and there Miss Gordon met the son of her hostess, Benjamin Nathaniel Webster, whom she married, October 4, 1858. Some opposition to this union was manifested by her family, as he was a widower with two children, the youngest seven years old. But she was welcomed by all his family, and his children ever showed her their genuine love and respect. Her amiable character and training, admirably qualified her to assume the new charge. Her pictures taken about that time portray a strikingly handsome woman. They had one son, Benjamin Gordon Webster, born in Richmond, Friday, January 13, 1860. Recognizing the approach of a fatal malady, she returned to Columbia, expressly to breathe her last in her native town, and there at the home of her brother-in-law, John Fletcher Baker, she died May 30, 1863.

As a dying request she asked that the rules be suspended, and her only son be received as a student in the "Daughters' College," and this was complied with when he became eleven years old.

Benjamin Gordon Webster, son of Emily Guitar Gordon, married, Mexico, Missouri, February 6, 1884, Mattie Gordon,

born August 20, 1867, adopted daughter of John Maupin Gordon and Bettie Gordon, of that place (page 115).

Issue:

I—Emily Webster, b. Mexico, Mo., June 25, 1885.

II—Dudley Webster, b. Denver, Col., Sept. 4, 1888.

Note—Benjamin Nathaniel Webster was born February 6, 1823, at Richmond, and died October 19, 1905, at Lexington, Kentucky. His father, Dudley Webster (a cousin of Daniel Webster) was born October 29, 1787, at Meredith Bridge—now Laconia, New Hampshire—came to Kentucky in 1819, and died at Richmond, June 7, 1861. His wife, Mary Clark, born November 13, 1799, died 1886, was the daughter of Benjamin Clark and Jane Mullins, who came from Albemarle county, Virginia, at an early day.

Issue:

I—Benjamin Nathaniel Webster. (*Data* above.)

II—Mary Jane Webster, b. July 1, 1824; d. in infancy.

III—Matilda Allison Webster, b. June 21, 1826; d. Nov. 12, 1854; m. Josiah Collins Gentry, son of Nancy Guthrie and of Captain Richard Gentry, a Revolutionary war veteran.

IV—Louisa Webster, b. Nov. 8, 1828; d. Oct. 26, 1856; m. June 4, 1851, James G. George.

V—Rosana Field Webster, b. Jan. 14, 1831; d. St. Louis, Sept. 4, 1895; m. Sam. A. Hatch.

VI—Daniel Webster, b. Mar. 18, 1834; d. in infancy.

VII—Thomas Dudley Webster, b. Aug. 10, 1837; d. in infancy.

VIII—Lucy Ann Webster, b. June 6, 1838; d. in infancy.

IX—John Brown Webster, b. July 24, 1841. Lives in St. Louis (1909).

The following compilation from authentic sources discloses a curious result:

Gabriel Maupin, born *cir.* 1665, a general officer in the army of Louis XIV, was, in 1700, exiled because of his religious convictions. He had previously married Marie, daughter of Earl Spencer of England. When banished, they found a home in Albemarle county, Virginia, where he died in 1720. His Will,

executed December 2, 1719, was probated April 20, 1720, at Williamsburg.

Issue:

Daniel Maupin, born in France, 1699, died in Albemarle county, 1788. His Will is recorded at Charlottesville. He married Margaret Via.

Issue:

I—Margaret Maupin, b. *cir.* 1719; m. Matthew Mullins.

Jane Mullins, m. Benjamin Clark.

Mary ("Polly") Clark, m. Dudley Webster

Benjamin Nathaniel Webster.

II—John Maupin, b. 1725; m. Frances Dabney (D'Aubigne).

Gabriel Maupin, m. Susannah Bailey.

Mary ("Polly") Maupin, m. William P. Gilbert.

Rhoda Ann Gilbert.

III—Daniel Maupin, b. 1727; m. Elizabeth Dabney (D'Aubigne).

John Maupin, m. Nancy Collins.

Elizabeth Maupin, m. George Washington Gordon.

Emily Guitar Gordon.

Benjamin Nathaniel Webster, married 1st, November 17, 1846, Rhoda Ann Gilbert. He married 2d, October 4, 1858, Emily Guitar Gordon.

Issue: By first marriage:

I—Sallie Bourne Webster, b. Nov. 1, 1847; d. July 21, 1858.

II—Mary Webster, b. July 15, 1849.

III—Katie Webster, b. Feb. 6, 1851.

IV—John Gilbert Webster, b. May 16, 1853; d. in infancy.

By second marriage:

V—Benjamin Gordon Webster (page 117).

Circumstances support the conclusion that neither Benjamin Nathaniel Webster, nor his wives, nor any contemporaneous member of either of their families, knew of the consanguineal tie thus illustrated.

In 1865, he married Drucilla Ball Broadwell, widow of Dr. Broadwell, of Lexington. Her mother was a sister of Robert Wickliffe and Governor Charles A. Wickliffe. She was born May 13, 1823, and died February 4, 1909.

VIII—Carrie Gordon, daughter of George Washington Gordon, married Fletcher McMurray, of St. Louis.

Issue:

I—Emily McMurray; m. Montgomery Lackland.

II—Willie McMurray.

X—Robert Barr Gordon son of George Washington Gordon, married, 1866, Mary Ridgeway, born October 14, 1845, whose father, Jefferson Boggs Ridgeway (brother of Thomas Barnes Ridgeway, page 114), was a soldier with Doniphan in the Mexican war, and his father was William Ridgeway, a soldier in the War of 1812. Her father's mother was Sarah Barnes, born in Madison county, Kentucky, and married *cir.* 1815, in St. Charles, Missouri.

Mrs. Gordon's mother was Sarah Hart, daughter of Jesse Hart, a native of Connecticut, and Joanna Tillman, born in Virginia, and a descendant of Pocahontas. Hart removed to Tennessee, and during a visit of Miss Tillman to friends in that state, they became acquainted; an attachment and marriage succeeded.

Mr. Gordon and his wife live in Columbia (1909), where he is prosperous.

Issue:

I—Lydia Gordon, b. Dec. 13, 1868; d. in infancy.

II—Elizabeth Maupin Gordon, b. Dec. 26, 1869.

III—Eva Gordon, b. Oct. 2, 1871; d. in infancy.

IV—Robert Barr Gordon, b. Mar. 21, 1873.

V—Edward Gordon, b. May 4, 1877.

VI—Daisy Lenore Gordon, b. Nov. 21, 1878.

VII—Hugh Raymond Gordon, b. Mar. 29, 1881.

VIII—Eleanor Madge Gordon, b. Dec. 17, 1885.

IX—Mabelle Grace Gordon, b. June 2, 1889.

II—Elizabeth Maupin Gordon, daughter of Robert Barr Gordon, married, Columbia, January 19, 1901, Gilbert Young Courtney, born Macomb county, Michigan, July 16, 1867, son of Francis Wellington Courtney and Mary H. Young, both of whom were born in that county. They live in Holland, Michigan.

IV—Robert Barr Gordon, son of Robert Barr Gordon, married, March 21, 1895, Ruth Venable. They live in Tuxedo Park, Webster Groves, St. Louis county, Missouri. He is in the railway mail service.

Issue:

I—Helen Gordon, b. Dec. 10, 1896; d. in infancy.

II—Robert Kennett Gordon, b. July 21, 1898.

VI—Daisy Lenore Gordon, daughter of Robert Barr Gordon, married, December 22, 1901, Ralph M. Pickell of Kirksville, Missouri.

Issue:

I—Grace Elizabeth Pickell, b. Feb. 25, 1903.

II—Dorothy Daisy Pickell, b. June 23, 1905.

VII—Hugh Raymond Gordon, son of Robert Barr Gordon, married, September 18, 1908, Clara Woolrich. They live at 2607 Virginia avenue, St. Louis.

IX—Irvin Gordon, son of George Washington Gordon, married, Jefferson City, November 8, 1877, Mary Scott, daughter of Judge William Scott. They live in Nevada, Missouri, where he practices law.

Issue:

William Scott Gordon, b. Jan. 21, 1879.

XIII—Janette Gordon, daughter of George Washington Gordon, married, November 28, 1877, Thomas Jefferson Gray, born April 2, 1847.

Issue:

I—Mary Gray, b. Sept. 5, 1878.

II—Nellie Gray, b. Nov. 10, 1881; m. Aug. 5, 1905, Thomas Garfield Ingalls, b. Apr. 21, 1881.

III—Laura Lucille Gray, b. Jan. 9, 1884; m. May 4, 1905, Fred Bruce Miller, b. Mar. 7, 1879.

IV—Irene Ruth Gray, b. Jan. 27, 1886; m. Sept. 25, 1905, Herbert Lee Green, b. Mar. 4, 1882.

V—James Gordon Gray, b. June 13, 1890; d. in infancy.

V—Emily Gordon, daughter of Jane Boyle, married, Madison county, Kentucky, John Guitar, born in Bordeaux, France. They lived for some years at Richmond, Kentucky, where their elder children were born, and in 1829 removed to Columbia, Missouri, where he became a prosperous merchant, and died in 1848.

Issue:

I—Odon Guitar, b. Aug. 30, 1825; d. Mar. 13, 1908.

II—David Gordon Guitar, b. May 1, 1827.

III—Mary Jane Guitar, b. 1829.

IV—Elizabeth Guitar, b. 1831.

V—John Guitar, b. 1833.

VI—Maria Louise Guitar, b. 1835.

VII—Emily Guitar, b. 1837.

I—Odon Guitar, son of Emily Gordon, was educated in Columbia, and entering the State University at its opening session—in 1842—was graduated in 1846. War against Mexico being declared, without awaiting the college commencement, and leaving his graduating thesis to be read by a classmate, he enlisted in Doniphan's First Missouri Volunteers, participating in its entire unexampled triumphant march. His love of adventure had previously led him to the plains for buffalo and other large game, where he also acquired some knowledge of Indian warfare.

When Doniphan personally selected a detail of experienced hunters to supply the column with fresh meat, Guitar was one of

the chosen ten, and they performed their special service with such hardihood and success from the immense numbers of buffalo found from time to time along the route, as secured the high praise of their distinguished leader.

Serving throughout the war, he read law with his uncle, John Boyle Gordon, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. The gold excitement in California allured him temporarily, but he soon returned to Columbia, where his character, attainments and manner gave him secure standing in a community famous for eloquence and learning. As a Whig, Boone county sent him to the legislature in 1853, and again in 1857, where he served his constituency to its entire satisfaction, and with great personal credit. In 1856 he was the Whig candidate for Attorney General. In 1864 he was elected to Congress, but by the chicanery of his opponents was defrauded of the seat. His open advocacy of the Union, and his intense nature rendered him conspicuous in 1861.

"One of the largest meetings ever held in Boone county was convened at the court house in Columbia, pursuant to notice, May 6, 1861, to consider the pending crisis. Among the resolutions offered, was one calling on the Federal administration to recognize the southern confederacy, as a government *de facto*; and another pledging the meeting, in case of war, to stand by, and co-operate with the south. General Guitar spoke at length against these resolutions, and cast the sole negative vote in opposition to their adoption. He denounced secession as the most damnable political heresy ever invented by the brain of the vilest political demagogue, and in concluding, said: He cared nothing for the fate of the resolution, but hoped the friends of the Union would dare to do, and say, what they thought was right. For himself, he had not, and would not, occupy any equivocal position, when the liberties and destiny of his country were at stake. He was for his country, and should remain so. He prided himself in her glory, and was willing, if need be, to participate in her shame. "If," he said, "the glorious old ship of state shall be dismantled by the storm, deserted by her crew, and left to flounder and sink amid the waves of anarchy which will engulf her, it will be glory enough for me to go down with the wreck."

When the civil war began his determined stand was immediately recognized. Governor Gamble commissioned him to raise a regiment of volunteers. He commanded the Ninth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, until the battle of Moore's Mills, August 11, 1862, when he was appointed a brigadier general for gallant con-

duct on the field. His chief service was in North Missouri, where the most daring and desperate guerilla forces were operating, and no one did more to expel them from that field than General Guitar.

After the war he resumed his profession, attaining distinction both as a civil and criminal lawyer. For more than a third of a century he continued in active practice, and made an unusually brilliant record. He defended more than one hundred and forty homicides, only one of whom suffered capitally.

A distinguished judge who filled the circuit bench for many years thus wrote of him :

"Hon. O. Guitar has a clear, analytical mind, that grasped at once the strong points of the case, in which he was employed. He was not what may be termed a case lawyer, while he had a proper regard for adjudged cases ; he thought for himself, and acted upon his convictions. Being a just man himself, he was governed in his practice by the general principles of justice and right, that apply to all the transactions of men, more than by adjudged cases. In his practice he was earnest and unyielding if he believed he was right. As a cross-examiner of witnesses, he had few if any equals, and in his arguments before the court or jury he was logical and convincing ; he was one of the ablest practitioners in Missouri."

And another writer said of him : "For years, Gen. Guitar was one of the most powerful criminal lawyers in Missouri. He has lived a singularly intense and tempestuous life ; he loves his friends, but with a candor that is delightful, shows no quarter to an enemy. He is one of those grim, determined men of blood and iron, who are fast passing away in this age of commercialism. Vigorous, with every faculty alert and unimpaired, he is one of the most interesting of men, not only in Missouri, but in the nation."

He married in Howard county, Missouri, December 26, 1865, Kate Leonard, born March 12, 1844, daughter of Abiel Leonard, one of the most eminent Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri. They lived in Columbia.

Issue :

I—Jeanette Guitar, b. July 7, 1867 ; d. St. Louis, Mar. 5, 1904.

II—Mary Guitar, b. Aug. 14, 1870.

III—Odon Guitar, b. Sept. 2, 1873.

IV—Katharine Guitar, b. Sept. 30, 1876.

V—Emily Guitar, b. Nov. 1, 1879.

VI—Abiel Leonard Guitar, b. May 23, 1883. Now practicing law in St. Joseph, Mo.

I—Jeanette Guitar, daughter of Odon Guitar, married, Columbia, April 27, 1897, Richard Allen Boyle (page 66).

II—Mary Guitar, daughter of Odon Guitar, married, Columbia, November 30, 1891, Robert Alexander Brown, born November, 1862. He is a prominent lawyer of St. Joseph.

Issue:

I—Robert Brown, b. May 7, 1899.

II—Templeton Brown, b. Feb., 1901.

III—Jeanette Boyle Brown, b. Dec. 17, 1903.

III—Odon Guitar, son of Odon Guitar, married, Howard county, Missouri, April 26, 1900, Florence Estill, born November, 1876, daughter of Wallace Estill and Etta Forbis. They live in St. Louis.

Issue:

I—Estill Guitar, b. Mar. 19, 1901.

II—Mary Guitar, b. Mar. 5, 1903.

III—Odon Guitar, b. June 15, 1907.

IV—Abiel Leonard Guitar, b. Feb. 11, 1909.

II—David Gordon Guitar, son of Emily Gordon, married, October 25, 1854, Harriet Herndon. They have lived and prospered in Boone county.

Issue:

I—James Guitar.

II—David Guitar.

III—Elizabeth Guitar.

IV—William Guitar.

V—Martha Guitar.

VI—Jackson Guitar.

VII—Harriet Guitar.

VIII—Edward Guitar.

Some of those are married and have children.

III—Mary Jane Guitar, daughter of Emily Gordon, married Riley Spence. They had a daughter—Emily Spence, born March, 1854. She married James Garth.

Issue:

James Garth, b. Nov., 1887.

IV—Elizabeth Guitar, daughter of Emily Gordon, married James Rogers.

Issue:

Clifton Rogers, b. 1857.

V—John Guitar, son of Emily Gordon, married Jennie Snyder.

Issue:

I—Emily Guitar.

II—John Guitar.

III—William Guitar.

IV—Lucy Guitar.

V—Jennie Guitar.

VI—Mary Guitar.

VII—Fred Guitar.

VIII—Adele Guitar.

Some of those are married and have children.

VI—Thomas Jefferson Gordon, son of Jane Boyle, married, 1838, Mary E. Stroude, born 1819, died Chillicothe, Missouri, 1897. He was a physician in Livingston county.

Issue:

I—Mary Jane Gordon, b. 1840; d. Nov. 2, 1898.

II—Lucien Gordon, b. 1842; d. Sept. 2, 1871.

III—Liston Gordon, b. 1846; m. Mary Burns, who d. May 4, 1885; no issue surviving,

IV—David Gordon, b. Dec. 29, 1850.

V—Chesterfield Gordon, b. 1852.

VI—Clara E. Gordon, b. 1859.

IV—David Gordon, son of Dr. Thomas Jefferson Gordon, is a physician, practicing in Chillicothe. He married, Denver, Colorado, October 25, 1885, Lizzie M. Baker.

Issue:

I—Inez D. Gordon, b. Dec. 12, 1887.

II—Max J. Gordon, b. Mar. 19, 1891.

VI—Clara E. Gordon, daughter of Dr. Thomas Jefferson Gordon, married, 1887, Dr. G. H. Branham. They live in Oklahoma.

Issue:

George Branham.

VII—William M. Gordon, son of Jane Boyle, married, Madison county, Kentucky, March 4, 1841, Paralee Wood, born Madison county, October 5, 1822, died Livingston county, Missouri, December 25, 1884. He was a farmer. His two older children were born in Boone county, the others in Livingston county.

Issue:

I—Talitha Wood Gordon }
 II—Sarah Buchanan Gordon } b. Apr. 16, 1842.

III—Mary Clark Gordon, b. Nov. 11, 1843.

IV—Henry Clay Gordon, b. Mar. 28, 1845; m. Mar. 3, 1870,
 Margaret Hill, daughter of Lewis Castleman Hill of Ind.

V—James Madison Gordon, b. Jan. 28, 1847.

VI—William M. Gordon, b. Dec. 18, 1849.

VII—Emma Guitar Gordon, b. Dec. 19, 1855.

VIII—Lucy Mabel Gordon, b. Apr. 22, 1858. Lives in Colo.

I—Talitha Wood Gordon, daughter of William M. Gordon, married, October 16, 1862, James Abernathy Grace. To them were born ten children and (1906) eleven grandchildren. She died March 11, 1889; no other *data*.

II—Sarah Buchanan Gordon, daughter of William M. Gordon, married, October 8, 1863, William M. Botts of Meadville, Missouri. To them were born five children and (1906) nine grandchildren; no other *data*.

III—Mary Clark Gordon, daughter of William M. Gordon, married, November 23, 1865, Major M. Johnson. He died leaving several children. She married 2d, June 3, 1896, William Garnant; no other *data*.

V—James Madison Gordon, son of William M. Gordon, married, November 11, 1869, Sidney Frances Cleveland. To them was born seven children and (1906) four grandchildren; no other *data*.

VI—William M. Gordon, son of William M. Gordon, married, Jacksonville, Illinois, 1874 or 5, Alice Roberts. They live in Oklahoma. Have six children; no other *data*.

VII—Emma Guitar Gordon, daughter of William M. Gordon, married, October 23, 1895, Benjamin F. Martin, born May 13, 1841, of Kenton county, Kentucky. They live in Cleo, Oklahoma. His father, Ephraim Martin, born Dutchess county, New York, died Richland county, Illinois, February, 1875. His mother, Julia Black, died 1855.

X—Charles Wilkins Gordon, son of Jane Boyle, married, April 4, 1848, Malona Harlow Starns, born July 20, 1820, died January 6, 1906. When six weeks old, he became blind from measles. Notwithstanding this impediment, he became an able lawyer, and eloquent advocate. He was a superior musician on the violin. They lived in Columbia.

Issue:

I—Theodosia Burr Gordon, b. Jan. 19, 1849.

II—Eliza Gordon }
 III—Mary E. Gordon } b. May 19, 1851.

IV—Charles Wilkins Gordon, b. June 6, 1854; d. Mar. 27, 1895.

I—Theodosia Burr Gordon, daughter of Charles Wilkins Gordon, married, February 27, 1872, William B. Barnes.

Issue:

I—Edwin Gordon Barnes, b. Nov. 26, 1872.

- II—Sallie Lee Barnes, b. Mar. 9, 1876.
 - III—Walter Lenoir Barnes, b. Aug. 14, 1878.
 - IV—William Benjamin Barnes, b. Aug. 30, 1881.
 - V—Austin Turley Barnes, b. Jan. 7, 1889.
-

I—Edwin Gordon Barnes, son of Theodosia Burr Gordon, married, December 5, 1897, Missouri Creacy.

Issue:

- I—Henrietta Barnes, b. Apr. 5, 1899.
 - II—Roy Barnes, b. Oct. 30, 1900.
 - III—Charles Edwin Barnes, b. July 28, 1902.
 - IV—Margaret W. Barnes, b. Sept. 26, 1904; d. in infancy.
-

II—Sallie Lee Barnes, daughter of Theodosia Burr Gordon, married, October 18, 1897, Stephen Ballew.

Issue:

- I—Edith May Ballew, b. Nov. 8, 1898.
 - II—Minnie Ruth Ballew, b. Feb. 19, 1900.
 - III—Ida Belle Ballew, b. Dec. 10, 1901.
 - IV—Harvey Paul Ballew, b. Dec. 28, 1903.
 - V—Hugh B. Ballew, b. Nov. 1, 1905.
-

III—Walter Lenoir Barnes, son of Theodosia Burr Gordon, married, May 13, 1902, Martha Maud Forsee.

Issue:

- I—A son, b. Mar. 4, 1904.
 - II—Allen William Barnes, b. Jan. 26, 1906.
-

II—Eliza Gordon, daughter of Charles Wilkins Gordon, married, December 15, 1868, Richard Francis Arnold. She died October, 1906, at Lee's Summit, Missouri, being thrown from a runaway horse.

Issue:

- I—Fannie Malona Arnold, b. Oct. 16, 1869.
- II—Charles Francis Arnold, b. Aug. 3, 1871.
- III—Mattie Arnold, b. Jan. 12, 1873.

- IV—William Lott Arnold, b. Mar. 4, 1875.
V—James Clark Arnold, b. Nov. 7, 1876.
VI—Sallie Arnold, b. June 27, 1879; d. in infancy.
VII—Elizabeth Arnold, b. May 9, 1883; m. Sept. 6, 1899,
Marion Augustus Pinnell; no other *data*.
VIII—Effie Gordon Arnold, b. Apr. 21, 1885.
-

I—Fannie Malona Arnold, daughter of Eliza Gordon, married,
December, 1892, Thomas Sherman Black.

Issue:

Mary Avis Black, b. Nov., 1893; d. in infancy.

II—Charles Francis Arnold, son of Eliza Gordon, married, Feb-
ruary, 1901, Elva Erwin.

Issue:

Charles Raymond Arnold, b. Sept., 1904.

IV—William Lott Arnold, son of Eliza Gordon, married, October
10, 1898, Florence Maud Rushmore.

Issue:

I—Lawrence Gordon Arnold, b. Sept. 16, 1900.

II—William Merle Arnold, b. May, 1904.

V—James Clark Arnold, son of Eliza Gordon, married, May 10,
1899, Vesta Mahone.

Issue:

I—James Bonto Arnold, b. June, 1900.

II—Alice F. Arnold, b. Sept., 1901.

III—Mary E. Gordon, daughter of Charles Wilkins Gordon, mar-
ried, April, 1872, J. L. Jordon.

Issue:

I—James Ernest Jordon, b. Oct. 18, 1873.

II—Clarence William Jordon, b. July 8, 1876.

III—Charles Gordon Jordon, b. July 25, 1877.

IV—Nellie Louise Jordon, b. Sept. 5, 1888.

I—James Ernest Jordon, son of Mary E. Gordon, married, 1901, Myrtle Shock.

Issue :

I—James Glen Jordon, b. Dec., 1902.

II—Marjorie Gladys Jordon, b. 1904.

III—Juliette Jordon, b. Dec., 1905.

II—Clarence William Jordon, son of Mary E. Gordon, married, October 4, 1899, Minnie M. Trimble.

Issue :

I—James Earl Jordon, b. Sept. 21, 1900.

II—Robert Orville Jordon, b. Dec. 10, 1902.

III—Charles Gordon Jordon, son of Mary E. Gordon, married, February 19, 1896, Lottie May Coates.

Issue :

Rena May Jordon, b. Jan. 12, 1897.

IV—Charles Wilkins Gordon, son of Charles Wilkins Gordon, married, July 16, 1876, Mary J. Lukens.

Issue :

I—William Wilkins Gordon, b. Aug. 27, 1877.

II—James Warren Gordon, b. Jan. 5, 1879.

III—Clementine May Gordon, b. Mar. 30, 1880; m. Nov. 27, 1905, Allie Devers.

XII—David Gordon, son of Jane Boyle, married, Saline county, Missouri, Hulda Scott, born June 26, 1831, in Scott county, Kentucky, died March 16, 1888. He read law, but inheriting the family homestead, gave his attention to agriculture, with success. He filled creditably several county offices.

Issue :

I—Scott David Gordon, b. 1852; d. 1906.

II—Fannie Gordon, d. 1875.

III—Mary Gordon, b. 1868; m. 1896, N. D. Evans.

Issue :

Mary Evans, b. 1905.

XIII—Jane Gordon, daughter of Jane Boyle, married, May 21, 1839, William Wilson Austin. They lived in Carrollton, Missouri.

Issue:

I—Mary Jane Austin, b. Mar. 28, 1840; d. Mar. 8, 1903.

II—David Thompson Austin, b. Dec. 17, 1841; d. Feb. 16, 1870; m. Dec. 18, 1866, M. J. Dawson.

III—Virginia Ann Austin, b. Oct. 18, 1843.

IV—Leonora Austin, b. July 5, 1845; d. Jan. 6, 1868.

V—John William Austin, b. Mar. 7, 1847.

VI—Theodosia Burr Austin, b. Feb. 25, 1849.

VII—Fannie Austin, b. Dec. 18, 1850; d. Jan. 27, 1873; m. May 1, 1872, G. T. Newman.

VIII—Emnia Jane Boyle Austin, b. Dec. 10, 1852; d. in infancy.

I—Mary Jane Austin, daughter of Jane Gordon, married, February 11, 1864, Lawrence K. Kinsey.

Issue:

I—Jennie Gordon Kinsey, b. Nov. 5, 1864; d. in infancy.

II—William Austin Kinsey, b. Feb. 24, 1866.

III—Fannie Lawrence Kinsey, b. Aug. 20, 1876.

IV—Charles Kinsey {

V—Philip L. Kinsey { b. Sept. 26, 1879.

II—William Austin Kinsey, son of Mary Jane Austin, married, October 14, 1903, Eulalie K. Conway.

Issue:

Frances E. Kinsey, b. July 17, 1904.

III—Virginia Ann Austin, daughter of Jane Gordon, married, May 1, 1872, Thomas W. McGuire.

Issue:

I—Leonora Austin McGuire, b. Sept. 12, 1873.

II—Lawrence L. McGuire, b. Sept. 24, 1882; d. June, 1903.

III—Wallace W. McGuire, b. Dec. 26, 1883.

IV—Arnold McGuire, b. Jan. 29, 1886; d. June, 1903.

V—William C. McGuire, b. Oct. 5, 1888.

I—Leonora Austin McGuire, daughter of Virginia Ann Austin, married, January 27, 1897, G. W. Webster.

Issue:

Lilla Webster, b. Oct., 1897.

IV—Leonora Austin, daughter of Jane Gordon, married, December 4, 1865, James V. Rogers.

Issue:

James A. Rogers, b. Jan. 3, 1867; m. Oct. 18, 1893,
Nellie L. Bird.

Issue:

James Austin Rogers, b. Oct. 11, 1895.

V—John William Austin, son of Jane Gordon, married, July 10, 1872, Elonora Brown.

Issue:

I—Jane Gordon Austin, b. July 26, 1874.

II—Theodosia Austin, b. July 22, 1878.

I—Jane Gordon Austin, daughter of John William Austin, married, March 21, 1896, Dr. James H. Barker. They have three children (1906); no other *data*.

VI—Theodosia Burr Austin, daughter of Jane Gordon, married, February 18, 1880, B. C. Austin.

Issue:

I—William Wilson Austin, b. Oct. 17, 1881; d. in infancy.

II—Mary Gordon Austin, b. Sept. 22, 1885.

WRIGHT.

VI—Susan Boyle, daughter of Major John Boyle, married, Garrard county, October 9, 1806, Alexander Wright, who was born at Moygannon, Ireland, and in 1814 was lost while exploring a cave in Kentucky. She lived in Lancaster until 1845, thereafter in Danville, where she died at ten o'clock A. M., November 28, 1869.

Issue:

I—Jane Wright, b. Aug. 6, 1807; d. Washington, D. C., 1:30 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, Mar. 2, 1898.

II—Eliza Wright, b. May 7, 1810; d. Sept. 30, 1836.

III—Almira Wright, b. Feb. 10, 1812; d. in infancy.

I—Jane Wright, daughter of Susan Boyle, married 1st, Garrard county, October 13, 1829, Rev. Samuel Findley officiating, Gelon Hann, who was born March 22, 1800, died September 1, 1831. His funeral sermon was by Rev. Samuel Findley, from Rev. 14-13: "Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord."

She married 2d, Garrard county, March 15, 1835, Thomas Singleton Proctor, who died in Philadelphia, August 21, 1841, without issue, and was buried in Danville, Kentucky.

Issue:

Susan McConnell Hann, born August 19, 1830, baptized by Rev. Samuel Findley, January 10, 1831; married, Danville, November 22, 1855, William James McKnight, D. D. His father, William Porter McKnight, was born Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, August 12, 1803, died October 22, 1829. Dr. McKnight was born in that county December 24, 1829, was graduated at Hanover College, 1851, with the highest honors of his class—entered Princeton Theological Seminary, but after a year ill health obliged him to seek a milder climate, and he chose the South Carolina Theological Seminary, at Columbia. Remaining there one year, he entered the Danville Theological Seminary, and was grad-

uated in 1855. His first pastoral duty was with the First Presbyterian Church at Danville. For some years he was professor of Belles Letter at Centre College, and became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, May 13, 1868. In 1870, he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Avondale, Ohio. He was in charge of the First Presbyterian Church at Springfield, Ohio, for six years, and of the First Presbyterian Church at New Brunswick, New Jersey, for thirteen years, but in 1893 ill health forced him to a less exacting life, yet he never ceased active religious duties. During his later years he lived in Washington, D. C., where he died, February 6, 1902, and was buried March 28, 1902, in Danville. His death "removed from earth one of the kindest of men. The world is better because of his having lived in it, and many lives are nobler and more useful through his ministrations. His was a gentle spirit, full of love and charity for all. In his home, and in the social circle, he was a constant pleasure, genial, generous, and sympathetic."

Issue:

- I—Jane McKnight, b. Sept. 13, 1856.
- II—Mary Neely McKnight, b. Nov. 9, 1860.
- III—Carrie Boyle McKnight, b. Sept. 2, 1864.
- IV—Minnie Jacobs McKnight, b. Jan. 8, 1867.
- V—William Gelon McKnight, b. July 29, 1872.

I—Jane McKnight, daughter of Susan McConnell Hann, married, Springfield, Ohio, December 8, 1881, Frank Cowan Goode, born September 12, 1853, died November 23, 1887.

Issue:

- Edith Jeanette Goode, b. Nov. 13, 1882; was graduated in 1904 from Smith College.

II—Mary Neely McKnight, daughter of Susan McConnell Hann, married, December 31, 1890, John Elder Bowman, born October 3, 1861.

Issue:

- I—Samuel Andrew Bowman, b. Sept. 8, 1893.
- II—William McKnight Bowman, b. Dec. 12, 1895.
- III—Walter Bowman, b. May 5, 1901.

III—Carrie Boyle McKnight, daughter of Susan McConnell Hann, was a student at Wellesley, but ill health prevented her from taking a full course. She lives with her mother, in Washington.

IV—Nannie Jacobs McKnight, daughter of Susan McConnell Hann, was graduated at Wellesley, and lives with her mother.

V—William Gelon McKnight, son of Susan McConnell Hann, was graduated at Harvard Law School, and is now practicing in New York.

II—Eliza Wright, daughter of Susan Boyle, married, Lancaster, October 27, 1835, Charles P. Letcher. Both are deceased.

Issue:

James Alexander Letcher, b. Aug. 15, 1836.

Note—A curious line of coincidences may be related.

John Boyle erected, in Lancaster, on a beautiful spot now occupied by the City High School, a double log cabin, married, and there first began housekeeping, living there when first elected to Congress.

Samuel McKee read law with Boyle, married, took Boyle's house when the latter removed, and there first began housekeeping. He was Boyle's immediate successor in Congress.

George Robertson read law with McKee, married, took the same house when McKee removed, and there first began housekeeping. He was McKee's immediate successor in Congress, and was Boyle's successor as Chief Justice of Kentucky.

Robert P. Letcher read law with Robertson, married, took the same house when Robertson removed, and there first began housekeeping. After an interval of two years, he became Robertson's successor in Congress. He was also Governor of Kentucky.

And equally remarkable, the four gentlemen were either the brother or the brothers-in-law of the grandmothers of Mrs. Susan McConnell Hann McKnight.

COLLATERAL—BLACK.

Major John Boyle married Jane Black. Her brother married Boyle's sister; the children were therefore *double first* cousins.

To Black and his wife were born (perhaps *inter alia*) James Black, popularly known among his neighbors at Columbia, Tennessee, as Squire Black. He married Mary Morrison, daughter of General William Mitchell Morrison. One of their daughters, Talitha Black, born in 1814, married Harvey Watterson of Columbia. To them was born Henry Watterson, the celebrated journalist, long the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal. He is married and reared three sons and two daughters.

Another daughter, Mary Ann Black, born in 1824, died in 1887, married in 1843, Stanley Matthews, afterwards United States Senator from Ohio, and later a Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Issue:

- I—Morrison Matthews, b. Apr. 9, 1850; d. Mar. 6, 1859.
- II—Isabella Matthews, b. Apr. 21, 1852; d. Dec. 2, 1868.
- III—Stanley Matthews, b. May 17, 1853; d. Feb. 12, 1859.
- IV—Thomas Matthews, b. Jan. 11, 1855; d. Feb. 13, 1859.
- V—Mary Matthews, b. Sept. 16, 1856; d. Feb. 13, 1859.
- VI—William Mortimer Matthews, b. June 22, 1858; m. 1881, Marianna Proctor. They have two sons and three daughters.
- VII—Jeanie Morrison Matthews, b. Apr. 18, 1860; m. 1886, Horace Gray, an associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.
- VIII—Eva Lee Matthews, b. Feb. 9, 1862.
- IX—Grace Elizabeth Matthews, b. June 18, 1864; m. 1888, James Harlan Cleveland. They have four sons and two daughters (1907).
- X—Paul Clement Matthews, b. Dec. 25, 1866; m. Elsie Proctor. They have one son and three daughters (1907). He is rector of Christ's Church, Cincinnati.

COLLATERAL—TILFORD.

Jeremiah Tilford came from Virginia to Kentucky quite early. He was a juror in the first case of *escheat* in the United States (Collins' History of Kentucky), in 1780, involving the *site* of Louisville, but his family came in 1781. His older children were born in Virginia. His wife was Sally Weir, born in Scotland. He pre-empted a tract of 640 acres near Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, but soon bought from Major John Boyle a farm near Cove Spring—then in Lincoln county—Virginia, but subsequent divisions leave it partly in Mercer and in Boyle counties. There the younger children were born, and the family lived until 1814, when his son-in-law, Chief Justice Boyle, acquired the place. He was a prosperous hemp manufacturer. He and his wife died in Lexington.

Issue:

I—James Tilford, b. Sept. 9, 1770; d. Mercer county, May 17, 1857.

II—Jane Tilford.

III—Ellen Tilford, m. George Bowman. They lived in Bullitt county, Ky.

IV—Elizabeth Tilford, b. 1779; d. Mercer county, 1833 (page 59).

V—John Jeremiah Tilford, b. 1783; d. Lexington, Feb. 24, 1852.

VI—Weir Tilford, d. in Bullitt Co.

VII—Robert Tilford, b. July 1, 1788; d. Boyle county, July 14, 1873.

I—James Tilford, son of Jeremiah Tilford, married Fayette county, December 17, 1816, Margaret Tilford, born April 2, 1790, died Mercer county, April 2, 1826, daughter of John Tilford. They lived in Mercer county.

Issue:

I—John Jeremiah Tilford, b. Nov. 22, 1819; d. Mercer Co., Dec. 26, 1839.

- II—Martha Jane Tilford, b. June 18, 1821; m. Dr. Caleb Wallace. They lived and died in Mercer Co.
 III—Nancy King Tilford, b. Jan. 27, 1823; d. Mar. 2, 1883; m. James Tilford (page 146).
 IV—Margaret Boyle Tilford, b. Sept. 27, 1824; m. Tilford McClelland.
-

II—Jane Tilford, daughter of Jeremiah Tilford, married Jesse Lamme. They lived in Fayette county.

Issue:

- I—Maria Lamme; m. Dec. 23, 1828, Dr. Joseph Gill (page 63).
 II—Margaret Lamme, d. Mercer Co.
 III—Eliza Lamme, d. Lexington, 1864.
 IV—Martha Lamme.
 V—Mary Jane Lamme, b. 1813; d. Fayette Co., June 11, 1843.
 VI—Tabitha Lamme, b. Sept. 22, 1813; d. Boyle Co., Oct. 15, 1855.
 VII—Ellen Boyle Lamme, m. Oct. 13, 1836, N. G. Fitch.
 VIII—Amanda Dougherty Lamme, d. Fayette Co., Nov., 1885.
 IX—Jefferson Lamme.
-

II—Margaret Lamme, daughter of Jane Tilford, married Milton Lamme. He was a prosperous farmer in Mercer county. He removed to, and died in, Linn county, Missouri.

Issue:

- I—Kate E. Lamme, b. Feb. 4, 1832; d. Sept. 14, 1891.
 II—Tilford Lamme, m. Sue Garrett, of Linn Co., Mo., where he died.
 III—Thomas Lamme, d. in Woodford Co.
 IV—Alexander Campbell Lamme, d. in infancy.
-

I—Kate E. Lamme, daughter of Margaret Lamme, married, January 15, 1852, James R. Gay, born January 19, 1828, died November 29, 1906, a cousin of Louis Warwick Gay, who married Bettie Boyle (page 68).

Issue:

- I—Milton Gay, b. Nov. 8, 1852; d. in infancy.

- II—James Lamme Gay, b. July 27, 1854; m. Jan. 14, 1879, Sallie Mitchell of Paris, Ky.
- III—Margaret Tilford Gay, b. Sept. 20, 1855; m. Oct. 16, 1879, George Byrd of Shelbyville, Ky.
- IV—Watson Dunlap Gay, b. Apr. 16, 1857.
- V—William D. Gay, b. Sept. 14, 1858; m. Nov. 22, 1883, Virginia Farrar of Fayette Co.
- VI—Mary Lee Gay, b. Feb. 2, 1864; m. Nov. 11, 1886, Newton Mitchell of Paris.
- VII—John Horace Gay, b. June 25, 1865.
- VIII—Carrie Rutherford Gay, b. Apr. 13, 1868; m. June 16, 1897, Wilmore Garrett of Woodford Co.
- IX—Katharine Claggett Gay, b. Feb. 3, 1874; m. June 22, 1905, John Wendel Reading of Frankfort, Ky.

III—Eliza Lamme, daughter of Jane Tilford, married Alexander Atchison of Lexington.

Issue:

- I—Jane Tilford Atchison, d. 1900; m. Sept. 15, 1847, John Dishman, a lawyer of Barboursville, Ky.
- II—Jesse Atchison, m. ——— Payne of Lexington.
- III—Eliza Atchison, m. 1st., ——— True; 2d, Dr. Thomas Tuggle of Barboursville. Removed to Kansas.
- IV—Hamilton Atchison, m. Georgia Payne of Lexington.

IV—Martha Lamme, daughter of Jane Tilford, married, Fayette county, December 20, 1842, John Farrar of Lexington.

Issue:

- I—Ellen Farrar, m.; d. in Lexington.
- II—Jane Tilford Farrar, m. J. W. Shephard, now of Kansas City.
- III—Elizabeth Farrar, m. ——— Long of Richmond, Ky.
- IV—Jesse Lamme Farrar, d. San Julian, Cal., Feb., 1907.
- V—Catharine Farrar.

V—Mary Jane Lamme, daughter of Jane Tilford, married, December 23, 1834, Dr. Joseph William Chew, born in Virginia,

October 16, 1812, died Kansas City, April, 1883. He married 2d, Mary Moore. He was son of Joseph Chew and Mary Winslow of Virginia, and he son of Robert Chew and Mary Parrot of Virginia, and he son of John Chew and Margaret Beverly of Virginia, and he son of Larkin Chew, born in Maryland, removed to Virginia, married Hannah Roy, and he son of John Chew, who came from England to Virginia in 1643, but removed to Maryland.

Issue: By first marriage:

I—Vernon Tilford Chew, b. Dec., 1835.

II—Samuel Chew, b. 1837; d. in infancy.

III—Maria Helen Chew, b. Oct., 1839.

IV—Joseph William Chew, b. Nov., 1841; d. May, 1864, in Cal.

By second marriage:

V—Adelaide W. Chew.

VI—Virginia Chew, m. Howard Sanford.

VII—Mary Price Chew, m. W. Morehead.

VIII—Robert Lee Chew.

Adelaide W. Chew. m. William W. Morris.

Issue:

1. William Chew Morris, m. Alberta Reynolds.

Issue:

Ada Morris.

2. Charles Elmer Morris, m. Nina Aileen Wampler.

3. Leah Morris.

I—Vernon Tilford Chew, son of Mary Jane Lamme, was a surgeon in the Confederate service, practicing medicine after the war at Rosenberg, Texas; married, 1866, Anna Williamson.

Issue:

I—Vernon Chew.

II—Helen Chew.

III—Katharine Chew, m. A. G. Dawson. They live in Tex.

IV—Jackie Chew.

V—Richard Gano Chew.

II—Maria Helen Chew, daughter of Mary Jane Lamme, married, Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, November 6, 1855, Ewing McGready Sloan, born Cooper county, Missouri, August 10, 1831, died St. Louis, February 3, 1906, son of Rev. Robert Sloan and Margaret Ewing, daughter of Rev. Finis Ewing and Margaret Davidson, whose father was General William Davidson of the Revolutionary war. He was a wholesale grocer, commission merchant and Past Grand Master, and for more than twenty years Grand Scribe of the I. O. O. F. of Missouri. They removed from Kansas City to St. Louis in 1863.

Issue:

I—Katharine Sloan, b. Dec. 21, 1858.

II—Mary Lamme Sloan, b. Nov. 14, 1860.

III—Roberta Lee Sloan, b. Dec. 14, 1862.

IV—Josephine Chew Sloan, b. 1864; d. in infancy.

V—Frances Lemoine Sloan, b. Dec. 5, 1872.

VI—Helen Hale Sloan, b. Dec. 11, 1877.

VII—Ewing Davidson Sloan, b. Sept. 26, 1879.

II—Mary Lamme Sloan, daughter of Maria Helen Chew, married, St. Louis, September 3, 1887, David Carlisle Humphreys, professor of civil engineering, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, born Rockbridge county, Virginia, October, 1855.

Issue:

Ewing Sloan Humphreys, b. May 1, 1889.

III—Roberta Lee Sloan, daughter of Maria Helen Chew, married, St. Louis, October 5, 1886, Willard Wade Oliver, a merchant.

Issue:

Willard Wade Oliver, b. St. Louis, July 25, 1888.

V—Frances Lemoine Sloan, daughter of Maria Helen Chew, married, St. Louis, November 15, 1901, Charles Percival Bryant, born Kansas City, 1869, a merchant of that city.

Issue:

Helen Vaughn Bryant, b. Dec. 12, 1903.

VI—Helen Hale Sloan, daughter of Maria Helen Chew, married, St. Louis, October 18, 1905, William Wilson Keyser, born St. Louis, October 24, 1876, now with the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, son of John W. Keyser of Virginia, who was a Confederate soldier.

VII—Ewing Davidson Sloan, son of Maria Helen Chew, was graduated from Washington and Lee University, as a civil engineer, married, Virginia, September, 1903, Mollie Winston Payne of Harrisonburg, Virginia.

VI—Tabitha Lamme, daughter of Jane Tilford, married 1st, John Weir Boyle (page 68). She married 2d, Harrodsburg, Kentucky, April 1, 1848, George T. Whitney, a merchant.

Issue: By first marriage: (page 68).

By second marriage:

III—Jerome Atchison Whitney, b. Dec. 18, 1849. A civil engineer; lives in Jessamine Co., Ky.

IV—Amanda Tilford Whitney, b. Dec. 17, 1851.

V—Tabitha Boyle Whitney, b. Dec. 18, 1854; d. Aug. 14, 1895.

IV—Amanda Tilford Whitney, daughter of Tabitha Lamme, married, Fayette county, March 16, 1869, Eugene A. Cassell, son of Samuel Cassell and Sallie B. Bryan, born April 17, 1847, died January 5, 1900. They lived in that county.

Issue:

I—Eugenia Whitney Cassell, b. Sept. 10, 1871.

II—Anna Bell Cassell, b. Dec. 17, 1878.

III—Terah Dunlap Cassell, b. Apr. 3, 1886.

IV—Whitney Weir Cassell, b. July 29, 1894.

V—Tabitha Boyle Whitney, daughter of Tabitha Lamme, married, Woodford county, December 4, 1879, Branham Dunlap, son

of William Dunlap and Amanda Branham, born March 19, 1856, died November 9, 1894. They lived in Woodford county.

Issue:

- I—Minnie Branham Dunlap, b. Oct. 31, 1884.
 - II—George William Dunlap, b. Jan. 4, 1887.
 - III—Whitney DeWitt Dunlap, b. Sept. 5, 1888.
 - IV—Tanner Dunlap, b. Feb. 14, 1891.
 - V—Branham Dunlap, b. Mar. 18, 1895.
-

VII—Amanda Dougherty Lamme, daughter of Jane Tilford, married William Berry Pettit and lived in Fayette county.

Issue:

- I—Nannie Pettit, b. Jan., 1844; m. June 26, 1866, Claude C. Chinn, son of Dr. Joseph Chinn of Lexington.
 - II—John Pettit, b. 1847.
 - III—Amanda Bell Pettit, b. July 10, 1851; m. Dec. 10, 1867, Rufus Bryant. He died Nov. 7, 1904.
-

V—John Jeremiah Tilford, generally known as Major John Tilford, son of Jeremiah Tilford, was born in Lincoln county, Virginia, now Boyle county, Kentucky, in 1783. He married in Fayette county, Mary Trotter, who was born in Virginia in 1788, and died December 31, 1844. The Trotters were of Scotch descent. He was a prominent banker in Lexington.

Issue:

- I—George Trotter Tilford, b. 1808; d. Camden, Mo., July 27, 1855.
- II—James Tilford, d. Mar., 1854.
- III—John Boyle Tilford, b. May 4, 1812; d. New York, Nov. 28, 1878.
- IV—Frank Tilford.
- V—Edward A. Tilford.
- VI—Mary Frances Tilford.
- VII—Margaret Tilford.
- VIII—Sarah Tilford.

I—George Trotter Tilford, son of Major John Tilford, married, October 19, 1843, Elizabeth Ann Napier, born Casey county, Kentucky, July 4, 1826, died Camden, Missouri, April 9, 1855.

Issue:

I—Frances Napier Tilford, b. Monroe Co., Ky., Aug. 24, 1845; d. Lexington, Jan. 24, 1875.

II—Mary Trotter Tilford, b. Johnson Co., Mo., July 18, 1848; d. Lexington, Sept. 29, 1900.

I—Frances Napier Tilford, daughter of George Trotter Tilford, married, April 19, 1866, John S. Clark, born Irvine, Kentucky, March, 1841, died Lexington, January, 1900.

Issue:

I—George Tilford Clark, b. Apr. 19, 1867.

II—Minnie Clark, b. July 31, 1869.

III—Fannie Tilford Clark, b. Jan. 23, 1875.

II—Minnie Clark, daughter of Frances Napier Tilford, married William Brownell Talbert. They live in Lexington, where he was born.

Issue:

William Brownell Talbert.

III—Fannie Tilford Clark, daughter of Frances Napier Tilford, married Harry Newton Beard, born in Alabama. They live in Denver.

Issue:

Matilda Talbert Beard.

II—Mary Trotter Tilford, daughter of George Trotter Tilford, married, October 18, 1866, St. Peter's Church, New York, Theodore Bell Wood, born New Providence, New Jersey, August 11, 1841.

Issue:

Katharine Hunt Wood, b. Lexington, Ky., May 26, 1882; m., Aug. 29, 1906, Christ Church Cathedral, Lexington, Dr. Emory West Bitzer, b. Leesburg, Va., Sept. 13, 1882. They live in Lexington, Va.

II—James Tilford, son of Major John Tilford, married Nancy King Tilford (page 139). They lived in Mercer county. He was buried in Lexington, March 29, 1854; no other *data*.

III—John Boyle Tilford, son of Major John Tilford, married, Lexington, June 20, 1844, Catharine Hunt Curd, born January 21, 1824, died September 3, 1908. Their children were born there. He was a banker and later removed to New York.

Issue:

I—Richard C. Tilford, b. Apr. 16, 1845.

II—John Boyle Tilford, b. Dec. 16, 1846; d. Colorado Springs, Feb. 22, 1887.

III—Mary Trotter Tilford, b. Mar. 30, 1848.

IV—Wesley Hunt Tilford, b. July 14, 1850; d. New York, Mar. 2, 1909.

V—Frank Vincit Tilford, b. July 4, 1852; d. Lexington, Jan. 2, 1865.

VI—Edward A. Tilford, b. Jan. 11, 1854; d. Denver, Colo., Sept. 17, 1908.

VII—Henry M. Tilford, b. June 14, 1856.

VIII—Catharine Hunt Tilford (d. Aug. 10, 1864.)	} b. Apr. 20,
IX—Eleanor G. Tilford (d. Mar. 24, 1861.)	

II—John Boyle Tilford, son of John Boyle Tilford, married, Berryville, Virginia, December 15, 1869, Florinda J. Hammond.

Issue:

I—William Hammond Tilford, b. New York, Oct. 31, 1870; d. East Orange, N. J., Nov. 20, 1876.

II—Frank Vincit Tilford, b. East Orange, Nov. 30, 1871.

III—Elizabeth Taylor Tilford, b. East Orange, Apr. 9, 1874.

IV—John Boyle Tilford, b. East Orange, Aug. 31, 1885; d. in infancy.

II—Frank Vincit Tilford, son of John Boyle Tilford, married 1st, Berryville, Virginia, June 21, 1893, Rosalie W. Lewis. She died September 28, 1895. He married 2d, Berryville, February 19, 1898, Mary K. Moore.

III—Elizabeth Taylor Tilford, daughter of John Boyle Tilford, married, February 12, 1896, Carl B. Keferstein of Washington, D. C.

Issue:

Elizabeth Carl Keferstein, b. Nov. 10, 1897.

III—Mary Trotter Tilford, daughter of John Boyle Tilford, married 1st, April 19, 1870, J. Hobart Earle of New York. She married 2d, James B. Chastain of Baltimore.

Issue:

Catharine Hunt Earle, b. New York, June 1, 1871; d. July 31, 1903; m. New York, May 25, 1898, Andrew C. Dickenson.

Issue:

Hunt Tilford Dickenson, b. Nov. 4, 1899.

VII—Henry M. Tilford, son of John Boyle Tilford, married, New York, November 12, 1885, Isabelle W. Giles. They live there.

Issue:

I—Isabelle Tilford, b. May 27, 1887.

II—Katharine Hunt Tilford, b. Aug. 27, 1890.

III—Annette Tilford, b. Oct. 5, 1900.

IV—Frank Tilford, son of Major John Tilford, married, September 16, 1841, Emily Johnson, daughter of Captain Henry Johnson and Elizabeth Flournoy.

Issue:

I—Frank Tilford.

II—George Tilford.

III—John Tilford; no other *data*.

V—Edward A. Tilford, son of Major John Tilford, married, Lexington, June 6, 1848, Anna M. Dudley, daughter of the eminent Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley of that city.

VI—Mary Frances Tilford, daughter of Major John Tilford, married, Lexington, April 28, 1835, Thomas M. Hunt. They lived in Louisville, where their children were born.

Issue:

I—Alexander Hunt.

II—Anna Hunt.

III—Henrietta Hunt; no other *data*.

VII—Robert Tilford, son of Jeremiah Tilford, married, Flemingsburg, Kentucky, October 12, 1819, Mary Ann Dougherty, daughter of Thomas Dougherty, once clerk of the United States House of Representatives. She was born May 16, 1801, and died September 25, 1872. They lived in Fayette county until 1835, then in Mercer—now Boyle county.

Issue:

I—Thomas Dougherty Tilford, b. July 26, 1820; d. Jan. 16, 1866.

II—Sarah Ann Tilford, b. July 20, 1822; d. Feb. 2, 1859.

III—George Botts Tilford, b. Jan. 30, 1824; d. in infancy.

IV—Catharine Harper Tilford, b. June 23, 1825; d. Feb. 22, 1861.

V—Robert A. Tilford, b. Sept. 1, 1827; d. May 23, 1857.

VI—William George Botts Tilford, b. Feb. 21, 1830; d. July 16, 1833.

VII—James Weir Tilford, b. Feb. 8, 1832; d. May 23, 1857.

VIII—John Boyle Tilford, b. June 27, 1834; d. May 21, 1902.

IX—Samuel Washington Tilford, b. Sept. 18, 1836; d. June 6, 1858.

X—Amanda Jane St. Clair Tilford, b. Jan. 14, 1839; d. June 7, 1860.

XI—Jeremiah Tilford, b. Apr. 8, 1843; d. in infancy.

XII—Henry Clay Tilford, b. Dec. 4, 1844.

I—Thomas Dougherty Tilford, son of Robert Tilford, married, Frankfort, Kentucky, October 22, 1844, Ann E. Page. She died in 1906.

Issue:

I—Mary Tilford, m. John Polk; lives in Tenn.

II—Julian Tilford; lives in Frankfort.

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II—Sarah Ann Tilford, daughter of Robert Tilford, married Colonel John Fry, who was born in Garrard county, lived in Danville, and was appointed by Mr. Lincoln a quartermaster in the army. His brother, Carey Fry, a West Point graduate, was a major in the Mexican war, and in the regular service during the civil war.

Their father, John Fry, was son of Joshua Fry, one of whose daughters—Sallie—married Judge John Speed of Louisville, and was the mother of James Speed, Mr. Lincoln's attorney general, and of his brothers and sisters.—Another, Martha, married David Bell, a native of Ireland, and was the mother of the eloquent Joshua Fry Bell, and his sister the wife of Dr. Ormond Beatty, while his son, Thomas, was the father of General Speed Smith Fry, and his sister the second wife of Dr. Lewis W. Green, president of Centre College.

Joshua Fry was the son of John Fry and his wife, Peachy Walker, the youngest daughter of Thomas Walker, who was commissary general of Braddock's army, and surviving that defeat, became a physician in Virginia. This John Fry "married Sallie Adams, of the numerous and influential family in Virginia of that name," and for him Washington made the first land surveys within the limits of Kentucky—in Boyd and Lawrence counties. And his father was Colonel Joshua Fry, a gentleman of social distinction in England, an Oxford graduate, who emigrating to Virginia there married a widow, Mary Hill, daughter of Dr. Paul Micou, a French Huguenot, who took refuge in Virginia from the persecutions following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Colonel Fry commanded the regiment sent by Virginia, in 1754, against Fort Duquesne, and upon his death its command devolved upon his Lieutenant Colonel, George Washington.—Green, *Historic Families*, 153.

Issue:

I—Annie Bell Fry, m. Hugh Hart of St. Louis; d., leaving a daughter.

II—Judith Fry.

III—Robert Fry.

IV—Cary Fry.

V—William W. Fry. Lived in Vermont, Mo.

VI—Mary Fry.

IV—Catharine Harper Tilford, daughter of Robert Tilford, married James M. Gray.

Issue:

I—Bettie Gray.

II—Robert Gray.

III—Joseph Gray. Lives in Springfield, Ill.

IV—Harry Gray. Lives in Springfield, Ill.

VIII—John Boyle Tilford, son of Robert Tilford, married, Frankfort, Kentucky, September 17, 1863, Sallie J. Watson, born there December 12, 1842.

Issue:

I—Albert Uberto Tilford, b. July 24, 1864; d. in infancy.

II—Robert Watson Tilford, b. Oct. 9, 1866.

III—Kate Gray Tilford, b. Dec. 24, 1868.

IV—James Weir Tilford, b. Mar. 24, 1874.

III—Kate Gray Tilford, daughter of John Boyle Tilford, married C. H. Gorham. They have four children; no other *data*.

IV—James Weir Tilford, son of John Boyle Tilford, married Myrtle Pedigo.

Issue:

Weir Tilford.

XII—Henry Clay Tilford, son of Robert Tilford, married, Danville, Kentucky, December 14, 1875, Jennie Hewey, born Danville, July 18, 1851, daughter of George Hewey and Elizabeth Mock. They live in Wichita, Kansas, and have a son. No other *data*.

COLLATERAL—DECKER.

Sarah Ann Decker, wife of Dr. James Madison Boyle (page 64) was daughter of Isaac Decker, born Hampshire county, Virginia, July 26, 1784, died Louisiana, June 17, 1826, and Margaret Mulledy, born Hampshire county, January 10, 1791, died at her home in Crawford county, Illinois, of pneumonia, March 4, 1845.

The grandfather of Isaac Decker came from Sopus, Holland, to Virginia. Isaac possessed an unusually exalted character. Mr. Jack Hutton, whom Decker had taken as an orphan, into his family, and reared, when old, told me he thought his benefactor the best man he had ever known. Decker was enterprising. He shipped his surplus crops to New Orleans, and while returning fell a victim to yellow fever. He was buried near the Mississippi river and when the next winter his widow sent for the body the bank at that point had been wholly carried away by the stream.

Margaret Mulledy was daughter of Thomas Mulledy—born in Dublin—and Sarah Cochrane—born in Virginia. Being of diverse religious faith, a dispensation was granted at Rome, for their marriage, and by ante-nuptial agreement their sons were reared as Catholics, their daughters as Protestants. Two of their sons “were very prominent in the priesthood of the Catholic Church,” Father Thomas F. Mulledy being president of the Georgetown College, D. C., and Father Samuel A. Mulledy being chaplain of Archbishop Hughes of New York.

Isaac Decker and Margaret Mulledy were married in 1808.

Issue:

I—Hannah Harness Decker, b. Dec. 13, 1810; d. Olney, Ill., June, 1879; m. Isaac N. Wilson. They had ten children and their descendants are numerous.

II—Thomas Mulledy Decker, b. Nov. 27, 1812; d. Colorado, 1879; m., left several children.

- III—John E. Decker, b. Oct. 12, 1814; d. 1864; m. 1st, Crawford Co., Ill., Sept. 27, 1836, Rhoda A. Evingham, who died without issue. He m. 2d, Parke Co., Ind., Feb. 5, 1845, Mary E. Linton. They lived upon the Decker farm, Lamotte prairie, Crawford Co.; had three children, all of whom married and left descendants.
- IV—Jacob Kuykendall Decker, b. Aug. 7, 1817; d. Charleston, Ill., 1901; m. Mary Morton. They had numerous children; all who survived to maturity were married. Numerous descendants.
- V—Sarah Ann Decker, b. Nov. 1, 1819; d. Feb. 16, 1899. page 64).
- VI—James A. Decker, b. Dec. 26, 1821; d. Jan. 9, 1826.
- VII—Luke Ferrall Decker, b. Jan. 18, 1826; d. Sept. 25, 1847.

COLLATERAL—LOONEY.

This family came from the Isle of Man. Tradition relates that an ancestor accompanied Marlborough in the Flanders campaign.

They were pioneers in Southwest Virginia—Looney Gap in Clinch mountain being named after them.¹ In 1756, on Reed's creek, Robert Looney was killed by the Indians. On June 25, of that year, Peter Looney was captured by the savages near Fort Vause, on the headwaters of Roanoke river, about ten miles from the present site of Christiansburg, but escaped. "In 1771 Absalom Looney settled in Abb's valley, Fayette county, and from him that valley received its name." May 3, 1774, the court (of Fincastle county, which then included all West and Southwest Virginia) ordered a list of tithables in Captains Looney's, Shelby's, Cocke's, Campbell's, and other military companies.²

In 1779, upon re-survey, a part of what had been included in Washington county, Virginia, was found to lie in North Carolina, and the House of Commons of that colony formed it into Sullivan county, afterwards included in Tennessee. In February, 1780, that county was formally organized at the house of Captain Moses Looney, on the Holston. He was captured that year by the Indians, who spared his life, and in August, made him a messenger of peace. David Looney, with three others of the family, participated in the memorable victory at King's mountain, three of them being officers.

In 1783, a memorial was presented to Congress of the "Free-men inhabiting the country westward of the Alleghaney or Apalacian mountains and southward of the Ouasito" (Indian name of Cumberland mountains), setting out their environment "by vast wilds of barren and inaccessible mountains" that they had maintained their settlements during the war, and were the aboriginal

¹Summer's Southwest Virginia, 50.

²Id. 136.

inhabitants—and as freemen, claiming the natural rights of American citizens, asking authority for local self government. Among the memorialists was David Looney, born in 1735.¹

He was a delegate from Sullivan county to the convention which attempted to form the state of Franklin. He was a member of the first Tennessee legislature from that county, and was buried at Jonesboro. His wife was Mary McClellan of Virginia, born 1741. Their son, Abraham Looney, was born September 18, 1780, married in that county, May 19, 1803, Elizabeth Gammon, born there September 19, 1786. Her father was Richard Gammon, born 1750, a member of the convention that formed the state of Tennessee, as well as of the first legislature of that state. Her mother was Sarah Gamble, born 1750, at Richmond, Virginia, where her family had long resided.

Abraham Looney possessed much influence and considerable wealth. He was a banker and latterly a large iron producer in Middle Tennessee. They first lived in Sullivan county, where their eight elder children were born, and afterwards at Columbia, Maury county.

Issue:

I—Polly Looney, b. June 10, 1804.

II—Sally Gammon Looney, b. Aug. 16, 1806.

III—David Looney, b. May 12, 1808.

IV—Richard G. Looney, b. Dec. 20, 1809; m. Jan., 1832, Eliza T. Carruthers.

V—Jane M. Looney, b. Feb. 16, 1812; m. Feb. 9, 1832, Parry W. Porter. They left several children.

VI—Elizabeth A. Looney, b. Jan. 12, 1814; m. Apr. 15, 1838, Dr. A. F. Bracken.

VII—A. Lavraisset Looney, b. Oct. 26, 1816.

VIII—George Gammon Looney, b. Sept. 5, 1818; d. 1847.

IX—Abraham McClellan Looney, b. Dec. 19, 1820; d. Dec. 30, 1904.

X—Joseph William Looney, b. Sept. 11, 1822; m. Nov. 30, 1848, Mary E. Lacey.

XI—Robert Fain Looney, b. Aug. 5, 1824; d. Memphis, Nov. 19, 1899.

XII—Leonora Adelaide Looney, b. Aug. 25, 1830.

¹Summer's Southwest Virginia, 392.

I—Polly Looney, daughter of Abraham Looney, married, December 13, 1818, Matthew Rhea. They lived at Somerville, Tennessee, and left several children. One son, Lieutenant Matthew Rhea, fell in the battle of Belmont, in Missouri, opposite Columbus, Kentucky, where he gallantly carried the sword of his grandfather, bearing this honorable inscription: "Presented by Gen. Greene to Matthew Rhea, the last man to retreat from the battle of Guilford Courthouse." Wounded, he sank to his knees, his surrounding foes demanding his surrender. Waving the old relic, with his expiring gasp he exclaimed: "I shall never surrender the sword of my grandfather to a Yankee!" At that epochal moment, who could have remembered that the illustrious donor was born in Rhode Island!

II—Sally Gammon Looney, daughter of Abraham Looney, married, April 8, 1824, Edward Dillahunt, a lawyer, and judge of distinction. Their only child died in infancy. The mother died at the residence of her brother, Colonel Robert Fain Looney, in Memphis, and in her noble character was an exalted example of womanly perfection.

III—David Looney, son of Abraham Looney, married 1st, Columbia, Mary Ann McGuire, and 2d, Memphis, Mary Rowland.

Issue: By first marriage:

I—Elizabeth Looney, m. Judge Sandford, for many years on the bench in New York. They had two children.

By second marriage:

II—Kate Looney.

III—Robert F. Looney, m.

IV—Mary Looney, m. ——— Burbank. Issue.

V—Dora Looney, m.

VIII—George Gammon Looney, son of Abraham Looney, married, June 26, 1838, Rose Ann Allen (page 160). He served in the Florida war, and in 1847 was accidentally drowned in the Mississippi.

Issue:

I—Jane Porter Looney, b. at the Iron Smelting Works, Wayne Co., Tenn., Aug. 9, 1844; d. St. Louis, Apr. 25, 1903 (page 65).

II—Richard Hampton Looney, b. posthumously, 1848. In 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served with conspicuous gallantry in the 38th Tennessee Infantry, at first commanded by Colonel Robert Fain Looney. He participated in the long series of illustrious deeds of that army—at Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, the “Dalton Campaign,” Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Franklin, being twice wounded during that service; was captured the last day of the battle of Nashville, and reached Point Lookout, *en route* to exchange, at the date of the surrender. Adopting the profession of medicine, he died in Memphis from yellow fever, in 1878.

IX—Abraham McClellan Looney, son of Abraham Looney, married, September 17, 1844, Sarah K. Todd. He was a prominent lawyer of Columbia. They left several children and grandchildren.

XI—Robert Fain Looney, son of Abraham Looney, married, November 2, 1847, Louisa Margaret Crofford. He practiced law at Memphis, commanded the 38th Tennessee Infantry during the civil war, and rendered conspicuous service to the Confederacy. When he died he was a Commissioner of the battlefield of Shiloh.

Issue:

I—Sarah Elizabeth Looney, d. in infancy.

II—Janie Looney, married Lunsford Lomax Lewis, late Chief Justice of Virginia, son of General Samuel H. Lewis and Anna Maria Lomax, daughter of Judge John Tayloe Lomax. General Lewis was son of Charles Lewis and Anne Hance. He was son of Thomas Lewis and Jane Strother. He was the eldest son of John Lewis and Margaret Lynn. John Lewis was the descendant of a French Huguenot who left France and settled in Wales. He came to Virginia early in the eighteenth century, and settled in the Valley of Virginia, near the site of the present city of Staunton, in Augusta county.

III—Elizabeth Gammon Looney, married Arthur Stillingfleet Buchanan, of the Memphis bar.

IV—Mary C. Looney.

V—Louisa Preston Looney.

VI—Sarah Dillahunty Looney.

VII—Robert Fain Looney, married Mary Williams. They have two sons.

VIII—Thomas Crofford Looney, a lawyer, married Anna Bruce.

Issue:

1. Thomas Crofford Looney.

2. Margaret Bruce Looney.

3. Louisa Looney.

4. Anne Bruce Looney.

5. Robert Fain Looney.

IX—Abram Looney, b. June 23, 1868; d. June 27, 1902.

COLLATERAL—HAMPTON.

The Hamptons—father, mother, one son, Preston, and a grandson—were killed in 1776, at their home on the middle fork of Tyger river, South Carolina, by the Cherokees.¹ Another son, Captain Edward Hampton, surprised and defeated Major Dunlap and his British dragoons, July 16, 1780, but was killed by the Tories in October following.

Three other sons, Colonels Wade Richard and Henry Hampton, bore that rank, and were with Sumter in most if not all of his campaigns.²

Henry Hampton lived in North Carolina, and married Sarah Bevers.

Issue:

I—Thomas Hampton, m. Elizabeth Carmichael; numerous issue.

II—William Hampton, m. ——— Bryant; numerous issue.

III—Henry Hampton, m. ——— Hampton; numerous issue.

IV—John Hampton, M. D., m. ——— Pratt of Philadelphia.

V—Theodosia Hampton, m. Buck Laird; issue.

VI—Sarah Hampton, m. Richard Allen. After her death, her sister.

VII—Margaret A. Hampton, m. Richard Allen; numerous issue.

VIII—Hannah Hampton, m. Jesse Allen (page 160).

IX—Rose Hampton, m. ——— Whitehead.

X—Abigail Hampton, m. Matthew Benthall; numerous issue.

¹Draper, *King's Mountain and Its Heroes*, 83.

²*Ibid.* sundries.

COLLATERAL—ALLEN.

“Richard Allen was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, November 26, 1741—settled in what was subsequently Wilkes county, North Carolina, in 1770—became a sergeant in 1775—served in the Cross Creek expedition in February, 1776—early in 1780, he commanded a company for the relief of Charleston, then went in pursuit of Bryan’s Tories, and led his company on the King’s Mountain campaign, but was prevailed on to remain with the footmen in the rear. He served a tour of duty early in 1781, under General Greene. He was the first sheriff of Wilkes county, and a member of the House of Commons in 1793. He attained the rank of colonel in the militia, and died in Wilkes county, October 10, 1832, in his ninety-first year.”

Such is the record in “King’s Mountain and Its Heroes,” page 462, by Lyman C. Draper. From his grandson, Richard Henry Allen, who knew him well, the following facts were obtained: John Allen, who lived in Philadelphia, was poor. He had nine sons. The youngest, Richard, became attached to a Miss Lindsay, whose father was wealthy, and opposed their marriage—but the lovers persisted, and, to avoid the ill will of her family, removed to North Carolina. He was sheriff of Wilkes county for more than twenty years—was a member of the convention which ratified the Federal Constitution, and formed that of the state, in which several important provisions were incorporated through his influence.

Issue:

I—James Allen, m. ——— Lovin; numerous issue.

II—Sally Allen, m. Bryan Borgus; numerous issue.

III—William Allen, m. 1st, ——— Turner; m. 2d, ———
Smith; numerous issue.

IV—Thomas Allen, m. ——— Lovin; issue.

V—John Allen.

VI—Polly Allen, m. Goldman Kimbrough; issue.

VII—Elizabeth Allen, m. Jonathan Walsh; numerous issue.

VIII—Richard Allen, m. 1st, Sarah Hampton; m. 2d, Margaret A. Hampton; numerous issue.

IX—Jesse Allen, born 1780, died 1860, married Hannah Hampton. They removed to Giles county, Tennessee, in 1820; thence, in 1826, to Fayette county; later to Memphis.

Issue:

I—Sally Myra Allen, m. John B. Turner; numerous issue.

II—Richard Henry Allen, b. 1808; d. Sept., 1893; m. 1st, Adelaide Dorsey, of Baltimore; 2d, Bettie Green, of Memphis. He was a sugar planter, Parish La Fourche, Louisiana.

III—Thomas Hampton Allen, b. Mar. 8, 1810; d. Oct., 1895.

IV—Nancy Harriet Allen, m. Lloyd W. DeLoach; numerous issue.

V—Rose Ann Allen, m. George Gammon Looney (page 155).

VI—Margaret Griselda Allen.

VII—Augustus Vine Allen.

VIII—Leonora Allen.

IX—Cynthia Allen, d. Nov. 26, 1874.

III—Thomas Hampton Allen, son of Jesse Allen, a cotton factor in Memphis, as well as a cotton planter, married, June 30, 1847, Eleanor Hannah Shanks, born June 24, 1824, daughter of Dr. Lewis Shanks, a prominent physician of Memphis.

Issue:

I—Mary Lewis Allen, b. Aug. 4, 1848; d. Apr. 30, 1900; m. Nov. 19, 1874, John C. Latham, a banker of New York.

II—Jesse Adelaide Allen, d. in infancy.

III—Richard Henry Allen, b. Nov. 24, 1851; m. Jan. 21, 1879, Lizzie C. Walker, b. July 22, 1855; d.

Issue:

1. Thomas Hampton Allen, b. Oct. 27, 1881.

2. James Seddon Allen, b. Aug. 30, 1885.

3. Katharine Eleanor Allen, b. June 29, 1887.

IV—Thomas Hampton Allen, b. June 29, 1852; d. Sept., 1897; m. Nov. 21, 1877, Floy Graham, b. Jan. 16, 1860.

Issue:

Richard Henry Allen, b. Apr. 4, 1887.

V—Harry Allen, b. June 30, 1855; m. Feb. 14, 1883, Carrie R. Walmsley, b. Nov. 4, 1862.

Issue:

1. Gratia Allen, b. Nov. 20, 1883; m. Oct. 9, 1907, Innes Getty.
 2. Harry Allen, b. Nov. 14, 1884.
 3. Carrie Allen, d. in infancy.
 4. Robert Walmsley Allen, b. Mar. 28, 1888.
 5. John Latham Allen, b. Sept. 10, 1891.
 6. Mary Ellen Allen, b. Oct. 25, 1896.
-

IX—Cynthia Allen, daughter of Jesse Allen, married Frederick William Smith, a banker, of Memphis.

Issue:

I—Gaston Smith, d.

II—Frederick W. Smith, m.

III—Nellie Smith, m. J. B. Houchins.

Issue:

Josie Houchins.

IV—Ogden Smith, m. Issue.

V—Thomas Allen Smith, d.

COLLATERAL—STAFFORD.

George Albert Stafford, born in Auburn, New York, March 30, 1867, husband of Mary Boyle (page 67), now lives at Stonehenge, Hill Crest Manor, Stamford, Connecticut. He is a member of G. A. Stafford & Co., a dry goods commission house of New York.

He is son of Emmett Stafford (1828-1899) and Mary Ann Rockwell (1833-1900).

He was son of George Wood Stafford (1802-1866) and Sarah Warren (1803-1839), daughter of John Warren.

He was son of Joseph Stafford (1770-1851), and Ruth Wood (— 1845).

He was son of Samuel Stafford (1748—) and Zilpah Devol.

He was son of Joseph Stafford (1702-1773) and Alice Morher (— 1802).

He was son of Josiah Stafford (— 1743) and Sarah ——— (— 1754). They lived at Tiverton, Rhode Island.

His mother, Mary Ann Rockwell, was daughter of Bryant Titus Rockwell (1807-1884) and Mary Sophia Doty (1806-1899).

He was son of Caleb Rockwell (1765-1830) and Olive Starr (1769-1833).

He was son of Daniel Rockwell (1735-1794) and Abigail Smith (1741-1805). They lived at Danbury, Connecticut.

His grandmother, Mary Sophia Doty, was daughter of William Doty (*cir.* 1759-67 — 1813) and Phoebe Rowley.

He was son of William Doty (1719 —) and ———.

He was son of Jonathan Doty (1687 —) and Mary ———.

He was son of Samuel Doty (1643 —) and Jane Harmon.

He was the fourth son of Edward Doty (*cir.* 1601-1655) and Faith Clarke (1619-1675).

Edward Doty was born in London, and landed from the Mayflower, at Plymouth Rock, 1620.

His great grandmother, Olive Starr, was daughter of Samuel Starr (1732 —) and Ann — (1731 —).

He was son of Samuel Starr (1700 —) and Abigail Dibble (1703-1791).

He was son of Captain Joshua Starr (1657 —) and —.

He was son of Dr. Thomas Starr (— —) and Rachel

—.

He was son of Dr. Comfort Starr of Kent, England, who died in Boston, Mass., 1659, and Elizabeth — (1595-1658).

Azariah Doty (page 89) was the son of John Doty, who was born in Middlesex county, New Jersey, January 16, 1740, and married in Rockbridge county, Virginia, September 29, 1778, Rebecca Jamison, who was born in 1760, daughter of Thomas Jamison and Martha Robertson. He removed to Burke county, North Carolina, and fought under Marion, in the Revolutionary war, and in 1783 settled in that part of Lincoln county, Virginia, which in 1786 became Madison county, Virginia, and is now in Garrard county, Kentucky.

He was son of Isaac Doty, who was born in Piscataway, New Jersey, 1716, and lived near Princeton, during the latter part of his life, which was prolonged to 107 years. He married — Reyno.

He was son of John Doty, who was born in Piscataway, 1680, and survived to 115 years. He married — Duane, and was the son of Samuel Doty and Jane Harmon, described in the Stafford ancestral line on the preceding page.

A notable scion of the same line was the celebrated Dr. Joseph Warren, who died nobly defending American liberty at Bunker Hill.

COLLATERAL—CRAWFORD.

Jim Allen Boyle (page 67), married, St. Charles, Missouri, December 10, 1904, Ellen Louise Crawford, who was born at Plymouth, Indiana, November 22, 1873, daughter of Joel Crawford, born Marion county, Ohio, October 2, 1842, died Berrien county, Michigan, January 5, 1899, and Angelia Berry, born Logansport, Indiana, May 11, 1847, died Plymouth, Indiana, October 3, 1881.

Ellen Crawford Boyle had a sister, Minnie Belle Crawford, born Plymouth, September 25, 1869, married July 5, 1887, Lee Kohn.

Also a brother, George Crawford, born May 1, 1879, married, December 12, 1902, Ada Smith.

Also a twin sister to the latter, Arley May Crawford, married, September 4, 1898, Leslie Terrill of Berrien county, Michigan. They have five children.

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