

1931

TAKEN FROM THE
ANNIVERSARY NUMBER
OF THE
LOUISVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL
1871--1931

GRADUATES IN OTHER
FIELDS

THE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

"Soaring fire that sways and sings,
And children's faces looking up
Holding wonder like a cup."

They were a queer group---those ten or twelve! Pedro, the black-eyed Italian whose very heart was shinning up at the story-teller; Murza, a Syrian, who was holding his sleepy little sister in his arms; Jeanne, who said a few minutes before that the sun seemed wrapped up in the warm, orange curtains of the room; and the rest, German, Swiss, Greek, American, all sat cross-legged, wide-eyed before a fire in one of the loveliest rooms imaginable. Just as the lights from the blazing log touched the darkened surfaces of the beamed ceiling and panelled walls, brought gleams from old brasses and bits of bright pottery, glistened on the seasoned, comfortable furniture so did it find an inspiring echo on the upturned, shinning faces of those little children. As the story-teller finished, they sat for a moment smiling at each other, all bound together by ties of fellowship and friendship. Soon they separated, some wandered into the gym; some into a dramatic workshop to work together in the World of Pretense where even a little boy like Isadore could be a hero; others strolled into a class to change cigar boxes into most amusing toys. Some music stole into the room and at its sound the faded blue eyes of an old German woman brightened--- music of the Vaterland! Then as the voices burst forth with the strains of a song from Russia, an old, bent man by the window stirred and pathetic radiance streamed from his face. Then, down the hall came a troop of Italians who were having a spaghetti party.

"Wonderful!" you would say if you could see it all yourself. Still more wonderful when you realize that behind it all stands the figure of Miss Ingram, Head Resident of the Settlement. She it is who opens the door for these people in quest of kindness and understanding. With welcoming hands she draws them in--such a motley crowd--and gives them their chance to find real companionship, fine books, good music, art, and a knowledge of a fuller life. To them she stands for security and stability in an environment that is never stable. She is helping them combine the best things in their own civilization with our best offerings in the molding of their personalities. As a graduate of the Louisville, Normal School, Miss Ingram is perpetuating the school's ideals to the fullest extent. Perhaps one can give her no finer tribute than to repeat Bruce Barton's words to express the meaning of work:

"A young life fitted into its proper place in the world is an investment whose power goes on through the years and even into eternity."

Katherine Sebolt, class 1931

Commencement - 1938

Conferring of Honorary Degree by Dr. R. A. Kent

Frances MacGregor Ingram

Leading citizen of your city and your Commonwealth - Pioneer in organizing professional welfare in this community, ever contending nobly for the rights and safety of childhood - Charter member of the American Association of Social Workers - the impress of your personality and the result of your labors will go on unceasingly, and the future will accord you a place even beyond that which the present is pleased to bestow.

In recognition of your unceasing and invaluable endeavors - By authority vested in me, I admit you to the degree of Master of Arts of the University of Louisville, and to all the rights and privileges belonging thereto.

In testimony thereof, I present you this diploma bearing the seal of the University and the inscription of its proper officers, and cause you to be invested with the appropriate insignia.

June 7, 1938

THE CHILDREN'S COMMUNITY THEATRE

Under the joint auspices of the City Division of Recreation of the Department of Public Welfare, the State-Wide Recreation Project of the Works Projects Administration and Neighborhood House, the Children's Community Theatre was established in the fall of 1939 and sponsored a series of seven programs for children's audiences. The series consisted of a marionette show, two plays, a morning of music, a morning of informal dramatics with audience participation, a morning of art, and a ballet. This year the active interest of a board of representatives of several civic organizations, including the Junior League, the Woman's Club, the Monday Afternoon Club, the College Club, and the Kindergarten Club, assures the continued development of this work, worthy as a civic enterprise and as a means of producing good plays for children.

LOOKING AHEAD

Planning in a settlement program requires a knowledge of the community served. The findings of the community survey made by the Christ Church Cathedral under the direction of Dr. Robert I. Kutak of the Department of Sociology of the University of Louisville, and generously shared with Neighborhood House and other agencies in the area, hold implications for the future work of the house. The area surveyed extends from First Street eastward to Beargrass Creek and Adams Street, and from Broadway north to the Ohio River. Whereas the proportion of foreign born to native stock in the membership of Neighborhood House had been two to one during an earlier period that proportion is now reversed, with an influx into the area of migrants from rural Kentucky to add to the growing proportion of Native American stock, while the Syrians, Italians, and Jews move out to other more desirable areas. 19.4% of the population are Negroes (1934) compared with 15.4% for the city as a whole (1930). The new census figures may show an increase in this figure, as the proportion in the immediate neighborhood is about 25% Negroes. The population is not a stable one; families move frequently, especially the rooming house population. Only 12.9% of the dwellings in the area are owned by their occupants as compared to 37.7% of ownership by occupants in the city as a whole. The birth rate of the area has shown a decline since 1923. 68.8% of the population are twenty years old or more. 23.6% are children under fifteen, 7.6% are young people age 15-19. Three adults for every child compared to the ratio of one for one in the United States as a whole, would indicate a need for greater emphasis on the adult program.

The newest development in this area of course is the Clarksdale Housing Project. Its plant will be fully completed early in 1941, to provide 786 dwelling units of three to five rooms, play spaces, a playground, and a community building, housing a clinic, library and recreational rooms.

The Cathedral Study has furnished the impetus for the work of a committee of the Council of Social Agencies, of people from schools, churches, and agencies in the area, formed to work through a better co-ordinated program for the community. Neighborhood House staff members are a part of this forward-looking plan.

Respectfully submitted,

HAROLD L. BRIGHAM,
Head Resident.



MISS FRANCES INGRAM
Head Resident Emeritus

*"... Where is the sign of the way they went?
Except in the habit of being free,
Except in the manner of life we know,
There is no warrant to hear or see
Of those determined to have it so."*

MARTHA KELLAR.

Reprinted by permission of Author and Harper's Magazine.

IT IS FITTING that this report of Neighborhood House for the year 1939-40 be dedicated to Miss Frances Ingram, its head resident for a period of 34 years, from 1905 to 1939.

The steady growth and widening scope of the work of the settlement under her guidance carried on the ideals of those by whom it was founded in 1895; set the standards and deepened the philosophy which must ever underlie the sound work evidenced in the history of Neighborhood House.

The following pages contain a resume of outstanding events of those years, colored always by the small happenings and steadily burning friendships existing between the House and its neighbors.

To the neighbors and the community at large, Miss Ingram was Neighborhood House, and it was with a real regret and sense of loss that they bade farewell to her, upon her retirement in October, 1939, due to ill health.

The affection and good wishes of her neighbors, her staff, and the Board of Directors go with her.

Neighborhood House, Louisville, Ky., 1939-1940

Recd. Jan 9th 1941 -

55726

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Mr. E. S. Tachau, President
Mrs. Alex G. Barret, Vice-President
Mr. Percy N. Booth, Treasurer
Mrs. Charles W. Allen
Mr. W. Lawrence Cook
Mrs. J. Donald Dinning
Mrs. Joseph Selligman
Mr. Asa W. Fuller.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
A Community Chest Agency
1939-1940

Points in the Development of a Social Landmark in Louisville

1895—Neighborhood House established in one room at Preston and Jefferson Streets. "After months of weary waiting and patient work . . . an old saloon building was secured in October, 1896, and some clubs and classes were inaugurated in the two small rooms. The first work undertaken was a story club for the little folks. . . ."

"This, then, is what we stand for—higher ideals and realizations of physical, moral, and intellectual life, and the rights of man viewed in the light of human brotherhood and the liberty to live the broad, free life God has put into our hands."

ARCHIBALD A. HILL, *Head Resident*.

1897—"The two rooms were over-taxed and before long in September, 1897, a house was secured in the same locality, 324 East Jefferson Street and was called Neighborhood House. This became a model home in our congested district. . . ."

1899-1901—"If a settlement means anything, it means civic life and growth, it is a practical expression of democracy, it is an attempt to live out every day the doctrine on which rested the Declaration of Independence and which underlies our present Bill of Rights."

MARY D. ANDERSON, *Head Resident*.

1901-1902—Charlotte Kimball, *Head Resident*.

1902-1905—Relocated in the building at 428 South First Street, the gift of Mrs. W. B. Belknap. Miss M. Eleanor Tarrant, *Head Resident*.

"On November 1, 1901, Miss Tarrant was made Chairman of the Child Labor Committee of the Kentucky Consumers' League. Her position with Neighborhood House placed her in a strategic spot for work in this field. Immediately her committee set about securing support for the Child Labor bill which was presented by the Federation of Labor in the Kentucky Legislature in February, 1902, and was passed."

1905—Miss Frances Ingram, *Head Resident*.

"The work has been of large civic importance. In the matter, for instance, of child labor reform, of compulsory education and of a juvenile court, the residents of Neighborhood House have been in a position to gather the exact facts, and are, therefore, committed to this public work for the benefit of the whole community."

—Annual Report 1905-06.

1909—Report of the Tenement House Commission of Louisville, Miss Frances Ingram, member of Executive Committee.

1910—"The Settlement follows two main ideas in its plan of work—one to influence personal character by furnishing through its clubs, classes, and other activities, a social and intellectual center for the neighborhood and by a close personal touch with the neighbors through visiting and performing any neighborly office for which there is need. The other is to improve the environment, which it does by allying itself with organizations for civic betterment, whose benefits react on the neighborhood."

"Neighborhood House co-operated with the two Fresh-Air Homes, the Herald's for mothers and babies, and the Bernadine for small children. Residents of Neighborhood House visited all those who applied for admittance to the homes or who were to go."

—Annual Report 1910.

1911—"In 1911, the lot to the south was purchased, the old house was remodeled and a hall erected to be used as gymnasium, auditorium, and dance hall. The new hall . . . is often used for special entertainments, wedding receptions, and dances of outside organizations. . . ."

1913—"Throughout its history most of the civic work of Neighborhood House has been done in connection with other organizations . . . Neighborhood House assisted the Consumer's League in making an investigation which led to the better enforcement of the Compulsory Education Law, 1908, and to the enactment of certain intermediate laws, notably, the Child Labor Law, 1908, and the Ten-hour law for Women, 1912."

—Annual Report 1913.

1915—"By 1915 two lots to the north of the main building had been purchased and converted into a playground." This was a gift of Mr. Walter K. Belknap.

1917—American Red Cross Western Kentucky Tornado Disaster work in Hickman. "The field work of the Visitation Department was put in charge of Miss Frances Ingram."

Also in 1917 Neighborhood House became a member of the Welfare League which later became the Community Chest.

1917-1919—War Camp Community Service work, Miss Frances Ingram, Chairman of the Division on the Local Community investigating public dance halls in wartime.

1921—"The outstanding contribution of Neighborhood House to social work was in the child welfare field under the auspices of the Kentucky Children's Code Commission of which the Head Resident was chairman. The Commission appointed by the Governor in 1920, waited till the following year to carry out its plans. As the basis for its work, it used the survey of Child Welfare in

Kentucky made by the National Child Labor Committee in 1919. This survey made at the request of the Kentucky Child Labor Association and State Board of Health covered health, school, recreation, rural life, child labor, juvenile courts, and children's laws in Kentucky."

—Annual Report 1921.

This year also marked the reorganization of the school for citizenship based on a study of the training program in Cincinnati.

1922—" . . . it was only in 1922 that dreams of more spacious quarters came true. A large sunny room over the paint shop next door to the settlement was rented for the use of the older boys as a club room."

—Annual Report 1922.

Outline of Legislation recommended for enactment in 1922. Submitted to the Governor and General Assembly of Kentucky by the Kentucky Children's Code Commission, Miss Frances Ingram, Chairman.

1923—Permanent Child Welfare Commission appointed by Governor Morrow, Miss Ingram elected chairman.

1924—"The Louisville Fresh Air Home was opened to its guests at its permanent home in Pewee Valley, Kentucky."

1925—"In 1925 a large factory building north of the playground was bought to be used as a boys club building and was named the Lucy Belknap Memorial Building."

1926—"The neighborhood, once predominately Jewish, Italian, and Syrian, is gradually but certainly being restocked by native Americans of the transient, rooming-house type. The gradual exodus of the foreign element to more wholesome and less congested parts of the city, and the fact that the gaps thus left are unfilled by their brethren from over the seas are results of, first, prosperity, and second, restrictive immigration . . . The new neighbors are mainly descendants of the Old American stock . . ."

—Annual Report 1926.

1933—White House Conference for Jefferson County, Kentucky. Miss Ingram, Chairman of the Committee on Youth Outside of Home and School.

1937—"For nine days the facilities of Neighborhood House tried to meet the periods of emergency of every alarming hour of the flood . . . This after-the-flood visiting is like a pilgrimage right across our social system . . . The good name of Neighborhood House was a password of many quick moves for human comfort."

1938—The University of Louisville conferred the Honorary Degree of Master of Arts upon Miss Ingram for her professional contribution in the field of social work.

1939-1940—

The following figures indicate the scope of the work at Neighborhood House; they do not tell the story. They do, in some instances, warrant a word of interpretation.

Increasingly, Neighborhood House is being called upon as a meeting place for outside groups. Nearly 10% of our attendance was from this source. The National Youth Administration used our facilities for parties, institutes, and gymnasium activities for their workers. The Works Projects Administration, especially the Recreation Division, the Council of Social Agencies, and the Volunteer's Bureau were among the other agencies holding meetings at Neighborhood House.

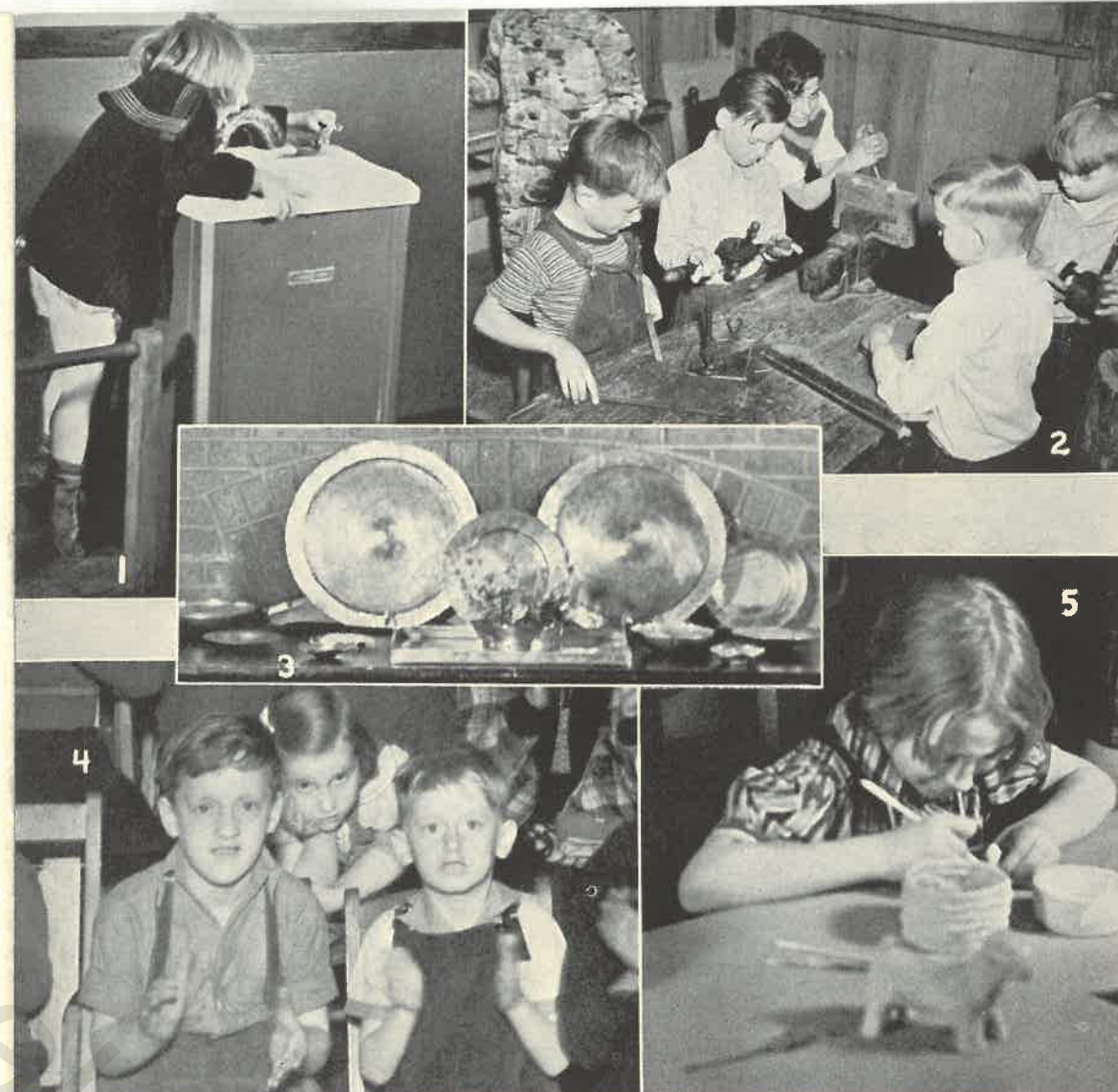
Neighborhood House continued to house the Well Baby Clinic, operating under the Maternal Health Division of the City Health Department. Nearly 3,000 examinations were made in their weekly sessions, which served, too, as a training course for medical students and Health Education for mothers. Dr. Annie S. Veech and the clinic staff have been our unofficial advisors in the health field, on problems varying from the seriousness of a case of impetigo to the treatment recommended for a post poliomyelitis case to our part of the general health program in the community.

Total Enrollment of Neighborhood House		Enrollment by Nationality and Religious Groups	
	1,275		
Boys	436	American	978
Girls	560	Syrian	108
Adults	279	Italian	69
Total Attendance	66,531	Jewish	64
		Others	56

The program in the summer consisted as usual of playground activities which included weekly movies, outings and picnics, story-telling and crafts on the playground, and a weekly dance in the gymnasium for young people. The resurfacing of the playground helped the program immensely. Many of the children enjoyed a period at the Fresh Air Home, for which Neighborhood House again served as a registration office, with the head resident serving in the capacity of managing director.

WORKS PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

In addition to the help provided by the Works Projects Administration workers of the State-Wide Recreation Project, we are indebted to the Music Project, the Library Project, and the Adult Education Project. 3,318 music lessons were given to 87 pupils and 259 class sessions were held. In the library 2,709 books were circulated, in addition to the use of the library for study and reference under the supervision of the worker in charge. Her story-telling was always thoroughly enjoyed, either as the regular weekly event or for special parties. Citizenship classes under the Adult Education Project were held two nights a week, having a total enrollment of 76 for the year. All of these were granted naturalization papers. Eighteen nationalities were represented in these classes.



1. The new drinking fountain, a gift of Mrs. Charles W. Allen. 2. In the woodwork shop. 3. Hand-wrought articles from the metal shop, an adult activity. 4. Section of an interested audience of the Children's Community Theatre. 5. A girls' club takes up pottery.

The year's weekly program of activities at Neighborhood House included the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 14 social clubs | 1 adult folk dancing group |
| 1 citizenship class | 2 children's tap dancing groups |
| 4 basketball teams | 7 gymnasium groups |
| 3 metal classes | 3 children's dramatic groups |
| 4 woodwork classes | 1 adult dramatic group |
| 3 handicraft classes | 1 social dancing group |
| 1 children's folk dancing group | 3 singing groups |
| 1 story hour group | 3 library periods |

Gameroom, playroom, and music classes are held 6 days a week. In addition to this there were special parties and community night programs throughout the year.

1949

Senior High School Social Studies

Problems of Democracy

MISS FRANCES INGRAM

For use with the Problems of Democracy
unit, "How Do We Build Together
in the Field of Social Welfare?"

Acknowledgments

This story of Miss Frances Ingram's work at Neighborhood House has been prepared by Miss Lourena Eaton of the Curriculum Division. The information for this brief biography was gained from a personal interview with Miss Ingram. We, as citizens of Louisville, are proud of the unselfish devotion to a great cause which has characterized the life of this great social worker. Miss Ingram is often called "The Jane Addams of Louisville". This tribute is richly deserved.

Curriculum Bulletin 8, Part 6, Supplement
Division of Curriculum and Research
Louisville, Kentucky
1949

MISS FRANCES INGRAM

Miss Frances Ingram, often called "the Jane Addams of Louisville," was prominent in social service work and social reform in Louisville and in Kentucky for almost half a century.

For thirty-four years she served as head resident of the Neighborhood House, a social ^{settlement} ~~welfare home~~ in downtown Louisville.

* P. → As a student in Louisville, she boarded at the Neighborhood House and did volunteer work. "Many students did this in the early days," said Miss Ingram. "Some became quite prominent."

Among such persons she mentioned Dr. O. L. Reid, then a teacher at the Louisville Male High School and later superintendent of Louisville schools. Dr. Reid managed a library for Neighborhood House.

Miss Ingram reported, "boy from the Highlands area called it the best library in town."

Too, there was Dr. Frank Aydelotte, afterwards president of Swarthmore College in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, and also head of the Rhodes Scholarship fund of America. He headed up classes in gymnastics. These classes were held in an old building, now torn down, which belonged to the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

"Those were great days," mused Miss Ingram. "We had wonderful times working with children of all ages who for the most part were foreign born."

Among Miss Ingram's personal friends were the famous Miss Jane Addams of Hull House in Chicago, Illinois; Dr. Graham Taylor, a well-known social worker in the Chicago Commons; Dr. Archibald A. Hill, the young theological student who originated the Neighborhood House project; Miss Mary D. Anderson, who later became Mrs. Archibald Hill, and, Dr. John Little, the dean of mission work for colored people in Louisville.

"It was the vogue then to attend institutes," said Miss Ingram. Institutes, as they were known, were short periods of study on specialized subjects, very similar to our summer school classes. At an institute at the Cook County Normal School in Chicago, Miss Ingram heard an address by Colonel Francis Parker, an eminent figure nationally in education. He advocated supervised leisure time for children.

Miss Frances Ingram believed in his philosophy. So when she was appointed head resident of Neighborhood House in 1905, one of her first moves was to stress a recreational program. The Louisville Recreation League which had been organized by Miss Eleanor Tarrent and Mr. Lafon Allen, now a judge in Louisville, created much interest in furthering the program. Miss Ingram found herself practically supervising the playgrounds of the city one summer.

She encouraged young women trained in kindergarten methods and young men while home from college to serve during their summer vacations as playground workers. "One of the most helpful," reminisced Miss Ingram, "was a fine young man who later became a beloved mayor of Louisville, William B. Harrison."

* P miss Ingram explained that: promotion of neighborliness was the main reason for the existence of a social settlement. Meeting emergencies for our neighbors was a night and day participation. Neighborhood House stood for reinforcement of home and family life and outlook.

The organized play program caused a little Irish boy to extend this grudging compliment, "This is just like a Sunday School playground now."

The Fresh Air Home work was another dear-to-her-heart service rendered by Miss Ingram while at Neighborhood House. It was here during one of his summer vacations that Louisville's beloved Ray Baer started on his road to fame in youth training.

Under her guidance, work at the Neighborhood House expanded to include programs for the young and the old. A George Washington club which had been formed grew into a class for immigrants seeking American citizenship. This is now an evening class at the Theodore Ahrens Trade School and is an activity belonging to the Louisville Board of Education.

A citizenship class was necessary, according to Miss Ingram, because Neighborhood House nestled as a refuge in the very heart of Louisville's foreign element.

An old lady, unaccustomed to the ways of America, remarked, after having attended a full session of the class, "I know more about the 'Constitush' (Constitution) than my grocery man does and he was born here."

Foreign-born residents who lived in crowded tenements held wedding parties and festivities ~~and festivities~~ at the Neighborhood House.

Miss Ingram had at Neighborhood House a free kindergarten before the Kindergarten was taken over by the City Schools. Also, she instituted classes in handicraft, dramatics, designing, ceramics, and manual training. Mr. Ralph E. Hill, now registrar at the University of Louisville, taught manual training classes.

Neighborhood House co-operated with other agencies in conducting ^{in the settlement} clinics in child and maternal care and home nursing. Young medical students from the Louisville Medical College served in the clinics for the experience the work afforded them. [#] The Negro cook, a legend around Neighborhood House, commented to Miss Ingram, "They certainly do enjoy of themselves."

Miss Ingram worked for the drafting and passage of Kentucky's child labor law which has been followed by other states. She also was responsible for the passage of the bill in the legislature which gave to each county in Kentucky the right to collect money for recreational purposes.

^{Committee} Miss Ingram served under the Consumers League as chairman of the Scholarship Commission in providing scholarships to children who were their families' sole support.

Too, a Housing Committee was formed to interest citizens in improving the living conditions of families residing in the Neighborhood area. This movement resulted from ^{such} incidents ~~which were reported~~, the repetition of ^{as the follow-} ~~ing~~ which she hoped to prevent. [One morning, a resident made the mistake of slamming his door unusually hard. Imagine his chagrin when the entire front of his house collapsed!]

* While waiting for the opening of the clinic these young men gathered around the piano to sing favorite songs-

5-26-44

During World War I, Miss Ingram personally visited each dance hall in Louisville for the purpose of regulating moral conduct. ~~The~~ Her recreational center at the Neighborhood House became a model and popular spot for soldier entertainment.

In speaking of the 1937 flood, Miss Ingram remarked, "One day we sent out 10,000 meals."

To know Miss Frances Ingram today is to understand why she was so loved and respected by those whom she served and with whom she worked. Her eyes dance, her laugh is spontaneous and infectious. It is easy to realize how her energetic, enthusiastic, gay spirit magnetically drew all to her.

Due to ill health she was forced to resign her position with the Neighborhood House in 1939. Her only comment was, "I loved ^{my} work there, every minute of it."

From "Who's Who in the South and Southwest", Volume One, Larkin, Roosevelt, & Larkin.

INGRAM, Frances MacGregor, social worker; b. Loup City, Neb., 21 Nov. 1874; d. Frank Ingram, lumberman and Pannie (Taylor) I.; ed. Louisville Girls high sch.; Louisville Normal Sch.; Cook County Normal Sch., Ohio State Univ., Univ. Tenn., New York Sch. of Social Work, summer courses; B.S., Univ. Louisville, 1927, A.M. (hon.), 1938, for prof. contribution in field of social work. Teacher, Louisville schs.; Head Resident of Neighborhood House, 1905; active in groups, working for better conditions for underprivileged of Ky.; honored with title, Head Resident Emeritus of Neighborhood House, 1939; charter mem., Am. Assn. of Social Workers; mem. Louisville Fresh Air Home Bd.; apptd. mem. Tenement House Commission by Mayor of Louisville, 1909; apptd. mem. exec. com. to investigate conditions of working women in Ky. by Gov., 1911; apptd. mem. bd. tre., Louisville & Jefferson Co. Children's Home by Mayor of Louisville, 1919-25; apptd. chmn., Ky. Children's Code Comm. by Gov., 1920-22; apptd. chmn. Ky. Child Welfare Comm. by Gov., 1922-28; apptd., mem. Ky. Children's Bureau by Gov., 1928-35; served as mem. War Camp Community Service Bd.; conducted War Kitchen at Neighborhood House during World War I; mem. Nat. Fed. of Settlements, Consumers' League of Ky., Louisville League of Women Voters. Clubs: Woman's (Louisville), Women's City (Louisville). Author: The Public Dance Hall; A Community Kitchen in a Neighborhood House; The Settlement Movement in the South. Travel: Eur., U. S., (extensive). Interests: art, literature. Recreation: reading. Episcopalian. Democrat. Address: Neighborhood House, 426 S. First St., Louisville, Ky.

LEGEND

A.M. - Master of Arts
Am. - American
apptd. - appointed
assn. - association
b. - born
bd. - board
B.S. - Bachelor of Science
chmn. - chairman
comm. - commission
d. - daughter

ed. - educated
Fed. - Federation
Gov. - governor
hon. - honorary
mem. - member
nat. - national
prof. - professor
sch. - school
tre. - trustees
univ. - university

REPRESENTATIVE KENTUCKIANS

CITY BUILDERS

Brief Resume of a Limited Number of Those
Who Have Done Their Full Part in Helping
to Make the Kentucky Metropolis

Respectfully dedicated to those self-made and self-sacrificing
men and women of Louisville, who have wooed and won
success, by following the straight and narrow pathways
of honesty.
—*The Author.*

PURPOSE OF THIS LITTLE VOLUME.

Not compiled as a biographical history, but intended merely to
give to the outside world, an insight into the lives and accomplish-
ments of residents of Louisville who have helped to "make" the
twenty-fourth city.—For Private Distribution.

Compiled and Edited
BY
HARRY JAMES BOSWELL,
Louisville, Ky.
1913

A FEW WORDS WITH THE AUTHOR.

IN the following pages, which I have spent several months preparing, will be found statistical and biographical matter, in my opinion, as near perfect as can be had, pertaining to not only Louisville as a city, but to a limited number of its best known residents. I do not care to have this interesting little work of mine convey the impression that the only truly representative people of Louisville are found in this book, for that is not true. There are, in fact, perhaps, many times as many more, but I had only determined upon publishing a small volume, or "booklet," and I naturally could not include every one, so I selected whom I personally considered the best available material for my work, and I am happy to present it herewith, and nowhere in this whole wide universe are there to be found men more representative than found within the covers of this work. It will be noticed, in looking over this work, that there are several biographical comments exceedingly brief in character. This is no fault of the author's. The gentlemen whose sketches are so meager were unwilling that I should write anything of an extended nature, and while they had no control whatever over me nor was I then, nor now, under any sort of obligation to them, one way or the other, still I considered it best to grant their request in that connection. Concluding, let me add just this—that no man appearing in this work has paid me, or agreed to pay me, one penny for the publication of anything whatsoever, of any nature. Some have ordered copies of the work reserved for them, while others have not. In view of my efforts in furthering this interesting little volume, I feel that I have reason to feel duly proud of the results.

Sincerely and obediently,

HARRY J. BOSWELL,
The Author.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

(Twenty-Fourth City)

HER MARVELOUS PROGRESS.

Founded in 1779.
Incorporated as city in 1828.
Population (1912, estimated), 275,000.
Twenty-fourth in rank in United States.
Area, 27 square miles.
Taxable property assessed at (1912), \$190,607,995.
Bank clearings (1911), \$674,533,256.
Ten railroads.
Annual building permits, over \$6,000,000.
Annual tax rate, \$1.78.
Largest Armory in United States.
Factories, 2,500.
Largest "sole leather" market in the world.
Largest market in the world for tobacco, wagons, bath tubs, axe handles, boxes, plows, ice-making machinery, etc.
Second largest hardware market in the world.

With the exception of three, all portraits used in this work were made by Standiford's Studio, Louisville.

ADVANTAGES OF LOUISVILLE.

Brief Resume.

Louisville is particularly strong in its standard of public schools. The School Board is made up of non-partisan members, each being selected by public vote, and the result is that in no other locality in the world is there to be found a more thorough-going School Board than these distinguished men. With politics absolutely eliminated, much improvement is noted in the schools, the buildings of which are of the most modern type of school architecture, plans having been prepared by the best architects in Louisville. The instructors are all selected after having passed a very rigid and thorough examination, many of them are graduates of the schools of Louisville. No city in the country can boast of such educational advantages as found in Louisville, with its more than one hundred institutions, public and private.

Most important among the factors that have united to place Louisville upon the exalted plane it occupies to-day, and which it will for all time retain, is the fact that it is truly a city of churches—churches of practically every denomination, faith and creed. Louisville's population to-day is estimated by conservative men at two hundred and seventy-five thousand people (275,000), and statistics, carefully compiled, indicate that at least one-half of these are church-going people and are allied with some church. Louisville has scores of charities. There are homes for the orphans of many denominations—Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, and others. The Associated Charities, headed by some of the best known men in the State, is also doing a grand work. Aside from the above there are two large theological seminaries in Louisville, both of which are presided over by finished educators.

No city in the world, not even Paris, France, can excel Louisville in its beautiful parks and driveways and public parks and children's playgrounds. There are six parks in the city, the largest containing more than three hundred (300) acres. No expense has been spared in employing the most skilled landscape architects, men who have devoted years to the work, with the result that the parkways and parks are one great, long panorama of artistic beauty. These magnificent driveways are looked after by uniformed patrolmen, who watch every little detail. It is rare, indeed, that a boulevard law is ever violated in Louisville, due to the close attention of the uniformed guardians.

Few cities surpass Louisville in its public library system. The main structure, on Fourth avenue, at the intersection of York street, together with the various sub-stations, represents an expenditure in excess of a cool million of dollars. The plant is said to be the most complete of any in the South, while the number of books that go out every month is simply tremendous, a large staff being constantly employed to keep proper register of same.

JUDGE ROBERT W. BINGHAM.

In the preparation of my comments many of the best known lawyers of the country are included, and their achievements have been so numerous that it is difficult to decide who outranks the other in accomplishments.

Unless a person be well equipped, possessed of sound practical knowledge of the fundamental principles of law, the chances for success are not so encouraging by any means.

In Louisville, as I have already stated, are to be found men engaged in legal practice who are the equal of the best lawyers in the country, deep thinking, brainy men, who upon a basis of merit have won distinction and reputation.

One of the most distinguished lawyers in the city is Judge Robert W. Bingham. The judge is a native of North Carolina and was born in 1871.

Since becoming a member of the Kentucky bar, no man has risen more rapidly in the legal profession than Judge Bingham, and to-day is a member of one of the largest and most widely known influential law firms in the Southern States, Kohn, Bingham, Sloss and Spindle. Judge Bingham has appeared in the courts of the county, state and country in some of the most important cases that have appeared and the manner in which he has handled them, in the interests of his clients has clearly demonstrated his magnificent conception of law. In not a few of these many of the most intricate technicalities and problems of law have arisen, but in each instance, he has met the emergency readily, an indication of the great amount of care with which his cases are prepared, prior to entering court for trial.

During the time he served as Mayor

of Louisville, Judge Bingham was called upon to adjust many important matters, and the splendid executive ability he showed won the admiration of the public. At this writing (February, 1913), there is considerable talk of Judge Bingham allowing his name to be used for the mayoralty of Louisville, and should it be decided affirmatively, his chances of election are certainly second to none. He has also served as County Attorney and also as Judge of the Jefferson Circuit Court, Chancery Division. It was while on the bench that he again demonstrated his knowledge of the fundamental principles of law, in the decisions which he handed down from time to time.

Judge Bingham is a Master Mason, and since 1899 has served as President of the Kentucky Children's Home Society and of the Board of Guardians since 1901. He holds active membership in several of the leading commercial, social and professional bodies of the State, among which are the Louisville Country Club, Pendennis Club, Lawyers' Club, Law Club, Salmagundi Club, Quindecim Club, Louisville Bar Association, Kentucky State Bar Association, American Bar Association, City Club, of New York City, and others.

Judge Bingham married Miss Eleanor E. Miller and the couple have three children, Robert, Henrietta and Barry Bingham. The judge has his residence, during the winter months, at 1236 Fourth street, while in the summer his beautiful summer home is in Cherokee Park, one of the most magnificent residence sections of Louisville, in fact, the most exclusive summer section of the Bluegrass metropolis.

REV. AQUILLA WEBB, D. D.

In my comments upon the representative men of Louisville, and thereby of Kentucky, men who have achieved success, and, therefore, distinction, it is incumbent upon me to refer to members of the ministry,



those God-fearing men who have accomplished worlds of good, who have made personal sacrifices that they may be further enabled to gain headway in the great fight against heavy odds, in the battle for supremacy in the name of the Saviour.

In a history of those men whose record reflects honor and who have had their own efforts crowned with success and whose progress through life in the service of the Creator has resulted in the salvation of many, perhaps, who might have gone astray, I

do not recall one of whom I take greater pleasure in commenting upon than Rev. Dr. Aquilla Webb, one of the leading divines of the Southland.

Dr. Webb is a native of Ohio and was born in Zaleski, in 1870, the son of Theodore and Sarah Carson Webb, one of the oldest and most prominent families of the Commonwealth.

After completing his common school education, the young man took up his theological studies. Since his ordination, he has held several charges, always with the same universal satisfaction that has characterized his connection in Louisville, where he has been, for many years, pastor of Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Under the pastorate of Dr. Webb, the church has grown steadily until to-day its congregation is one of the largest of that denomination in Louisville.

In many of the churches of the country in this modern day strangers may enter a church, occupy a seat, probably in the rear, and remain throughout the service unknown, unnoticed, and, I have known, in many instances, unwelcomed. The activity of Dr.

Webb in making strangers "feel at home" in his church is one thing that has many times impressed me. If Dr. Webb enters the church and happens to notice a stranger occupying a seat, as he almost invariably does, the first thing he does is to extend a hearty welcome and handclasp.

Dr. Webb is a man of superior intellectual attainments, broad-gauged, a deep thinker and possesses the happy faculty of being able to draw people to him. This means a great deal in ministerial work. Not only as a minister, but as a man, Dr. Webb has met with equal success, and while his duties demand much of his time, he still has found opportunity to cooperate in measures and movements directly beneficial to the interests of Louisville.

No man gives to either a more unqualified allegiance or riper capacity and ability, and it is these qualities that have readily won for Dr. Webb the full admiration and respect of all who know him.

Dr. Webb was wedded to Miss Jennie Tallman and the couple are the parents of one child—a daughter.

GENERAL BENNETT H. YOUNG.

General Bennett H. Young is a native of Kentucky, born in Nicholasville, Jessamine county, on May 24, 1843, a student in his native county at Bethel Academy, one of the oldest institutions in Kentucky. Later he attended Center College at Danville. It was while attending the latter that he decided to join his fortunes with the Confederacy. For more than three years he was well up to the forefront, never shirking any duty and performing what was required of him without a word of complaint, thus winning for himself the love of the survivors of the Confederate Army, whose sincere and most genuine admiration is evidenced by the fact that he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans of America in May, 1912. The people of Kentucky appreciated this honor given to a son of her State, and men of all stations and professions, on the 24th day of July, 1912, tendered General Young a banquet to emphasize their appreciation of the great honor which had been done him. James R. Duffin, son of a Union soldier, presided and it was there that General Young, in a

voice filled with emotion, declared he would rather be the Commander-in-Chief of the survivors of this great army of six hundred thousand than to be President of the United States.

General John H. Leathers, in introducing General Young, a few months since declared that General Young had done more for the history and benefit of the Confederate soldier than any other living Confederate. He has served at the head of the Kentucky Confederate Home, unselfishly and has done more for that institution than any one man living in Kentucky and when a large number of the Confederate soldiers doubted whether a Confederate Home was needed, or whether it could be maintained, without cost, General Young overcame all of difficulties and objections in the way. He is president of the Kentucky Confederate Home and the Kentucky Institute for the Blind.

For the first time in the history of the State, one man has been the head of two State Institutions. He is a director in the Louisville Trust Company, the Southern National Bank and other large corporations. He enjoys

the love, confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

General Young enjoys the rare distinction of having been elected Moderator of the Kentucky Presbyterian Synod. In the history of the church,

with which he is connected, this honor has come but three times to one who is not a regularly ordained minister. Judge Barker declared at a recent meeting that General Young was the most versatile and all around man Kentucky had produced.

REV. DR. WM. NEWTON BRINEY.

It is my personal opinion, and I find that the same view is shared by many others, that the ministers, speaking as a whole, of Louisville, are somewhat different from those engaged in similar work in other parts of the country.



Louisville pastors appear to me to work with greater vim. In preaching, carrying on a conversation, visiting the sick and the poor, they seem to go about it with more pronounced determination and go about their duties as if their whole hearts and souls were in their labor.

One of the most conscientious men, I believe, I have ever known is Dr. William Newton Briney, pastor of the Broadway Christian Church, one of the largest of that denomination in Louisville. Dr. Briney has endeared himself to his people. The children of the city all love him, and time and again in passing them, he will stop, pat them on the head and speak to them. He has been seen time and time again to meet some poor, dejected-looking creature on the public highway and, realizing his condition, stop and say a few encouraging words to him. He is one of the most active

ministers of Louisville and has become a great favorite.

His method of discourse is plain, to the point and delivered in such manner as to make his meanings understandable to all, and to-day there are men and women going to hear him preach who belong to no particular church, but who enjoy listening to Dr. Briney's sermons.

Dr. Briney is a native of Kentucky and was born in Henry county in 1865, the son of John B. and Lucinda H. Briney, one of the oldest families in the State. It was in 1896 that Dr. Briney graduated from Transylvania University with the highest class honors. In 1911 he served as President of the Louisville Ministerial Association, during which time he reflected much credit upon himself as well as the organization for the magnificent work that was accomplished under his able administration.

Dr. Briney was wedded to Miss Claudia Cantrill, daughter of Claude and Willie Berry Cantrill, and the couple have three children, all boys, Paul W., William R. and Bruce C. Briney, and manly young fellows they are, the consolation of both father and mother.

Dr. Briney is considered one of the best read men in the State, a man of broad intellectual training and a deep thinker. Of the various comments which I have prepared, I have prepared none in which I have taken greater interest.

DR. FRANK T. FORT.

A native son of the Bluegrass Commonwealth and scion of one of its honored old families, it has been the portion of the subject of my comment, Dr. Frank T. Fort, to attain marked success and prestige in his exacting profession.

As a surgeon and physician, I know of no man who has met with more marked success than Dr. Fort. I

do not say this by way of flattery, but base my assertions upon what I have been told, what I personally know, and what I myself have seen.

Dr. Fort is a native Kentuckian and was born in Logan county in 1871. After completing his common and high school education, the young man entered upon the study of medicine and closely applied himself and, after grad-

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uating with honors, also took post-graduate courses in the University of Berlin and in Vienna in order to fit himself with as much perfection as possible to attain.

Not only has his private practice been all that any man could desire, but his connection as surgeon for the Illinois Central Railroad has only served to add prestige to his work. This is better indicated when the fact is known that the large railroads of the country, as well as all other great corporations, employ only the best talent. It is essential that they do so, for in hundreds of instances the lives of men, women and children, injured by the company, have been saved through the skill of these surgeons, and heavy damage suits thereby avoided.

In his railway practice Dr. Fort has stood high at all times, has served as vice president of the American Association of Railway Surgeons and has held a similar office with the Illinois Central Railroad Surgeons Association.

He is also surgeon to the Louisville City Hospital, and at one time was Secretary of the Board of Health at Paducah, Ky. For a period of about seven years, he was Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery at the Louisville Medical College, his Alma Mater. It was while serving in this capacity that Dr. Fort did great

work and clearly demonstrated his skill as a surgeon. Many surgeons in various parts of the country to-day were once pupils of Dr. Fort.

Dr. Fort holds active membership in the Jefferson County Medical Society, Kentucky State Medical Society, American Medical Association, Anglo-American Medical Society, Berlin, Germany, and other large and equally important bodies.

He is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner and takes an active part in the councils of the organization, and throughout the profession is highly esteemed as surgeon and man.

Dr. Fort is a public spirited man, possesses great civic pride and has always worked for the advancement of Louisville.

Dr. Fort's mother, who died when the son was but 6 years of age, was Miss Victoria E. Beecher, descendant from the old Huguenot family of Beechers, who settled in Maryland in the sixteenth century. Dr. Fort's father, T. E. Fort, was also descendant from the Huguenots who settled in North Carolina in the sixteenth century, showing as a result that the family is one of the oldest in the country.

Dr. Fort is a great great grandson of General Robert Ewing, who served on the staff of General George Washington in the Revolutionary War.

DR. W. ED. GRANT.

It has been said that no man has lived in vain who has given to the world something that is of use to his fellowmen—that under such circumstances his life may be termed a success. Dr. W. Ed. Grant is justly entitled to this distinction, for as a physician, health expert and medical educator, he has been, and is still, doing an important work, which is proving a source of gratifying and substantial benefit to the community. There are few men engaged in enforcing the many municipal laws of sanitation of a city similar in size to the city of



Louisville who have gained the high position he has, and to his splendid laurels he is adding day after day.

Dr. Grant is not a Louisvillian by adoption, but is native born, and first saw the light of day in September, 1845, the son of Dr. E. L. Grant, in his day one of the most distinguished medical practitioners of the country. Dr. Grant's mother was Miss Jane Rebecca Prest, a highly accomplished woman, whose many lovable traits of character endeared her to many, and won for her the esteem of all with whom she came in contact, in and out of the home.

Dr. Grant, when a lad, attended the public schools, though only for a comparatively short time, as he afterwards entered Miami University. That was, I believe, about 1868. Here he closely applied himself, taking due advantage of every opportunity that pre-

(Portraits by Standiford)

sented itself. His father being a successful physician, it was but natural that the parents should want to see the son achieve the same measure of success. They, furthermore, realize that, aside from the classes of the young men, he would have the constant advantage of being thrown with his father, and in this manner Dr. Grant gained considerable knowledge that is not by any means gained by all students who attend medical colleges.

Young Grant took a full course in the Jefferson Medical College. One or two of his classmates with whom I have talked tell me that as a stu-

dent he showed rapid aptitude for the work in hand and that as a result he won the commendation of his professors at different times. As a result of his close application to his studies, he became a member of the college's regular graduating class of 1886. Shortly afterwards, as a young physician, he begun the active practice of his chosen profession, and "hung out his shingle," so to speak. As time wore on, he achieved eminent distinction and has been several times highly honored for his efforts.

As Health Officer of the city of Louisville, no man stands higher in that particular line of work.

JUDGE A. P. HUMPHREY.

Judge A. P. Humphrey, one of the most distinguished legal practitioners in the South, was born in Louisville in 1848, and during his legal career in Kentucky and elsewhere has probably met with a far greater measure of success than ordinarily falls to the lot of the average prominent lawyer.

Scarcely a case of any especial importance has appeared before the tribunals of Kentucky in the past twenty years, but what Judge Humphrey has in some way participated in it. No man in the practice of law stands higher in the community, and he is one of the substantial men of Louisville.

SAMUEL W. GREENE.

As a city grows and its professional, industrial and commercial interests become more varied and complex, there are found within the ranks of its population many men of forceful character and enterprise, whose activities have led them out of other undertakings into positions of executive control, where their efforts become elements in the business activity and general prosperity of the metropolis.

There is no comment carried within the pages of this interesting little work that I have taken greater pleasure in preparing than this one of Samuel W. Greene. I say this for the simple reason that what success Mr. Greene has attained is the result of his own efforts. He is what might practically be termed a "self-made" man, and to-day (1912), at the age of



thirty-six, holds a commanding position in the affairs of Louisville.

Mr. Greene is a native Kentuckian. He was born in Montgomery county in 1876, the son of L. B. and Sarah J. Greene, one of the most prominent families in that section of the Bluegrass Commonwealth. He is a graduate of the Kentucky Military Institute, after which he taught school for eight or ten years, and proved a most capable instructor.

Entering the active practice of law in 1903, he has appeared in some of the most important litigation before the courts, and with signal success.

Politically, Mr. Greene is a believer in Jeffersonian principles. He has never voted anything in his life but the straight Democratic ticket, and he is to-day a member of the city government of Louisville, being member of the City Council and former president of the Board of Councilmen, an office he held consecutively for three terms.

In 1906 and 1907 he served as Major of the Second Battalion, First Kentucky Regiment, with much credit. Mr. Greene is a member of the Ma-

(Portraits by Standiford)

sons, Royal Arch, and stands high in the councils of that great organization. He also holds active membership in the Modern Woodmen, Order of Moose and Knights and Ladies of Security.

Mr. Greene has been married twice, the first time to Miss Blanche Jordon, of Tennessee, who died, leaving a daughter, Miss Blanche J. Greene. His second marriage was to Miss Anna Woolfolk, and they have one child, Adelaide.

PRESLEY S. RAY.

Kentucky, Jefferson county and Louisville have been exceedingly fortunate in the selection of men to fill public office. I have investigated the records of men in other communities who, although they have been in office a quarter of a century, more or less, had never accomplished more than had their predecessors, and not a few as much as that. My opinion of a man in office is that every incumbent should at least make the effort, whether he succeeds or not in accomplishing just a bit more than the official who preceded him. The positions are trusts, public trusts, and you can not make anything else of them.

One of the most faithful men in office I have come in contact with is Presley S. Ray, County Clerk of Jefferson County, a man of unusual intellectual attainments and well versed in the many difficult problems that arise in the regular routine.

Presley S. Ray is a native of Kentucky and was born in Springfield in 1872. It was in the public institutions of Louisville that, as a lad, attained his early educational training, he having located in the Bluegrass metropolis in 1875. After completing his studies, he entered for a course in the Kentucky University at Lexington, Ky.



Politically, Mr. Ray gives allegiance to Democracy. There is no stronger advocate of Jeffersonian principles, and his party has honored him with office. He has served as County Assessor of Jefferson county and as Chief Deputy at which time he gave a splendid account of himself and won commendation from his superiors. In 1905 Mr. Ray was a candidate in the Democratic primary for County Assessor, but the opposition was too strong and he met defeat. He was not discouraged and when the election rolled around, he was one of the first to "go to the front" of all of the successful candidates.

Shortly following this, Mr. Ray went on the road as a traveling salesman. In 1909, however, the Democrats called on him to become the party's candidate for County Clerk of Jefferson County, which he easily won, after one of the most brilliant political battles ever waged in Kentucky.

Mr. Ray wedded Miss Lucille Hunter, whose father was one of the best known insurance men in the State, and the couple have one child, a little daughter, Virginia, now about four years of age.

Jefferson's County Clerk believes in taking the initiative, instead of waiting for others to show him the way. Since he entered upon the discharge of his duties, the door to his private office has been always open. He is just as ready, just as anxious, to talk with the most humble laborer on county business as he is with the magistrate.

DR. JOHN G. CECIL.

"In all this world," once remarked a well-known national character, "the thing supremely worth having is the opportunity, coupled with the capacity, to do well and worthily a piece of work, the doing of which shall be of total significance to mankind." To Dr. John G. Cecil, one of the most dis-

tinguished practicing physicians of the South, did such an opportunity come, and the nation recognizes the fact that in its utilization the public at large has been vastly benefitted through the phenomenal success with which he has met in administering to the afflicted.

Dr. Cecil is a native of the Bluegrass Commonwealth and was born in Monticello, in 1855, the son of Russell H. and Lucy P. Cecil, one of the best known and oldest families of the State. After attending the schools of his native community as a lad, he entered Princeton University and, closely applying himself, was soon making splendid headway. He later entered the Louisville Hospital College of Medicine, from which he graduated and since which time he has practiced his chosen profession in this State, and is to-day recognized generally as one of the ablest physicians in the country.

Dr. Cecil has gained a reputation as an educator, being Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Louisville. In this connection, his great knowledge is constantly demonstrated and many young physicians in various parts of the country to-day owe much of their success to Dr. Cecil. As an educator he has few equals, and several magnificent offers from colleges have been made him.

As a practitioner his success has been equaled only by that as an educator. Thoroughly conversant with the construction and functions of the component parts of the human body, the changes induced therein by the onslaughts of various diseases, of the many unlooked-for defects cast upon

them by a legacy of progenitors, as well as of the vital capacity remaining in them throughout all vicissitudes of existence, Dr. Cecil has by his splendid work gained distinction second to none.

He has also contributed much to the medical press, and his further great worth is evidenced by his selection as Medical Director of the Inter-Southern Life Insurance Company, one of the largest and most substantial insurance organizations in the United States. A physician to successfully hold a position of this character, with a company so large as the Inter-Southern, to whom hundreds of applications are daily made, must necessarily be well versed in his profession. The issuance of every policy by the company is based directly upon the final decision reached by the Medical Director, as a result of examination made by other physicians who actually examine the applicant for the insurance.

Dr. Cecil holds active membership in the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and others equally as prominent and as well known. The physician was wedded to Miss Elizabeth Robinson and the couple have four children.

COL. CHARLES WESLEY FOWLER.

Born in Beverly, Ohio, in 1858, and educated in the Kentucky Military Institute in 1878 and in 1879, Colonel Fowler, now at the head of that famous Kentucky institution of learning, has advanced rapidly. For the past

twenty-eight years, he has been with the institution, six years as a student, five years as a member of the faculty and seventeen years as superintendent, and Colonel commanding.

The average enrollment of the school is about one hundred and twenty. Under his very able development of the institution, an army officer is constantly stationed there and puts the boys through all the prin-

icipal drills and tactics found in the regular United States Army. Many of the graduates of the school are to-day serving as officers in the army, and with considerable credit to themselves and the school.

Students in the school come from many States in the Union. At present (1913) I believe there are about twenty-five States represented. It is the only institution in the world that maintains two complete "plants," the home institution near Louisville, on one of the interurban lines, where summer sessions are held, and the winter school at Eau Gallie, Fla. The students, entire faculty and army officer instructor are all located in the winter home at this writing (February, 1913) and there they will remain until in April or May when the school will again return home.

The "Edison" science building, erected by Colonel Fowler with his

(Portraits by Standiford)

personal or private funds, is the best equipped building in the country, and here the boys are trained under experts. In no class are there found more than twelve members. Colonel

Fowler's idea that as much knowledge is not gained if the classes are larger is closely adhered to. He prefers a larger number of classes and a less number of members in each.

FREDERIC M. SACKETT, JR.

The world bows to the man who, as a result of his own efforts, succeeds in attaining fame and distinction. It matters little in what industry he may be engaged, so long as the work he accomplishes is the result of self-

applied energy, enterprise and perseverance, he soon wins full recognition from the public. And it should be so.

In Louisville are to be found not a few master geniuses in the commercial and manufacturing world.

One of the best executive officials in the State, in my opinion, is Frederic M. Sackett, Jr. This opinion I have based on data which I have obtained through authentic sources, and as a result of watching the progress of companies over which Mr. Sackett has presided.

Frederic M. Sackett, Jr., is a native of Rhode Island and was born in 1868 and comes from a family of English origin. Mr. Sackett's early educational training was had in the public schools of Providence (R. I.), after which he attended Brown College, from which he graduated in 1890. He then entered upon the study of law and is a graduate of Harvard University, winning his diploma and the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1893.

ARTHUR LOOMIS.

With not a few of the most magnificent structures in the South bearing mute testimony to their skill and ingenuity, Louisville has been unusually blessed with men who have gained great fame and nation-wide distinction as architects, and whose work has done more to draw attention to the great metropolis of the Bluegrass Commonwealth than anything else that I am aware of.

It was about five years ago that he became the executive head of two of the largest public utility corporations in the South, the Louisville Lighting Company and the Louisville Gas Company. This office he maintained for several years, during which time the service given consumers of gas and electricity was of the highest standard. Neither before nor since his incumbency of that office has a more splendid service been given. I make these assertions, based upon what has been told me by men, high in public life, and who are fully qualified to speak.

Mr. Sackett has served as an official of the North Jellico Coal Company, a corporation having extensive mining interests in Knox County (Ky.), and is to-day an official of the Byrne & Speed Coal Company, of Louisville, one of the largest, if not in reality the largest business of its kind in this entire section of the South.

In addition to the above he is interested in the Fidelity Trust Company, and one of its directors. He is a member of the Pendennis and Country Clubs and one of the most universally esteemed business and professional men of the Bluegrass metropolis.

Shortly after Mr. Sackett located in Louisville he was wedded to Miss Olive Speed, daughter of one of the best known residents and business men of the State. Politically, Mr. Sackett is Independent.

No man has gained greater headway in this difficult profession than Arthur Loomis. He is a native of Massachusetts, the son of Dr. John Loomis, a distinguished medical practitioner, and graduate of both the eclectic and homeopathic schools of his profession.

Arthur Loomis derived his early educational training in the public schools. He begun the study in earnest of architecture in the office of C. J. Clarke,

(Portraits by Standiford)

and in due time his services and ability led to the formation of a partnership with Mr. Clarke, under the firm name of Clarke & Loomis, and opened for business in Louisville. Mr. Clarke was one of the most noted architects the South has ever produced, and died in 1908. After his death Mr. Loomis continued, unassociated with anyone, for a number of years, his business steadily increasing. He afterwards formed partnership arrangement with Julius Hartman, who for a number of years was superintendent of construction under the previous firm of Clarke & Loomis, and the firm to-day is recognized as one of the leading combinations in the country.

Many of the largest and most state-ly structures in Louisville and other localities were erected under Mr. Loomis' plans.

The magnificent home of former Governor A. E. Willson, The residence of A. T. Hert, residence of W. E. Caldwell, of A. J. Schulten and many others in Louisville, the Louisville

Medical College, Levy department store, J. Bacon & Sons' department store, the Todd building, numerous churches and other buildings, located in Louisville attest his skill.

About ten years ago, Mr. Loomis led to the altar Miss Carrie B. Dorsey, a highly accomplished woman who has made an ideal helpmate.

Among the several organizations honoring the membership of this distinguished professional man are the American Institute of Architects, Louisville Chapter of American Architects, of which Mr. Loomis at one time served as its president, as well as attending the National Convention in Washington, D. C., as a delegate. That was, I think, about four years ago. He also belongs to the Masons and bears the distinction of being one of the two living honorary members of Louisville Lodge No. 400 F. and A. M. He is a Knight Templar and Shriner, and takes an active part in the deliberations and councils of the order. There is no more public spirited man in Louisville.

BRADFORD WEBSTER.

If genius be the capacity for hard work, the young man I now come to is certainly a genius. Tireless energy, great concentration and at the same time, great versatility mark all his activities. He is, perhaps, the most versatile man I have ever met, for he has engaged in nearly every form of human activity.

As scholar, teacher, lawyer, patent expert, author, inventor, manufacturer, publisher, advertiser, salesman or system expert, he has gone to the heart of the matter in hand with a directness and certainty that are often startling, but always substantial and true. Bradford Webster is what is called a self-made man. His father was a successful lawyer, but died when he was a boy of fifteen, having met with heavy reverses. He comes of the sturdiest stock. He is descended from and named for Gov. William Bradford, the second Governor of Plymouth Col-



ony and the greatest of the Pilgrims. He was born in Waterbury, Conn., in 1881, and graduated in the Waterbury High School, as first honor man, in 1898. In 1897, at the age of sixteen, he was appointed Clerk of the Waterbury City Court. In 1899 he resigned to enter Yale, where he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1903. In the summer of 1901, he had charge of a law office and acted as Prosecuting Liquor Agent for Waterbury, Conn. At Yale he took prizes in Latin and mathematics, published a booklet on hydraulics and heat, became a member of Phi Beta Kappa, wrote and published a Beginner's Whist Guide, organized the first Yale checker team, was captain of the Yale Whist Team, organized the first intercollegiate whist tournament at the Knickerbocker Whist Club, New York, engaged in debating and played on various football and baseball teams. After graduation, he taught mathematics a year in Blees Military Academy, Missouri. In 1904, he came to Louisville and taught mathematics and managed the athletics in the University School.

In 1906 he graduated with the de-

(Portraits by Standiford)

gree of L. L. B. at the University of Louisville Law School. He was a member of the debating teams against Indiana University and Cincinnati Law School. From 1906 till 1911 he was a member of the law firm of Popham & Webster, afterwards Popham, Webster & Trusty.

In 1908 he received a certificate from the Washington School of Patent Law and has been practicing patent law for five years. In June, 1911, he gave up the general practice of law to confine himself to patent practice. In 1908 he began making inventions in acoustics, motors and in various mechanical fields. In 1910 he gave up all other invention to confine himself to the field of office appliances and machinery for manufacturing the same, in which he is now recognized as the foremost inventor in the world.

In 1910 he assisted in editing Seymour's Kentucky Annotations, a standard Kentucky law book. It is the first loose-leaf law book ever published. The second, third and fourth editions were published by him in Louisville.

REV. DR. S. S. WALTZ.

That great work has been accomplished in the State of Kentucky by members of the ministry, there can be no doubt. The facts are there to show for themselves.

I do not believe there is a minister of any denomination in the city but has striven to do his part, and his full part. True, the opportunities of some have been greater than of others. The Lutheran ministers have been unusually active and certainly deserve much credit for the state of affairs in their respective churches.

Among the ministers of the city who are entitled to especial mention is the subject of my comment, the Rev. Dr. S. S. Waltz, who, for nearly thirty years, has served the First English Lutheran Church as its pastor.

Dr. Waltz is a native Ohioan, and was born in New Philadelphia in 1847.



In April, 1911, he organized the Webster Loose-Leaf Filing Company to manufacture his filing appliance inventions. This company's plant in Louisville is both a model plant in its system and organization and is also recognized as the most efficient plant for the manufacture of loose-leaf binders in the world. These appliances have been generally marketed and they have met with immediate world-wide recognition. In addition to a strong New York market, negotiations have just been completed with Petty & Sons, Limited, one of the largest concerns of the kind in England, to manufacture the Webster Folding Shelves on royalty, under the Webster British patent in England, and to market the binders and shelves in Great Britain and Ireland. Similar arrangements have been concluded for South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, and Manila and the principal cities of China. Machinery for the manufacture of Webster Binders is made in the Louisville plant for all the principal manufacturing countries in the world.

After completing his common school training, the young man entered Wittenberg College, and graduated in 1872, and about two years later he was awarded his diploma in the Theological Seminary. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Wittenberg College.

Prior to locating in Louisville, Dr. Waltz was pastor of the First Lutheran Church of Kansas City, Mo., for five years and the same length of time in charge of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Dixon, Ill.

For twenty-nine years Dr. Waltz has served the Louisville church with great satisfaction. I regard him as one of the most conscientious men I have ever known. I believe I have my first time to ever see the man, but that he had a smile on his face.

Dr. Waltz has been several times highly honored by his church and has served as President of several Synods. For two or more years he was President of the Louisville Ministerial Association, composed of the various ministers of different denominations in the city. He holds active membership in the Pathfinders' Club, Filson Club and other organizations. There

(Portraits by Standiford)

have been few movements, if any, of any great moment throughout the country during the past twenty-five or thirty years, of a religious and moral character, but that Dr. Waltz has taken part in them. He was a member of the National Committee of The Men and Religion Forward Movement.

For some time he has served as chairman of brotherhood work in the Lutheran Church of the General Synod, in fact, from its beginning.

ROBERT L. MCKELLAR.

Robert L. McKellar, Assistant Freight Traffic Manager of the Southern Railway Company, with offices in the Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky., became a citizen of Kentucky December 15, 1904, on which date he received his present appointment. Mr. McKellar is a native of Richmond, Ala., and at the age of 17 entered the service of the Eastern Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia and the Memphis & Charleston railroads, at Chattanooga, Tenn., and up to the present time has been continuously in the service of these roads and the Southern Railway, by whom the first named lines were absorbed.

After nine months' service at Chattanooga, Mr. McKellar was transferred to Memphis, Tenn., where he served

Dr. Waltz was wedded to Miss Mina L. Hastings, of Springfield, Ohio, a highly accomplished young woman, who has since passed away. She left, besides her distinguished husband, two children to mourn her loss.

Dr. Waltz is a man of commanding appearance, a magnificent orator and a minister of forceful delivery. His sermons have been frequently reproduced, in whole or in part, in the press.

with the company in various capacities up to the time of his transfer to Louisville, except that for a couple of years his headquarters were in Kansas City, Mo.

While located at Memphis, he became identified with several business enterprises and still retains the presidency of the Tennessee Lumber Company and a directorship in the South Memphis Land Company and the Eastmoreland Land Company, all of these being Memphis companies.

Upon taking up his residence in Louisville, he has become identified with its commercial and social organizations and is an active member of the Louisville Board of Trade, Commercial Club, Pendennis Club and the Country Club.

JUDGE JOHN C. STROTHER.

To the efforts of Judge Strother and his associates is full credit due for having lifted the School Board out of the mire of politics. No man has worked harder to that end, and since he became a member of that body many reforms have been brought about, new schools erected, old ones overhauled and renovated from top to bottom, and still he says, when asked about it, that they have "only begun." The great faith which fathers and mothers place in Judge Strother could not have possibly been more strongly indicated than in the magnificent vote which he received November 5, 1912, he leading the entire ticket.

Judge Strother was born in Trimble county, Kentucky, in 1846. After finishing his common schooling, he read law under the late Chief Justice of Kentucky, Judge W. S. Pryor, as well as under the late Jos. Barber, of the Kentucky Superior Court. In 1869, Judge Strother graduated from the law department of the University of

Louisville and in Owenton he hung out his first shingle as a lawyer.

In 1885 he located in Louisville, as Chief Deputy in the Internal Revenue office, under the late Attila Cox, but four years later re-entered practice, and in 1890 formed a partnership arrangement with Thomas R. Gordon, at present one of the circuit judges of Jefferson county.

About eleven years ago, Judge Strother and his son, S. F. Strother, formed a partnership, which later was entered by Rowan Hardin, the firm becoming Strother, Hardin & Strother. This firm remained in existence until 1903, when Judge Strother's son withdrew and entered Harvard, the firm then becoming Strother & Hardin, and continued until about eight years ago, when the judge decided to practice alone. The present firm is known as Strother & Hamilton, Lee Hamilton being the judge's partner.

Judge Strother for some time acted

as General Counsel for the Louisville Title Company and was one of the founders, as well as attorney, of the Louisville Savings, Loan and Building Association. One of the most celebrated cases in the annals of Kentucky history was that of J. G. Mattingly & Co. versus J. G. Mattingly.

Judge Strother appeared as counsel for Mattingly & Co. and succeeded in enjoining J. G. Mattingly from the use of his own name, the litigation involving valuable trade-marks, this being a rare occurrence, indeed, and only once or twice has it ever occurred in the United States.

PROF. GEO. W. SCHWARTZ.



Education, in all ages, has been the greatest possible boon to humanity. In this connection it will not be amiss for me to say that Louisville gives residence to some of the most distinguished educators in the United States; not only as applies to public and private institutions in the ordinary training of the young, but also as to business equipment. In all cities of the country of any size at all are to be found what are generally known as "business colleges." Many are high grade, others below the average.

At the head of the Bryant & Stratton Business College, of Louisville, Ky., Middlesboro, Ky., and New Albany, Ind., Prof. George W. Schwartz has presided for some time and has succeeded in bringing the schools to the highest plane any school has ever enjoyed. Prof. Schwartz is a native Indianan, having first seen the light of day in Tell City in 1871. Under the direction of the best business educators that he can employ, he turns out a large number of graduates annually, and graduates from his college are occupying more responsible positions than those of any similar institution in the South. This is, I realize, a rather broad assertion for me to make, but I feel that I am justified in doing so.

Prof. Schwartz is undeniably one of the most popular men in Louisville, and there should be no surprise at this when his fraternal and civic connections are considered. Among these are the Masons, he being a member

of Shibboleth Lodge No. 750; F. & A. M.; Union Lodge of Perfection, No. 3; Pelican Chapter, Rose Croix, No. 1; Kilwinning Council; Knights Kadosh, No. 1; Grand Consistory of Kentucky; Kosair Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Order of Owls; Elks; Louisville Commercial Club; Louisville Boosters' Club; Woodmen of the World, and other orders and organizations.

Politically, Mr. Schwartz gives his allegiance to the Democratic party. Through his personal efforts, much has been accomplished for Jeffersonian principles throughout the State, and he has never lost an opportunity to exert every effort to advance its interest.

I do not know of a man anywhere possessed of more civic pride than Prof. Schwartz. In every movement for the material advancement of Louisville, he has invariably come to the front and has always contributed of his own means to any cause that had for its purpose the placing of Louisville and its many advantages before the outside world.

If Prof. Schwartz had done nothing more than equip thousands of young men and young women for business life, placing them in positions where they can command compensation far above the average, he would have done his full share. Prof. Schwartz is a writer of good ability and is best known as the author of a number of the most successful texts on accounting, mathematics and business customs that have ever been published. He first gained distinction by writing "Office Routine and Bookkeeping," perhaps the most widely used text on bookkeeping in print, and the famous Bryant & Stratton accounting course is also the product of his pen.

JUDGE WILLIAM M. SMITH.

On the bench of the Jefferson County Courts are some of the best-trained jurists in the South, men who have made the work a study, who are

well read, deep thinkers, and thoroughly conversant with the law. One of these is Judge William M. Smith, than whom there is no more bril-

liant lawyer in the State, a man of rare intellectual attainments, who is held in the highest esteem. The able jurist was born in 1853 in Christian county, Kentucky. His early educational training was in the public schools of Mayfield, Ky., and in 1872 he graduated from the Louisville Law School, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Shortly after being awarded his diploma, he returned to Mayfield, and entered practice.

He soon became prosecuting attorney of Graves county and gained a magnificent reputation as a public prosecutor. He also represented Graves county in the General Assembly of Kentucky. In 1892 he located in Louisville as Assistant United States District Attorney for the Kentucky District. The following year (1893), President Grover Cleveland named Judge Smith as United States District Attorney. After serving a full term, the Republican party came into power and another District Attorney was appointed, but so thorough had

been Judge Smith's work, and of such great value were his services to the Government, that he was prevailed upon to remain as Special United States District Attorney for about eighteen months.

Judge Smith re-entered private practice and, during many years, in fact, up to his appointment by Gov. James B. McCreary, to the Jefferson County Circuit Bench, Common Pleas Branch, Fourth Division, he appeared in many of the most important cases, representing either plaintiff or defendant. At the recent election (November 5, 1912), Judge Smith was elected to the bench.

Judge Smith has been married twice, the first time to Miss Augustus Anderson, in Mayfield, Ky., in 1875. Mrs. Smith passed away five years later, leaving, besides her husband, three children, all sons. In 1887 Judge Smith led to the altar Miss Dillah Sherrill. There have been four children from this union, two daughters and two sons.

AARON KOHN.

There are few professions so well represented by native Kentuckians as that of law. Men who stand high in the legal world in New York, in Chicago, in St. Louis, in New Orleans, in San Francisco, in Seattle, in Portland and, in fact, in many of the large commercial centers of the United States, as well as foreign countries—investigation will show that not a few of these men are native Kentuckians. And while these well-known followers of Blackstone are winning fame and new laurels away from their native heath, there are others in the State who are making just as great headway, Louisville, of course, giving residence to the majority.

Of the latter, I find Aaron Kohn, one of the most distinguished members of the Bluegrass bar, a man who throughout many years of faithful endeavor has achieved distinction as a lawyer of which he might well feel proud, for it has been earned as a result of merit. Aaron Kohn was born in Louisville in 1854. Until about 11 years of age, he attended the public institutions of learning of Louisville, when he was compelled to rely upon his own resources, as well as to assist in maintaining his parents. The little fellow sought employment. He realized the great responsibility resting

upon his shoulders and went at it with a vim. At night, when his day's toil was completed, young Kohn would get down his books for several hours.

In this way, through self-determination and perseverance, alone and totally without outside assistance, young Kohn finally reached the point where he decided to attend lectures at the Louisville Law School, and this he did, following which he sought and was readily granted admission to the bar. His youthfulness, being but nineteen years of age at the time, was overcome by a special act of the Legislature and, easily passing a special examination, was fitted for entering upon the practice of his chosen profession.

In 1874 he formed a partnership with his preceptor, I. R. Green, the firm being known as Green & Kohn. On the dissolution of this arrangement, Mr. Kohn associated himself with Henry S. Barker, the firm continuing for many years as Kohn & Barker. Afterwards the firm was known as Kohn & Baird, and to-day as Kohn, Bingham, Sloss & Spindle, the other partners being Judge Robert W. Bingham, T. W. Spindle, Stanley E. Sloss and Emanuel Levi, all men of the highest integrity.

It was in 1880 that Mr. Kohn was

elected a member of the Louisville Board of Aldermen. About seven or eight years later, he was named to fill out the unexpired term of the Commonwealth Attorney. Under Mayor H. S. Tyler he served as a member of the Board of Public Works.

Mr. Kohn, in 1876, at Chillicothe, Ohio, was wedded to Miss Jennie Buchen and the couple have three

children, one son and two daughters, Edna F., now the wife of A. H. Simon, a prominent business man of Louisville; Carye M., now the wife of Stanley E. Sloss, one of the best known young lawyers in the State, and associated with his distinguished father-in-law in the practice of his profession, and Walter J., manager of the largest department house in the South.

DR. HENRY CLAY BRUNER.

Not the good that comes to us, but the good that comes to the world through us, is the measure of our success, and it is upon this basis that I find many of the successful professional, business and public men of Louisville rapidly forging to the front, men of the greatest efficiency, prominence and civic pride.



It is seldom that a case is found where a man, graduate in a great profession, and who practiced his calling with unusual success, withdraws from that vocation to enter other pursuits. A well-known lawyer, for instance, in talking with me in St. Louis, nearly two years ago, said that he was the inventor of a magnificent patent device for usage in offices. He declared he had several times been on the verge of laying aside his law practice in order to devote his full time and attention to putting this device on the market, but, said he, "I am afraid, Mr. Boswell, to make the change. If I did, and then lost out on my patent, by that time my practice, which is now a good one, would be gone." I merely cite this as an illustration of the courage that is necessary of any man or woman to change from one calling to another—in other words, to release the "bird in hand for two in the bush."

Among the younger physicians of Kentucky, I do not recall any who have made greater headway, nor have climbed with greater rapidity than has Dr. Bruner. He was born in Gray-

son county, Kentucky, in 1878. As a lad he attended the public institutions of learning of his home community and, after the completion of his common school education, entered the medical college from which he graduated with the highest honors.

Dr. Bruner then went to Hart county and or about ten years practiced medicine and surgery in that entire section, being one of the youngest medical men in the State at the time of entering active practice.

Dr. Bruner at one time served in the office of the United States Marshal for the Western District of Kentucky. He had, for some years, been making a rather close study of insurance conditions throughout the country, particularly casualty and fire.

As a result of this consideration, Dr. Bruner came to Louisville and was one of the principal organizers and promoters of the Transylvania Casualty Insurance Company, one of the largest of its kind in the South, which has its general offices in the Paul Jones building. Much of the unprecedented success and the great popularity of policies issued by this company may be attributed to the efforts of Dr. H. C. Bruner. His brother, Dr. Ben L. Bruner, is the company's president.

At present, Dr. H. C. Bruner is actively associated with the organization forces of another large company, the Great Southern Fire Insurance Company, which, when in full operation, will stand second to none in the country.

I have often heard the term "live wire" used, but Dr. Bruner, in my opinion, is entitled to a more pronounced term, that of a "live wire" being crossed with another live wire."

(Portraits by Standiford)

VICTOR H. ENGLEHARD.

If Victor H. Engelhard, president of A. Engelhard & Sons, one of the largest and best known coffee roasting establishments in the South, had never done anything more than what he has helped to accomplish as a member of the Louisville Board of Education, that in itself would be amply sufficient to rate him as one of the highly representative men of this State, for he, together with such men as Judge John Strother and Dr. I. N. Bloom, has succeeded in taking the schools out of politics, and placing them upon the highest business plane.

HUGH B. FLEECE.

In different parts of the United States are to be found not a few lawyers holding positions of the highest importance, who claim the Bluegrass Commonwealth as their native heath, and at home, many have achieved reputations that are of the most exalted character. Another thing is the large number of young men who have "made good" in the practice of law. I find them, not only on the benches of Kentucky courts, but as counsel for some of the largest corporations.

Hugh B. Fleece, who although but in his thirty-fifth year, has been prevailed upon to allow the use of his name for the County Judgeship.

That Mr. Fleece's ambition will be realized I have no doubt. Only a few days ago, I heard one of the oldest lawyers in Louisville remark that "Hugh Fleece will be our next County Judge." I asked him why he thought such would be the case, and his response was "simply because the people will put him there."

Mr. Fleece was born in Taylor county in 1878, and his early youth was spent in Marion and his home county. He is a graduate of the Campbellsville High School (1895), following which he entered Central University at Richmond, Ky., and also

DR. GEORGE C. LEACHMAN.

One of the most highly successful physicians in Louisville, in my opinion is Dr. George C. Leachman. The doctor is a native of Louisville and was born in 1877, and is, therefore, still a young man, but since he entered upon the practice of his profession, he has

That the public has every confidence in his ability to keep the schools out of politics, goes without saying, as was strongly evidenced by the magnificent vote he polled November 5, 1912, when he was returned to the school board with a total of nearly twenty-four thousand votes (24,000) to his credit.

Politically, Mr. Engelhard is an Independent. He belongs to no particular party. His idea has always been to support the man, and not the party, and in that way he has invariably cast his vote.

graduated in 1898, being given the degree of B. S. He taught school three or four years and then went to the Philippines, where he was in the service of the United States Government as an educator. He graduated in law in 1905.

In 1906 he entered partnership with Judge George W. DuRelle, present United States District Attorney. The style of the firm is Durrelle & Fleece, and to-day it is recognized as one of the foremost in the country, being employed as counsel in many of the most important cases that come before the courts.

Mr. Fleece is a member of a number of the leading professional and commercial bodies of the State. He has no patience with the pretender or sham. He believes in fighting his cases in the open, and in not a few instances in which he has appeared as counsel, representing either plaintiff or defendant, some of the most difficult problems and technicalities of law have arisen.

Mr. Fleece married Miss Annie Bell Fox, a native of his own State, and the couple have one child, a son, George Allen Fleece.

made headway little short of phenomenal.

As a youth he received his early educational training in the public schools of Louisville, from which he graduated. After completing his common schooling, he entered the Louis-

ville School of Pharmacy. His purpose in doing this, doubtless, was to gain knowledge of chemicals and the compounding of drugs, so that in his practice he would be in position to know just what action to take, a far better equipment than most physicians and surgeons possess.

Dr. Leachman is a graduate of the Kentucky School of Medicine, and no

man enjoys a higher standing in the profession than he. He has worked steadily along, with the result that he has to-day one of the prettiest practices in Louisville, principally of the representative class of people.

The doctor was wedded to Miss Margarette A. Denunzio and the couple have seven children. In addition to his practice the doctor is also interested in outside enterprises.

REV. DR. E. Y. MULLINS.

I consider Rev. Dr. Edgar Young Mullins, President of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, one of the brightest and most able ministers of the South. He is unusually well qualified for the high office



which he so successfully holds in connection with educational matters—that is, church matters. The great institution over which he presides is the largest in the South. Indeed, it is the largest theological seminary in the world supported by evangelical Christians. Its student body numbers annually more than three hundred. There are many of the most successful young divines who received their theological training under Dr. Mullin's supervision.

Dr. Mullins is a native of Mississippi and was born in Franklin county of that State in 1869, scion of one of the

oldest and best known families of the Commonwealth. As an educator, I do not believe that he has an equal in the South. I admit the broadness of this assertion, but with the information before me, which I myself have gathered, it must be freely admitted that it is not an exaggerated statement. Furthermore, this is strongly attested by the graduates of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

There is not a better nor more favorably known minister of God's gospel anywhere in Kentucky. His name is practically a household word in the South, and no man is more universally respected and esteemed than he. Dr. Mullins was married to Miss Isla M. Hawley on the second day of June, 1886, and there have been two children, both of whom are now dead.

Dr. Mullins is not only well known as an educator, but as an author. He has contributed freely to the religious press and in not a few instances for the daily papers, and his writings have readily gained for him a reputation for which he has every just reason of feeling proud. Among his best efforts are "Why Is Christianity True?" and "The Axioms of Religion."

A. SCOTT BULLITT.

Many men fail to find correct solutions for the intricate and complex problems of life, or, perhaps, are lacking in the faculty of unfaltering industry which must constitute the basis of all success. I have often made the contention, and I have never heard it denied, that it matters not so much what a man has accomplished, as it does the manner in which it was accomplished that denotes his capacities and abilities. In every avenue of life, in all lines of industries, in each and every profession, this greatly varies.

One of the most capable attorneys

in Kentucky, in my opinion, is Scott Bullitt. Mr. Bullitt positively declined to give my representative any data himself about his accomplishments, and I had to gather it on the outside.

A. Scott Bullitt comes from a family of lawyers and is a native Kentuckian, having been born in Louisville in 1877. He is County Attorney of Jefferson County and through his magnificent administration of the affairs of that office has saved taxpayers thousands of dollars.

In 1907, he served his county as Sheriff and during that time became

(Portraits by Standiford)

known far and wide as a terror to law violators. If they violated the laws of the county, his deputies brought them in. He raided and permanently closed the pool rooms and stopped bookmaking at the race-track, neither of which has ever been resumed in Jefferson county. He was just that sort of an official.

Mr. Bullitt, during his boyhood days, attended the Louisville Male High School, from which he graduated. That was in 1894. Afterwards he entered Princeton University, the same insti-

tution over which President Woodrow Wilson presided several years ago. He graduated from Princeton in 1898. He next entered Harvard and graduated in law in 1900. For the past twelve years he has practiced his profession.

Mr. Bullitt is a member of the Elks, Knights Templar and a Shriner and is active in each of these organizations. In his public service, as well as in private practice, he has been actuated by the laudable ambition to accomplish desirable and far-reaching results, and in this connection he is to-day prominently before the public.

DR. ELLIS DUNCAN.

Louisville has been especially noted for the many successful physicians and surgeons in her midst and I have knowledge of none who has climbed faster, so to speak, than the subject of my comment, Dr. Ellis Duncan.

Dr. Duncan is a native Kentuckian and was born in 1874. In Texas he attended public institutions of learning, following which he entered the University of Texas, after which he again returned to his native Commonwealth and entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, and graduated in 1896.

With his graduation, there was quite an honor attached and in winning the prize the young student demonstrated the close application he had given his many studies in the various branches of medicine. The award he received was appointment as an interne to the Louisville City Hospital for a period of twelve months. Dr. Duncan then served as Secretary of that institution until 1898, when he joined the United States Army forces in the capacity of Captain and Assistant Surgeon of the First Kentucky Infantry, serving in the Porto Rican campaign.

REV. WILLIAM OWEN CARVER.

Rev. W. O. Carver is a native of Tennessee and was born in Wilson county in 1868. He obtained his early educational training from the public schools and also from Doyle College, as well as Richmond College. Then, for two years, he attended the Baptist Theological Seminary, after which he taught in Boscobel College at Nashville, Tenn., again returning to the seminary at Louisville and studying

for another one and one-half years, graduating with the Th. D. degree in 1895.

Mr. Carver became an instructor in that famous old institution and is to-day the Professor of Comparative Religion and Mission Association. In 1897 he was married to Miss Alice H. Shepard, and the couple have six children, Ruth, fourteen; William O., twelve; James E., ten; George A., eight; Dorothy, three, and Alice, one.

ETHEL CONWAY STANDIFORD.

Mrs. Ethel C. Standiford is a splendid example of what can be accomplished by a determined and intelligent woman. For a number of years she has been engaged in the photographic business, and her studio to-day is one of the leading in the country.



Mrs. Standiford was born in Indiana in 1871, and is a graduate of public and normal schools, having originally equipped herself for teaching. In 1891 she was married to Frank Libbens Standiford, Secretary and Treasurer of the Rhodes-Burford Fur-

niture Company, with which he has been connected for nearly twenty years.

Mrs. Standiford entered business about fourteen years ago, her first month's business being one sitting, her second two, and the third month five sittings. During the time she has been in business, she has made 20,000 sittings. She also conducts a framing department in connection with her studio, a new departure among photographers in Louisville. Nearly all portraits used in my work, "Representative Kentuckians," were made by Mrs. Standiford, who makes her own sittings; in fact, with the exception of probably less than half a dozen portraits in this booklet, all are the work of Mrs. Standiford, and it was only after satisfying myself as to the quality of her work that I awarded her the contract.

DR. I. N. BLOOM.

A well known national character, whom we all know, once said: "In all this world, the supreme thing worth having is the opportunity, coupled with the capacity to do well and worthily a piece of work, the doing of which shall be of vital significance to mankind." I do not really believe that I have ever heard or read of a saying more literally true in every sense of the word.

Neither can I recall a man in Louisville, in Kentucky, or elsewhere, to whom this would more aptly apply than the subject of my comment, Dr. I. N. Bloom, one of the best known members of the medical profession in the State.

His work as a member of the Louisville Board of Education is sufficient in itself to make his name known in every household. To his efforts is due in no minor degree the marvelous improvements that are for the first time being noticed in our public schools. True, he has had help, the greatest sort of assistance from other members of the Board, but during the long years when the School Board was little more than a political body, Dr. Bloom fought with "bull-dog" tenacity to free it from the grasp of politics and place it on a plane high above the influence of politicians.

Dr. Bloom is a native of Louisville

and was born in 1858. After completing his common school education, he entered college for the study of medicine, in which he graduated with high class honors and shortly thereafter entered practice.

Since 1888, Dr. Bloom has been almost continuously connected in first one way and another with educational problems in his home city. Not only has he attained the greatest possible success in the practice of his profession, but in practically every undertaking.

So far as his work along educational lines is concerned, frankly and conscientiously speaking, I believe his fight the most uphill proposition any one could undertake. Only a few days ago, one of the members of the Louisville Board of Education, Mr. Victor H. Engelhard, of whom comment appears elsewhere in this interesting little volume, said to me: "Mr. Boswell, the man to whom credit is due more than to any one else is Dr. I. N. Bloom. He is one of the most untiring workers I ever saw, and the reforms that have been brought about should, in a large measure, be credited to him."

This is a strong endorsement, and speaks volumes. From 1888 to 1902, Dr. Bloom served in the capacity of school trustee. He was president of the Louisville Board of Education up

(Portraits by Standiford)

to a few weeks ago, when he declined re-election. President Engelhard was nominated by Dr. Bloom. Dr. Bloom is still a member of the Board and his work is well known. The politicians realized just exactly what to expect of Dr. Bloom when he was a candidate for the position, and the result was that, disliking to lose their mighty influence with the body, many of them opposed the physician. But Dr. Bloom had the people behind him. The result has been contracts for new buildings, remodeling of old structures, installation of new equipment, more sanitary measures adopted and countless other reforms and marked improvements, all of which mean a great deal to pupil and to parent. I conscientiously believe that Dr. Bloom may remain on the Board so long as

MILTON H. SMITH.

Milton H. Smith is a native of New York and was born in Chautauqua county. Beginning his railway service as a telegraph operator, years ago, at Holly Springs, Miss., he has climbed

GENERAL GEORGE H. HARRIES.

Louisville is not different from all other large centers, for within her boundary lines she has some of the largest plants in the country of their kind. Two of these are the Louisville Lighting Company and the Louisville Gas Company, both of which are what might practically be classed as "home" institutions. Up to a few months ago there was some friction, so I understand, in the conduct of these large corporations, not friction with the people so much as it appeared to be among the officials. Finally the majority of stock was taken over by H. M. Byllesby & Co., of Chicago, and General George H. Harries was sent to Louisville to assume control as president of the two local plants.

General Harries is a native of South Wales and was born in 1860 and was educated at Haverfordwest, S. W. Since becoming a citizen of this country (United States) no man has risen more rapidly in the business world.

In addition to his office as president of the two Louisville companies, General Harries is a vice president of H. M. Byllesby & Co., has been president

he desires, for the voters, those who pay taxes to maintain the schools, realize who is the friend of the people and the great champion of the children.

As a physician, Dr. Bloom stands high. He is Professor of Cutaneous Diseases in the University of Louisville, former Dean of the Medical Staff of the Jewish Hospital and has served as president of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and has been a director of the Newsboys' Home many years. He is a member of the graduating class of Yale (1878), where he took the A. B. degree, and the M. D. degree at Harvard in 1881.

Dr. Bloom was wedded to Miss Fannie C. Peixotto, and the couple have one son, who is about to graduate from Yale University.

step by step, until to-day he presides over the destinies of one of the most important systems of railways in the country, the Louisville & Nashville, of which he became President in March, 1891.

of the Association of Edison Illuminating companies, president of the American Electric Railway Association, and treasurer of the National Electric Light Association.

I believe it was in the latter part of the year of 1897 that George Herbert Harries was appointed by the President of the United States as Brigadier-General, in command of the military and naval forces of the District of Columbia. In this office he has served with the greatest possible distinction and credit, and is one of the best known military officials in the Union. He commanded a regiment of infantry throughout the campaign of Santiago de Cuba in 1898. Because of long service on the now-vanished frontier, General Harries has been National Commander of the Order of Indian Wars of the United States. For fourteen years he has served as President of the District of Columbia branch of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba.

He has also been Commander of the District of Columbia Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War.

General Harries wedded Miss Elizabeth Langley, and the couple have two sons.

The Washington Railway and Electric Company, of which the General

was at one time the active head, was practically organized by him, and it was while serving in that capacity that he decided to accept the presidency of the Louisville companies.

JUDGE JAMES QUARLES.

The legal profession is of pre-eminence in many respects. In its ranks are tens of thousands of men, not a few of whom are able and have attained positions of the greatest distinction. It is a peculiar fact, nevertheless a true one, that almost every man who has occupied the presidential chair of these United States was a lawyer. No other profession furnishes larger opportunity for the all-around developments of one's native gifts.

I can recall no member of the legal profession who has enjoyed a greater esteem of fellow lawyers and the people generally than Judge James Quarles, of the Jefferson Circuit Court, chancery branch, first division.

Judge Quarles is a native of Missouri and was born in Lexington in 1868. His father, the late Dr. James the best known educators in the Southern country, the late Dr. James A. Quarles, held the chair of Philosophy in Washington and Lee University twenty-one years, and was esteemed one of the ablest and most successful educators in the South.



It is an interesting coincidence, too, that the lady whom Judge Quarles married, Miss Fannie Kent Harrison, is herself the daughter of one of the distinguished jurists of the country, Judge George M. Harrison, a member of the Virginia Court of Appeals.

Judge Quarles is a graduate of the Law School of Washington and Lee University. Politically, he gives his allegiance to Democracy. He is a strong believer in Jeffersonian principles and has rendered valuable service in seeking to put them into operation.

Judge Quarles has two children, both daughters, Miss Caroline Field Quarles and Miss Frances Kent Quarles. In his selection for the judgeship a wise choice was made, indeed. As a member of the bar and bench, he has made a most creditable name and position for himself. His judgments always reflect the fact that he is a man endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities and that he is well versed in the learning of his profession. Much of the most important and yet difficult litigation in the State may be found on the docket of the court over which Judge Quarles presides, yet one of his characteristics as a judge is that he accords the same patient attention and gives the same careful thought to the case of the humble litigant as to that of the well-to-do.

DR. WILLIAM C. WHITE.

The magnificent success which has attended the efforts of Dr. William Claybourne White, of Louisville, readily demonstrates that he is to-day serving in a capacity for which he is naturally, both in disposition and ability, unusually well fitted.

Dr. White is a native of the Bluegrass State and was born, a farmer lad, in Shelby county, in 1872, descendant from one of the oldest families of the State—a pioneer family, dating

back to when James White, a Virginian, settled in Shelby county. He was the great grandfather of Dr. White.

In the same house in which birth was given to Dr. White's father, Thomas J. White, so also was the doctor born. After reaching the proper age, Dr. White attended college and, after completing his course of instruction there, he next entered the dry goods trade in Kansas City, Mo. That was, I believe, in 1888. He afterwards

(Portraits by Standiford)

went to Old Mexico, locating in Montero, and remained nearly a year. The following year he spent in the Lone Star State (Texas), afterwards going to Chicago.

Remaining there but a brief period, young White decided to go to Atlanta, Ga., and it was in that city that he graduated in 1894 from the Atlanta Dental College. He next entered the Southern College of Pharmacy, from which he also secured his diploma in 1897. Three years later, he walked out of the Atlanta College of Physician and Surgeons, a graduate in medicine. Here we have the peculiar spectacle of a man being a graduate pharmacist, dentist and physician. Instances of this kind are few in the United States and it can not fail to demonstrate the determination of the student to fit himself thoroughly for a life's work.

Dr. White has also served as Laryn-

gologist of the Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Hospital. In this work he has taken more interest, perhaps, than has any other physician in the city. He has made the dreaded white scourge a close study and is one of the best authorities on it.

He is also a member of the staff of the Children's Free Hospital and in that connection has done much hard work, invariably with the greatest success possible.

Dr. White is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, Kentucky State Medical Society, American Medical Association, Louisville Medical Society and other bodies of equal prominence.

He is a Mason and in the councils of that organization has been very active. He has taken the Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, and is a Shriner, and commands the highest respect and esteem of his Masonic colleagues.

JUDGE SAMUEL J. BOLDRICK.



The building of cities begins with the work of foundation, but the superstructure comes as the result of the marked enterprise, business and professional ability of those who recognize in the complexity of interests the opportunity for the establishment and successful control of mammoth undertakings, the maintenance of which can only be assured by the enactment and enforcement of proper legislation.

In all industries, avocations and professions, Louisville has been singularly fortunate, numbering among her people some of the most gifted men in the United States, men who have, through honorable efforts and endeavors, attained distinction.

I have watched the work of many of the most noted Police Judges of the country, the work of Pollard, of St. Louis; Boldrick, of Louisville, and many others, and of them all, it occurs to the author that the two I have mentioned come closer to filling the requirements of their oaths of office than any I know of.

Judge Samuel James Boldrick is a native of Kentucky and first saw the light of day in Marion county in 1870 and, although still a young man, his success has been little short of phenomenal. It was in 1909 that he was elected to the judgeship of the Louisville Police Court, since which time he has served with much credit to himself.

I want to add here that while Judge Boldrick believes every violator of the law should receive his just deserts, he has never passed a sentence nor handed down a decision of any character without first going into the details of each case, and in every decision which he has rendered, where it was permissible for such action, he has tempered sentences with mercy.

Judge Boldrick is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Young Men's Institute and is senior partner of the well-known law firm of Boldrick & Goecke, whose offices are in the Walker Building. Politically, he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, on which ticket he was honored with election to his present responsible office. He has always taken an active interest in matters of a political nature and put in considerable time in the interest of his party.

He was wedded to Miss Marie Shelton and the couple have two charming daughters. He is a graduate of

(Portraits by Standiford)

the Georgetown University, of Washington, D. C. I do not believe there is another resident of the city of Louisville more thoroughly imbued with civic pride than Judge Boldrick, and in every instance where any movement has been inaugurated having for its purpose the development or advancement of Louisville, he has always been among the foremost to

take an interest in it and do his full part.

As a member of the legal profession, he stands high in the esteem of his colleagues and of all who know him. Judge Boldrick has achieved distinction, and well deserves it. Calm, dignified and at all times self controlled, he has always given to his clients the service of talent, unwearied industry and broad intellectual training.

DR. WALKER BOURNE GOSSETT.

There are varied and many professions, avocations and callings, all of which are unusually well represented in Louisville and throughout the entire State.

In Louisville, I believe, are to be found more young men engaged in the active daily practice of medicine than in any other city in the South, population duly considered, and the majority of them, too, so I am advised through authentic sources, are meeting with marked success. One of the leading practitioners of the city is Dr. Walker B. Gossett, who, year after year, since leaving college, has gradually, but surely, forged his way to the front, until to-day he stands on a par with the best of them, and far superior to many who are much older in experience.

Dr. Gossett is a native of Missouri and was born in 1873. After completing his common school education, the young man decided to enter the medical profession and make it his life's



work, and with that determination he entered the old Louisville Medical College and graduated in 1896.

Dr. Gossett has, for a number of years, been regarded as one of the most thorough educators in the State, and there are many young men practicing in different parts of the country to-day who owe much of their success to the efforts of the Louisville physician in his instruction of them. He served the old Louisville Medical College as Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and is to-day Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics in the University of Louisville.

Not only does he stand exceedingly high in the esteem of those in and out of the profession of medicine, as a member of the fraternity and as a citizen, but his work as a member of the Louisville Park Board is highly commendable, and I could not help but think of his efforts while I was writing my "treatise" on the Park and Boulevard system of the city, which appears elsewhere in this work.

Dr. Gossett holds active membership in the Noble Mystic Shrine, Kosair Temple, Knights Templar, Odd Fellows, Sons of American Revolution, Kentucky Federation of Commercial Clubs and others equally as important.

MISS JENNIE C. BENEDICT.

In Louisville are to be found some of the most remarkable business women in the country who, unaided, have achieved distinction and won for themselves, as a result of tireless energy, a prominent place in the commercial world.

Of these I might mention Miss Jennie C. Benedict, one of the most thorough-going, enterprising little women I have ever come into direct contact with. As a confectioner, she easily

holds the leading position in Louisville. Her restaurant, situated at 554 South Fourth street is the meeting point of the elite of the Kentucky metropolis and here the best classes, ladies and gentlemen, are served daily.

Miss Benedict is a native of Kentucky. She was born in Louisville in 1860, the daughter of John C. and Mary C. Benedict, one of the oldest families of the Commonwealth. As a

(Portraits by Standiford)

girl she attended the public schools and it was there that she attained her educational training which, in after years, has so admirably fitted her for business.

There is not a greater humanitarian anywhere than the subject of my comment. She has devoted much time to the work of the King's Daughters, and through it has become one of the

best known women in the South.

She is a member of the Louisville Board of Trade, as well as of the Louisville Commercial Club. In addition to the foregoing, she serves on what is known as the Civic Committee of the Woman's Club and belongs to the Central Council of the King's Daughters. There is not a busier woman in all Kentucky.

REV. DAVID BRUNING.

Dr. Bruning was born in Virginia in 1869. He obtained his early educational advantages in the public schools, afterwards attending evangelical institutions and preparatory schools, and later entered the theological seminary of his church in St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1892, being ordained the same year.

Dr. Bruning has held charges in Chicago, Ill., Erie, Penn., and Pekin, Ill.,

and in 1903 located in Louisville as pastor of St. Peter's Evangelical Church, located on West Jefferson street, with a congregation of about 1,500. Dr. Bruning is the composer of considerable music used in churches and Sunday-schools and his denomination has contributed frequently to the religious and secular press. He married Miss Ida Stiefel, in Chicago, in 1893, and the couple have seven children.

DR. R. LINDSEY IRELAND.

The spirit of enterprise has been characteristic of the rapid growth of the Southland. There has been an absence of that conservatism which has, in a great measure, retarded advancement in the East, and a lack of inflated values and overdrawn activity which has seemed to produce phenomenal advancement, but without permanent results in the far West. This section of the country (the South) seems to have struck the happy medium and its citizenship is largely composed of men who have builded wisely and well, and at the same time have been the builders of a substantial Commonwealth.

I do not know of any profession the requirements of which are more exacting than in the practice of medicine and surgery. Eminent among the professional men of Louisville is Dr. R. Lindsey Ireland.

Dr. Ireland is a native Kentuckian, and was born in 1873 in Jefferson



county. After completing his common school education, young Ireland entered the Louisville Medical College, as well as Allmond's University School. It was in 1894 that he graduated with honors from the former, and the following year graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine.

Since that time, Dr. Ireland has been in active practice in connection with such men as Dr. John G. Cecil and the late Dr. A. M. Cartledge, both able physicians.

Dr. Ireland holds membership in the Jefferson County Medical Society, Kentucky State Medical Society, American Medical Association and other well known professional bodies. Dr. Ireland is a thirty-second degree Mason, Scottish Rite, a Shriner and Knights Templar. Politically, he gives his allegiance to Democracy and belongs to that vast army of silent workers whose votes decide every election. He communes at the Walnut Street Baptist Church and is a member of the board of deacons.

Dr. Ireland enjoys the distinction of having administered more anesthetics, perhaps, than any other in the South, in excess of 6,000, but since 1908 he has given almost his entire time and attention to surgery.

(Portraits by Standiford)

REV. DR. CHARLES R. HEMPHILL.

Rev. Dr. Charles R. Hemphill, President of the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, is what I would term a practical man. He is a native Southerner and was born in South Carolina in 1852. He graduated at the University of South Carolina in 1869, and from the University of Virginia

in 1871, and in 1874 from the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C., and duly licensed and ordained as a Presbyterian minister in 1879.

Since 1893 he has been associated with the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, of which he is the first President.

ROY WILHOIT.

One of the most prominent business men in Kentucky is Roy Wilhoit—a man of unusual personal magnetism, highly educated, of splendid executive ability and broad-minded.

Mr. Wilhoit was born nearly thirty years ago in Carter county, Kentucky. He is one of the two sons of Hon. James B. Wilhoit, one of the ablest lawyers in Eastern Kentucky, and who was the nominee of his party in 1903 for Lieutenant-Governor, when Morris B. Belknap, a native son of Louisville, was the nominee for Governor.

Roy Wilhoit has many of the traits of his gifted father. He has always been a student and hard worker and, after receiving his early education in the public schools of Kentucky, he went to New Mexico and for two years worked on a cattle ranch in the Pecos River Valley. He returned to Kentucky in 1900 and accepted a position with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, and whilst employed with this company in Covington, Ky., studied law in a night school in Cincinnati, O. He afterwards attended the University of Michigan, and practiced law, with unusual success for a young practitioner. Early in his school days, he learned to write shorthand and was appointed Court Reporter for two judicial districts in Eastern Kentucky. In those days land titles were in dispute and unsettled in Eastern Kentucky, and it was the experience and knowledge gained by Wilhoit in reporting many of those cases that gave him the "fever" to get in on the development of Eastern Kentucky. He became the law partner of John F. Butler, a successful lawyer at the



Pikeville bar, and now a circuit judge. He was chosen Secretary of the Kentucky Railroad Commission in 1907 and, after less than one year's service, was promoted to the Rate and Taxation Department.

Mr. Wilhoit and D. B. Cornett organized the Cumberland Coal Corporation, a land-holding company, which is quietly spreading out and taking over much valuable coal land. They also own the controlling interest in this company, as well as the Wilhoit Coal Company, which is a successful operating company at Wilhoit, Harlan county, Kentucky, a station named for the subject of this sketch by the L. & N. Railroad Company.

Besides the coal business, Mr. Wilhoit is also identified with other large interests and owns considerable stock in two successful lead and zinc operations in Missouri. He is Vice President of the Transylvania Casualty Insurance Company, which he helped to organize, and is also a large stockholder in the Great Southern Fire Insurance Company.

While Mr. Wilhoit is a disciple of strict temperance, he does not affiliate with the Prohibition party, and it can be said that he is almost an Independent in politics, although he has been recognized as a strong Republican, so much so that when William Marshall Bullitt was chosen Solicitor-General of the United States, the State Central Committee unanimously selected Mr. Wilhoit as Elector-at-Large for Kentucky to succeed Mr. Bullitt.

The writer has been informed by one of the most prominent lawyers of the State of an incident during Mr. Wilhoit's connection with the State Railroad Commission, when the regular Commonwealth's Attorney in the twentieth judicial district was disabled from service, the judge of that district appointed Mr. Wilhoit special Commonwealth's Attorney to prose-

cute some people indicted for the murder of an employe of the C. & O. Railroad Company. It is said that when Mr. Wilhoit concluded his several hours' argument to the jury, after the case had been fought for weeks, the presiding judge remarked to a prominent attorney: "That was as good an argument as I have ever heard before a jury."

Mr. Wilhoit is considered an authority on commerce law and railroad accounting and has written several articles along these lines. He recently

REV. JAMES G. MINNIGERODE.

Dr. J. G. Minnigerode, one of the most noted Episcopal divines of the South, was born in Virginia in 1848 and educated in Richmond until 1863, when he became a midshipman in the Confederate Navy, being attached to the Gunboat Morgan in that year, and in 1864 with the Farragut, and in 1865 with the Richmond. Dr. Minnigerode composed part of the guard that carried the Confederate Treasury to a place of safety.

His father, Rev. Charles Minnigerode,

published a work which has received the praise and endorsement of prominent railroad lawyers and business corporations, the work being a compilation of railroad laws of Kentucky and decisions of the State and Federal Courts, and entitled "Commerce Laws of Kentucky."

With all his high attainments and the high pinnacle of success reached by this young man so early in life, I believe I can say without contradiction that he is one of the most unassuming men I have ever met.

rode, was a minister in the Episcopal Church and for years was stationed at Richmond as Rector of St. Paul's, of which the great Confederate General, Robert E. Lee, was a member. Dr. J. G. Minnigerode graduated from the Theological Seminary in 1871 and during the same year was ordained a deacon. The year following, he was ordained a priest by Bishop Johns. For many long years he has served his church in Louisville and has endeared himself greatly to the people of the city.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. FIELD.

Louisville has indeed been singularly honored by many men who, in the practice of law, have distinguished themselves and reflected credit upon the old Bluegrass metropolis, as well as the State. Of these I know of

no more honored nor more universally successful man than the late Judge Emmet Field, a man in whom every principle of honor was found. It is but natural, therefore, that his son, Judge William H. Field, Judge of the Jefferson County Circuit Court, should succeed the father, and as the incumbent of which he has followed the policy of his sire.

Few jurists there are, in these days, who devote such attention to cases before them, and that accounts for the offhand assertion I heard made by the well-known attorney in question.



Judge William H. Field was born in Louisville in 1870, and attained his educational training in the public institutions. Completing this, he next entered Washington and Lee University from which he graduated. He then went to work as a reporter on the Louisville Evening Post, and after a few months in that capacity, left to become literary editor of the Courier-Journal, remaining for several years. Young Field read law under several of the best known attorneys of Louisville, and in 1900 entered the practice of his profession, becoming an associate of Zach Phelps and afterward a member of the legal firm of Forcht & Field, a combination that continued for several years, after which he practiced alone.

Upon the death of his distinguished father, Judge Emmett Field, the son's name was mentioned as a successor to the parent, and it was in July, about three years ago that he received the Democratic nomination for the office, afterwards being elected for a term of six years, his present term expiring in 1915.

(Portraits by Standiford)

Judge Field is a member of the Kentucky Bar Association, the Louisville Bar Association, Law Club, Quindecim Club, Lawyers' Club of Louisville, and serves as Vice President of the Kentucky Association of Circuit Judges, and is an active member also, of the

Louisville Commercial Club, the Elks and the Sigma Nu fraternity, a college organization.

In 1894 Judge Field was wedded to Miss Katherine Rodman. The couple have two children—one son and one daughter.

REV. DR. WILLIAM JOSEPH MCGLOTHLIN.

Another of the well known and distinguished theological educators of the Bluegrass Commonwealth is Rev. Dr. W. J. McGlothlin. He is a native of Tennessee and was born in Sumner county in 1867.

After completing his common and high schooling, young McGlothlin taught one year, after which he entered Bethel College, graduating in 1889, after which he taught school in the Bardstown Male and Female Institute at Bardstown, Ky. Dr. McGlothlin later entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louis-



ville and, in 1894, upon his graduation, was made one of the professors, he holding to-day the chair of "Church History," formerly held by Dr. W. H. Whitsitt.

In 1901 Dr. McGlothlin entered the University of Berlin, in Berlin, Germany. This institution conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon the educator by Bethel College, and LL. D. by Furman University, of Greenville, S. C.

Dr. McGlothlin was wedded in 1897 to Miss May Belle Williams, a highly accomplished young woman, a native of St. Louis, and the happy couple have four children living.

Dr. McGlothlin is author of "A Guide to the Study of Church History," "Baptist Confessions of Faith," in addition to several other well-known subjects.

DR. FEDOR WILLIAM KOEHLER.

Dr. Koehler is a native of the Bluegrass State and was born in Louisville in 1857. As a lad and young man, he attended the best private schools, and was accorded every possible advantage. After completing his common schooling, Dr. Koehler accepted employment on one of the Ohio river steamers. He continued in this capacity for about a year, serving during that period on one of the best known steamers that docked at the wharf, the old "Mary Houston." The boat ran between Cincinnati and New Orleans, and young Koehler, as a clerk on the craft, became quite popular up and down the river.

In 1878 the young man having decided to make a physician out of himself, entered the old Hospital School of Medicine, in Louisville, where he applied himself and in 1881 graduated. He immediately entered the practice. Like all young men starting out in a new life work, he, of course, had the usual obstacles to meet and

overcome. But, as I have stated, he was determined, and when he was not making visits to patients, he devoted his time to further study and research work. Step by step, he forged link after link until it was not so long before he was regarded as a rising young practitioner, and to-day no man in the South enjoys a wider or better reputation than he, together with the claim made by his brother practitioners that his practice is the largest in the city.

Not only did Dr. Koehler have the advantage of a full medical education in one of the best known colleges of the country, but he also went to New York City and, by competitive examination, won an internship in Ward's Island Hospital, where he served nine months, at the expiration of which time he returned to Louisville and began the practice of his profession.

In 1891, Dr. Koehler married Miss Estelle Miller. Mrs. Koehler passed into the Great Beyond about five years

(Portraits by Standiford)

later. No children resulted from this union. Dr. Koehler maintains his office at his residence on South Fourth street.

Dr. Koehler has been a member of the Pendennis Club since 1899 and was a charter member of the Country Club.

Although he is a general practitioner, the doctor takes special interest in mental therapeutics. He is a firm believer in the possibility of curing various functional diseases, baneful habits, etc., by building up the strength

of the patient's will. He has turned many men from drink by this method, and unless the patient is otherwise ill he gives him no medicine whatever. This method of treatment is not an example of suggestive therapeutics, but simply a natural development of the patient's inherent capacity for self cure. It is only applicable, however, to persons who have a certain degree of intelligence. In the case of the unintelligent degenerate it is useless, as also in that of a person actually insane.

REV. DR. HARLAN K. FENNER.

My contention has always been that a man or woman, to meet with the highest pinnacle of universal success, must engage in the calling for which, by nature, they are best fitted. This contention I have heard discussed pro and con.

Louisville is fortunate, indeed, to have among her ministers some of the most brilliant men of the South, and these men have accomplished a great deal. One of this number is the Rev. Dr. Harlan K. Fenner, pastor of the Second English Lutheran Church, of



Louisville, which he has served for many years. Dr. Fenner is a native of Ohio and was born in Richland county in 1850.

After completing his common schooling, Dr. Fenner entered the collegiate and theological departments of Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, graduating in 1871 in one department, and in the other in 1872. Five or six years after his graduation, he came to Louisville and founded the Second English Lutheran Church. He realized the field here was ample, and considered the matter from every angle, and as a result decided that the best thing to undertake was to make an effort to establish the church in question. Dr. Fenner found it awfully hard work. In 1877, he succeeded in founding the church of which he has been its pastor ever since.

DR. BEN L. BRUNER.

I believe that notwithstanding a man may enjoy public confidence and be possessed of large capital and may be generally considered what might be termed a "good business man," that does not, and never has, implied that of illustration, or that of insurance, to master either a man must be possessed of keen commercial and financial judgment, and one in whom the general public have unbounded faith and confidence. Executive ability is the keynote of financial success. Without it, headway is slow and oftentimes discouraging.

Notwithstanding he is but in his fortieth year, Louisville boasts the citizenship of a man who possesses all these, who has been honored by the people, the State and by large corporations, a graduate in medicine and a

man of unquestioned ability. I have reference to Dr. Ben L. Bruner, President of the Transylvania Insurance Co. Born in Clarkson, Ky., in 1872, Dr. Bruner's life has been an unusually active one.

Dr. Bruner located in Louisville about nineteen or twenty years ago (1893). He was not too proud to work, and secured his first job as a driver on the old horse cars of that early date in this city. He only cared however for this position long enough to get himself through medical college, and in 1907 won his diploma.

Dr. Bruner went to Hardyville, Ky., and took up the practice of medicine. Here he remained five years, during which time he met with signal success. But the young surgeon was not satisfied to confine himself to a small

(Portraits by Standiford)

area of territory and in 1904, he came to Louisville, where he has since remained.

In 1907, Dr. Bruner was chosen by the Republican party as its nominee for Secretary of State, and was elected by a good majority.

In 1891 he married Miss Anna Blanche Bruner. They have had five interesting children, two daughters and three sons—Mary Rogers, Maby Blanche, Walter Lewis, Ben L. and Isaac S. Bruner. Ben L. Bruner, Jr., died in infancy.

DR. JOHN R. WRIGHT.

Louisville has several of the best known specialists in the country, men who have gained fame and fortune as the result of their work, based upon broad training and sound, practical experience. One of the latter is the distinguished man of medicine to whom this particular comment refers, Dr. John Rinehart Wright, who as a specialist on diseases of the ear, eye, nose and throat enjoys a splendid standing.

Dr. Wright is a native of Illinois, and was born in Effingham in 1869. As a lad, he secured his early educational training in the public schools of his native community, after which he entered Austen College, of Effingham. He next entered the great University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn. That was in 1891, the same year in which his father died.

From there he went to Chicago and entered post-graduate work, following which he located in Colorado for the

practice of his profession. About eight or nine years ago, he located in Louisville.

In addition to this, Dr. Wright has served on the staffs of the Masonic Home for Widows and Orphans and the Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital. During the Spanish-American War, he held a commission under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, serving in Cuba during hostilities.

Dr. Wright is a strong advocate of fraternalism and is a member of several orders, in addition to also holding membership in the Jefferson County Medical Society, Kentucky State Medical Society, American Medical Association, West End Medical Society, Louisville Commercial Club, and other bodies equally as well known.

Dr. Wright's wife was Miss Emma Poplin, a native of Missouri, her grandfather being one of the most noted physicians of his day.

GEORGE CARY TABB.

On the roster of the leading attorneys of Kentucky, none has gained greater headway than the one to whom my comment refers, Geo. Cary Tabb, who, only a few days since (December 4, 1912), was named by Mayor William O. Head, Assistant City Attorney of Louisville.



Mr. Tabb is a native of Kentucky and was born in Louisville in 1880. As a lad, he attended the public schools of the city and graduated from the Louisville Male High School. He is likewise a graduate of the University of Virginia, which institution conferred upon him the degrees of A. B. and B. L.

Fraternally, Mr. Tabb is a member of the Masonic order. He is a single man and while only thirty-two years

of age, stands as one of the most enterprising members of the Kentucky State bar.

Mr. Tabb has appeared frequently in the courts as counsel representing plaintiff or defense, and not a few of these cases have involved some of the most intricate problems of law.

Some time ago (November, 1912), I had one of the most prominent lawyers of Louisville, in discussing the progress being made by various young lawyers, say to me that "One of the brightest young lawyers in the city is George Cary Tabb. His future is one of the best that I know of and, mark my words, my boy, he will not fail to take advantage of it either. He is chock full of determination and energy and can safely be intrusted to handle the largest litigation before the courts." Shortly after that, in investigating Mr. Tabb's record, preparatory to writing this comment, I satisfied myself personally that what the attorney had told me was true.

(Portraits by Standiford)

JUDGE WALTER P. LINCOLN.

Louisville has been especially fortunate in the class and character of the men who form the bar of the city, particularly the judiciary, men of broad intellectual training, practical, logical, self-made and whose decisions command the utmost respect.

It is my candid opinion, shared in by many of the most substantial members of the Louisville bar, that one of the most efficient members of the judiciary is Judge Walter Pierce Lincoln, of the Jefferson County Circuit Court, a man of many brilliant attainments.

Judge Lincoln is a native of Louisville and was born in 1857. His early educational training was had in private institutions, after which he attended high school. After completing his common school education, young Lincoln went to Henderson, Ky., where



he read law under James F. Clay, in his day one of the most famous lawyers of the country, and it was in that pretty little Kentucky city he was admitted to practice in 1878.

In 1880 the firm of Lieber & Lincoln was formed, an arrangement which continued until 1910, when Judge Lincoln was elected to the bench. Prior to this, however, for several months in 1907, he served, by appointment of Gov. Beckham, as judge of the Jefferson County Court.

Judge Lincoln is a member of the Jefferson County Bar Association, Knights of Columbus and a fellow of the American Chemical Society. It was, I think, in Rockcastle county, Kentucky, that the judge was wedded to Miss Ida May Adams, whose father was one of the most noted of the old Texas rangers. The couple have one child, a daughter, Miss May Adams Lincoln.

I know of no man who stands higher in and out of the legal profession than Judge Lincoln. His knowledge of law is surpassed by no jurist in the State, and his decisions command the greatest respect and attention.

CAPT. BRINTON B. DAVIS.

The men who are to-day leaving their impress upon the world's progress are those who are using their brains and their hands in their work, and the individual who advances is he who has so developed his talent as to enable him to pass on the highway of life others who started out before him. This is true professionally, industrially and, in fact, in all the walks and avenues of daily life. In many parts of the country to-day are men who have gained great distinction, not a few of whom lay claim to old Kentucky as their native heath. In Louisville are men who have reached the highest pinnacle of success in their respective callings, and one of these is Captain Brinton B. Davis, one of the best known and most prominent architects in the South.

Capt. Brinton B. Davis was born in Natchez, Miss., in 1864. He is a graduate of Eustace Academy which was at the time located in his home town. After securing his diploma, young Davis traveled extensively, studying architecture. Not only did he have the

best possible advantages otherwise, but he also enjoyed the greatest advantage of all in having his father, a distinguished architect, to advise him in all projects undertaken.

He spent two or three years in New York City, then went to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained about four years. In 1893, he located in Paducah, Ky.; then came to Louisville in 1899.

For a period of more than a year, Captain Davis served his country in its war with Spain, being in command of Company K, Third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. On his return to Louisville, Captain Davis immediately took up his profession again, since which no man engaged in this calling, in my opinion, has made more marked headway. Not only in Louisville, but in various parts of Kentucky, as well as in other Commonwealths, are to be found buildings, beautiful in architectural designs, that stand as monuments to the splendid skill of this efficient man.

Captain Davis is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, the

(Portraits by Standiford)

American Federation of Arts and the Society of Arts, of London, England. Fraternally, he is a Mason and a Shriner. About three years ago, he

served as President of Louisville's leading industrial organization, the Commercial Club, and is still one of its members.

REV. DR. HENRY ALFORD PORTER

I have had the pleasure of traveling a great deal during my life, and have made prolonged stops in quite a few of the largest communities in the country, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Houston, San Antonio and other large commercial manufacturing and mining centers, but in no place has my attention been attracted to the character of work accomplished by clergymen as is the case in Louisville. Undoubtedly the ministry of Louisville is composed of the most thoroughly conscientious set of men it has ever been my pleasure to come in contact with.

One of the best known and most universally esteemed clergymen in Louisville is the Rev. Dr. Henry Alford Porter, one of the most distinguished Baptist ministers in Kentucky, a man of great intellectual attainments, broad gauged, a deep thinker and a man highly respected by the people, regardless of religious affiliations.



Dr. Porter is a native of Canada, and was born in Fredericton, N. B., November 15, 1871. He is a graduate of McMaster University, located in Toronto, Can., being a member of the class of 1894, and had conferred upon him the degree of B. A. Having decided upon entering the ministry while he was attending the educational institution in Toronto, young Porter began his studies in the Rochester Theological Seminary, and in 1899 completed the course of training.

Since 1907 he has served as pastor of the Walnut Street Baptist Church. This organization is the First Baptist Church, its congregation being one of the largest and most representative in the city. He is a splendid man and minister, and believes in making all strangers feel at home. I have not the slightest hesitancy in saying that the sermons of Dr. Porter have been the medium through which more young people have actually been drawn into the church than any other cause.

Dr. Porter's father was in the ministry and naturally the son followed closely in the footsteps of the parent, and to his devoted sire is Dr. Porter indebted for his first success in God's work. Dr. Porter was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Brethour.

DR. WILLIAM E. GRANT.

That Louisville has every just cause for feeling proud of the number of her professional men who have met with splendid success, there can be absolutely no question. There was a time, and it is not disputed by any one who is well posted, when, in order to obtain professional attention of the highest type, it was a matter of necessity of going to either New York City or to Chicago.

Conditions have since changed and to-day, in Louisville, the same identical high-class attention may be had that is obtainable in the larger metropolitan centers.

As an illustration of what I mean, I will cite the case of Dr. W. E. Grant, now holding the office of Dean

of the dental college in Louisville.

Dr. Grant was born in Petersburg, Ind., in 1872, and received his early educational advantages in the public and high schools of Petersburg and Aurora, Ind., and what is now known as Transylvania, and afterwards graduated from the dental department of the Louisville College of Dentistry, in 1894, and from the Hospital College of Medicine in 1897.

As Dean of the dental college, Dr. W. E. Grant has brought about the most successful work that has ever been accomplished in that institution. As an educator I do not believe any man stands better than the distinguished professional man to whom this comment refers.

(Portraits by Standiford)

He is a member of the National Dental Association and vice president of its Southern section; Kentucky State Dental Association; Jefferson County Dental Association; Louisville Odontological Society, of which he has served as President; College Alumni Association, which he has also served as President; Dental Educational Commission of America, of which he is chairman of the Committee on Col-

leges; International Dental Congress, being a member of several of its committees; Dental Pedagogics and other leading bodies of a professional as well as commercial character.

In 1904 Dr. Grant was wedded to Miss Daisy W. Nolen and they have three interesting children, Harold W., Adreinne and William E. Grant, Jr. Dr. Grant has been dean of the dental college since 1900.

REV. EDWARD LeROY WARREN.

As librarian of the Southern Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Louisville, Dr. Warren is one of the best known men in the State of Kentucky. He is a native of Kentucky and was born in Louisville in 1852.

Since 1901, he has been the librarian at the seminary, taking charge at the time of the consolidation of the Dan-



ville Seminary and the Louisville Seminary libraries.

He is a graduate of Centre College with the degree of B. A. conferred in 1873; M. A. in 1883, and D. D. in 1888. He also graduated from Princeton University in 1874 with the degree of B. A. He was ordained in 1877 and has been in the ministry for about thirty-five years. Since 1884, he has held the office of State Clerk of the Synod of Kentucky.

Dr. Warren married Miss Elizabeth J. Crawford. He gives his allegiance to the Republican party.

SENATOR HERMAN D. NEWCOMB.

Senator Herman D. Newcomb, one of the most prominent lawyers of the State, a man of wide intellectual training, a deep thinker and a man of unusual legal skill and standing, was born in Louisville in 1872. As a lad he attained his early educational training in private institutions, and later in Devonshire, England. He was a member, in fact, of the class of 1893 at Cornell University, and graduated in law from the University of Virginia in 1895.

He was elected a member of the lower house of the Kentucky State Legislature from Jefferson county in 1901 and, two years later, was returned to the high office. About three years ago, he was chosen by his party to go to the Senate of the State. Here, again, he demonstrated his broad knowledge of constitutional law.

It was in 1898 that Senator Newcomb was wedded to Miss Matilda

Churchill, of Louisville, one of the most charming and accomplished of Kentucky's fairest daughters. The couple have one child, a son, John Churchill Newcomb, now in his thirteenth year and a lively young chap he is, inheriting much of his father's activity.

Senator Newcomb's father, Horation V. Newcomb, was one of the brainiest men of the old South and for years one of the best known bankers in the country. He was for several years one of the leading members of the large distilling firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Company and also served as vice president and president of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. Shortly after moving to New York City, where he could devote more attention to large financial interests, he was selected for the presidency of the United States National Bank. He was one of the most distinguished of Kentucky's leading men and blazed the trail which his son, Senator Herman Danforth Newcomb, is so faithfully following.

(Portraits by Standiford)

LEE HAMILTON.

Lee Hamilton is a native of Jefferson county and was born in 1876. He graduated from the High School in 1895 and four years later won his diploma at Princeton. On his return to Louisville he entered the law department of the University of Louisville and from this institution he graduated in 1900, following which he immediately entered practice. As a lawyer he has met with splendid suc-



cess and is a member of the well-known legal firm of Strother & Hamilton, Judge John C. Strother being the senior member. For three years he was associated with Senator Carroll, of Shepherdsville, Ky., and then with Judge P. B. Muir until the latter's death several years ago. It was in 1911 that he entered partnership with Judge Strother.

Mr. Hamilton wedded Miss Hendy Russell Johnson, of Bardstown, Ky., in 1911, and the couple have one child, a girl, Hendy Lee Hamilton, to whom Congressman Ben Johnson sent a parcel post package at midnight of the day that the law became effective. Mr. Hamilton's practice is confined principally to the civil courts.

REV. NORMAN A. PALMER.

There is scarcely a better known man in the State than Rev. Norman A. Palmer, State Superintendent of the Kentucky Anti-Saloon League, whose work has accomplished wonders throughout the Commonwealth and who has borne the brunt of battle in more than a few hard-fought campaigns.

Dr. Palmer is a native of Ohio and was born about twelve miles east of Columbus in 1853. He was educated in the public schools, afterwards attending an academy at Reynoldsburg, and attended also the theological seminary at Depauw, being ordained a minister and licensed to preach in 1889.

For the past eight years, Dr. Palmer has been actively engaged in anti-saloon league work and located in Louisville in 1909. In addition to being connected with the League, he is also Extension Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Asso-

ciation. When Dr. Palmer first arrived in Louisville, he found anti-saloon league matters in a most deplorable condition, the whisky interests, I understand from outside sources, being practically in control of the Kentucky Legislature. The last session of the Legislature, according to the author's information, was more or less favorable to the League.

Dr. George B. Eager, of Louisville, is the President of the League in Kentucky and, together with Superintendent Palmer, has accomplished a great deal. A recent reply, written by Dr. Palmer to a criticism of the League, by Tom Gilmore, in which the League official called things by their right names, attracted a great amount of attention and occasioned much comment. Dr. Palmer used practically Gilmore's own language in disproving the latter's contentions, and challenged Gilmore to make denial of same.

DR. CURRAN POPE.

This is the day of specializing, as true in the practice of medicine, as in any other avenue of business. It is but a comparatively short time ago that the general practitioner was called upon to do all the work. From special diagnosis to surgery. But time has changed conditions in all things, and methods in vogue years ago are no longer tolerated. They have be-

come obsolete, as the next result of the adoption of modern-day principles.

To-day, we find men, especially trained in diseases of the ear, eyes, nose and throat; in diseases of the brain; in diseases of the digestive organs; in diseases of the nerves, and in fact, in diseases of every part of the body. There are specialists in diseases of women, who treat no men at

(Portraits by Standiford)

all, and specialists who treat only men and no women.

These especially trained men are found in all parts of the world. Dr. Curran Pope, of Louisville, is a specialist, for instance, in diseases of the nerves. For years, he has made it a study; has devoted, I might add, his life to this particular line of work, with the result that no man in the South has made more successful headway in practice—special practice.

The Pope Sanitarium, located on

WILLIAM HENRY BARTHOLOMEW.

Prof. Bartholomew was born in Louisville in 1840. Due to the death of his father, while the son was little more than a baby, he had a hard struggle. When he reached the age where prudence permitted him to assist in the support of his loved ones, the little fellow went out into the world and worked hard from early morning until late at night, oftentimes, for it was a most difficult matter in those days to keep the wolf away from the family abode.

The lad was determined to obtain some learning and devoted what few spare hours he had to study. Finally, he attended the public schools, attaining in that way his common school education. He closely applied himself in everything he undertook and sought the acquaintance and friendship of highly educated and cultured men, men of letters, with the result that when less than twenty years of age he was named as an assistant instructor in one of the Louisville public institutions of learning. Here it was that he began to lay the foundation for the brilliant career that has blessed his life.

For several years after his first advent into the public schools as a teacher, in 1858, he was shifted from

DR. JOHN H. BUSCHEMEYER.

To meet with the high pinnacle of success for which every practitioner strives, there must be knowledge, skill and efficiency. Without these, little can be hoped for, but in possession of such the road to distinction is not so strewn with obstacles.

I know of no man in Louisville who more rightfully comes under this head-

West Chestnut street, is recognized as one of the leading institutions of its kind in the country, and many prominent general practitioners have taken patients there for special treatment.

Dr. Pope is also favorably known as and educator, having done considerable work in that connection in Louisville. As a lecturer, he has few equals and has spoken before some of the largest and most representative gatherings of medical men in the State.

first one school to another, always in the role of an assistant, until in 1862 he was appointed principal of the Tenth ward school. Here he remained, I believe, until 1865, when he was transferred as principal of the first Intermediate school, and the following year assumed charge of the third ward school. For four years, he remained in that capacity, thoroughly organizing the city institution and bringing it up to a high point of perfection.

In 1870 he was selected for the Superintendency of the Second Intermediate school and for ten or twelve years was at that post, leaving it only to be advanced to the principalship of the Louisville Girls' High School in March, 1881.

The great State College of Kentucky, in 1902, conferred upon Prof. Bartholomew the degree of Doctor of Laws, an honor accorded but few in the manner it was attained by Prof. Bartholomew. To-day he is a member of the Louisville Free Public Library Board and as such he has worked unceasingly for the advancement of the libraries in Louisville.

Prof. Bartholomew is a thirty-third degree Mason and is active in its councils, having taken, in fact, all degrees in the York and Scottish rites.

ing than the distinguished physician to whom this comment makes reference, Dr. John H. Buschemeyer.

Dr. Buschemeyer is a native of the Bluegrass Commonwealth and was born in Louisville in 1869. He attained his early educational training from the public schools, in which he closely applied himself, afterwards graduating

from the Louisville Male High School. He is also a graduate of the Louisville College of Pharmacy, as well as of the medical department of the University of Louisville and the New York Polyclinic. He was wedded to Miss Florence Byrne and the couple have three children, all boys, John, C. H. and W. C. Buschemeyer.

Politically, Dr. Buschemeyer gives his allegiance to the Democratic

party. He has taken an active interest in matters of a political nature and has done much hard work for the advancement of the interests of his party, never wavering, and always adhering to the safe, sane and sound principals of Jeffersonianism.

He is to-day President of the Board of Aldermen of Louisville and vice Mayor.

JAMES R. DUFFIN.

Skill and knowledge, in the main, constitute the basis upon which success is founded. In every avenue of activity I have found this literally true. And so it is in the practice of law, one of the oldest professions of men.

In Louisville are to be found some of the brainiest men in the world, men who have, through their own efforts, gained, in many instances, international reputations and who have reached the highest pinnacle of success.

Among these is James R. Duffin, whose work is not alone confined to the State of Kentucky, but who, as counsel, has appeared in not a few of the most important cases before the bar of the country. Mr. Duffin is a native of Ohio and was born in 1869. At an early age, he decided to enter the legal profession and, as a

result, matriculated in the Central Normal College, Danville, Ind., and won his degree in 1891.

Following his connection with the educational system of Crawford City, Mr. Duffin went to English, Ind., and there took up the active practice of his profession, becoming a member of the firm of Duffin & Fitzgerald. I believe it was about twelve or thirteen years ago that he located in Louisville. Practically, from the day he came here his success was assured.

Mr. Duffin wedded Miss Clara M. Boman and the couple have two children. The Inter-Southern Life Insurance Company, one of the most successful institutions in the country, is presided over by Mr. Duffin as president, and under his very able and efficient administration he has accomplished a great deal, indeed.

DR. JOSEPH ADDISON SWEENEY.

Dr. Sweeney was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1873. His youthful days were spent on a farm, and his early educational training was had in the public schools of the surrounding community. He later attended the Louisville Male High School. Shortly after completing his studies he entered the services of Capt. William F. Norton, of Louisville, one of the wealthiest men of the South, in the capacity of secretary, and remained with him until his death, in California.

While in the services of Mr. Nor-



ton young Sweeney entered the Louisville Hospital College of Medicine, from which he graduated in 1902, afterwards becoming private physician to Mr. Norton.

Dr. Sweeney has also taken advantage of a full post graduate course in Europe, attending lectures by men of renown. Dr. Sweeney, from the beginning, decided that he would prefer the practice of some special branch of medicine instead of doing general practice, and the result was that he equipped himself as thoroughly as possible. The result to-day is, that no man in the South stands higher by reputation, in the treatment of diseases of the digestive organs than he.

Dr. Sweeney stands high in the medical fraternity and has prepared a number of important papers on his

(Portraits by Standiford)

branch of work. He holds active membership in the Jefferson County Medical Society, Kentucky State Medical Society, American Medical

Association and others. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and politically gives his allegiance to the party of Democracy.

REV. EDWARD L. POWELL.

Some of the best known divines in the country are residents of Louisville, and among those who have gained distinction as the result of perseverance, timely topics and discussions and views taken of questions of paramount importance is Rev. Edward L. Powell, pastor of the First Christian Church, of Louisville, a charge he has most successfully filled for more than twenty-five years.

Dr. Powell is a Virginian by birth and was born in King William county in 1860. As a lad young Powell attended private schools in Norfolk, Va. Dr. Powell matriculated in Christian University, at Canton, Mo., and graduated in 1881, being awarded the B. L. degree. In 1906 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the distinguished minister by the Transylvania University, situated in Lexington, Ky.

In 1882 Dr. Powell came to Kentucky. It was at Hopkinsville that he took charge of the Christian Church, remaining about a year, and then decided to return to Virginia.

About a year later, he came back to Kentucky and located in Maysville. In 1887, Dr. Powell was extended the call by the First Christian Church of Louisville.

In 1906 he was made President of the American Christian Missionary Society and in that connection he did magnificent work. Since the organization of the Louisville Free Public Library, Dr. Powell has served in the capacity of Trustee.

While located in Maysville, he wedded Miss Lida Smoot, a most estimable young woman. Mrs. Powell passed away in 1907, and in 1909 Dr. Powell married Dr. Anna Gordon, one of the best known missionaries in the United States.

REV. DR. CHARLES EWELL CRAIK.

Knowing that within the pages of this very exclusive and interesting work would be included comments upon a number of the leading divines of Louisville, several months ago, I began to watch closely their work, the methods of labor adhered to and the varying degrees of success that were attained as a result thereof.

One of the most conscientious men I have yet heard is the Rev. Dr. Charles Ewell Craik, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, one of the most noted Episcopal divines in the South. His church is the largest of its communion in Louisville and his congregation one of the most select.

Dr. Craik was born in Jefferson

county in 1851. He is a member of the Masons and active in the councils of that great organization and has held various high positions of honor. As a young man, he was educated in Connecticut, Minnesota and Kentucky, and also studied in the Shattuck School, Trinity College and Berkeley Divinity School.

Dr. Craik was wedded to Miss Nellie F. Wilder, and the couple are parents of several children, four boys, one of whom is named for his distinguished father.

Dr. Craik has been at Christ Church Cathedral for thirty years, and his father, Rev. Dr. James Craik, was Rector-in-Charge thirty-eight years—a total of sixty-eight years, without a break, by father and son.

E. BRUCE TINSLEY.

It is not every man who can woo and win success. I do not bar the man possessed of unlimited wealth. My contention that money does not bring commercial or industrial success is well founded, and in this view I am supported by some of the most eminent authorities in the country. True, a man with money may operate a large industry. Everything about it may outwardly present an air of prosperity, but that fact in itself does not by any means signify that the business is earning dividends, neither will it put the figures on the right side of the ledger at the close of the year.



One of the deserving business men of the city, who has, step by step, climbed to success, is he to whom this comment refers—E. Bruce Tinsley, President of the Tinsley-Mayer Engraving Company, the largest establishment of its kind in the city.

Mr. Tinsley was born in Columbus, Ind., in 1867. It was in the public

schools of that community that he received his educational training. The great success the large establishment over which he presides has attained is the result of practical views of the man. He devotes his entire time and attention to its products and, to-day, neither St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans nor New York turn out better work. That the quality of the cuts and engravings made by this company is known is best indicated by the enormous number used by the press of the country. For years the company has made all cuts used by either the Times or the Courier-Journal. I know this to be true, for while serving the latter paper as First Assistant Telegraph Editor I ordered many cuts of the Tinsley-Mayer Engraving Company. Indeed, I have given them a photo at 8 o'clock at night and at 9 o'clock I would have the cut on my desk. That is what I call system, and the splendid appearance of the cut next morning is what I class as quality.

Mr. Tinsley wedded Miss Josette Harris and the couple have one child, Eric B. Tinsley. Mr. Tinsley belongs to the Masonic fraternity and has had conferred upon him the thirty-second degree, and is also a Shriner.

JOHN R. PFLANZ.

Mr. Pflanz was born in Louisville in 1855, where he was reared and attended school. At a tender age (about 14), young Pflanz left his studies and entered his mother's grocery. In 1880 Mrs. Pflanz turned the business over to her son, and the magnificent business he rapidly established soon demonstrated that he was possessed of unusual commercial and financial ability, giving the business his personal attention.

Politically, he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party and has always been among the first to contribute to the national and local campaigns with just as liberal donations as others. For several years he was a member of the City Council and Board of Aldermen. In 1894 he was a candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen against former Mayor Charles F. Grainger, and only after

balloting ten days and nights was defeated.

For one term he was Sheriff of Jefferson county, and a very efficient official he made. For several years he has served as jailer of the county, first taking charge through election in 1898. He was elected again and served two full terms. After serving part of his third term, a contest arose as to the legality of his and all other candidates' election, with the result that it went through the courts and Mr. Pflanz and all others lost out. The Governor, though, immediately appointed him to serve out the year, following which he was a candidate for election and was defeated. In 1909 he again offered as a candidate, was elected and still occupies that position.

Mr. Pflanz has always been strongly opposed to locking up children under

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sixteen years of age in the jail, throwing them in contact with hardened criminals. He went before the Legislature, with others, and fought as he never fought before to have the juvenile court law enacted. He was as much opposed to the ancient method of putting prisoners to death, under the law, and is the author of

CHARLES C. FOSTER.

Charles C. Foster was born in Lexington (Indiana) in 1871 and graduated from the public schools there. He established, in Lexington, the Scott County Journal, published weekly, young Foster at the time of founding the venture being under fourteen years of age.



When Foster had attained the age of eighteen years, he secured a position as a reporter on the Jeffersonville Times. He then served the old Louisville Commercial in a similar capacity, following which he entered the employment of hotels in Chattanooga and Cincinnati as clerk.

Mr. Foster afterwards secured employment on the Post, in Boston, Mass., covering "assignments." It was not long before he was advanced to

the electrocution law, believing that this method of carrying out a death sentence is more humane than that of hanging by the neck. He made a hard fight for the substitution of the electric chair before the General Assembly of the State at Frankfort, and again he got what he was after.

the Sporting Editorship. Shortly after this, the health of his mother began to fail rapidly and he returned to Jeffersonville in 1899. He then went to work for the Louisville Courier-Journal as a reporter.

When the old Louisville Commercial became known as the Louisville Herald, at which time my friend, George Hodge (now deceased) was managing editor, Mr. Foster was made City Editor. Mr. Foster continued in that capacity for several years, resigning to become Sporting Editor of the Louisville Times. He resigned in 1908 and went to New Orleans. He later returned to Louisville and accepted the post of Sporting Editor and Assistant City Editor of the Louisville Times.

He held this position until made Political Editor of that paper. During the campaign waged for the election of William O. Head, Mayor of Louisville, Mr. Foster was one of the executive's leading lieutenants. The manner in which he marshaled his forces was a magnificent tribute to his ability.

DR. THOMAS H. STUCKY.

Dr. Thos. H. Stucky is a native of this city and was born in 1860. His educational advantages were obtained in private institutions and in 1877 he graduated from Bethany College in West Virginia. After finishing his education, the young man returned to his home and shortly afterwards entered the Louisville Hospital College of Medicine. Closely applying himself and taking full advantage of every opportunity for increased training offered, he was awarded his diploma in 1880. He accepted the position of resident physician of the Kentucky Infirmary for Women and Children.

In 1882 Dr. Stucky, still not content

with his training, went abroad and was absent for about a year, during which time he attended lectures in the Universities of Vienna, Strassburg, Leipsic and others. In 1883 Dr. Stucky again returned to his native city and entered upon the practice of his profession. He was selected as visiting surgeon to the Louisville City Hospital and has served as Assistant to the Chair of Surgery and Lecturer on Surgical Pathology in the Louisville Hospital College of Medicine. Three years following, he was made Professor of Materia-Medica and Therapeutics, which position he continued in until about 1893. Following this, he was selected for the Professorship of

(Portraits by Standiford)

Theory and Practice and Clinical Medicine.

Dr. Stucky, in 1910, was chosen General Medical Director of the Citizens National Life Insurance Company. Practically every application

for insurance upon the life of every one must necessarily pass through the hands of Dr. Stucky, after the applicant has first been examined by local physicians. This position he still holds.

FRANCES INGRAM.

Settlement work in Louisville has progressed to such an extent that to-day the city can with pride boastfully point to "Neighborhood House" as one of the best equipped institutions of its kind in operation. The little woman, under whose supervision everything is undertaken there, Miss Frances Ingram, has devoted many years of her life to this character of work. Miss Ingram is a native of Nebraska. She is not only a graduate of the public schools of Louisville, but has taken advantage of courses in other localities—in Knoxville, the University of Ohio, and also kindergarten training, and in the New York School of Philanthropy.



Prior to engaging in Settlement work, Miss Ingram was a teacher in the Louisville public schools, and since her connection as Head Resident of "Neighborhood House," she has done

a great work. She holds membership in the National Federation of Settlements, National Conference of Charities and Corrections, Kentucky Child Labor Association, Consumers' League, Conference of Social Workers, Associated Charities, Louisville Tenement House Commission, Child Welfare Exhibit, Social Settlement, and others. It will be remembered that the Louisville Tenement House Commission was appointed by former Gov. A. E. Willson, and the selections were made in strict accordance with their equipment for undertaking such work.

Miss Ingram has been signally honored on several occasions and has rendered yeoman service as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Federation of Settlements. She is Secretary of the Kentucky branch of the National Charities and Correction.

In addition to this, she is Secretary of the Kentucky Child Labor Association, vice president of the Consumers' League and member of the Executive Board of Associated Charities. Since 1904 she has been at the head of Neighborhood House.

JUDGE SAMUEL B. KIRBY.

One of the best known jurists in Kentucky is Judge Samuel B. Kirby, of the Jefferson Circuit bench, a man of broad intellectual training, who has made his way through life, step by step, until to-day he occupies one of the most responsible positions of honor and trust in the legal profession. The circuit bench of Jefferson County is regarded by lawyers, not only in the State but throughout the entire Southland as being made up of men who are exceptionally well versed in the work, and who thoroughly understand the proper application of the law.

Since Judge Kirby ascended the bench, not a few cases have come be-

fore him, in which were involved many of the most complex problems, but he has always rendered a decision the great majority of which are upheld by the higher courts, thereby indicating the splendid efficiency of the lower tribunal. The legal profession is one of the most difficult in the world in which to attain the highest pinnacle of success. There are so many obstacles to overcome that many men, after entering practice, become more or less discouraged and give it up. Judge Kirby is one of the self-made men of the bar, and the success he has attained, is an example of what may be expected of one possessed of vim, energy and deter-

(Portraits by Standiford)

mination and a thorough and complete knowledge of the statutes.

The work which Judge Kirby, as a member of the legal profession has done, has been of a highly important character, indicating practical experience. As a jurist, he ranks with the most representative men in Kentucky and the South, and is rapidly gaining new laurels. Judge Kirby, like other members of the Circuit Bench of Jefferson

County, makes a feature of giving close consideration to every case tried before him. He does not believe in rapid decisions. He prefers to first think over the evidence, after having heard it. He prefers to read over the lawyers' briefs, and takes ample time to digest every particle of information bearing on the litigation in question. Once he has done all this, he does not in the least hesitate to render an opinion.

P. T. SULLIVAN.

One of the best known justices of the peace in Jefferson county and one who has established a splendid reputation for himself is P. T. Sullivan, one of the most popular men of Louisville.



Judge Sullivan is somewhat at variance with many men who hold similar positions in other parts of the State. He is one of the coterie who do not believe in sham justice, who abhors frivolous litigation, who protests against the arrest of man, woman or child upon charges which are the outgrowth of family disagreements, and who believes in making arrests only where occasion warrants such action.

Justice Sullivan lays his dockets and court records open to public inspection. He does business upon the basis of nothing being concealed, and stands back of every decision rendered by him.

Judge Sullivan is a native of Kentucky and was born in Hardin county in 1859. During his early days he attended the public schools of his na-

tive community. In 1879 he located in Louisville. Prior to that time, however, he had apprenticed himself at the trade of shoemaking in Elizabethtown, Ky., and it was after having completed his course in that trade that he sought a larger field of endeavor. He was engaged in the making of shoes in Louisville for a long time.

In 1905 Judge Sullivan was elected magistrate from the eighth magisterial district, but the election was set aside by Judges Miller and Kirby, of the Jefferson County Circuit Court in March, 1907. In order to practice law, Mr. Sullivan took a course of legal study in the Jefferson Law School.

He again offered for election to office in 1907 and was defeated. In 1909 he was actually legislated out of his district.

After practicing law for a while, Judge Sullivan was nominated and elected on the Democratic ticket as magistrate from the seventh magisterial district, a regular Republican stronghold, by 1,250 majority, but, notwithstanding this, the people who had always stood by Judge Sullivan in each of his hard fights for public office, gave him a magnificent majority over his nearest competitor of nearly 1,000 votes.

GEORGE GRIFFITH FETTER.

During the past ten years, Louisville has risen more rapidly as a manufacturing center than any other city of its size and location in the South. This does not apply to any particular line of industry, but is taken as a whole.

Take as an illustration any line of business. There was a time that in

order to obtain just exactly what one most desired, it was necessary that purchases be made in New York, Chicago, St. Louis or some other equally as large center. This has all been changed and the manufacturers and merchants of Louisville of to-day are fully capable of catering to and supplying the trade. It has not been so

(Portraits by Standiford)

very long ago that in order to obtain an absolutely first-class job of commercial printing, engraving, lithographing or bookbinding, it was necessary to order it out of the city. To-day some of the most extensive plants in that line of trade are established in Louisville.

In my opinion, one of the most progressive men engaged in this industry is George Griffith Fetter, whose plant, although it had a comparatively small beginning years ago, is recognized to-day as one of the largest in Kentucky, and turns out an immense volume of work. My confidence in this company could not be more clearly indicated than by having them execute this work—everything done in connection with this volume has been done in the plant of the George G. Fetter Printing Company, and it may be accepted as an example of the highest workmanship.

George G. Fetter is a native of Louisville and was born in 1857. He attended the public institutions of learning of his native community and won his diploma in the Louisville Male High School. Shortly after leaving school, he entered the services of Geo. H. Hull & Company, one of the largest dealers in pig iron in the country. He afterwards became associated, as traveling representative, with Rogers, Brown & Company, a large Cincinnati pig iron house, and was later on given the management of their branch house in Chicago. That was in 1882. About three years later, Mr. Fetter returned to Louisville and organized the George G. Fetter Printing Company, and in 1907 established the George G. Fetter Lighting & Heating Company. The establishment of this latter company led to competition in electric current, and as a result merchants and manufacturers of Louisville have been benefited by receiving as low rates for light and power as is enjoyed by any city in the country. The growth which the printing company has enjoyed, when its minor beginning is taken into consideration is little short of phenomenal. Mr. Fetter, who from the

opening of its doors for business, has been its president, exerted heroic efforts in the beginning to "make good." He employed only the best printers obtainable, and has been known to actually throw into the waste barrel complete jobs of printing, because it did not come up to his standard. Ten years ago stationery, office supplies and office furniture were added to the product of this enterprising company and the business has grown immensely, reaching out into many of the States of the Union, and to-day I feel safe in saying that no other printing and stationery establishment in the South can boast of a larger volume of trade.

In addition to his own business interests, Mr. Fetter is directly interested in a number of the leading organizations of the State. For several years he has served on the directorate of the Inter-Southern Life Insurance Company, is president of the Majestic Theater Company, and for many years was Public Printer for the Commonwealth of Kentucky. He holds active membership in the Pendennis Club, Kentucky Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and Society of Colonial Wars as well as of the Board of Trade and the Louisville Commercial Club. He is also a vestryman in St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Fetter was wedded to Miss Amanda Burks, whose father was one of the wealthiest and most influential men of the South. The couple have two children—George, Jr., and John B., both of whom are associated with their father in business. The early life history of the Fetter family is a rather interesting one, coming of old revolutionary stock, and was established in Kentucky more than a century ago, when George Fetter, grandfather of George G. Fetter, located in Louisville. Mr. Fetter's father, George G. Fetter, for whom the subject of this sketch is named, was born in Virginia and during his life was prominent in various important business interests.

DR. LEWIS S. McMURTRY.

The men who are to-day leaving their impress upon the world's progress are men who are using their brains and hands in the world's work, and the individual who advances, is he who has so developed his latent

talents as to enable him to pass on the highway of life others who, perhaps, started out ahead of him. In many parts of the country to-day are men who stand high in the medical profession, not a few of whom have

reached the highest pinnacle of fame and success as the result of their individual efforts.

One of these is the distinguished surgeon to whom my remarks in this comment apply—Dr. Lewis S. McMurtry, one of the ablest men in his particular line of work or branch of medicine to be found in the country of the Southland. I make this assertion, based upon information which I have personally gathered, and which I know to be true.

Dr. McMurtry is a native of Kentucky and was born in Harrodsburg in 1850. In 1870 he was awarded his degree of A. B. by Center College. The same well-known institution conferred upon him the degree of A. M. about five years later, but about two years previous to this, however, Tulane University, of Nashville, granted the degree of M. D. Then about three

years ago the same college awarded Dr. McMurtry the degree of LL. D.

Dr. McMurtry is recognized as an authority on Gynecology in the South and is Professor of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery in the medical department of the University of Louisville.

Dr. McMurtry has also served as surgeon to the Louisville City Hospital and other institutions of Louisville.

As an indication of the popularity of this distinguished surgeon and the high esteem in which he is held, I might add here that he served as President of the American Medical Association in 1905 and 1906, and also served in the same capacity in the Kentucky State Medical Society. He is also corresponding member of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, one of the most important bodies of its kind in existence.

REV. DR. JAMES M. OWEN.

Rev. J. M. Owen, Rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of Louisville, is a native Virginian and was born in 1874. He obtained his educational advantages in private institutions and later attended Roanoke College, at Salem, Va., in 1897. Following this he attended the Theological Seminary of Virginia, at Alexandria, Va., from



which he graduated. He was ordained a deacon in 1900, during the month of June, and in November of the same year was ordained a priest. He served Trinity Church, Randolph parish, Virginia, from 1900 to 1902; St. Paul's Church, Lynchburg, Va., from 1902 to 1907, and St. Paul's Church, at Norfolk, Va., from 1907 to 1912, when he came to Louisville. While Dr. Owen is a comparative newcomer to Louisville, the fact remains that since he assumed charge as Rector of St. Andrew's he has gained marked headway and has won the high esteem, respect and confidence of his congregation.

GEORGE THOMAS SETTLE.

George T. Settle is a native of Russellville, Logan county, but received his education in the public schools of Owensboro, and at Bethel College, Russellville, Ky. For 20 years he was in the book department of John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, and for twelve years of this time he was at the head of the book department and buyer for the establishment. In

1905 the position of Head of the Order and Accession Department of the Louisville Free Public Library was offered him. This position he accepted and has held to the present time. He was Acting Assistant Librarian from April, 1912, until his election to the position of Librarian November 15, 1912.

(Portraits by Standiford)

REV. DR. RICHARD WILKINSON.

Rev. Dr. Richard Wilkinson, pastor of the Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is an Englishman by birth and was born in Accrington, Lancashire, England, in 1871. He obtained his early educational training in common and private schools in his native country and stood well in all of his classes.



Dr. Wilkinson first took a theological training under Rev. Dr. Richard Spencer and Rev. Alfred Woodnutt, in England. Following this, young Wilkinson entered Central College, at Fayette, Mo., in 1893, and graduated in 1897, with the degree of B. A. The year following he took a post graduate course and had the degree of M. A. conferred upon him in 1898.

The first charge of the young minister was in Higbee, Mo. This he looked after, during the time he was a student in college, serving two years.

His next charge as a pastor was in LaPlata, Mo.; also held while he was in school. That was in 1897. During that year he was transferred to Cabanne Church in St. Louis, serving in that capacity two years. In 1899 he went to Aberdeen, Miss., and assumed pastoral charge of the First Methodist Church there, remaining three years. In the fall of 1902 he went to Rayne Memorial Church at New Orleans, La., and continued as pastor in that city until 1906, when he located in Monroe, La., after which he served in Augusta, Ga., for four years, after which he came to Louisville and assumed his present charge.

The D. D. degree was conferred upon Dr. Wilkinson in 1905 by Trinity College, of Durham, N. C. Dr. Wilkinson has delivered a great number of lectures throughout the country, and in reading over many of the comments of the daily and weekly press, relative to his work, I must say that he certainly has every reason for feeling proud of his achievements. His reputation as an orator is one of the highest in the country, and the demand made upon him for lectures is far greater than he can supply.

ROBERT BRIDGES JONES.

Robert B. Jones, Manager of Hotel Henry Watterson, was born in Tennessee in 1865. He attended the public schools of Manchester, and college in Tullahoma.

After leaving school he worked as an accountant at Columbia, Tenn., after which he connected himself with the Bethel House in Columbia, remaining two or three years, going from there to Huntsville, Ala., where

he remained five years in the hotel business. He next went to the Hotel Florence at Birmingham, Ala., and spent seven years with the Tulane Hotel at Nashville, Tenn.

He served the Hotel Patten at Chattanooga, Tenn., as Manager and came from there to Louisville to his present position. Mr. Jones is a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Hermitage Club, Louisville Commercial Club and other bodies of importance.

BEUTEL FAMILY.

In Louisville is a family in which are represented several of the more important professions, medical, dental, legal and educational, something rarely found to be the case, but in this family it is true, and not only that, but each member of the family is meeting with marked success. This is the Beutel family, whose beautiful

home is located on the Bardstown Road. I give a brief outline of the members herewith:

Dr. G. P. Beutel, Sr., Pharmacist and Physician, born in Louisville in 1847. Graduated in Louisville College of Pharmacy in 1873 and in Medical Department, University of Louisville in 1880. Was druggist 20 years

(Portraits by Standiford)

at Jackson and Market streets. Skin Specialist.

Dr. G. P. Beutel, Jr., Physician, born in Louisville in 1879. Graduate of Medical Department, University of Louisville in 1898. Took post graduate courses in Europe. Skin Specialist.

Dr. Herald Beutel, Dentist, born in Louisville in 1889. Graduate of Louisville Dental College in 1913. Spent one year in University of Pennsylvania, and prominent in athletic affairs and on gridiron.

Clarence A. Beutel, Lawyer, born in Louisville. Now head of Louisville

Law Library, and although recently out of college has appeared in several important cases, acquitting himself with great honor. Has won many medals, cups, trophies, etc., in athletic work. Has traveled extensively in Europe.

Anna Dorothea Beutel, Educator, born in Louisville in 1876. Graduate of public schools and Normal training school. Teacher in Primary Grade at Nicholas Finzer public school.

Pearl May Beutel, Educator, born in Louisville in 1882. Graduate as Kindergaten and also Normal school. Teacher in Thomas Jefferson School.

1.
My Autobiography.

My early life was spent in the middle west where my father had gone as a pioneer to make his fortune. He had taken out a claim ^{in Nebraska} under the government and had settled in a beautiful oak grove on the Platt River which extended as a wavy line across the prairie. In all directions there was prairie and only prairie as far as eyes could see. Although the grove itself was most beautiful, the selection of my father's claim was most unfortunate. In summer our crops were scathed by the sun; in winter our herds were frozen to death during the terrible blizzards. In those more fortunate seasons when nature spared us as we were visited by other forms of destruction.

One year it was the 2. prairie fire
well do I remember the flames
sweeping across the plain and my
father and other men ploughing
the field for dear life in
an effort to hold at bay this
sea of fire and preserve our
little home. The rain came and
we were saved.

Another year the grass hoppers
descended on us. One sunny day we
observed a great black cloud
coming ^{rapidly} down the valley toward
us. It was rather ominous as the day
was very bright and the cloud was
very black. Soon we were enveloped
in the cloud - a cloud of grass hoppers.
Millions of them settled on our grove
and on our fields. In a few days
when the wind changed, they departed;

not a leaf remained on a tree, our beautiful fields of corn were reduced to stubble. All was plenty before the grass hoppers came: all was desolation when they left.

The Indians loom up in this picture of the west. They often passed in great groups on their way to the reservations still further west. One morning I remember we found five thousand encamped across the river from us. They had come in the night and all was stir and bustle. My family were much relieved when they "broke camp" and continued on their way.

Such ^{interesting & startling} incidents as these ~~were interesting~~ ~~and startling~~ ~~but~~ ~~they~~ caused my parents more concern than they did me. I had no fear however; the boat of an owl struck terror to my very soul. Any time that I ventured into the night, that dismal lonely boat would send me quickly into the house.

may be traced

again. This fear, to a terrifying

was early

incident of my life.

I must not

forget the snakes. The prairie seemed
alive with them. Those that came into
the zone were most certainly to be avoided.

One night when ^{my} father had gone to the
city on business and we were left
alone we were aroused from our
sleep by a piercing shriek. My mother
and I sat bolt upright in bed, my baby
sister screamed. Rigidly we sat awaiting
our fate. An Indian might enter the
next minute with tomahawk in hand
but no it was an owl. It screech
again, flapped its wings and
flew away. We sank back into the bed.

As the years went by our family
circle was ~~enlarged~~ ^{increased} by the advent

of a little sister and two little brothers.
As we rarely saw ~~any one~~ ^{any one} outside
we were ~~absolutely~~ ^{completely} dependent on our own small
circle for our social life. My mother was the

snakes

~~As there were~~ ^{Only on} rare occasions when visitors came to our house ^{she} we were dependent on our own ^{group} ~~for our social life.~~

~~But that~~ ^{it made} little difference. My mother was a host ^{in herself}. She was so

KENTUCKY CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION

S. B. 208

CREATING A STATE CHILDREN'S BUREAU

WHAT IS IT?

A Bureau concerned with the welfare of children, normal, dependent, defective and delinquent.

MAIN PURPOSES

Educative
Investigative
Co-operative

EDUCATIVE --- HOW?

Holding conferences
Publishing Bulletins
Organizing committees
-- for study of child welfare
-- for developing standards

INVESTIGATIVE --- HOW?

Searching out and providing for physically and mentally defective children.
Visitation of agencies and institutions
Removal of children from jails and almshouses
Keeping in touch with every condition affecting child welfare.

CO-OPERATIVE --- HOW?

With county child welfare boards
-- in organization
-- as to methods and programs
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-- to secure probation officers
-- in developing detention service
With all organizations
-- in any way concerning child welfare

full of fun,
so pretty, and
so clever
always so able
to meet emergencies
and there were so many
to meet.
in that western home.

And a very happy group
we were. We rarely saw
outsiders but that
made little difference.
My father was a good father, strong
and my mother was a host in
herself.

5. ~~for~~ another deepened as the years went by. She was
as pretty and full of fun and as clear ~~she was~~
always so able to meet emergencies. ~~Through the years~~
Altho our parents found the frontier life hard
& exacting we children ~~were~~ ^{were} ~~not~~ ^{young} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~realize the~~ ^{responsibility} ~~problem~~.

Life was a joy to us! We played
from morning all night, ~~every thing~~ ^{in nature}
was a source of joy to us. ~~the~~ ^{the} trees,

and flowers, and birds, and acorn cups

and stones, and the sheep and the

cattle on the ranch beside the house

pigs dogs and chickens. ~~we~~ ^{one} ~~delighted~~ ^{delighted}

we ~~of~~ ^{delighted} ~~delighted~~ ^{delighted} the cowboys

ever so often came our way. ~~They~~ ^{They}

~~They~~ ^{They} could whistle such interesting church stipples

each with a round ball in ~~each~~ ^{the} stipples

It was impossible to dislodge this ball

and try as hard as one might. But ~~our~~ ^{our}

our greatest delight ~~was~~ ^{to have} ~~having~~

our grandfather and grand mother and

uncles come from "back east" to ~~see~~ ^{visit}

us. What wonderful stories my grand

mother could tell and what and

what a never ending supply

she knew. How we adored our young
 uncles who would have turned the
 world upside down for us. ~~We always~~
~~wept when they left; so few~~
~~people came into our lives.~~ (Our nearest
 neighbor lived in a dugout a mile away
 and then there wasn't any one for many
 miles.) ~~How~~ What pleasure we took in
 occasions when we drove eight
 miles across the plain ^{to see my other grandmother}
 grandmother ^{who lived in Grand Island} to take the train east.
 How we delighted in the prairie dog
 towns we passed ^{with my} and the numerous
 prairie dogs sitting up on their houses
 to see us go by. How wonderful was the mirage we ^{created}
 was to sleep under the wagon at night
 and build a fire nearby to keep
 away the coyotes - those wolves of the
 prairies. How we held our breath when
 we forded the river and then finally

7.
how interesting ^{was} the town ~~was~~ with
its many people, houses and its
~~interesting~~ stores. ~~What a wonderful place~~
that ~~would~~ ^{to live in} ~~was~~ ^{if it} ~~was~~ ^{so} ~~an~~ ^{occasion}
ally ~~it~~ ^{life} had its drawbacks. One Christmas
~~the weather~~ ^{it} was too cold and the snow was too
deep for Saula Claus to come until long
after New Years. But when he did come
what a wonderful box he brought from
the east. ~~Among the gifts it contained~~ ^{and what beautiful gifts it contained} ~~was a highly~~
colored linen picture book ^{with highly colored}
the story of Cinderella ^{it was quite} ~~before~~ ^{that} I seen
illustrations ~~than~~ ^{before} had I seen
anything so beautiful.
My education was a ^{serious} problem. Although
I lived ~~eighty~~ miles from a school I must ~~be~~ ^{be taught} my mother
the ill ^{one day to begin the process} ^{at once} ~~so that I would not~~
determination ^{mother gave me my} ^{first lesson one day} ^{when she}
was ^{all in bed}
grow up in ignorance even though we
lived so many miles away from a
school. A little blue book ⁱⁿ ^{it} was produced

8.th
and then my mother pointed out the
various letters of the alphabet to me,
and then asked me to name them for her.
My chief difficulty in mastering
the alphabet was that I confused
little b with little d. I based me on
the ear for my stupidity, and I ^{was much surprised} ~~earnestly~~
hoped ^{that I would soon be able to distinguish} ~~the difference~~ ^{between them}
apart, and thus escape another
the future. Later when I was in Grand Island
for a few weeks visiting my grandmother
I was sent to the town school. The class
to which I belonged always ~~as pointed~~
^{stood up for the} ~~to the side of the room for the reading~~
~~lesson~~. Here the pupils formed a line
along one of the boards in the floor.
As I looked down that long stretch of
floor I used to wonder at the boards
all running together at the other end
of the room.) The good reader was he
who could both pronounce his words
correctly and tap his toes on the line.
The one who most successfully perfected
himself in this advanced toward the head

pay the class. When I had to return home, I was
next to the head ^{of the class} and I ~~was~~ much regretted
leaving before ^{I had} attained that enviable
position ^{at the} head of the class.

When I was seven year old ^{we moved}
~~from~~ Nebraska ^{where} our ~~western~~ home, my mother dated
the life and my father regarded the
struggle as futile. ^{My father was unable to endure}
the struggle with ~~prairie life and~~ ^{the hardships on the prairie}
life must have been rather drab here. ^{the local} school ^{here}
outside of attending ^{was} ~~interested with~~

remember little of interest ^{spent}
stay in this town. In a few months
we moved to Summerville. ^{we}
~~also only~~ ^{lived for} ~~remained~~ a short time. Here
~~too~~ I attended school. By this time I was

a member in good standing of the
second grade. I had a very high regard
for my teacher Miss Sutter. ^{My sister when}
was a really pretty good natured child ^{little girl} seemed
never to hold her teachers in the affectionate
regard I did mine. She was on intimate terms
with many more of the pupils than I was

about this time I began
to be conscious of the
difference in personality
between ^{myself} and my sister self

About this time my sister
and I began to exhibit
striking differences. She was
a jolly, rolly, ~~happy~~ ^{careless}
girl who from every one
loved. She cared little
for her ~~school~~ ^{actual} but was
devoted to the children
at the ~~play~~ ^{play} house.

About this time I
realized that sister S. B. 208
personality was ^{quite}

KENTUCKY CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION

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MAIN PURPOSES

Educative
Investigative
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EDUCATIVE --- HOW?

Holding conferences
Publishing Bulletins
Organizing committees
-- for study of child welfare
-- for developing standards

INVESTIGATIVE --- HOW?

Searching out and providing for physically and mentally
defective children.
Visitation of agencies and institutions
Removal of children from jails and almshouses
Keeping in touch with every condition affecting child
welfare.

CO-OPERATIVE --- HOW?

With county child welfare boards
-- in organization
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With State Board of Health in operation of Flying Clinic
With Juvenile Courts
-- to secure probation officers
-- in developing detention service
With all organizations
-- in any way concerning child welfare

I was ^{very} ~~more~~ sober
little girl who
loved ~~school~~ ^{school} dearly
but wasn't ^{an intimate}
and had not such
a wide circle of
intimate friends.
Many children.

During our residence in Samiell an old fashioned
 colored Southern woman came to cook for us.
 But we called her "Aunt Jane". She found her into
 our hearts and became a most important member
 One day at ^{from school} ~~years~~ she came running home
 with about twenty young girls trailing
 after her to ask my mother to give each
 a beaten biscuit, ^{for each} because they liked the
 kind ~~that~~ that "Aunt Jane" made.
 "Aunt Jane" who was an old fashioned
 Southern woman, my ^{beloved} ~~beloved~~ cook,
 later when we moved to Williamsburg the
 when my father's next business venture took
 us to ~~the~~ Williamsburg was delightfully situated
 in the "Cumberland Hills". How ~~we~~ ^{we} ~~gladly~~ ^{gladly} rejoiced
 "Aunt Jane" went with us. ^{no} ~~we~~ ^{home} ~~had~~ ^{had}
 we were to move from the city to the mountain
 ever equalled this home which had many
 more attractions to offer than any of the
 others. How we gloried in the beauty
 of the mountains. We had come into our
 own again when we could live in
 the great out doors. We played house
 under the ^{the roots of the trees} ~~the~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{for room}
 Brooks we revelled in the mountain laurel
 the azaleas and the rhododendrons ^{found them}
 and the thousands and one wild flowers
 the delights of the game ^{the} and the slipping
 the ~~delights~~ ^{delights} of the game ^{the} and the slipping
 the ~~delights~~ ^{delights} of the game ^{the} and the slipping

At the end of three never-to-be-forgotten
years we returned to Louisville
and settled down to a more
humdrum existence in the
city where the problems of life
began to be home in on
me full force. My father
met with financial reverses
my mother was ill much of
the time and as eldest child
I fell heir to a heavy share
of responsibility in the family.
I marshaled the younger members
of the family, I trained the

mediocre cooks we engaged, in the
art of making better his cuts and
broiling a steak properly. I
was housemaid, cook and general
manager when we had no servant
besides bearing my lessons. ^{Thruout}
those years school was most absorbing
and soul satisfying especially the
Haight School where I made some
life long friends both among the
pupils and teachers. At the Commencement
I was much pleased to deliver an address
entitled Women of To-day.

Soon after our return to Fairview I was confirmed
in the Episcopal Church where I remained ^{member} ^{an ardent} ^{for}
~~many years, taking my church affiliation~~
~~most seriously.~~

$$\frac{227}{-4}$$

By this time his

By this time his

A chief

A chief

10. Secret notes to the

It was such a relief to
- a relief in a secret under
the new laws.

It was such a relief to
- a relief in a secret under
the new laws.

It was such a relief to
- a relief in a secret under
the new laws.

It was such a relief to
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the new laws.

It was such a relief to
- a relief in a secret under
the new laws.

It was such a relief to
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the new laws.

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- a relief in a secret under
the new laws.

It was such a relief to
- a relief in secret under
the new laws.

The trees along the way to school afforded such excellent niches where one might place a table for a friend to find on your way to school. Such a niche was known as a 'post office', only one's intimate friend was allowed to visit. A chief joy of going to school was to visit the post-office on the way.

FROM THE

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stands out quite ¹² clearly. He had so many friends and he loved to sing. He was president of the Boat Club. Once he included me in an invitation with the family to attend a regatta. Altho I didn't know what a regatta was when I accepted the invitation I decided that it was a most enjoyable occasion.

In due time I was confirmed. I was intensely religious for years and took my church affiliation very seriously.

My school was most absorbing. I enjoyed every day of it. How proud I was when I delivered an address at the High School Commencement entitled "Women of Today". I had planned to go to Vassar, my grandmother had said I should go. But she died during my junior year and as my father met with serious financial reverses about that time, I went to the Normal School instead. At the Normal, I was thrilled

over the opportunities it offered for helping to mold the lives of young people.

After graduating ^{at the Normal}, I attended the summer session of the Cook Co. Normal, in Chicago, where I came under the ^{leadership of} Colonel Francis Parker. ^{He} ^{urged} a life-long inspiration. He warned

young teachers not to get in a rut. ^{As} because it was more difficult to ^{extricate}

get a young teacher out ^{from} a rut than any ^{other} ^{person} in the world. He said that there was no such thing as a bad boy; that

if a teacher varied his method and kept the ^{interest of the} pupils' interest at a white heat there would be no

~~disciplinary problems would~~
~~arise~~ ^{incurred with this philosophy} I entered the ^{following} fall
 Public Schools of Somerville as a teacher in the first grade. ~~The school room~~
 was a lovely place. It contained

flowers and much that was of interest to
children. Nature Study was the basis of
all the work. We took trips to the nearby
parks; the children were most responsive.
~~For a year or so~~ On one occasion, ~~I presume~~
the primary supervisor held an institute
in my room ^{at the request of the primary supervisor} ~~one~~ week, and the primary
teachers in the city ^{being} were invited to come -
the ^{those} teachers from the eastern section of the
city and those from the west end on
Thursday. I taught for several years
and got much pleasure out of the experience.

15

~~baby sister & brother~~

life hard + exciting
struggle from beginning
to end.

There were many changes in our family
~~It was during this period that our~~
~~family was visited by death~~
We lost several members of the family then
death among them my youngest brother
a lovely boy of 16 years. My older brother
went south, my father left for the
Klanche. ~~My uncles~~ There was a
general exodus ^{other members} of the family to other
areas. ~~My sister was married~~

150
14
1620
300
2121
over

Our circle narrowed down to my
mother and my sister and myself
After my sister's marriage she
too left taking my mother with
her and I was left the only sole

representative of what was
formerly a large family
group. In a few years
I made my home with the
Guises Hill of local kindergarten
fame while their family
was in the east. On the
return of their family I
went to Neighborhood House
to live with my friend Miss Farrant,
and there I have remained so
these many years.

~~Prepared for my mother as the~~

16

My entrance into the field of social work was a complete surprise. Such a thought had never entered my mind until I received a note from Miss Tarrant who was leaving to be married if I would consider becoming a head resident of N. H. I promptly telephoned from Columbus Ohio where I then was asking if she thought I could do it. She said, "certainly" and so I applied. I ~~was~~ ^{not} ~~at all~~ little realizing ^{in the least} how little preparation I had for the big piece of work I ^{soon began the process of learning} ~~was~~ ^{under taking} ~~that very ^{in the doing} summer. I ~~seriously~~ considered going to Cornell but decided to come to ~~neighborhood~~ ^{Harvard} instead, met a ~~man~~ ^{Miss} ~~Slater~~ ^{Slater} who~~

17

Throughout the years, life ~~in the~~^{at the}
~~neighborhood~~
~~settlement~~ has been a busy whirl
 with of clubs, classes, play-
 ground and ~~other~~^{other} various activities.
 Not only has the settlement given itself
 to this intensive program but
 it has taken part in many
 pieces of civic work. I have
 served on various committees
 dealing with problems in child labor,
 compulsory education, housing,
 and hours for working women.
 I have given ~~much~~^{much} time to the
~~for~~ Fresh Air Camp, to the recreational
 movement in the city and especially
 in field for children. I have
 made many friendships among the
 thousands of men, women and
 children whom I have met at N. Y.

Just at the time I came to the
social settlement an opportunity presented
itself to go to college. This was a
most unattractive ~~for a time~~ but
finally I decided to come. ^{the result was}
all was it seemed best to go
to Neighbor Good House and here

I have been ever since.

Life ^{here} has been very full at
the settlement and on the whole
very satisfying. The infinite
variety in the work has enhanced
its interest.

just before coming to the social settlement
~~making this change~~ I was drawn between
two desires. I had always wanted to go to college
and an opportunity ^{to go to college} presented itself just
~~at the time I came to the social~~
~~settlement.~~ This was most unsettling, I
decided however in favor of the ^{social} settlement.

This period of my life represented the
complete breaking up of ^{an} ~~the~~ family.
Several members were taken by death.
Among them my younger brother, a lovely
boy 16 years, who had been my special
~~delight~~ ~~from birth~~ his babyhood
days. There was a general exodus
of the others ^{of the circle finally} until I was left the
sole representative of a large family
group. Shortly after this I came
to the neighborhood where I am now.

My Autobiography

July 31, 1926 -

voices in the distance. On one of these visits that I was more
impressed with how clever my mother was than ever before. We arrived
in Louisville. We were paying a visit to my grandmother.
car and when she got off she knew just which way to go to find my
grandmother's house. I was probably five then, and it seemed wonder-
ful to me that anyone would know how to find the way in the city.
Of course, anyone could find the way in the country, but how in the
city?
One of the highlights of this western life was the cowboys.
They all seemed to adore little children. I suppose there were no few
little children in their lives that were taken in for an extra lot
of adoring. They could whistle and sing songs with a round
ball in the steeple. There was a particular with a crop of black
hair, who didn't care how hard he could be pulled.
At Grand Island my grandmother lived. She was a very strict,
straight laced, blue stockinged Presbyterian. With her lived my aunt,
and, oh, how lovely we thought my aunt was. In later years a great
group of our friends decided that she was quite the nicest aunt that
anyone in the whole neighborhood had. She was no tall of fun and kept
everyone around her in a state of laughter. She could sing so well,
and she played the organ in the church, although she had never taken a
lesson in music. We could not understand some times why my grand-
mother should take it so seriously when she forgot so many of the
things around the house that she was supposed to do.
I remember very distinctly my first baptism in English.
Although my mother was ill at the time, she was very concerned that I was
growing up in ignorance. As she said me so young - was a little blue
book to get that first baptism and from her on my birthday birthday.
My child happily in baptism was that I confused little

voices in the distance. On one of these visits east I was more impressed with how clever my mother was than ever before. We arrived in Louisville. We were paying a visit to my grandmother. Somehow the family failed to meet us at the train. My mother took the street car and when she got off she knew just which way to go to find my grandmother's house. I was probably five then, and it seemed wonderful to me that anyone would know how to find the way in the city. Of course, anyone could find the way in the country, but how in the city?

Cowboy One of the delights of this western life was the cowboys. They all seemed to adore little children. I suppose there were so few little children in their lives that those few came in for an extra lot of adoring. They could whittle such interesting steeples with a round ball in the steeple. There was one in particular with a crop of black hair, who didn't care how hard my little brother pulled it.

At Grand Island my grandmother lived. She was a very strict, straight laced, blue stockinged Presbyterian. With her lived my aunt, and, oh, how lovely we thought my aunt was. In later years a great group of our friends decided that she was quite the nicest aunt that anyone in the whole neighborhood had. She was so full of fun and kept everyone around her in a gale of laughter. She could sing so well, and she played the organ in the church, although she had never taken a lesson in music. We could not understand some times why my grandmother should take it so seriously when she forgot to do many of the things around the house that she was supposed to do.

Then you I must be educated, and do I remember
Altho I remember very distinctly my first instruction in English. *decided*
 Although my mother was ill in bed she was very concerned that I was growing up in ignorance. *even I was enjoying miles away from a school.* She told me to bring her a little blue book that was one of her church *parsons*. book to her that her father had given her on her fourteenth birthday. *and then she pointed out the various letters to me.* My chief difficulty in imbibing knowledge was that I confused little