

598

## Woodford County-'Asparagus Bed' of the Garden Spot of the World

When the Blue Grass region of Kentucky was given the title of "The Garden Spot of the World," Woodford county, because of its fertility and beauty, was given the name of the "Asparagus Bed of the Garden."

The county was formed in 1788 and cut off from Fayette county by an act of the Legislature of Virginia, before Kentucky was admitted as a state. It was named in honor of General William Woodford, a Revolutionary officer of high merit, who was born in Virginia in 1735. The land is rich and yields abundantly.

Good roads traverse the county in every direction, making travel in automobiles and vehicles practicable and pleasant.

Much attention is given to thoroughbred stock, among the notable collections being the Herefords at E. H. Taylor's Farm, and the Duroc hogs at the McKee Brothers' Forest Home Stock Farm. The county has long since become famous for some of the highest type of harness and saddle horses.

There are a number of historic homes in the county, including The Woodburn Farm, which has been owned by the Alexander family for the past 125 years. It was purchased by Robert Alexander, Sr., who came from Scotland in 1785, from the heirs of General Hugh Mercer in 1791. Mr.

A. J. Alexander and two sisters were born at Woodburn. It is at present occupied by Dr. A. J. A. Alexander and family.

Buck Pond, the home of the Marshall family, is said to be one of the most historic in the State. It is now occupied by Mr. Laurance A. Railey, son-in-law of Mr. Louis Harshall, the owner of Buck Pond, which was built in 1783, and has never been out of the hands of the Marshall family since. It is said to trace back to the Revolutionary land grant received by the great-grandfather of the present owner, Colonel Thomas Marshall, a notable Virginian in Revolutionary times, who emigrated to this state and brought all of the nails, hardware and much of the other material used in building the residence from Virginia down the Ohio river, and hauled for many miles overland. The old colonial house has stood for about 133 years and, of course, has been repaired, but never been remodeled, with the exception of a porch across the front of the house. The interior woodwork is beautiful and the huge oak girders in attic and cellar are considered curiosities at the present time.

Thomas F. Marshall is buried at Buck Pond. Edward C. Marshall was the father of Louis Marshall, the present owner of the old home.

Sunday, June 17, 1917.

THE LEXINGTON HERALD

*Non in State  
University of Kentucky*

005x22

599  
JUNE 22, 1917.

**THE STATE JOURNAL.**  
**RED CROSS WIRES THANKS**  
**TO COL. TAYLOR FOR GIFT**

In answer to the receipt of a donation of \$500 for the Red Cross work the Frankfort Chapter yesterday sent the following telegram to Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr.:

"June 21, 1917.

"Hon. E. H. Taylor, Jr.,

"Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, Ill.

"Your very kind and generous donation to our Red Cross fund is most greatly appreciated by the Franklin County Red Cross Chapter.

"We are so very glad to inform you that from the general interest being taken, from the manner in which the good servants of the Red Cross are working and the fine results of our day's campaign, that Franklin county will be in the forward ranks.

"America in every department is on glorious President. Salutations to our wonderful and beloved country, and our best greetings to you.

"America is every department is on the job.

"We thank you so very much again.

"With best wishes,

"FRANKLIN COUNTY RED CROSS  
CHAPTER,

"W. Pruett Graham. Chairman."

FRANKFORT, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1917.

**Reports On Red Cross Drive**  
**By Chairmen Of Districts**

**NORTH FRANKFORT.**

No. 1—Rebecca Averill.....	\$ 51.40
No. 2—Mrs. W. F. Dandridge .....	30.00
No. 3—Mrs. E. H. Elliott.....	31.00
No. 4—Mrs. W. H. Kidd.....	19.45
No. 5—Mrs. A. F. Respass.....	143.00
No. 6—Miss Hattie Scott.....	34.00
No. 9—Miss Eleanor Hume.....	640.00

**WEST FRANKFORT**

Mrs. J. W. R. Williams and Mrs. Rodman Keenon .....	13.00
Arsenal Hill—Mrs. J. E. Barton .....	23.00
Thorn Hill—Mrs. L. D. Stucker .....	17.00

**SOUTH FRANKFORT.**

No. 1—Mrs. Geo. Salendar.....	10.00
No. 2—Mrs. Weisiger Lindsey....	72.00
No. 3—Mrs. A. Addams.....	24.50
No. 4—Mrs. T. P. Rogers.....	26.00
No. 5—Mrs. Augustus Thomas....	50.00
No. 7—Mrs. Eugene Ray.....	10.00
No. 8—Mrs. L. V. Armentrout....	7.00
No. 9—Mrs. John Bull.....	6.00

**WAR FUND.**

George F. Berry.....	100.00
W. A. Gaines & Co.....	500.00
E. H. Taylor, Jr.....	500.00
War Fund contributors also members.	

602

## COLONEL TAYLOR MAKES ANOTHER DONATION

The Jefferson Davis Memorial Fund, of Louisville, with which it is proposed to raise a memorial to the leader of the Southern Confederacy, has been enriched by a subscription of \$2,500 from Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort.

The association, in accepting the gift, made the following comment:

Boston, Mass., Herald.  
August 8, 1917.

### THE REAL COL. TAYLOR.

(In which Col. Edmond Haynes Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, Ky., is handed an entire conservatory by the Jefferson Davis monument fund.)

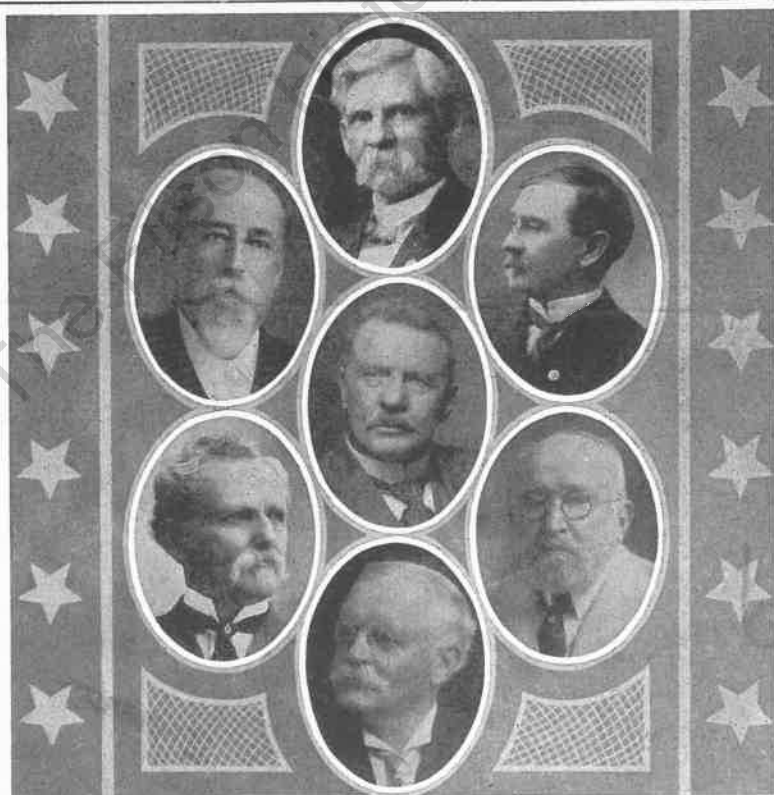
"Col. Taylor is regarded by many as the highest exponent of Kentucky hospitality. Courteous, graceful, suave, kindly, generous, and considerate, no man in Kentucky has more friends. A strong sympathizer with the South. The owner of what is considered the finest distilling plant in the world. The leading Hereford breeder in the United States. For 17 years mayor of Frankfort, Former member of the Kentucky State Senate. Profoundly interested in all that concerns Kentucky and Kentuckians. Loyal to his state, its traditions and its history, a typical Kentucky gentleman. Broad-minded, sagacious, with intense energy and resistless activity, for many years he has held a leading place in Kentucky politics as well as its social life."

# Confederate Veteran

VOL. XXV.

OCTOBER, 1917

NO. 10



**BUILDERS OF THE JEFFERSON DAVIS MEMORIAL.**

Bennett H. Young, President, Kentucky.  
 George W. Littlefield, Chairman, Texas. John H. Leathers, Treasurer, Kentucky.  
 S. A. Cunningham, Tennessee.  
 V. Y. Cook, Arkansas. E. H. Taylor, Kentucky.  
 Julian S. Carr, North Carolina.



## Confederate Veteran.

### THE JEFFERSON DAVIS MEMORIAL.

The picture here given shows the Jefferson Davis Memorial as it appeared on the 20th of September, 1917, the greatest of all monuments which will ever be built to the Confederate cause. It is unique both in design and purpose, and it stirs the pride of all the men and women of the South. Its immensity commands admiration. The second highest monument in the world, the greatest structure of its kind ever built by private subscription, it pleases and delights all who love and honor the Confederates and Confederate achievements. It will stand for ages as a tribute of love to the heroic sacrifice and courage of the men and the women of the South. It lifts its majestic proportions to the very skies and proclaims that those who glorified the South will never forget the valor and devotion of those who fought to the bitter end for its national life.

On the inside of the mighty shaft, three hundred and fifty-one feet high, is a space twenty feet square. On the sides of this shaft will be carved the names of those who gave help to produce this marvelous memorial. Through thousands of years the names of contributors will be read by succeeding generations and honor accorded those who did this great thing. If you wish to have the name of some friend, husband, wife, child, or grandchild carved on the inside of the shaft, write to the Jefferson Davis Home Association or Gen. Bennett H. Young, President, Louisville, Ky., and you will be sent a small bank which will hold fifty dimes, and this filled and sent in will win for you this proud distinction.

The five men who have been the financial leaders in this wonderfully successful enterprise are shown in the group on the front page of this number. They have won and are justly entitled to the gratitude and admiration of all Confederates and their sympathizers.

This group shows some of our most prominent Confederate veterans of the present, men of large interests, but never forgetful of the cause for which the South gave of her dearest and best. Most active in the interest of this memorial undertaking is Gen. Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, Ky., Past Commander in Chief U. C. V. and now Honorary Commander for life. Coöperating and working with him are Gen. George W. Littlefield, of Austin, Tex.; Gen. John H. Leathers, of Louisville, Treasurer of the Jefferson Davis Home Association; Col. Edmond H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, Ky.; Gen. Julian S. Carr, of Durham, N. C.; Col. V. Y. Cook, of Batesville, Ark.

In the group appears the picture of the late editor of the VETERAN, who was among the first to become actively interested in the procurement of the birthplace of Jefferson Davis at Fairview, Ky. The first action in regard to it was at a meeting of the Orphan Brigade at Glasgow, Ky., in September, 1907, when a committee was appointed to visit Fairview and investigate these lands. This committee was composed of Gen. S. B. Buckner (chairman), Capt. George C. Norton, J. T. Gaines, Thomas D. Osborne, and S. A. Cunningham.



7X500

608  
~~Footnote~~ Louisville, 23 July, 1925

Dear John:

I have been trying to ~~win~~ get you a copy of the Jefferson Davis Book for w for which our friend Col. Taylor fell like Lucifer. When we newspaper people wanted to pay off favors we ~~ord~~ <sup>we</sup> got up something and asked Col Taylor for a write up---to be paid for in Trade---. ~~When~~ the whiskey came we handled it around where it did the most good and settled all obligations, and paying in trade instead of money was more agreeable to the Colonel also.

Yours in an advisory capacity, ELVIRA



N.B.: I enclose the Jefferson Davis Program

article which I have just been able to secure from my former partner in the work. Hope it is not too late. E.

005X20

613

Fair Thursday; Friday probably local rains.  
Maximum—76 Minimum—39

# The State Journal

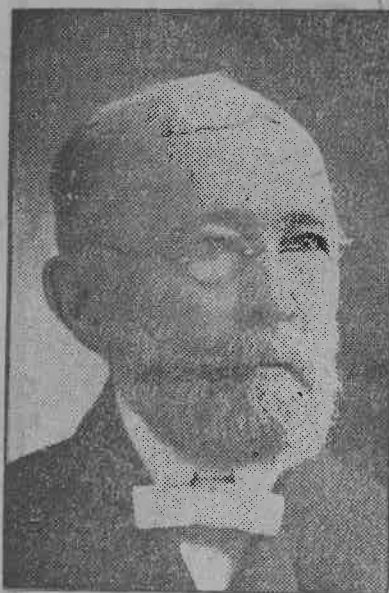
HURRAH FOR COL. TAYLOR. HE HAS A FIXED HABIT OF DOING THE RIGHT THING AT THE RIGHT TIME.

TWENTIETH YEAR, NO. 86.

FRANKFORT, KY., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1918.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS

## COUNTY LOAN PASSES MILLION



Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., the largest individual subscriber in Kentucky to the Fourth Liberty Loan, accompanied his subscription with the following letter yesterday:  
"With the National total of the Fourth Liberty Loan today but one-half of completion, and only three more days to go, I desire to increase my subscription from \$50,000 to \$250,000 for the following reasons:

"German autocracy has had its noble answer from the valiant soldiers of the American army, who have perished at the front and now are offering up their lives upon the battlefield.

"It has had its noble answer from President Wilson, proclaiming to the world that the United States threw its strength with the Allies in order that Liberty and Justice should be vindicated and civilization restored.

"German autocracy now awaits its answer from those people of America who are neither in khaki at the front nor weighted with the heavy responsibilities of the Government at home. That answer is to be given before the world, and given by Sunday next in the Fourth Liberty Loan. No hour since the world war for righteousness began has presented to each citizen of the United States, not in the actual crucible of the conflict, such a privilege of power to do his duty as this.

"Concurrently with the President's ringing message to Germany, he sends a message to the American people not to relax now; that relaxation now might mean more years of war instead of peace upon our terms.

"Coincident with the word of warning, the Treasury Department sends out its figures showing that half of the loan is yet to be completed, almost at the very close of the allotted time.

"The soldiers have spoken. The President has spoken. Let the people of the United States stand behind them and also speak, not only subscribing, but over-subscribing, the largest single loan ever attempted by any Nation of the earth.

"Yours truly,

"E. H. TAYLOR, JR."

TAYLOR TOPS STATE  
WITH COOL \$250,000

## No Official Word From Germany; Huns Flee From North Belgium

*American Soldiers Are Good Mixers*

RUMOR OF FULL  
COMPLIANCE TO

HUNS RETIRE ON  
VAST SCALE AND

BIG SUM PUSHES  
COUNTY UP PAST  
MILLION NOTCH

TWO BULLETS IN  
CORPSE OF MAN  
FOUND IN ROAD

Banks Report Total Subscription Joseph Ethington Apparently

New Chapter  
Gayle tops the pole

613  
The Filson Historical Society



6 14

### Setting an Example.

When Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, read the President's reply to the German offer of withdrawal of troops from invaded territory as the basis of an armistice he increased from \$50,000 to \$250,000 his subscription to the Fourth Liberty Loan. By doing so he not only helped Franklin county to exceed its quota, but also set a good example; an example which should be emulated in Kentucky, and elsewhere.

Said Col. Taylor, in a letter to his bankers:

"With the national total of the Fourth Liberty Loan to-day but one-half of completion and only three more days to go. I desire to increase my subscription from \$50,000 to \$250,000 for the following reasons:

"German autocracy has had its noble answer from the valiant soldiers of the American army, who have perished at the front and now are offering up their lives upon the battlefield.

"It has had its noble answer from President Wilson, proclaiming to the world that the United States threw its strength with the Allies in order that liberty and justice should be vindicated and civilization restored.

"German autocracy now awaits its answer from those people of America who are neither in khaki at the front nor weighted with the heavy responsibilities of the Government at home. That answer is to be given before the world and given by Sunday next in the Fourth Liberty Loan. No hour since the world war for righteousness began has presented to each citizen of the United States, not in the actual crucible of the conflict, such a privilege of power to do his duty as this.

Col. Taylor says in substance what the Courier-Journal has said more bluntly: Don't pause to shout. Keep up at this end the work that is necessary to win the war.

The American who permits the existing situation to cause him to relax his efforts as a civilian toward the winning of the war injures America and aids Germany.

The final figures upon the results of the Fourth Liberty Loan should be the answer of the civilians of the United States. That answer should be that Americans at home are ready to provide to the full measure of their means the money that is necessary to administer to Germany a crushing military defeat if the Germans are unwilling to surrender to avert the catastrophe.

Society  
E. H. Taylor  
18 Oct 1918



615

NEW CHAPTER  
THE IDEAL FARMER

The Filson Historical Society

618

## THE IDEAL FARMER.

One of the most enjoyable days I ever spent was with Colonel Taylor<sup>at</sup> ~~his~~ <sup>hereford</sup> ~~bluegrass~~ farms. Edmund W. Taylor, the Colonel's son, was also a member of the party. I need not try to describe the beauties of the blue-grass regions. They are known in song and story. I perhaps am not extravagant when I say that the natural fertility and the climate of the Kentucky blue-grass regions are unsurpassed for agricultural purposes by any equal area of the earth's surface. One might pause here to describe the geology of the region, the origin of the soil and the cause of its great fertility, but I will not do so at the present time. The reader will find in the Kentucky geological reports full descriptions of these matters, and these reports are accessible, to all Kentuckians at least.

As we approached Colonel Taylor's farm, on every side were evidences of agricultural prosperity. It was just after <sup>in June, 1919,</sup> wheat harvest, and the shocks of wheat were still standing in the fields, the golden color of the stubble reminding one of the wealth of the soil. There were also occasional fields of tobacco, which on account of my well known hostility to the use of tobacco, did not impress me so favorably, but, still, there is nothing much more beautiful than ~~the~~ growing tobacco. The fields of maize were also developing rapidly; the stalks were about as high as the fences, and of a deep green color which showed in a remarkable

619

way the fertility of the soil. Most in evidence, however, were the extensive areas of blue grass pasture. Poa pratensis is the great element of beauty and of wealth in this God-favored region.

On reaching the farm, I found the fences in perfect order, the roads well kept, and the buildings in the pink of condition. Of course, the principal thing I was to see were the herds of Herefords grazing on these beautiful pastures. The herdsman met us and conducted our little party to the fields and stables. I listened to a wonderful lecture from him in regard to the keeping of these princes of beef cattle. All the details of their care were made plain; how their stalls were made clean and sanitary, and how they were protected from disease. Particularly, I admired the bulls in their wonderful contour and stolid strength. I visited the ruins of the stable where the prize bull of all the world, Woodford, 500,000, had lately been cremated in a fire which destroyed both building and bull. I saw, however, a few of his progeny and was permitted to admire their form and figure. It was a great blow to the Colonel, and to the herd, to have this tragic event occur.

It seems to me that when the real value of Colonel Taylor's life is appreciated, the work he did in uplifting Kentucky agriculture will shine resplendent as one of his greatest achievements. When we consider for a moment that agriculture is the fundamental industry, we can realize just what this means. Unless agriculture prospers there can be no lasting prosperity for any other industry. Food is the most insistent need of man, and when this supply is curtailed in any way the whole race must

suffer. Without food and clothing, both of which are procured from the farm, human life is impossible, and if human life fails all industry which ministers to human life must fail with it. Hence, it is no idle statement to say that a prosperous agriculture is the very foundation of all national prosperity and wealth. When one gives a valuable contribution to any branch of agriculture he stabilizes to this extent all the wealth of the land. The production of high grade live stock is one of the principal branches of agriculture, and to this great work Colonel Taylor gave most liberally of his time, ability and means. It was no idle pride that shone in his face as he showed me all of the things which he had done in up-building his Hereford herd which had become famous the world over.

I am glad to have this opportunity to certify to the great work which a great man did. While I was not intimately acquainted with Colonel Taylor until the later years of his life, I have had the privilege of knowing his son Edmund most intimately. When I was engaged in my contest to wrest whisky from the hands of the rectifiers, Edmund<sup>W.</sup> Taylor, together with his father, were my very strong supporters. It was largely through the influence of these two men that I forced upon an unwilling Secretary of Agriculture a proper definition of whisky, and in addition thereto, naturally, of brandy, rum and other distilled spirits. My view was that if people must drink beverages of this kind, they should be pure and as little harmful as possible. To this end, all fictitious imitations of them were, under the terms of the Pure Food and Drugs Law, forbidden. I doubt if I could have succeeded

621

in establishing a proper definition for these beverages without the aid of Colonel Taylor and his son. I, therefore, pay a tribute to him from this point of view, in that he helped to establish by legal opinion of United States courts a proper standard for beverages of this kind. I believe it was the overturning of this standard by <sup>a</sup> later Presidential ukase which hastened by many years the advent of prohibition.

No one could equal Colonel Taylor as a host. Gracious, dignified, urbane and generous, it was a rare delight to be a guest in his home.

The Filson Historical Society



*New Clough  
The Philanthropist  
622*

# The State Journal

FRANKFORT, KY., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1920.

## First Contribution To K. D. Hospital Campaign

PAY \$500 AND 00 CTS.

OLD TAYLOR YELLOW LABEL REGISTERED  
IN U.S. PATENT OFFICE

**L. F. Taylor Jr. & Sons.**

INCORPORATED

Frankfort, Ky. APR 19 1920/191 To 139743

Pay to the order of *The King's Daughters' Hospital Sec.*

*Five Hundred and 00/100* Dollars

**L. F. Taylor Jr. & Sons**

By *W. H. Taylor* President

**THE FARMERS DEPOSIT BANK**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

The King's Daughters' drive for \$5,000 for the hospital fund will start this morning. Teams of the King's Daughters will make a house to house canvass of the city.

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., started the fund with a subscription of \$500 and a word of cheer for the enterprise.

"It is always a pleasure, as much as a duty," said Colonel Taylor, "to help the King's Daughters in their noble enterprise. The King's Daughters' Hospital is an institution that has no quarrel with anyone's belief,

but ministers unto all, regardless of station and circumstances. No cause is more worthy or more deserving of support."

This is the first appeal in three years and the amount asked for is no more than is absolutely needed to adequately equip the hospital for efficient service to the community, especially in the matter of operating room facilities, and to put the building in repair. No extension is contemplated out of this amount.

The King's Daughters started the hospital out of nothing and have administered its affairs for the public thus saving thousands of dollars "overhead expense" to the citizens, as a hospital would be necessary, whether operated this way or by the city or county. The King's Daughters do the work and also contribute just like other people. The growth of the hospital is an evidence of the confidence of the community in it, and when the King's Daughters have said money

was needed it has been for and every dollar always spent with good judgment and economy.

That an operating room correctly appointed is obviously a matter of life or the patients. Consequently King's Daughters are appealing this fund in the name of life and making the appeal to people, of whom some are required the services of the hospital.

623

The Filson Historical Society

626 New Century  
 "Spelling of Operations"  
 as follows

Kenner Taylor was too optimistic. Col Taylor was seriously ill. On 24 November, 1920, he made his will; and underwent a major operation at a hospital in Louisville. On account of his great age, the surgeons declined to operate until he had had himself assumed full responsibility. "Go ahead and operate," he said, "the responsibility is mine, not yours." The operation was successful and a few months later he was back in his offices in Frankfurt.

But after this operation he did not remain all days at his desk; about noon he would leave for the Capitol Hotel, or for the Elks Club, or for a drive in the country, usually out the Versailles road to Hereford farms, or down to "Hill Station".

But he never did get as much  
 putting a new out of "Spelling"  
 of operations as he did

# The State Journal

Published Every Day Except  
Monday By

The State Journal Company  
(Incorporated)

JAMES L. NEWMAN . . . President  
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Frankfort, Ky.

Entered at the Postoffice at Frank-  
fort, Ky., as Second Class Matter.

THE KENTUCKY STATE JOURNAL

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1921.

## RETURN OF THE NATIVE

The return of Colonel E. H. Taylor Jr., to "Thistleton," improved in health, after an illness in a Louisville hospital, will gladden many hearts in Frankfort and elsewhere in Kentucky.

Colonel Taylor often is spoken of as a very remarkable man because of his retention of the characteristics of middle age—some of the characteristics of youth—but how many of those who thus speak of him realize how greatly an indomitable spirit helps to make a man retain the buoyancy of youth through stages of life at which a majority of men pass from a settled middle age into "lean and slippered" age "sans everything."

The fine courage which has distinguished E. H. Taylor, Jr., as a business man has made his life story really — even rarely — dramatic. He has met every obstacle in the spirit of a thoroughbred at the hurdle, clearing it "with daylight to spare." Activity, self-reliance, reliance in men and conditions, have made Colonel Taylor what he has been as a man of achievement. The same qualities have kept him young.

It is characteristic of Colonel Taylor to pull through such an illness. It is gratifying to his every neighbor and friend, and every neighbor is his friend, to learn of his return home convalescent.

626

Society

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*New Center  
Paints in Fair*

*629*

APRIL 9, 1921.

STATE JOURNAL.

PAINTS PORTRAIT  
OF COL. TAYLOR.

Mr. Arvid Nyholm, a noted artist of Chicago, who has just completed a portrait of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., returned home yesterday after a visit to Col. Taylor and family at "Thistle-ton." While here, Mr. Nyholm, who is a native of Sweden, was taken for a trip through the Blue Grass, the party stopping at Hereford Farm for dinner. Mr. Nyholm said that in all his travels he had never seen a more beautiful country than the Blue Grass.

While here he put the finishing touches to Col. Taylor's portrait and took it to Chicago where it will be hung in the gallery of the Saddle and Sirloin Club which contains portraits of all the noted breeders of cattle and horses of the world.

o-o-o-o

The Filson Society

02X 500



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The Filson Historical Society

New  
author  
Jazzing  
the  
Hempsons.



entitled to the use of the name of the  
all news dispatches credited to it or  
not otherwise credited in this paper and  
also the local news published herein.  
Communications, correspondence, news  
items and other matter sent in for pub-  
lication must be accompanied by the

## The State Journal

(Established 1900)

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 17, 1921

### "OF VERSAILLES."

Kansas City dispatches in sundry newspapers speak of Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Versailles, having won leading honors as an exhibitor of Herefords in Kansas City.

In Kentucky "Arthur Balfour of Belgium," "Baron Kato of England," "Marshal Foch of Siam," "Aristide Briand of Japan," "Charles Evans Hughes of France" would not be more surprising than "Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Versailles," despite the fact that Hereford Farms lie in Woodford.

No citizen of Kentucky is more closely identified with his home city than Colonel Taylor, of Frankfort. We decline to yield him to Versailles, although we've not a word to say against the quality of the bluegrass on the undulant pastures of Hereford Farms.

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**The Evening Post**

**With the Artists**

Mr. Charles Sneed Williams has recently given a one-man exhibition at the Ackerman galleries in Chicago. The following review by the art critic of the Chicago Evening Post, which appeared in that newspaper shortly after the exhibition opened, will be of interest to the Louisville public:

**Mr. Williams' Portraits.**

"Charles Sneed Williams' fourteen portraits at Ackermann's strengthen the earlier opinion of his merits as a dependable artist, whose quantity improves as time goes on. The portrait of Mrs. Browning, a lady with silvered hair, wearing a costume of black lace and her pose having the signs of refinement and breeding of the old school, is a masterpiece in its style. So, in the portraits of Col. Hoge, Col. Taylor and Mr. Starks, there is a dignified reading, and the interpretation of the individuality of character quite out of the average human procession. The canvas of Col. Taylor, leisurely sitting in his chair, his summer clothes and attitude representing contentment and ease, is most satisfactory. And with Col. Hoge, as with the portrait of Col. Taylor, there is a delineation of manhood in the autumn of life.

"The picture of the son of Mrs. J. R. Offield is wonderfully painted, the figure modeled almost as a sculptor might treat it, and yet it is the breathing presence of a jolly little boy. The portraits of the Williams children are equally successful. One almost wishes that the artist would paint nothing but children. Yet, turning to the frank likenesses of Cale Young Rice and Mr. Starks, and from these to the fine-spirited portraits of the Misses Shaw, graceful and with womanly character, and then to the technique displayed in the studies of models, that with the green shawl, the Study in Black, and the Roman shawl and girl with the blonde hair, it is discovered that he masters many types.

"The picture of the interior of his studio at St. John's Wood, London, a large window looking out on the budding trees in the garden, and three women, one in red, one in green and a third in dark attire, sitting near a table with various studio furniture and vases about, might convince the critic that his success was in this direction—that of the art of genre painting."

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17 Dec 1921

in issue of  
6 Dec 1921

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## THE KANSAS CITY STAR.

### JAZZ AT HEREFORD SHOW

Nov. 15-21

AN ORCHESTRA IN THE FRONT ROW  
AT THE STOCKYARDS.

The Judging of Entries Started This  
Afternoon—Visitors Spent the  
Morning Walking Among  
the Herds.

The stars of the calcium circuits have  
their music to help put their plays and  
songs across. The American Legion had  
its three score and more of bands. But  
music now is entering the cattle judg-  
ing arena.

A piano was moved into the sawdust  
paddock of the Royal Hereford Cattle  
show today. Why a piano in a big stock  
yards barn where probably a musical  
instrument never before was introduced?

"We're to have an orchestra," R. J.  
Kinzer, secretary of the American Here-  
ford Breeders' Association, explained.

#### ENTHUSE THE ANIMALS.

"The music will be part of the enter-  
tainment. Also, we believe it will add  
greatly to the spirit of the animals to  
have the sound of the horns and the  
crash of drums ringing through the herd  
stalls."

Mr. Kinzer couldn't say what effect  
jazz might have upon the purebreds.

#### JUDGING STARTS THIS AFTERNOON.

The judging started at 1 o'clock.  
Wallace Good, Hereford breeder of Kan-  
sas City, is judge. The feature of to-  
day's events will be the contest for the  
best three bulls of any age for which O.  
Harris of Harris, Mo., offers a trophy.  
The Kansas City Stock Yards Company  
also will present a trophy to the best ten  
head of Herefords exhibited by a  
breeder.

A grandstand of seats has been erected  
in front of the show paddock where the  
audience may sit. Although many Here-  
ford breeders and fanciers had arrived  
today, it was evident, officials said, that  
the crowd would not be as large as has  
attended other Hereford shows.

The visitors spent the morning walk-  
ing among the herds in the big barn,  
comparing the purebreds and speculat-  
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Among the recognized leaders in the  
Hereford industry who are at the show  
are Col. O. Harris, whose famous bull,  
Repeater, Jr., has won grand champion-  
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Then there's Col. J. Swigert Taylor  
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In these Volstead days, it might be  
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"Consider the spring, sir, through  
that section. Old Taylor distillery is  
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the lower silurian or bird's-eye lime-  
stone, the waters percolating through,  
which give qualities which act upon  
the yeast plant in fermentation like a  
bone dressing does to a wheat field.  
That, sir, is the same effect the natural  
spring has upon the Hereford cattle."

APR  
bed

KANSAS CITY, MO., NOVEMBER 15, 1921.—TUESDAY MORNING.

STREET EDITION

# The Kansas City Journal

## HEREFORD CUP WON BY BULLS OF KENTUCKY

Col. E. H. Taylor of Ver-  
sailles and Frankfort Takes  
Harris Challenge Bowl  
With Woodfords.

### TEXAN SHOWS BEST 2 FEMALE SPECIMENS

R. H. Hazlett of Eldorado,  
Kas., Takes Stock Yards'  
Prize for Best Ten Head  
of Cattle.

#### Royal Program Today.

9:00 A. M.

- Class 4—Junior yearling bull.
- Class 5—Senior bull calf.
- Class 6—Junior bull calf.
- Class 12—Senior champion bull.
- Class 13—Junior champion bull.
- Class 15—Grand champion bull.

1:00 P. M.

- Class 7—Cow, 3 years old or over.
- Class 8—Cow, 2 years and under 3.
- Class 9—Senior yearling heifer.
- Class 10—Junior yearling heifer.
- Class 11—Senior heifer calf.
- Class 12—Junior heifer calf.
- Class 16—Senior champion cow.
- Class 17—Junior champion cow.
- Class 18—Grand champion cow.

Thrill after thrill came for the devo-  
tees of patrician Herefords shown  
Monday afternoon in the opening  
events of the Royal Hereford show at  
the stock yards.

The first class, that of the two best  
bulls bred and owned by the exhibitor,  
saw the Woodfords of the herd of Col.  
E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Versailles and  
Frankfort, Ky., taking first honors.

Colonel Taylor also scored heavily  
when Manager Paterson led out Wood-  
ford 61st; Woodford 122nd and Wood-  
ford 116th as contenders for the O.  
Harris challenge cup and won this  
much-covered trophy on its first presen-  
tation to Hereford breeders.

In the two best females bred and  
owned by exhibitor, C. M. Largent &  
Sons of Merkel, Tex., showed their  
great Franc Lassie and a contemporary  
from the Largent herd for first place.

When it came to the Kansas City  
Stockyards Company trophy for ten  
best head, R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado,  
Kas., was the winner with ten of his  
own production.

#### Next Year's Prize.

Secretary R. J. Kinzer of the Ameri-  
can Hereford Breeders' Association an-  
nounced that Herbert M. Woolf, chair-  
man of the Kansas City Chamber of  
Commerce committee that raised \$100,-  
000 for the permanent home of the  
American Royal, would give a \$1,000  
ten-head trophy for the best ten head  
of Herefords bred and owned by one  
exhibitor and shown at the 1922 Royal.

In the 2-year-old bull class Senator  
J. N. Camden of Versailles, Ky., sent  
out Hartland, his grand champion of  
virtually every show that he has been  
entered in, to win first place. Colonel  
Taylor stood second with a Woodford.

In senior yearling bulls Jesse Engle  
& Sons of Sheridan, Mo., had a son  
of the grand champion Beau Blanchard  
made first, winning on Beau Blanchard  
96th.

#### List of Awards.

Kansas City Stock Yards Trophy,  
for best ten head bred and owned by  
exhibitor, won by Robert H. Hazlett,  
Hazard place, Eldorado, Kas.

American Hereford Cattle Breeders'  
Special, best two bulls bred and owned  
by exhibitor, 1st, Col. E. H. Taylor,  
Versailles, Ky., on Woodford 61st and  
Woodford 122nd; 2nd, Governor War-  
ren T. McCray, Indianapolis, Ind., on  
Woodford 116th; 3rd, Walter L. Yost, Lees Sum-  
mit, Mo.; 4th, Walter L. Yost, Lees Sum-  
mit, Mo.; 5th and 8th, O. Harris &  
Sons, Harris, Mo.; 6th, Col. E. H.  
Taylor; 7th, J. D. Canary, Denver,  
Col.; 10th, C. M. Largent & Sons,  
Merkel, Tex.

#### Special Prizes.

American Hereford Cattle Breeders'



# THE KANSAS CITY STAR.

to adv  
" So  
all die

## JAZZ AT HEREFORD SHOW

Nov. 18-21

AN ORCHESTRA IN THE FRONT ROW  
AT THE STOCKYARDS.

The Judging of Entries Started This  
Afternoon—Visitors Spent the  
Morning Walking Among  
the Herds.

The stars of the calcium circuits have  
their music to help put their plays and  
songs across. The American Legion had  
its three score and more of bands. But  
music now is entering the cattle judg-  
ing arena.

A piano was moved into the sawdust  
paddock of the Royal Hereford Cattle  
show today. Why a piano in a big stock  
yards barn where probably a musical  
instrument never before was introduced?

"We're to have an orchestra," R. J.  
Kinzer, secretary of the American Here-  
ford Breeders' Association, explained.

### ENTHUSE THE ANIMALS.

"The music will be part of the enter-  
tainment. Also, we believe it will add  
greatly to the spirit of the animals to  
have the sound of the horns and the  
crash of drums ringing through the herd  
stalls."

Mr. Kinzer couldn't say what effect  
jazz might have upon the purebreds.

### JUDGING STARTS THIS AFTERNOON.

The judging started at 1 o'clock.  
Wallace Good, Hereford breeder of Kan-  
sas City, is judge. The feature of to-  
day's events will be the contest for the  
best three bulls of any age for which O.  
Harris of Harris, Mo., offers a trophy.  
The Kansas City Stock Yards Company  
also will present a trophy to the best ten  
head of Herefords exhibited by a  
breeder.

A grandstand of seats has been erected  
in front of the show paddock where the  
audience may sit. Although many Here-  
ford breeders and fanciers had arrived  
today, it was evident, officials said, that  
the crowd would not be as large as has  
attended other Hereford shows.

The visitors spent the morning walk-  
ing among the herds in the big barn,  
comparing the purebreds and speculat-  
ing on the winning qualities of the stars.  
Among the recognized leaders in the  
Hereford industry who are at the show  
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which give qualities which act upon  
the yeast plant in fermentation like a  
bone dressing does to a wheat field.  
That, sir, is the same effect the natural  
spring has upon the Hereford cattle."

GAUTIER and His "BRICKLAYERS"

SHARROCK —EMMA  
HIND THE GRANDSTAND

GRACE—WYLLIE & HARTMAN  
Day—Aesop's Fables—Fable News

M. HALLIGAN  
"HIGHLOWHROW"

LOEW'S GARDEN  
Big Circus, Ending Wed. Night  
Five Beautiful White Horses  
4 OTHER BIG ACTS

—and—  
Conway Tangle in "Society Snobs"  
SUNDAY WEEK NIGHTS  
Balcony 20c Balcony 15c  
Orchestra 30c Orchestra 25c  
WEEK-DAY MATINEE  
Balcony 10c, Orchestra 15c

PANTAGES  
Unequaled Vaudeville  
6 Acts and Feature Picture  
Clara Kimball Young  
in  
"Straight From Paris"  
Continuous Shows.

GLOBE MATINEE  
TODAY  
5—Acts of Vaudeville—5  
Featuring  
SAXTON & FARRELL 10c  
"A Little Light Subject" and  
Also Photoplay Feature 15c  
Continuous 1:30 to 10:30  
Today.

GRAND Tonight—All Week, Even. &  
Sat. Mat., 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50.  
Wed. Mat. Best Seats \$1.00.

CHAUNCEY  
OLCOTT  
In His Greatest Success  
"RAGGED ROBIN"

GAIETY DAILY 2:15  
NIGHT 8:15  
BEST IN KURLESQUE  
Jean Beaulieu Presents  
"CUDDLE UP"  
Sister Show to "Peek-a-Boo."  
Pretty Chorus of Snuggling Cuddlers.  
Another Bedini Sensation.  
Seats Reserved for Ladies  
at Weekday Matinees 25c

CENTURY Matinee 2:20  
Smoke if You Like  
WITH  
KELLY AND COUNTRY  
AND  
NANA! SHE DANCES  
501 Seats for Ladies' Matinee, 13c.

### PHOTOPLAYS.

FRANK L. NEWMAN THEATRES  
NEWMAN  
THEATRE  
Norma Talmadge  
With HARRISON FORD, in  
"The Wonderful Thing"  
NEWMAN CONCERT ORCHESTRA

NEW ROYAL  
THEATRE  
Second Great Week  
"OVER THE HILL"

NEW 12th ST  
THEATRE  
WANDA HAWLEY  
"A KISS IN TIME"  
BUSTER KEATON COMEDY  
TOM SANTSCHI DRAMA

### PHOTOPLAYS.

LIBERTY  
Samuel Harding, Managing Director  
D. W. Griffith's

Sons on Repeater 24th.  
on Woodford 85th.; S. O. Harris and  
For Breeds: 10 and 7. Col. Taylor  
left on Hazard Anxiety and Hazard

BEWARE  
DEVIL  
GUARD  
New Detachm  
Arrived

CHINESE PIRATE  
SHIP ENDS DAYS  
IN U. S. WATERS

MEASURES STARS

642

# Stock and Fa

Woodford  
Sum  
Jun 8/12  
Ner

Damage to tobacco plants set in and  
land from wire worms is reported.

Four Hereford bulls, two of them  
descendants of the famous Woodford  
500,000, which were purchased from  
Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., by Secretary of  
the Interior Albert B. Fall during the  
latter's recent visit to Hereford Farms,  
have been shipped to the Tres Ritos  
Cattle & Land Co.'s estate at Three  
Rivers, Mexico.

The Filson Society

005522

The Filson Historical Society

# A Real Kentucky Colonel

E. H. Taylor, Known Over Entire United States for Hospitality;  
Received Degree From Registrars of Numerous Colleges

(By Henry de Quëtier in the Dearborn Independent.)

Profound respect is the real natural right of women, believes Col. Edmund H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, Ky. Believing thus, the Colonel makes it plain as day. But when he wants particularly to do honor to a woman—flapper, matron of middle age or an old lady—he sends to her by a young negro boy a solid silver salver that is heaped with rare fruits nestling among flowers and trimmings. The salver is never carried back to Colonel Taylor. It is his gift, along with the fruits and flowers, for once accepted by a woman, the Colonel will not permit the salver to be profaned by further use.

Also, Colonel Taylor is the only man who has had the Degree of Master of Hospitality conferred upon him by the registrars of 58 colleges. The occasion was the 1917 meeting of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars, held in Lexington. For a day the Colonel entertained the members of the association at his Hereford farm, in Woodford county, between Lexington and Frankfort. Before the sessions closed a degree like the standard certificate of graduation was embossed and signed by all the registrars because they found convincing demonstration of his proficiency as a lavish host, a genial leader, and a cordial friend, and thus received a signal experience of Southern hospitality.

Furthermore, "the man who excels as a host in Kentucky must excel as a host the world over," said United States Senator Stanley, then governor of Kentucky, when he delivered the principal address at the time the degree was presented to Colonel Taylor. And the Colonel is Kentucky's most noted host. He established this reputation by living up to even the little details of cherished traditions of Blue Grass hospitality, and also because he always is at it. It's a rare occasion when there is no "company" in his home. About this entertaining, however, there is nothing so ornate that it is gaudy. Liking forgauddiness is not a Blue Grass trait. The Colonel's entertaining is democratic—and extensive. Members of associations of this sort, and of that, meeting in Louisville or Lexington, have been his guests in Frankfort through so many years that the trip is on their programs as a matter of course. Frankfort, by the way, is about half the distance between the two cities. A hundred, and even twice that number, at luncheon or dinner is not unusual in the Colonel's home.

Colonel Taylor is well over 90 years old. But he still is going strong. His mind is alert. He is as spry, as erect, as many a young blade—he has not reached the age of slippers, baggy pants, and an easy chair before the fire. On the contrary, he is known as "the best dressed man in the South." Tailors in New York and Chicago fit the clothes he wears.

A young man was admitted to the Colonel's office.

"Well, sir," said the Colonel, "what can I do for you?"

"Colonel," was the reply, "I'm just starting in the dry cleaning and pressing business in Frankfort, and I'd like to have your work. They tell me you have a lot of clothes, and I'd like to keep them in shape."

"All right," said the Colonel, "I'll send over a few things this afternoon to see what you can do with them. If they're all right when they come back, I'll send you some more."

Later in the day 24 suits and 16 overcoats were delivered to the cleaner.

Gossip credits the Colonel with never having less than 100 suits and each is in style. But the Colonel is far from being a fop. He is the last of the pattern colonels of the Blue Grass—sole survivor of the simon-pure colonels who made that country famous for romance and chivalry. The pattern colonel put his best foot forward in dress as well as in all other things, and Colonel Taylor never got away from the custom.

Colonel Taylor practices the traditions of the genuine Blue Grass philosophy of life. As a distinct type of American, the picturesque Colonel of Blue Grass romance and history emerged from the wind-up of the eighteenth century. Kentucky was in a ticklish situation. British and Indians were north of the Ohio river. Spaniards were south of Kentucky, and west of the Mississippi river. The main route from the Blue Grass to market was by barge to New Orleans—barges were loaded at Lexington on a stream that long ago was dried up, its channel covered, and even the location of it lost sight of when river traffic declined. From Lexington the barges floated to the Kentucky river, thence to the Ohio, and to the Mississippi. An interesting chapter in the history of New Orleans describes the "Kaintucks" who brought what they had to sell there. While these "Kaintucks" were uncouth, they picked up and brought home bits of colonial French and Spanish culture each time—perhaps an aggregate that was very small, yet it went into the making of the real Colonel of the Blue Grass.

What Kentucky needed most it got—two sets of leaders. One set fought Indians, and the other took care of the statesman's job. Neither set slighted the things it did, and they finally solved all the bad situations. After a while, "an ideal principality of limited extent, meaning a scope or more of counties reaching into the heart of Kentucky, laying its feet in the Ohio river, sharply parting company with the mountains on the east, and refusing in its western margin to go beyond the line of unlifted limestone," took title as the Blue Grass country—a place where "brotherhood of pride and prosperity; an ancestral look of estate; an aristocratic democracy," soon settled like a romantic blanket.

When the men who had straightened Kentucky's tangle gained leisure, they got together and followed the Blue Grass philosophy of life. Here is how life worked out: "The old families lived in simple grandeur, made up mainly of gentility and plenty to eat. There was an uncommon amount of brains in the country. Villages were important, and the ruling element was distributed over the land. Power was rural. The city was an appendage—a convenient place to make purchases. In short, it was a life of thrift, plenty, gentility, freedom, enjoyment, intellect." There was plenty of time for all-day visiting, driving parties, house parties, and big dinners. In this setting the characteristics of both sets of pioneers ran together. The performance flowered man and woman of an

unduplicated stripe. That is the reason upstarts never can gracefully pose as colonels of the Blue Grass, unless they pick another pair of parents, and literally again are born of them. The title was a romance-mark of distinction for uncommon men, and when they passed it on it went to progeny of the same feather—progeny not so picturesque, it is true, because there is less opportunity to be picturesque.

In his boyhood, Colonel Taylor was the close friend of the men whose experiences not only reached far back of his day, but whose experiences then were being used as the foundation for the Blue Grass philosophy. What he was born too late to gain by experience, the Colonel gained by direct contact. For instance, Henry Clay taught him thrift in a practical manner. When the verbal lessons were out of the way, he autographed and gave to the Colonel one of the first books published containing interest tables for the use of bankers.

Colonel Taylor as a boy went to school in New Orleans. Later, he spent a good deal of his time with the Zachary Taylor branch of the family in lower Louisiana. His companion was Gen. Richard Taylor, in his day a famous and typical gentleman of the old and the far South. New Orleans romance of the "good ol' days," as it still is spoken of there, was in full blast, and Colonel Taylor was in the thick of it. Virginia chivalry was absorbed when he lived with the family of his uncle, Edmund H. Taylor. That is where he took on the "Jr." behind his name—it was placed there to distinguish him from his uncle, and the Colonel never dropped it. Blue Grass philosophy of life afterward expanded marvelously and Colonel Taylor helped spread it. He keeps old-fashioned romance as sprightly as a cricket, because he never has lived any other sort of life. And that explains what otherwise might be taken as a somewhat pompous boast. The Colonel never argues. He states facts, and backs them up, as an example, by saying: "I am, without arrogance, 'deeply informed' on this subject, as the historian Motley has said of himself on another subject. I have been a student in the matter."

Colonel Taylor, when he was nearing 84 years, planned a Hereford cattle farm for the Blue Grass country, and astonished the world by paying more for a bull to lead the herd than ever before had been paid. The farm turned out exactly as the Colonel planned it, for he never slights a detail—another characteristic of the Colonel of the Blue Grass. When he was 88, Colonel Taylor held the largest sale of Hereford cattle then known.

Attention to detail developing his unmistakable signature. It is famous the world over for the care bestowed upon it—Colonel Taylor was a Kentucky distiller and his signature was part of his trade-mark.

List of the Real Colonels of the Blue Grass

The Story of the Only Man with the Degree of Master of Hospitality

Dr. H. H. Taylor

646

Footnote No. II: A. C. Keener.

The Colonel lives in "simple grandeur" at "Thistleton." It is a typical Blue Grass estate of 1,000 acres, out the Louisville way from Frankfort, and on a hill that is 400 feet above the Kentucky river. The cattle farm of 2,000 acres is in an adjoining county, and is known as Hereford Farms. But Thistleton is not just a show place. It is a farm that must return a profit. Yet from the house all operations are out of sight. Against this background the flag flies from sunrise to sunset. The flagstaff is at the head of the walk leading from the house to the Louisville pike.

Utility masked by beauty sums up out-of-doors Thistleton in a sentence. The kitchen garden, for instance, is located far away from the house and practically is out of sight, yet to screen it from any possible peep there is a thickset lilac bush fence more than 400 feet long fringing the side of the garden nearest the house. A lake fills a depression that otherwise would be out of keeping with the surroundings. This lake is well stocked with fish, and of a morning the Colonel's guests go there to catch their own fish for breakfast. A bit of the sentiment that you find everywhere about Thistleton is a grave lying to the right of the house. Along in 1841 a man named Dana was reporter of decisions in the court of appeals at Frankfort. Dana and the former owner of Thistleton were close friends. When Dana died he was buried on the estate of his friend, and since the land came into the hands of Colonel Taylor he has maintained the grave as carefully as ever before.

Stepping across the threshold of Colonel Taylor's home is an experience no one is likely ever to forget. Nothing is complex there. That is the reason Thistleton gives you a new experience. Old-fashioned romance of the three types that made the entire South famous—Virginia, Blue Grass and Louisiana—is youthful all around. Yet none of the three advances too far to leave the other two behind. The practices of famous characters of southern history open before you with a freshness that is fascinating. The library, as an instance, is lined with black walnut bookcases that reach from the ceiling to the floor. And they're not mere wall linings, together with the books that are in them. The latter have the friendly look of familiars—the classics especially—for Colonel Taylor reads, writes, speaks and entertains.

And because he is the last of the real Colonels of the Blue Grass, Colonel Taylor practices his creed wherever he goes. On that account, especially on Fifth avenue in New York, and on La Salle street in Chicago, the coming of Colonel Taylor is an event. There he is known as the "man who has realized De Soto's dream."

Footnote:  
James G. Dana,

reporter of the Court from 1833 to 1840, published his reports in nine volumes. Judge George Robertson, the Court's most distinguished Chief Justice, writing in 1847, the sketch of the Court of Appeals in Collins' s History of Kentucky, v. I, p. 499, ~~xxx~~ wrote of Dana:

"~~There~~ there are now forty-six volumes of reported decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Of these reports, Hardin's, Bibb's, and Dana's are most accurate---Littell's, Thomas B. Monroe's and Ben. Monroe's next. Those of both the Marshall's are signally incorrect and deficient in execution. ~~Dana's~~ Dana's in execution and in the character of the cases, are generally deemed the best. Of the decisions in Dana, it has been reported of Judge Story that he said they were the best in the Union---and of Chancellor Kent, that he said he knew no state decisions superior to them. And that eminent jurist, in the last edition of his Commentaries, has made frequent reference to opinions of chief justice Robertson, and had commended them in very flattering terms."

Dana, of course, was a newspaper man. He was the partner of ~~Albert Galatin~~ Col. Albert Galatin Hodges, for twenty-five years State Printer of Kentucky, in publishing the Frankfort Commentator. And in the state printing, until 1832, when ~~he~~ he purchased ~~the~~ interest in the paper and almost immediately suspended its publication. From Frankfort Dana removed to Louisville, established another short-lived paper, Lights and Shadows, an anti-Masonic weekly. But his fame is fixed as the Kentucky Court of Appeals' most distinguished reporter. He is, too, another forgotten Kentuckian whose ~~fame~~ should of fame stand badly in need of reburnishing.

Hodges's

Harry E. Barnett,  
in the Memphis Union - But he returned to  
Frankfort for 24 June Frankfort, after Lights  
and Shadows failed, and  
lived there in 1840. He  
was the friend of the late Chief Justice Robertson



648



My dear Col.

Pages 14 & 15 of The Stearns Independent was read with a great deal of interest. I am proud of the honor of knowing the man whose merit equals his reputation.

Sincerely yours  
Stephen Hoge

6/30/22

Col. E. H. L. Jr.  
Office

005X20

## EDITORIAL OBSERVATIONS

### EAGLES OF THE BLUE GRASS

(From the New York Evening Telegram.)

Colonel Edmund H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, Ky., is hailed by Henry de Quetler, writing in the Dearborn Independent, as the last of the Colonels, the final holder of the most honored as well as the most frequent title of the Blue Grass region.

In a long disquisition Mr. de Quetler describes how it came about that Kentucky Colonels were the topnotch decorations of society in the land of "The Dark and Bloody Ground." Their rugged qualities, their militance, their vigor came down from the mountains; their culture, their chivalry, their social grace they imported up-river from New Orleans.

Theirs was a commingling of manliness and gentleness, plus exclusiveness, that made of that restricted area between the slopes of the Alleghanies and the limestone westerly brim of the social Utopia the aristocratic democracy or the democratic aristocracy that is the Kentucky of fact and fable.

But his intimation that the land of Clay and Breckinridge, of Blackburn and Basil Duke, of Crittenden, Shelby, Desha and Carlisle has gone sterile in the matter of producing the men who combined statesmanship with probity, hospitality with chivalry and courtesy with forcefulness does not go down well.

We cannot picture Kentucky without her Colonels.

We are willing to hail Colonel Taylor, of Frankfort, as the leader of the hour, but as the last of a distinguished line of country gentlemen whose urbanity transcended that of the most polished courts of the Old World, whose generosity knew no rival and whose juleps were more potent than any draughts that Hebe or Ganymede ever bore to the throne of immortal Zeus—no!

We are sure that the race of Colonels will never become extinct—Volstead or no Volstead.



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(Established 1900)

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Communications, correspondence, news items and other matter sent in for publication must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a matter of good faith. Otherwise they will receive no consideration.



TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1922.

## "THE LAST COLONEL."

The Dearbon Independent, Henry Ford's journal, paints a richly tinted picture of Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., whom it describes as the last Kentucky Colonel, as if he were one of a type once numerous, and one running true to type.

Nothing of the kind is true. E. H. Taylor, Jr., is unique. He belongs to no class of Kentuckians. No dramatist or novelist has presented a man of his kind as a Kentucky Colonel. The typical Colonel is a man of "fair round belly with fat capon lined," not quite a Sir John Falstaff in bibulousness, but nevertheless a typical good fellow who exists in an atmosphere of adulation living as a rule upon inherited acres and regretting the passing of slavery.

E. H. Taylor has fame justly won, as a host not merely graceful in hospitality, but also gifted in the art of entertaining guests. Those attributes are, of course, attributes of the traditional Kentucky Colonel. But the Independent's writer might have written more informingly had he dwelt more upon the rare business ability and the achievements of Colonel Taylor, and less upon the number of well tailored suits of clothes the Colonel sends to a presser.

When the true history of E. H. Taylor, Jr., is written—and the late Tom Gilmore, of Louisville used to say that it was Kentucky's best romance—it will be the story of a business man who at a time in life when ninety-nine men in 100 confess that they have shot their wads was busy at several projects and achieved results altogether knocking out the Oslearean theory that a man beyond sixty had as well be chloroformed.

The Hereford cattle project, an offshoot of Colonel Taylor's chief activities, has been in itself an achievement of which any breeder beginning at thirty and backed by unlimited resources might be proud.

The Independent glimpses the qualities of Colonel Taylor as a business man, but in journalistic parlance it does not "develop that feature of the story as it might be developed.

Colonel Taylor was a member of the Pendennis and Filson Clubs of Louisville; the Kentucky State Historical Society, of Frankfort; the Lincoln Farm Association; the Kentucky Society Sons of the American Revolution; Society of Colonial Wars; the Lexington Country Club; the Lexington Club; the Kentucky Thoroughbred Horse Breeders' Association; the American Hereford Cattle Breeders Association; ~~life~~ life member of the International Livestock Exposition Ass'n; honorary life member of the Hereford Herd Book Society of England; the Chicago ~~Atletic~~ Athletic Association; the Saddle and Sirlain Club of Chicago; the Frankfort Lodge of Elks, No. 530; the American National Geographic Society of Washington, D.C.

The Filson Historical Society

652

NEW CHAPTER

THE PALE HORSEMAN

The Filson Historical Society

005522

note

Lewis W.

The services conducted by Bishop Burton, assisted by Rev. Mr. Gibbons, were attended by a crowd so large as to be difficult to estimate. All business in Frankfort was suspended during the services at the house and the burial in the State cemetery. James M. Saffell, of Versailles, was one of the active pall-bearers.

afternoon  
January 1923

Friday 21  
 190  
 92  
 (X)  
 He looks

He lived  
only three weeks and  
(3) days of  
the great age of 93  
years.

Few men have lived in any community to attain the prominence of Col. Taylor in their chosen vocations. As a distiller and breeder of fine Hereford cattle he attained a world wide distinction and in politics he was very successful.

The news of his death came to the residents of this city yesterday as a great shock, for the hope was unanimous that he might be spared to live longer in Frankfort.

Mrs. Charles W. Hay,  
 E. H. Taylor, Jr., III, Mrs. J. W. Prun-  
 ett, Mrs. Floyd Thomasson, of St.  
 Petersburg, Fla.; Mrs. James O'Rear,  
 James M. Saffell, of Westville;  
 Miss Elizabeth Taylor, and Miss Fran-  
 ces Taylor.

insert after his childar grandchildren and before the funeral:

The Colonel's children ~~xxx~~ had him adressed in his newest  
suit of clothes, placed one of his favorite flowers in ~~hisxxxxxx~~  
the lapel of his coat, and there, in the front parlow of Thistleton  
hundreds of his iriends and fellow citizens called and looked upon  
his strong and courageous countenance for the last time.

O<sub>n</sub>e old fellow who had known the Colonel for half a centary  
hobbled down the front steps of the house, the tears streaming  
down his face, ~~xxxxxx his very best xxx~~ rambling in his hip  
pocket for his handerchief. ~~xxx~~

"How did he look, Uncle Tom?" he was asked by a member  
of the crowd outside the house.

"Why, son," he said. "He looked just as serene and unr  
as always  
unruffled ~~asxxxxxx~~ as ~~xxxxxx~~ He looked just what he  
was every inch: the finest flower of the old South, <sup>high</sup> ~~xxxxxx~~ gentle-  
man, ~~xxxx~~ helpful neighbor, staunch friend, the Colonel, duke of  
Glen's Creek!"

2x500

## VACANT PLACE IN LIFE IN CAPITAL CAUSED BY DEATH OF COL. TAYLOR

### EXPRESSIONS OF SORROW AND REGRET BY MANY CITIZENS.

When the news of Col. Taylor's death reached this city yesterday afternoon there was a general expression of sorrow and the statement was general that his place in the community would be one that was hard to fill. The following are some of the expressions of citizens in this community:

S. French Hoge, President of the Capital Trust Company, The Hoge-Montgomery Shoe Company and the New Capital Hotel said:

It is impossible to estimate the loss of Col. Taylor to this community. He has always taken a leading part in all community enterprises. He could be depended on at all times to give unstintingly of his time and means. In our latest enterprise, the new hotel, he was constantly urging the need of a new hotel until this one was started and he was the largest local stockholder in it."

D D Smith, Mayor of Frankfort said:

"We cannot at this time estimate Frankfort's loss in the death of Col. Taylor. First in all home enterprises he could always be counted on to set a mark for others to try to attain. His love for his home town will linger in memory for us all as an inspiration to emulate his example."

Henry F. Lindsey, president of the National Branch Bank, said:

"In the death of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., this community has suffered an irreparable loss. As mayor of the city for many years, as Representative from this county and Senator from this district in the Kentucky Legislature, and as one of the most prominent business men of this city, his indomitable will, energy and perseverance, coupled with his personal generosity and affable manner, accomplished more for the benefit of this community than any other man of his time. It was largely through his efforts that the Capital was finally located here, and all our people are united in sorrow at his death, and in sympathy for his bereaved family.

R. G. Higdon, Reporter for the Court of Appeals, and an author and journalist of note, said:

"It is no easy thing to fittingly estimate Col. Taylor. He deserves such tribute as Hamlet paid the king. He was a cavalier and no man was so debonair. He was grace itself in manner and in life. He had limitless energy and enthusiasm. At an age when most men had put off the harness, changed conditions interrupted a great business; but instead of repining, with a song in his heart, Col. Taylor turned his face to another business enterprise and made it the greatest of its kind in this country. He was a kingly man. He was an illustrious man. He was Frankfort's first citizen. He loved Frankfort. He was first in every movement for its

welfare, first in all public enterprises and Frankfort was extremely proud of him. Respectful homage to his memory.

Judge James H. Hazelrigg, former Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals and one of the leading lawyers in Kentucky said:

"No man in the commonwealth will be missed more nor has there lived one in the commonwealth that has been more useful to his city, county and State. He was a man of remarkable intellect and with unusual judgment; generous to a fault and full of the milk of human kindness. Col. Taylor not only knew to perfection the details of the business out of which he made his fortune but he was a man gifted with the love of our best literature and was an omnivorous reader of all the best books. Even in his later years he kept in touch with all current matters, in business and in politics. He was deeply interested in his country's welfare and was proud of the prestige reached by his country in the last few years."

Kelly C. Smither Clerk of the Franklin Circuit Court, said:

"In the death of Col. Taylor the city and county loses its very first citizen. Always courteous, kind and charitable. The state has lost one of its most widely known and outstanding men, and all citizens unite in extending sympathy to the family in their bereavement."

Miss Rebecca Averill, head of the Red Cross work in this city:

"Of all the citizens that Frankfort has ever had, Col. Taylor was one of the most public-spirited. In all social service work he was interested enough to head the list in every appeal, especially when in dire need or for existence in worthy causes, notably the Welfare League, work for public nursing, Red Cross and church mission, as well as every patriotic organization which has been started in Frankfort during his long and useful life."

J. M. Perkins, one of Frankfort's leading business men, said:

"I mourn the loss of my dearest friend and benefactor, who was ever ready to offer his fatherly advice in time of need, and the county suffers a great loss in the passing of this noble and generous character."

George C. Speer, former Senator from this district, and a leading banker, said:

"Frankfort and Franklin county and the state of Kentucky suffers a great loss in the passing of Col. Taylor. He has probably contributed more to the upbuilding of the city and county than any citizen of his time. He was public-spirited, charitable and a polished gentleman of the old school. The masses knew him to love him, and the classes to respect and admire him. It will not be the same Frankfort without Col. Taylor."

L. L. Cox a leading farmer said:

My father and Col. Taylor were boyhood and bosom friends, both born the same year. Since my earliest recollection I have known him intimately. He has been my true and tried friend for fifty years. No man in our midst will be missed more than Col. Taylor. He has done more for Frankfort and Franklin county than any citizen living and the end of his good deeds and generosity will be sadly missed. Peace to his ashes."

Eugene E. Hoge, President of the State National Bank said:

"Honored as he was in life, words cannot be found to give proper utterance to the great loss which is sustained by the death of Col. Edmund H. Taylor, Jr. But there is consolation in the fact that the greatest and most enduring wealth of any community is in the memory of the good deeds of its citizens and Frankfort is rich in a peculiar degree in the life of its foremost citizen, whose sterling qualities will leave an indelible impress on those with whom he associated."

Leslie W. Morris, former Senator and a leading attorney said:

"Frankfort has lost her first and most distinguished citizen in the death of Col. Taylor. The location of the Capitol at Frankfort was more largely due to his efforts than that of any other individual. His activities of civic and charitable nature have contributed much to the welfare of our

*Frankfort State Journal*  
20 Jan. 1923



city and will serve as an inspiration throughout the years to come. Whenever Frankfort is mentioned the name of Col. Taylor will necessarily be associated with it as one who has contributed more largely to her material progress and reputation for hospitality than any other individual in a generation."

L. F. Johnson, author of the History of Franklin County, and other works of distinction, a leading lawyer, and member of the Frankfort Board of Education said:

"I have a sincere and heartfelt sorrow in the death of Col. Taylor. He was so closely identified with the business and social interests of Frankfort that every citizen in this city has a sincere sense of personal loss in his removal from us."

Cecil T. Farmer, President of the Chamber of Commerce and one of the leading merchants said:

"Frankfort grieves in its immeasurable loss in the passing of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr. His genial personality, strong leadership, broad public-spirit-edness and great generosity found for him a well deserved place in the highest esteem and appreciation by the people of this community. Col. Taylor's liberal support has been the deciding factor for success in many worthy public enterprises of greatest importance to the city and county, conspicuous in the long list of which is the permanent location of the Capitol of Kentucky at Frankfort."

Pat Sullivan, cashier of the Farmers-Deposit Bank, said:

"When we say that Frankfort has lost her first citizen in the death of Col. Taylor, we do not mean to discredit others, but for years he has always been first in business, in charity, and in social affairs. We respected his judgment and we were glad to follow our leader. His loss is more than we can estimate."

Mr. Bedford Macklin, chairman of the Franklin County Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association and one of the leading agriculturalists in Kentucky said:

"The passing of Col. Taylor is a serious loss to Frankfort and Franklin County. He was liberal in the giving of his personal efforts and money in

all community advancements and developments. I attribute his success to his indomitable courage and a wonderful personality that could make you feel his love through a hand clasp."

661  
Historical Society

W. P.

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# The State Journal

(Established 1860)

Published Daily Except Monday by

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(Incorporated)

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1923.

### COL. E. H. TAYLOR, JR.

In the death of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., Frankfort loses a most distinguished citizen, and the state an illustrious son.

Col. Taylor was full of life. Stalwart, erect in carriage, alert and active, he was wonderful to look upon. He had a fine outlook upon life, a business grasp, beyond other men's comprehension and boundless ambition.

There was nothing that touched the progress of Frankfort nor the State but what had a response from him. Nothing discouraged him. His vision was broad and his judgment unerring.

Col. Taylor was not only the finest of men, he was the gentlest of men. He looked the part. He was splendid.

Of cultivated mind he was interesting and charming; and as a host he was surpassing. He was the embodiment of the exemplar of an older day when knightly chivalry was in flower. Frankfort is in grief at his passing.

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# The Lexington Herald

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1923.

## Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr.

In the death of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., Kentucky loses one of its most notable and noted citizens. Far past the allotted age of man, Colonel Taylor, until stricken with the last fatal illness, in spirit, enthusiasm, vision and endeavor might well be ranked among the young.

At an age when the great majority of men seek rest and avoid endeavor, Colonel Taylor had a vision of establishing a great breeding plant, and founded a herd of Hereford cattle which he lived to see take foremost rank and, in effect, establish a new dynasty. Remarkable as is that achievement, it is but typical of his high and never dimmed courage.

An account of his active business and political life, beginning before he reached his majority and covering nearly three-quarters of a century, would read like a romance. There are few fields he has not tilled and gathering the fruit of daring and intellect. He was a banker of wide influence before the Civil War, a distiller who grasped the full opportunities of a great industry, a political force to be reckoned with in every contest, whether local, state or national.

Blessed with a remarkable gift for hospitality, courteous with the high courtesy of self-restraint, generous where his heart was touched or his interest aroused, with a keen, incisive intellect and with rare experience, a charming companion, a delightful host, a loyal friend, a generous opponent, his memory will be treasured and his death mourned by many, of widely different ages and widely varying vocations.

663

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*Paducah News*  
THE PASSING OF A GENTLEMAN OF THE  
OLD SCHOOL *fairly*  
1922

In the death of Col. E. H. Taylor of Frankfort, Kentucky, the State loses a valuable citizen. No one has ever been able to cast an insinuation upon the high character and pure motive of this man. It is true that he has been right in the center of agitation and that the order of which he was a prominent part has changed, yet through it all, every honest Kentuckian must recognize the fact that Col E. H. Taylor was an up-standing and worth-while citizen.

Col. Taylor was a success in the business world. He began as a practical banker. Later on he became largely interested in the manufacture of whisky, and still later he was one of the most conspicuous developers of the thoroughbred live stock industry in the State. Whatever he did was done thoroughly and for a fine purpose.

Just to mention a little incident is to show how things are changed. When Col. Taylor was in his prime as a successful business man, he was a leading member of the Methodist Church and at the same time was at the head of several distilleries. The agitation against the manufacture and sale of liquors was just then beginning. Dr. H. C. Morrison, afterward Bishop of the Methodist Church, was leading the fight against liquor. It was carried on most intensely. The result was that Col. Taylor withdrew from the Methodist church and that the Methodist church continued in its policy of intense and active opposition to the liquor traffic. However, it must be said that Col. Taylor never became embittered or soured and that he always had a tender regard for the Church of his choice.

A knightly soul has gone out from among us. One who was true to himself, kind to those who were in need, liberal in his assistance to every worthy cause and respectful in his attitude toward all men. We will not see his like again. He belongs to a day that has gone and gone forever. It is not for us to pass judgment.

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## The King and the Hereford

THE Breeders' Gazette, published for Americans who raise and exhibit cattle, horses, sheep and swine, prints a photograph from England on its first page.

The photograph shows King George of England and his champion Hereford heifer, taken at a cattle show in Smithfield, England.

You look at this photograph and you say: "What a fine looking Hereford. Notice his white, massive head, his sturdy legs, his curly coat, his straight, level back. A fine animal, that!"

But you don't say: "What a fine man that is!" You don't say: "There, that's my idea of a king!"

The king, you notice, wears gray trousers that look as if they were creased at the sides; he wears a trim, costly overcoat, gloves, a white collar; he carries a cane, has large ears and does not look imposing. The king wears a high and shiny silk hat; the other men in the place, his subjects, have their hats off, except two or three fellows in the background, who keep their hats on, anyhow.

"The King of England," says the Gazette, "considers it just as much a part of his duty to breed and exhibit good cattle, horses, sheep and swine as to open or prorogue Parliament." That's about all the people of England have left to the king. They have said to their kings: "We won't let you govern us any more, but we do wish you'd try your hand at getting better cattle for us."

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Post 1/22/23

## TAYLOR

COLONEL EDMUND H. TAYLOR, distiller of "Old Taylor" whisky, is dead. He lived in Frankfort, Ky., but his name once was as well known in Cincinnati, New York, San Francisco, New Orleans and Kan-  
kakee as in Frankfort.

Wherever whisky was to be had "Old Taylor" was known. Wherever a group of kindred spirits gathered around a table, "Old Taylor" was likely to be among them, the life of the party. Millions of men called "Old Taylor" by name, affectionately. "Old Taylor" had a boon companion, "Oscar Pepper," also a native of Frankfort, and renowned thruout the land.

New whiskies came and went, but "Old Taylor" and "Oscar Pepper" were the old rellables, carrying on from generation to generation. Of old pedigree, they enjoyed aristocratic standing and seldom, if ever, saw the inside of the commoner gullets that were contented with cheaper stuff.

This is not written for the purpose of advertising "Old Taylor" and "Oscar Pepper." One may as well speak of advertising the dodo, the dinosaur or other extinct birds or beasts. It is written for the purpose of recalling to the minds of the people two of the best known individuals in American history.

\* \* \*

MAXOR

Editorial Cincinnati Post,

Jan. 22, 1923

25500



# Col. Taylor Famed For Keeping Frankfort From Losing Capitol

By WILL S. KALTENBACHER.

In the passing of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., Kentucky lost a citizen who was in many respects a most remarkable man. Not only was his long life of ninety-three years a record of extraordinary achievement and success, but it completely refuted the witticism of Dr. Osler.

Retaining his splendid mental and physical faculties to the last, Colonel Taylor, although he linked the present with the past, was up to the minute in world affairs and in close touch with his extensive business interests. Unlike many persons of his age, Colonel Taylor kept young by constantly associating with young people and affecting their ways and making himself congenial in their company.

As a wit, raconteur and conversationalist, Colonel Taylor had few, if any, equals and he was by reason of these accomplishments the center of any company. Even in his dress he waved back Father Time and his natty garb in every way corresponded to the dictates of fashion in every sartorial detail. The sporty college youth had nothing on Colonel Taylor when it came to togs and haberdashery. This gave him a distinctive appearance whether he was in Frankfort, New York or Chicago, where he was equally well known.

Colonel Taylor enjoyed the fame of being a princely entertainer. For nearly a half century the Taylor reception was one of the outstanding social events of every biennial session of the Legislature. Colonel Taylor was a wonderful host and his functions were the last word in Kentucky hospitality.

## Given Hospitality Degree.

When a company of distinguished national educators after being entertained at the Taylor home conferred upon the host the "degree" of "M. H.," signifying "Master of Hospitality," of which the Colonel was very proud some of his friends twitted him about the distinction. They told him that in his case the initials, "M. H.," might as well stand for "Master of Herefords," if not "Master of Horse."

Colonel Taylor was dubbed the "Grand Old Man of Frankfort." To him more than any other man does Frankfort owe the final location of the State Capitol. During all the long Capitol removal fight that extended over many years, Colonel Taylor was the genius and master hand that directed the campaign of Frankfort to hold what it had and his knowledge of men and resourcefulness enabled him to block many schemes looking to the removal of the Capitol elsewhere. Most of the time he served the Frankfort district either as a State Senator or Representative and by nature a princely entertainer, he made himself a "good fellow" with the solons from other sections of the State whom he held by hooks of steel.

As long as the ornate and massive Capitol endures it will be regarded by the citizens of Frankfort in the nature of a fitting memorial to Colonel Taylor and his splendid public spirit and civic pride.

Caring only to go to the Legislature for what he could do for Frankfort, Colonel Taylor excited the wonder of his colleagues by his lavishness. Often he would "set 'em up" to the entire membership. At that time legislators were paid only \$5 a day, and on one occasion after Colonel Taylor had "treated the House," a mountain legislator in all seriousness inquired of him how he expected to save any of his per diem with such reckless expenditures. In that day before prohibition was dreamed of, it was the fault of any legislator if he did not have "Old Taylor" as a constant solace. His prodigality in this respect prompted the oft-repeated remark that in his time Colonel Taylor probably gave away more whisky than anybody in the world.

## No Limit to Hospitality.

It was nothing unusual for Colonel Taylor to take the membership of the Legislature in a special train to his country place at Taylorton, where the host dispensed unlimited hospitality. After such an occasion the legislative scribes on the following day in reporting the Assembly, were wont to write that "Old Taylor" had the floor much of the time.

Despite his ninety-third year, Colonel Taylor, hale and hearty, was in Louisville only a few weeks ago to attend a business meeting. It is reported that when he was invited to take a nip in a private gathering at the time, Colonel Taylor facetiously remarked:

"Think of old Taylor taking a drink of 'Old Grandd.'

In addition to being chivalrous and courtly, Colonel Taylor had a power of expression that was all his own, but it was in nowise affected. Even the advertising of his product and later

of his breed of cattle reflected this trait of his character that marked his long and eventful life. He could pay even a casual compliment that would have been regarded as extravagant had it emanated from any other than Colonel Taylor.

Everything about Colonel Taylor was distinctive even to his signature, which defied duplication and was known all over the world, appearing as it did on every bottle of his famous product. The same individuality marked his composition and a letter from Colonel Taylor was quite sure to be reread.

A few years ago, Colonel Taylor got out a catalogue of his Hereford cattle that was a work of art. Every page bore the impress of his aesthetic taste and the text fully demonstrated his ability to sling the King's English. One page of the catalogue was devoted to a memorandum of "Woodford," the Colonel's prize bull, that was cremated when fire destroyed a large barn on the Taylor farm. In the memorandum to "Woodford," Colonel Taylor outdid himself, the bovine panegyric was pronounced a classic and such a fulsome tribute to a bull that only Colonel Taylor could conceive and put together. As an ode to a bull it was a real gem and deserves to be preserved.

High and low will miss Colonel Taylor, who was equally popular with and admired by all classes. His in-born courtesy and courtly bearing were the same with all he came in contact whether the mighty and well-born or the modest and humble.

The "Grand Old Man of Frankfort" is no more, but his memory will be cherished long after his mortal frame has crumbled into dust.

## FLOOD OF CONDOLENCES.

The Times Special Service.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 22.—The family of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., who will be buried here Monday, has received a flood of telegrams of condolence.

Secretary of the Interior Albert Bacon Fall of President Hardin's Cabinet wired:

"Colonel Taylor's death is a loss to Kentucky and to the country, as well as a great grief to his friends and relations. His kindness and helpfulness to myself, a struggling young relation, will never be forgotten by myself or my family who have all been told of it."

Percy H. Johnston, president of the Chemical National Bank, New York:

"Greatly shocked to learn of misfortune that has befallen your family, and extend deepest sympathy. Colonel Taylor was one of the greatest men I have ever known. He had a master mind and a heart overflowing with generous impulses. He reached an age rarely attained by an active business man and kept his faculties to the last. I regarded him as one of my dearest friends and feel a distinct loss in his passing away. Am wiring Harold Helm of this bank's staff, who happens to be in Kentucky at present, to attend funeral as official representative of the Chemical National Bank."

William N. Jarnagin, president of the Central Manufacturing District Bank, Chicago:

"Am most profoundly shocked at the news of the passing of the Colonel. He was a marvelous character and truly typified our highest, most noble and outstanding type of gentleman. In his demise Kentucky and the country have lost their foremost citizen and one whom I regarded as one of my best friends."

## From Hereford Breeders.

W. J. Kinzer of Kansas City, secretary of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association:

"On behalf of Hereford cattle breeders of America may I express to you their most sincere sympathies and deep regret at the loss of one of their most highly esteemed and beloved companions, friend and fellow-worker. He was a potent influence in our association. His success and his achievements will forever have a prominent place in Hereford history. The loss will be keenly felt by each member during these hours of unspeakable sorrow. In the years to come may you find great comfort in the fact that Colonel Taylor was dearly beloved and highly respected by all who knew him."

Former United States Senator John N. Camden: "Please accept our sincerest sympathy in the loss of your distinguished father."

Col. Edward S. Ready, president of the Interstate National Bank of Helena, Ark.:

"We are grieved beyond measure to hear of the passing of Colonel Taylor, a noble man, a splendid citizen and a true gentleman. One whom it was an inspiration to know has gone from us."

668

Society

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6 Jan 4. 25. 1921  
**LIVE STOCK MARKETS**

Founded January 2. 1891

PUBLISHED AT CHICAGO BY

**JOHN CLAY & COMPANY**

UNION STOCK, YARDS,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

**FAMOUS KENTUCKIAN DIES**

The death occurred last week, upon his estate at Frankfort, Kentucky, of Colonel Edmund H. Taylor in his 93rd year. His name became famous as the manufacturer of Old Taylor Whiskey, but also as the proprietor of a great Hereford herd, and the owner of a most beautiful estate in the Blue Grass country.

This is under the active management of his son, Mr. E. H. Taylor, Jr. who confesses to something like seventy years himself. Our old firm did a lot of business for Colonel Taylor, both in the way of selling fat cattle for him and of purchasing strings of feeders.

At rather rare intervals he visited the Yards. We recall particularly his last visit, some eighteen months ago, at which time he was 91. Tall, erect, immaculately attired and of the keenest faculties, his personality was a most striking one, and as he moved briskly through the office, his years seem to fall from his shoulders and he appeared decidedly younger. It was indeed a great treat to sit at his feet and hear him recount the happenings of fifty to seventy-five years ago.

# The Breeder's Gazette

Established 1881. Published weekly at 542 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

ALVIN HOWARD SANDERS..... Editor-in-Chief  
DEWITT C. WING..... Managing Editor  
JAMES F. BOGART.....

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1923

## A Hereford Benefactor

"Full of honor and years," there passed from the scenes of his triumphs last week one of the commanding figures in the live stock and business world, Col. E. H. TAYLOR, Jr., of Kentucky. Probably to as great an extent as any other man in the purebred stock trade, he thought deeply and acted with confident originality.

The forcefulness of his character, the unabating zest with which he pursued his vocation and avocation, and the inspiring confidence which he manifested in his own judgment rewarded him with a long, interesting and useful life, and successes of the first order. Intellectually inquisitive and alert, young-hearted, an unforgettable personality, a gentleman of the old school, but always busy, he never grew old: he died young at 93. That simple fact is a monument more durable than granite.

Col. TAYLOR's life and work were monumental. He loved land, and his magnificent farms are ever-green monuments to his memory; he loved Hereford cattle, and the Woodfords are living tributes to his ability and enterprise as a breed improver. No man living has done more than he did, in a few short years, to restore the once waning prestige of Kentucky as a producer of unexcelled breeding stock. He knew that the sunny land of sweet, luxuriant and abundant bluegrass, with its roots in a hospitable limestone soil, was uniquely adapted to improved stock-raising. He believed, after studying the histories of the breed, that the Hereford on that kind of grass, in Kentucky's climate, would be "at home." His knowledge and belief begot action, and action produced one of the most prepotent strains of the breed. In a comparatively short time—as time is measured in stock breeding—this strain has won and earned its way into many states. A remarkable bull named Woodford, selected and used by a remarkable man, founded the celebrated "Woodford tribe." Having done so, that sire will long be remembered as an outstanding benefactor of the breed. The Woodfords are based upon and represent that uncommon kind of aristocracy which expresses itself in democratic usefulness to men. It was fortunate that so great a Hereford sire should fall into the hands of so resourceful and aggressive a man as Col. TAYLOR.

THE GAZETTE honors the memory of Col. TAYLOR as a Hereford improver and benefactor, whose creative intelligence flowered in the Woodfords.

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Franklin

One of the few newspaper<sup>localizing</sup> the stock biographical sketch of Col Taylor that was sent out of Frankfort at the time of his death, was The Woodford Sun, of Versailles, Ky., one of the best edited country newspapers in Kentucky. A.A. Bowmar is certainly a ~~man~~ ~~of much writing~~, the way he handled the Taylor story proved that. The other papers gulped the story down whole, without ~~even~~ without making a single effort to inject ~~some~~ ~~amount~~ of local color in it. Bowmar wrote a column and it was good stuff ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~through this xxxxx~~ For instance:

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Taylor "came to Versailles and opened the books of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky (predecessor of the present Woodford Bank and Trust Co.), of which David Thornton, Sr., uncle of D.L. Thornton, was the first president;" Again: "The value of Hereford Farms and the cattle and other high-bred live stock it contains is ~~at~~ probably around \$500,000. The land, with improvements, is alone assessed for taxation at nearly \$270,000." *as his final saying up:*

Col. Taylor was a liberal contributor to charitable and civic enterprises and in recent years had given to many causes in Woodford county. He had a strong attachment for Woodford county people and claimed this county, as well as Franklin, as his home. A multitude of friends here regret his passing.

Bowmar's sketch appeared in The Sun for 25 January, 1923.

*Wm. Campbell*

*Over*

62X25

Jan. 28-1928.  
New Orleans States

# Last Of Kentucky's Colonels Dead At 93

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., America's Greatest Gentleman, Combined Best of Louisiana, Virginia, Blue Grass State.

BY J. E. CROWN

AMERICA'S greatest thoroughbred is resting under the blue skies and blue grass of Kentucky this Sunday morning.

In his blood was mingled the best strains of Louisiana, Virginia and Kentucky. When he died America lost its finest gentleman, and thousands lost their best friend.

In speaking of the death of E. H. Taylor, Jr., at Frankfort, Ky., last week, the Louisville Courier-Journal, once the Big Bertha used by Col. Henry Watterson in hurling defiance at his enemies and the enemies of his country, said:

"A remarkable man is dead. There was a time when capable distillers were more honored and valued in Kentucky than they have been since prohibition became a national issue. E. H. Taylor, Jr., belonged to that period, and when distilling was unchallenged, its prominence in Kentucky a source of pride to the state, he proved his capacity as a producer and a distributor."

What gentleman, what convivial soul, does not recall the days of "Old Taylor!" Produced in Kentucky where the sun shines bright; where the dews are a perfume of the Gods; where for years gentlemen have made liquor, "Old Taylor" warmed the hearts and sent new blood coursing through the veins of thousands.

Col. Edmund H. Taylor, Jr., was my friend, although I only met him on two or three occasions. I believe I was his friend, because he loved mankind. Worship of womanhood with him was a religion. In his death, America lost the last of the Kentucky Colonels.

His fame with his friends will not be remembered because he manufactured "Old Taylor," but will rest upon a firmer foundation. His polish, his elegance, his wonderful capacity for loving men and women, his clean character endeared him to the world at large. In Europe he was known as "The Ken-

## Remarkable Degree

On one occasion all of the leading educators and college and university executives met in Frankfort, Ky. Col. Taylor entertained them at his beautiful home, "Thistleton." When the body adjourned, a regular parchment was made out, signed by all of his guests, conferring upon him the degree of "M. H."—Master of Hospitality.

He was nearly 93 years old when he died. His entire life had been one of unceasing activity. He was better known as a banker than he was as a distiller. He was better known as a breeder of Hereford cattle than as either of these. While a hard-headed man of business and accumulating a fortune, his soul was full of poetry; he loved all of the beautiful things in life. "Thistleton" was a show place, although he made the farm pay handsomely. His barns and his gardens, his pastures, were surrounded by beautiful hedges, flowers bloomed and thrived in all corners. He hid the materialistic so that the beautiful would soothe beholders.

The blue grass on his farm was always kept trimmed so that it might more vividly reflect the beauties of the Kentucky skies.

One of his chief delights was sending the ladies of Frankfort and the lady visitors to that capital city, flowers. He had a profound respect in the natural right of women. When he wanted particularly to do honor to a woman, flapper, matron of middle age or an old lady, he would send to her by a young negro boy a solid silver salver, heaped with rare fruits and flowers. The salver was never returned because once accepted by a woman the Colonel would not permit it to be profaned by further use.

As a dresser, the colonel was the last word in sartorial art. He always kept at least 100 suits, with the things that go with them in the way of shoes and ties and shirts. There was nothing "loud" in his appearance or demeanor. He was a gentleman and knew it.

## School In Orleans

He always looked with fond remembrance upon his schooldays in New Orleans. He frequently visited General Zachary Taylor's family at the beautiful plantation where now stands Louisiana State University below Baton Rouge. His bosom companion here when a boy was General Richard Taylor, in his day a gamous and typical gentleman of the old and far South. He was a relative of Fred Wood, well known Orleans cartoonist.

New Orleans romance of the good old days was in full blast then, and Colonel Taylor was in the thick of it. He absorbed Virginia chivalry when he lived with the family of his uncle, Edmund H. Taylor. Then he went to Kentucky for his finishing school. What a school for a gentleman! Louisiana, Virginia and Kentucky! All through his life he kept old-fashioned romance as sprightly as a cricket because he never lived any other sort of life.

## Life In His Home

In his home to those who were privileged to visit it, was an experience never to be forgotten. The Dearborn Independent recently said:

Stepping across the threshold of Colonel Taylor's home is an experience no one is likely ever to forget. Nothing is complex there. That is the reason "Thistleton" gives you a new experience. Old-fashioned romance of the three types that made the entire South famous—Virginia, Blue Grass, and Louisiana—is youthful all around. Yet none of the three advances too far to leave the other two behind. The practices of famous characters of southern history open before you with a freshness that is fascinating. The library, as an incantation, is lined with black walnut bookcases that reach from the ceiling to the floor. And they're not mere wall linings, together with the books that are in them. The latter have the friendly look of familiars—the classics especially—for Colonel

Taylor reads, writes, speaks, and entertains.

And because he is the last of the real Colonels of the Blue Grass, Colonel Taylor practices his creed wherever he goes.

Col. Taylor was as well known in Chicago, in New York and on the Continent as he was in Frankfort. Business men consulted him on affairs of finance. Social leaders importuned him to be their guest. He belonged to all the principal clubs in the world's capitals.

## All Worshipped Him.

All Frankfort worshipped him, from the highest to the lowest. I met him at a meeting of governors in Frankfort. The mighty of the nation were there. But so wonderful was his tact, so fine was his breeding, that he made me an humble newspaper correspondent, believe that I was his individual guest.

His wife was his sweetheart to the time of his death, his children his most precious jewels.

Woodrow Wilson on that occasion was in attendance at this meeting of governors. He was then only governor-elect of New Jersey. I recall Col. Taylor and Governor Fort, then of New Jersey, being in convention. The Colonel said, pointing to Wilson:

"He looks like the next president of the United States." And Fort agreed with him.

On Col. Taylor's say-so, I wrote for the New York World a story saying that it was the consensus of opinion among the governors that Woodrow Wilson would be the Democratic nominee, and that he would be elected.

How true his prophetic vision was the whole world knows, especially the Kaiser!

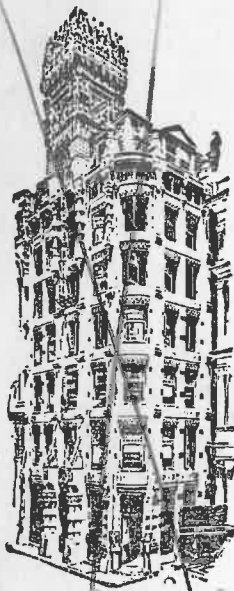
America's greatest thoroughbred is dead.

He died a young man at 93. Above his grave, when the springtime comes, the Kentucky blue grass will wave and grow bluer and the Kentucky cardinals will sing a sweeter requiem than ever enthralled human



# THE PHILADELPHIA RECORD

ALWAYS PUBLISHED



This obituary notice appeared in the "Philadelphia Record."

## TAYLOR, NOTED KENTUCKY DISTILLER, DEAD AT 93

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 19.—Colonel Edmund H. Taylor, Jr., 93, noted Kentucky distiller and stock man, died at his country home, "Thistleton," near here, late today after a brief illness of pneumonia. Three sons and five daughters survive. Funeral services will be held Monday at "Thistleton," Rt. Rev. Lewis Burton, of Lexington, officiating.

From 1886 to the day prohibition became effective, Taylor's name was known around the globe, for he had given it to "Old Taylor" whisky, made in his distillery, pronounced by expert distillers to be one of the finest plants of its kind in the world.

January 20, 1923

## *Wash Herald* **Dies Young at 93**

*January 21, 1923*

**C**OL. E. H. TAYLOR, Jr., who died in Kentucky a few days ago at the age of ninety-three, was marvelously young and active for a man of his years. He never grew old in the generally accepted sense of the word. He made and lost a fortune more than once, and at a period of life when most men are thinking of retiring he achieved a financial comeback that was permanent and probably far beyond his earlier dreams of affluence.

Colonel Taylor had a psychology system of his own. He dressed like a college boy with a good spending account. He lived like a generous Southern gentleman. He gave personal attention to his business affairs day by day and at ninety-three he was alert, progressive and successful.

He proved the truth of the adage, A man is as young as he feels, and therein he left an inspiring example for all humanity.



LOUISVILLE, KY., MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5, 1923

## COL. TAYLOR'S WILL PROBATED

Estate of \$2,500,000 Is Distributed to His Seven Children.

Following the probation of the will of the late Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., in the Franklin County Court this morning, disposition of the \$2,500,000 estate, estimated to be one of the largest in Kentucky, was announced. J. Swigert Taylor, Kenner Taylor and the Fidelity and Columbia Trust Company, of Louisville, were announced as joint executors of the Taylor holdings.

The document drawn up November 29, 1920, stipulates that the real and personal holdings of Colonel Taylor be divided into twenty-one equal parts to be allotted in varying degrees to his seven children, "not due to want of affection for them," it is stated, "but solely to the fact that some of my children have given practically their lives in assisting me in accumulating my estate."

To J. Swigert Taylor is allotted six parts of the estate; to Kenner Taylor, four parts; to Edmund W. Taylor, three parts; to Mrs. Mary Belle Taylor Price, two parts; to Mrs. Rebecca Taylor Kline, two parts; to Miss Margaret Taylor, two parts, and to Mrs. Francis Allen Taylor Saffell, two parts.

The continuance of the business of E. H. Taylor, Jr., and Sons, for a period not exceeding five years, is authorized by the executors under the terms of the will.

Disposition of the country estate "Thistleton," near Frankfort, for many years the home of Colonel Taylor, and the Hereford Farms, consisting of 3,000 acres of rolling Bluegrass land in Woodford county, has not been determined, but it is anticipated that these holdings will be continued as heretofore.

The Hereford Farms are famous throughout the United States as the home of the highest grade herd of Hereford cattle in the country. Colonel Taylor introduced this stock in Kentucky, bringing the pedigreed progenitors from England.

Division of the estate among the heirs will be culminated at a later date. The settlement of Colonel Taylor's holdings has created widespread interest throughout the State.

The Fidelity and Columbia Trust Company, as executor of the estate, today furnished bond of \$2,000,000.

693

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Handwritten notes and signatures on the right side of the page, including "Mrs. Comen..." and "Mrs. Allen..."

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## COL. E. H. TAYLOR DIVIDES ESTATE AMONG CHILDREN

### Executors Qualified Giving Bond In Sum of \$2,000,000

An estate of approximately \$3,000,000 will be disposed of by the will of the late Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., which was filed for probate yesterday in the Franklin county court. The will was dated November 24, 1920 and was witnessed by Dr. Louis Frank and John W. Barr, Jr., of Louisville.

The estate was divided into twenty-one equal parts to be disposed of as follows: J. Swigert Taylor, six shares; Kenner Taylor, four shares; Edmund Watson Taylor, three shares; Mary Belle Taylor Price, two shares; Rebecca Taylor Kline, two shares; Margaret Johnson Taylor, two shares and Francis Taylor Saffell, two shares.

The distinction made between his children Col. Taylor said was due to the fact "that in varying degrees, some of my children, have given practically their lives in assisting me in accumulating my estate, serving me and my business interests faithfully and with small remuneration."

Col. Taylor named his two sons, J. Swigert Taylor and Kenner Taylor and the Fidelity and Columbia Trust Company, of Louisville as executors. The executors qualified today giving bond in the sum of \$2,000,000.

Under the provisions of the will the executors are empowered to continue the business of E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons for such a period, not exceeding five years, as in their judgment may be proper.

At the time of his death, Col. Taylor owned "Thistleton," his country estate in this county. "Hereford Farm" in Woodford county, both of which contain over 2,000 acres and the Old Taylor Distillery, which has been leased to the Government as a concentration

plant. No mention was made in the will by Col. Taylor of any of the property which he owned.

The will provides that if any person receiving any benefit under the will shall directly or indirectly resist or seek in any way to contest it or annul any of its provisions, then in such event the person so doing, shall forfeit all interest in the estate, real, personal or otherwise.

The will follows:

(COPY)

I, E. H. Taylor, Jr., being of legal age and sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, hereby revoking all wills heretofore made by me:

(1). I appoint my two sons J. Swigert Taylor and Kenner Taylor and the Fidelity & Columbia Trust Company as Executors under this my will and I direct that no Surety be required by either of my sons in qualifying as Executors.

If, for any cause, any one of my designated Executors shall decline to act, or, having accepted, should thereafter cease to act, the other Executors, as the case may be, may select some company or person to serve with them; and the company or person so selected shall have, together with the surviving Executors, all the powers herein conveyed upon the Executors originally named, together with the right to fill any vacancies which may thereafter occur, which powers and duties shall extend so long as the Executorships created by this will shall continue.

It is my purpose that the Executors shall act as unit but if, for any reason, there shall be a disagreement between the Executors, the action of a majority of the Executors shall be binding.

The Executors are further empowered in their judgment to continue my business of E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons for such a period, not exceeding five years, as in their judgment may be proper, giving them full authority to conduct the business of E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons as in their judgment may be proper, including the power of creating indebtedness and obligating my stock in said company.

(2). It is my desire that my just debts and funeral expenses be paid as soon after my death as possible. After the payment of my debts all the rest and residue of my estate, of every kind, character and description, shall be divided by my Executors into twenty-one equal parts to be disposed of as hereinafter set forth:

I make a distinction between my several children, not due to want of affection for any of them, but solely to the fact that in varying degrees, some of my children, have given practically their lives in assisting me in accumulating my estate, serving me and my business interests faithfully and with small remuneration.

(3). Six of said equal parts shall be assigned, transferred and conveyed

in fee to my son J. Swigert Taylor.

(4). Four of said equal parts shall be assigned, transferred and conveyed in fee to my son Kenner Taylor.

(5). Three of said equal parts shall be assigned, transferred and conveyed in fee to my son Edmund Watson Taylor.

(6). Two of said equal parts shall be assigned, transferred and conveyed in fee to my daughter Mary Belle Taylor Price.

(7). Two of said equal parts shall be assigned, transferred and conveyed in fee to my daughter Rebecca Taylor Kline.

(8). Two of said equal parts shall be assigned, transferred and conveyed in fee to my daughter Margaret Johnson Taylor.

(9). Two of said equal parts shall be assigned, transferred and conveyed in fee to my daughter Francis Allen Taylor Saffell.

My Executors are authorized to make sale of my real or personal property by deed or other proper transfer thereof, when in their discretion, such sale or transfer is necessary in order to make a division among those entitled to such shares.

If any person receiving any benefit under this will shall directly or indirectly resist its probate or seek in any way to contest it or annul any of its provisions, then in any such event the person so doing or for whom any one authorized to act or his or her so doing, shall forfeit all interest in my estate, real, personal or otherwise and my estate shall be distributed under this will as though such person had died before me, leaving no issue surviving her or him.

In Testimony whereof I have subscribed my name this 24th day of November, 1920.

(Signed) E. H. TAYLOR, Jr.

The foregoing instrument of writing was signed and acknowledged by the Testator, E. H. Taylor, Jr., in our presence and by him declared to be his last will and we at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereto subscribed our names as witnesses this 24th day of November, 1920.

(Signed) Louis Frank,

(Signed) Jno. W. Barr, Jr.

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# The Star Journal

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1923.

## Editorial Observations

### A STRIKING WILL.

The will of the late E. H. Taylor, Jr., disposing of an estate of \$2,500,000, is a striking document. The testator's explanation of his disposal of his estate in unequal portions is that some of his children "have given practically their lives in assisting me in accumulating my estate."

The eldest son receives six parts, the second son four parts and the third son three parts, while the daughters receive equal portions, smaller than the bequest to the third son.

Colonel Taylor devoted a singularly long life to business. The eldest of his sons was in business with him for a period longer than the average life, if the average duration of life is between thirty and forty years. The younger sons are middle-aged men.

The principle of the Taylor will is not wholly unlike that of a wealthy New York manufacturer who left his business to his employes, holding that those who, under his direction, had built up the business were entitled to the property and the profit-making they had brought into existence.

Colonel Taylor's sons were his partners, virtually or actually, his employes early in life.

Had neither the sons nor the daughters been business associates of the man in whose name the estate was created popular opinion would be that the various heirs should have shared equally in the estate. But in this case a business man, singularly successful, leaves a considerable estate, the fruit of the business, to each of the sons who aided in creating it, and a comfortable fortune to each of his daughters.

The will is in part a document dividing an estate among children of the testator, and in part a will dividing the profits of a business between partners whose lifetime devotion to it, in the opinion of its head, had much to do with its, and his, success.

—Courier-Journal.

### A WONDERFUL MAN.

The filing of the will of the late Edmund H. Taylor, Jr., involving an estate of more than \$2,500,000, calls attention again to the remarkable business career of the fine old gentleman who recently died at the age of ninety-three, in Frankfort.

Col. Taylor during his long career made and lost two or three fortunes, and then in his old age built up another of far greater magnitude than the earlier ones.

At almost ninety he entered into an entirely new industry, establishing a stock farm that is probably one of the greatest in the world. His fine herds of cattle have taken the highest premiums in all shows where exhibited in this country or Europe. This was not only the pride of his declining years, but a successful undertaking from a financial standpoint.

He retained all of his faculties and a keen interest in all of his business affairs almost until the last. Nobody ever heard him complain of aches or pains or ailments. He was cheerful and radiating happiness at all times. His equal was never known in this commonwealth.—Owensboro Inquirer.

### DEATH OF A NOTED KENTUCKIAN

The death of Col. Ed. Taylor, of Frankfort, at the age of ninety-three, removes a most picturesque character and noted Kentuckian. For more than sixty years he was the first citizen of Frankfort and to him more

than all other influences is due the fact that Frankfort retained the state capital. E. H. Taylor, Jr., as he signed himself, was always the best dressed man seen about Frankfort. His clothes were made by an exclusive tailor in New York, and his friends used to say that he had a different suit for every day in the year.

His hospitality was, however, more extensive than even his wardrobe and for many years during the sessions of the legislature he kept open house to all gentlemen who would honor him with a visit. Big hearted and generous, he gave away much money and he counted his fortune as only a thing to enjoy and not to hoard, and he made many of his friends enjoy it with him. He knew everybody in Kentucky worth knowing, and everybody knew him. He lost two fortunes in the distilling business and made a third one amounting up in the millions, which he left to his family. He is the last of his class of Frankfort gentlemen, and many will miss him. We had to fight the liquor business, but we never fought Ed Taylor, and our friendship of many years' standing was never broken.

695

## A REMARKABLE MAN

(From the Courier Journal)

E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, a useful citizen of Kentucky, as well as a successful one, was in many respects a remarkable man.

There was a time when capable distillers were more honored and valued in Kentucky than they have been since prohibition became a national issue. E. H. Taylor, Jr., belonged to that period, and when distilling was unchallenged, its prominence in Kentucky a source of pride to the State, he proved his capacity as a producer and as a distributor.

In a business always more constructive in Kentucky, and, like distilling, one of the older prominent enterprises he had such success that livestock journals and livestock men in two hemispheres commended him. He was credited with definitely creative achievement. He had a market, and standing, in South Africa and in South America as well as in the United States. Those who were acquainted with the business end of his stock-breeding project credited him with having made the greatest Hereford cattle plant in the world pay 5 per cent on the investment.

It is an accepted fact that wealthy stock breeders rarely make their business profitable. Colonel Taylor's business success, coupled with his well-earned fame as an "improver of the breed," in an undertaking which he began when he was four score made him indeed notable in the stock-breeding industry.

His personality, which made him a striking figure in the social life of Kentucky during almost three-quarters of a century, the period between his adulthood and his death, constituted a large asset in both of the fields of endeavor in which he became prominent.

The good-fellowship of this large producer of Kentucky whisky when the decanter in a gentleman's home was sanctioned alike by law and social convention was not that of the bibulous Kentucky Colonel of fiction and of the stage; a man intemperately devoted to the native beverage and without flair for anything beyond enjoyment of good living and good company.

Colonel Taylor's qualities as a mixer with all sorts and conditions of men would have made him successful in any business and anywhere, but as a mixer he was not only captain of himself, but also captain of the company.

At 70, hardly less at 80, he had an active participator's interest in life. Approaching, and passing, the ninety-tieth milestone he set an inspiring example of retention of the qualities and attributes of a sound and sane middle age by sheer defiance of time, and by living in the present and in the future.

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There is a lesson in the fact that his attitude is in some measure illustrated in a majority of men who are notable for longevity. It is reasonable to believe that it has something to do with prolongation of life. What some persons can be told by Emile Coue, E. H. Taylor, Jr., knew and applied long ago. He lived the Coue slogan.

The aphorism to the effect that cowards die many deaths and the valiant die but once might perhaps be supplemented truthfully by the assertion that the sundry deaths of those who are not courageous, and optimistic, actually shorten life. Doubtless men like the late E. H. Taylor, Jr., and the late John M. Harlan not only die but once, but also actually live longer than they would have lived had they lacked resoluteness, and acceptance of life as a beautiful adventure.

# The State Journal

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1923.

## THE SMALL TOWN MAN

Much is said about the leading men in business and the professions in great cities being former small town boys. Little is said about the success of many men who remain in small towns or cities.

Colonel E. H. Taylor's success as a distiller was made in Frankfort. He was a Frankfort business man. During the course of a career in which he suffered reverses, as well as had good fortune, he massed a fortune of \$2,500,000 or thereabouts.

Look into the matter and you will find in most small towns and small cities men who have made considerable fortunes in business. The Kentuckian who goes to New York, from Lebanon let us say, and becomes the President of a great bank is much in the limelight, or at least much in the columns of his home papers. But he is not invariably the most successful man in his town and his generation.

There are plenty of opportunities for getting on outside of great cities. And those who earn a comfortable living, or make a fortune, in a small town are not at a disadvantage compared with those who do as well in large cities where many men are millionaires and where, as in small towns, welfare is estimated on a basis of comparisons.

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KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1923

VERSAILLES, WOODFORD COUNTY, KE

## Col. Taylor's \$3,000,000 Estate Given to Children

His Will, Probated Monday, Contains No Directions  
As to Hereford Farms.

No specific instructions relative to Hereford Farms, this county, are given in the will of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., probated Monday at Frankfort. The executors, J. Swigert Taylor and Kenner Taylor (Col. Taylor's sons) and the Fidelity & Columbia Trust Co., Louisville, are empowered, in their judgment, to continue the business of E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons for a period not exceeding five years and are authorized to sell or convey any of the property.

The estate, estimated to be worth at least \$3,000,000, is divided by the will in 21 equal parts, which are distributed among Col. Taylor's children as follows: Six shares to J. Swigert Taylor, four to Kenner Taylor, three to Edmund W. Taylor and two parts each to the daugh-

698

ters, Mary Belle Taylor Price, Rebecca Taylor Kline, Margaret Johnson Taylor and Frances Saffell Taylor.

The distinction between his children, Col. Taylor said, was due to the fact: "that in varying degrees, some of my children have given practically their lives in assisting me in accumulating my estate, serving me and my business interests faithfully and with small remuneration."

The executors named by the will qualified, the two sons without bond and the Fidelity & Columbia Trust Co. giving bond of \$2,000,000.

Col. Taylor's will was made Nov. 24, 1920, just before he underwent a major operation at a Louisville hospital.

*Times*  
*Louisville*  
the boy with a snowball?

*Times*  
**COLONEL TAYLOR.**

Death gained very little in the way of victory over Col. E. H. TAYLOR, JR. The grim specter had to wait until Father Time had almost wearied himself in the attempt to wear down a vitality that seemed invincible. The gallant Kentuckian in his strength defied death and disease. That even now, at 93, he is overcome. seems strange to those who knew him.

Colonel TAYLOR was a man of parts. He had energy that put to the blush the attempted rivalries of younger men. He made and lost fortunes and when down did not entertain a doubt that he would rise again. He was a banker first, then a distiller, then a cattle herder; but he was fundamentally a business man and he could have succeeded in almost any line of commercial activity. He had the two essentials, energy and intelligence. He had the spirit of adventure which made business a romance for him. He had personality which made his companionship charming. But Colonel TAYLOR had a secret of success withal.

That secret was never kept. It was revealed in the Taylor business methods throughout a successful career. The formula was to strive to excel and to advertise supremacy.

Colonel TAYLOR was never content with anything short of the first and the best. He thrived on the thought of superiority. He believed that he made the best whisky in the world. He thought he lived in the finest section of the best country on earth. He believed that the bluest of bluegrass was on his farm. He thought the best limestone of the hyperphosphated district underlay his pasturelands. He thought the water that went into his mashtubs was the purest and the finest that springs from hills of Woodford.

Colonel TAYLOR was not daunted by the passage of a constitutional amendment which put his beloved product under the ban. Nor did he try to evade the law. He merely shifted the channel of his activities. He went into the breeding of Herefords and he had the satisfaction of owning what he could believe was the finest herd sire in America, and this was the finest that he was able to find in the world.

Colonel TAYLOR thought Frankfort the best city in existence. When the attempt was made a few years ago to remove the Capitol the doughty defender of his home town spent money as if it had no value in his eyes. He entertained regardless of outlay. He brought delegations by carloads at his own expense to plead for Frankfort. He won, but when the accounts were cleared, Colonel TAYLOR had practically depleted his private fortune. He was along in years then, but he rebuilt his fortune and reached a high degree of success.

Colonel TAYLOR disagreed with those who thought the distilling business a social evil. But his enemies conceded always that he was sincere and they found that he could fight. Kentucky may well reflect with pride on the character and quality of such a man. He was a Kentuckian who believed in Kentucky and helped to identify the name of his State with the brand of success.

# The State Journal

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1923.

## Editorial Observations

### COLONEL TAYLOR'S FINE EXAMPLE

(From the New York Herald.)

What was accomplished in live stock improvement by the late Colonel E. H. Taylor of Kentucky should be an inspiration to farmers who at 70 are preparing to quit active business.

Mr. Taylor had reached threescore and ten years when he became interested in the production of Hereford cattle, the noted white faced beef type so highly prized in the world's live stock markets. For many years he had bred thorough-bred horses as a diversion at his beautiful blue grass farm near Lexington. Like other breeders of horses he had run a number of cattle on his pastures to keep them from deteriorating to that condition known as "horse poor." These cattle he maintained as an incident to horse production. The shifting of his principal interest from horses to cattle was signalized by the purchase of a bull for \$12,500, a record figure at that time for a male Hereford in the United States.

The fame of Woodford Herefords today is as great in the Argentine as in any of the cattle breeding sections in the United States and Canada. When Colonel Taylor died recently at 92 he was as deeply interested in his cattle as he was when they first began winning prizes at the international and other great live stock exhibitions.

Such men as Colonel Taylor do much for the communities in which they live, but their influence does not end there. Everybody interested in live stock production knows what has been accomplished by men of his type in specialization and improvement in particular breeds and the results achieved should help to carry on through the dark days that come to every breeding industry.

The Filson Historical Society

## HEREFORD FARMS

Not Woodford county alone, but all of Kentucky will lament the passing of Hereford Farms, the famous estate of the late Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., which is soon to be divided and sold. Already its distinguished herd of Herefords, numbering 300 head or more, has been sold and will leave Kentucky. And now the great expanse of bluegrass land upon which they grazed as in a park especially fashioned by nature to set off their beauty, will be parceled out.

Travelers on the Frankfort-Versailles pike no longer will be able to turn in at the majestic pillar-flanked gateway of Hereford Farms to admire a herd which has made breeding history. But for many years the grave of "Woodford 500,000," whose blood founded the family of Taylor cattle, will be a point of interest. Woodford died a tragic death by fire at a time when his potential value had reached the tremendous figure of \$200,000. And to passersby will be pointed out the place where Colonel Taylor's first record-breaking sale was held, a sale whose figures caused most of the spectators to gasp in astonishment. It was a royal dispersal of royal cattle.

Just as these reminders of the old days will always be revived, so will the story of Colonel Taylor himself. Kentucky had been traditionally a land of Shorthorns, with a definite prejudice against Hereford cattle, until Colonel Curtice, of Eminence, defied the tradition and imported a few head of the latter. Among them was a bull called Beau Perfection, an animal of magnificent promise.

Colonel Taylor, then over 80 years of age, conceived the idea of founding a Hereford family which would be second to none other in America. It was Beau Perfection, whose name he changed to Woodford, that he purchased from Colonel Curtice to begin with. He then ransacked the whole country for other pre-eminent specimens of the breed. Colonel Taylor spared neither expense nor pains to fulfill such a lofty ambition at a time of life when most men would be awaiting death complacently.

The history of the slightly more than ten years from the time he purchased Beau Perfection to the time of his death at an age of more than 90 years, is probably unique in the annals of breeding. Colonel Taylor accomplished what he started out to do. His herd at the end was unsurpassed by any other in the United States. There were others larger, but none of higher type. At the great expositions of the country the descendants of Woodford swept away the prizes. Hereford breeders throughout the world marveled and came to purchase Colonel Taylor's cows and bulls at dizzy prices. It was an epical feat that had been performed.

Hereford Farms, or the site which it occupies, will always be a landmark in the breeding world.

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Whether or sites for such terms of the l self has been more to be sa important fact schools badly, every reason to capacity.

It is to be h establishment. four now prov lish others th sideration this meantime the port of all p be permitted to greatest measur

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Editorial Jan. 20, 1923

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## Chapter X

### The Colonel and the Poets

Nothing can be used to prove our contention that Colonel Taylor was the most colorful Kentuckian of his time than the interest he excited in the poets. <sup>of Kentucky.</sup> Daniel E. O'Sullivan, Robert Burns Wilson, Elvira Sydnor(Miller) Slaughter, James Tandy Ellis and others tuned their ~~lutes~~ lyres in his honor. O'Sullivan writing under the pen-name of O'Tennyson, chanted the praises of the world's champion Hereford bull, Woodford, along with Woodford's master, ~~to say~~, but, unfortunately, some of the lines are ~~quite~~ too <sup>realistic</sup> ~~strong~~ for our present use. It is a poem that should be deposited in a an asbestos lined container.



709  
O'Sullivan wrote of Col. Taylor's magnificent bull, Woodford,  
5000,000; C.E.Merrill, an old-time Kentucky newspaper man and poet,  
whom Irvin Cobb immortalized in several stories of newspaper life,  
celebrated Col. Taylor's ancestors:

The knightliest of the knightly band,  
Who, rarely resting ease,  
Yet rode with Spottswood round the land  
And Raleigh round the seas.

We thought they slept, the sons who kept  
The altars of their sires,  
And slumbered while the shadows crept  
About their vestal fires.  
But still the Golden Horse Shoe Knights  
Their sacred vigils keep;  
Each foe has round enchanted ground  
But ne'er a knight at sleep.

They crossed the blue Virginian hills,  
Amid embattled foes,  
And planted there, in valley fair,  
The lily and the rose.

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Col Taylor of Kentucky-

You may rave of kings and nobles with their fly specked pedigree  
All the foreign importations anglo-maniacs love to see,  
Follow up some petty princeling, be his rabid worshipper,  
And tag on unto his Highness like a tin can to a cur-  
But we poets of the old state to much greater things aspire,  
And upon this good, green earth,  
For brains, manhood, charm and birth,  
Colonel Taylor of Ky beats them all from word to wire-

He's a sworn knight of the ladies and bows low at Beauty's shrine,  
Takes his hat off to a petticoat that hangs upon the line,  
A black eye wins his fancy, and a gray eye charms him too  
And he yields his soul's allegiance to the melting eye of blue-  
A red lip, a trim ankle, or a witching smile inspire-  
And when beauty is the theme  
Talking like a poet's dream,  
Col Taylor of Kentucky beats them all from word to wire-

He's a kind and generous neighbor, keeps his own views on the shelves  
And allows the folks around him to be laws unto themselves,  
The door stands open always to his home and to his heart  
And in every act of kindness he is sure to have a part-  
He never advertises what he gives unto the poor-  
But he's great in times of need,  
Royal giving is his creed,  
And folks always find the latch string hanging right outside his door-

But his grandest contribution to the glory of his state,  
Is the rare Old Taylor whisky which has made Kentucky great-  
It has fired the poet's fancy, it has brightened Beauty's eyes,  
And discounts the milk and honey that they brew in paradise-  
It's the soul of old Kentucky and its heart's blood flowing free-  
Like our women and our hoes  
It consoles us for our losses,  
And makes an endless summer and a year of jubilee-

1

The Democratic Ritual is engraven on his heart,  
He has memorized the Stud Book from the finish to the start,  
You will find him at the Herby when the daytime heavens shine blue  
He's an expert judge of burgoo and the time honored barbecue-  
I don't ask his religion- in what church he bends the knee-  
But his charity I find,

When it comes to creeds is blind,  
So its best to leave this question to our gracious Lord maybe-

A true gentleman, God bless him, with his gracious, kindly ways  
Clinging to the old traditions of the glorious yesterdays,  
With his virtues not post mortem and his faults so few, I think,  
The kind recording angel does not write them down in ink-  
He's Dame Nature's pet edition when her fancy takes a flyer-  
And upon this broad, green earth,  
For brains, manhood wit and birth,  
Col Taylor of Kentucky beats them all from word to wire-

Edwin Miller Sangster

711

4  
It's a lovely day, all sunshine and a sharp wind blowing the bare  
trees- Mr S. is going to sally forth to a big turkey dinner but I am still  
off my feed- In fact I am tired of restaurant meals, they all taste like  
sawdust but Mr S loves to go around trying various places by way of a change-  
How are you getting on with Col Taylor?

When the black letter list to the gods was presented,  
To make folks resigned to conditions less frisky,  
And also to see that each one was contented  
They kindly refused to bar old Taylor whisky-

Once upon Olympus they used to drink nectar  
As drinks in high circles are urgently needed,  
T'was before they had heard of a Government inspector  
To see that the 18th Amendment was heeded-

But when the high gods had imbibed of Old Taylor,  
They kept on imbibing and never would stop-  
From Jupiter down each was drunk as a sailor  
And declared home brewed nectar was temperance slop-

But now all these great days are over and ended,  
And we play not life's game as once gaily we played it,  
On our Old Taylor whisky the sun has descended  
And on Col Ed Taylor the great man who made it-

Yours stepping on the gas or off it,

Elvira (Elvira)

712

Rothie wishes me to read a paper on Corn island before the Filson but Jawhn, though the Filson is possibly a great institution, I am too much of a Bohemian to enjoy its dullness- the last time I went, Mr Jilson the state geologist read a paper by John Rowan- he brought a young ol' man with him and who cavorted about the platform much to his father's worriment, but finally went to ~~sleep~~ until the reading was concluded- The audience was distinguished by its marked individuality, there being about ten able bodied grown people present and one kid-

I saw our friend Ziimmie the other day and actually ground him down to ~~selling~~ me a book for a nickel- I fear he took to his bed afterwards- Ziimmie <sup>brother</sup> the ~~ephar~~ heavy and the sheckel light, Liebschutz is far more honest and far better educated - but is busy now trying to raise funds to get the jews back to Zion- As if they wish to go- nit, they would want to come right back to the old U-S-A- just like those folks who rave about the dear old home, and paint it as an earthly paradise and later on when they go back on a visit, can't hget away quick enough- Its like Mr S always telling me how he enjoyed the dishes Mother made- How they melted in his mouth when a boy and how he sighs for them now, but its all rot- i tell him he would have to have the stomach he had as a boy, not, the old war worn, abused, dyspeptic stomach he owns now for when the pleasures of the past return and hit us in the face they are not what they were cracked up to be- I went to see the Ten Commandments the

other day- the moral of the play is that no matter how you transgress you cannot escape payment for your sins and the law will invariably come back and take its toll of you- There is no escape- Well it was exactly as it was represented to me in about thirty <sup>rule</sup> of the films, but the funny part about it was that the really good character, whose religious faith and uprightness were a rubuke to the others, got killed in a crumblin church her wicked son had built- It certainly was hard on the elect-

For the occasion of the of the Capitol banquet on 1 March, 1904, S.D. Rigdon, representative from Bracken County, composed a poetical toast to ~~the members of the~~ his fellow law makers, in which he celebrated Col Taylor in this wise:

Now of one who said this town should  
not become stagnated,  
I must tell you how he came to be ori-  
ginated.  
Fortune and Nature, in happiest mood,  
Once on a time each other wooed,  
O'er the cradle of their infant son,  
They said, "May the years of his life be  
long to run."  
Next a name was sought by which to  
christen  
And angels bent their heads to look and  
listen.  
Nature wrote, "Let it always be E. H.  
Taylor, Junior."  
His youthful ways will never suit with  
"Senior."  
Then with clasped hands and solemn vow,  
From never-failing store of gifts they  
did him endow.  
Nature smiling, said: "I give him  
disposition sunny"  
Fortune prompt replied: "I give him  
tact for making money."  
The drink to spread his name and bring  
him many a penny,  
Will be "Old Taylor" sipped by many.  
Nature cited: Form erect, gait majestic,  
eyes of blue,  
Complexion like a sea shell's roseate  
hue."  
Kindly hearted, loving all—especially  
ladies—  
To be without them would be worse than  
Hades.  
Public spirited, open-handed, jovial host,  
Subject oft of well-deserved and timely  
toast.  
A king whose throne is at head of festive  
board.  
Bidden guest to miss such court could ill  
afford.  
Children and grandchildren a comely  
crowd,  
The kind that makes fond parents proud.  
Of sons—Swigert, Kenner and Edmund—  
only three,  
But to traits of ancestry nobly true.

Their sisters and wives shall be skilled in  
feminine arts,  
To win them worth some lively games  
of hearts.  
How well her prophesy Nature has full-  
filled!  
The ardor of the Colonel's youth has  
ne'er been chilled.  
His colleagues from legislative halls,  
Sore admit he's the beau at all the  
balls.  
In dress he's never out of date—  
A sort of perambulating fashion plate.  
To look upon him is quite dazzling to  
the eyes—  
And yet we would not have him other-  
wise,  
But oh! if he'd only tell the secret of his  
way.  
By which he brings the gentler sex be-  
neath his sway!  
We would forgive him all the past,  
When he made us feel that our import-  
ance wasn't vast.  
As he among the ladies came sauntering  
round,  
And threw his gauntlet on the ground.

Swains like us didn't dare to pick it up—  
We only helped the gallant Colonel drain  
the cup.  
And yet we say, "Alack-a-day!"  
That so few like him do pass our way."  
Long may he in his little kingdom reign,  
Loved by every courtier in his train!

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# Kentucky's

(The Times is deeply indebted to Admiral John Crittenden Watson and to Thomas Speed's valuable history of Kentucky soldiers and sailors for the facts contained in this article.)

AS KENTUCKY gave to the army brave and loyal soldiers who contributed to the naval forces could not be en. Of the number of men there were few who were not brave.

John's Metacomet v. Admiral Farragut's flag. Admiral Farragut's. Finding myself ral. Inboats I ordered. st off and go in pursu. which, the Selma. Capt. Har. Crittenden.

## "Thistleton"

Frankfort, Kentucky

November

Nineteen Hundred and Ten



In Honor of  
The Governors of the  
United States  
and their Wives

022000



### Greetings.

AS rulers, charged each with his people's care,  
Crowned each with honors from his own domain,  
In this the world's one greatest commonwealth;  
As envoys and as chosen counsellors  
That seek the better well-being of mankind,  
Here and in every place—we welcome you!

We welcome you as men to whom is given  
The noblest task to be by man performed.  
No higher aim can move the human heart,  
No wider wisdom can the ages bring,  
No more inspiring field will time disclose  
Within the compass of the spirits' vision;  
No work of mightier import stands revealed  
Within the widening scope of human thought,  
And honor more transcending than the call  
To such a work lies not within life's province.

We welcome you as minds alert and modern,  
Aware of the insistent facts of Nature,  
Which, soon or late, compel their full admission  
With undiminished force—on their own terms—  
However artfully we plan and build.

But, more than all, do we commend and welcome  
This many-minded, single-hearted counsel  
As being Hope's herald for a happier era,  
For which the grieving world has waited long;  
The empire of the mind!—where conscious will  
Shall re-direct all channels of our life,  
Lending and gathering strength in one great cause,  
The well-being of the Earth and all mankind;  
Where knowledge, enterprise and sympathy  
Shall join to build the highway of the soul.

In comprehending and divine compassion  
Men must become preservers, not destroyers;  
Helpers, not hinderers in the scheme of things;  
With Nature, not against her mystery working,  
Our minds must set the course of our advance:  
Then shall we see the desert-lands redeemed  
And child-life saved from tyranny and chance;  
The days of blood will pass, and in the place  
Of barren triumphs and memories heart-breaking,  
New beacon fires shall burn to celebrate  
The labors and the victories of Peace.

*Robert T. Benson Wilson*

To  
Colonel E. H. Taylor Jr.

Here's a health to you Colonel,  
May your heart remain vernal;  
May the cup of your happiness  
Ever be full,  
I would go on a living  
Without any misgiving  
If I owned just a Hereford,--  
A cow or a bull.

I have known men a plenty  
From thirty to twenty  
Who never possessed  
Even half of your vim,  
I have known half a hundred  
Who botched and who blundered  
In not keeping off age  
Just by keeping in trim.

There's a deal in the knowing  
To keep in the going,  
To mount without favor,  
And to climb without pull,  
There's a doubt in the chasing  
Of stocks and hoss-racing,  
The way to play safe  
Is a cow or a bull.

So here's to you Colonel  
Won't you write in my journal  
The secret of keeping  
The youth on your brow?  
If there's art in the guessing  
The truth of this blessing,  
I'll save and I'll buy me  
A fine Hereford cow.

I partook of that mutton,  
And I swung like a glutton  
On beef and on burgeo  
And on juleps and ham,  
And I sat 'neath the cedars  
And laughed with the breeders,  
For the troubles of life  
I cared not a dam.

Oh it was an occasion  
Of sweetest persuasion  
You gave, and its wonder  
Was all of your way,  
And our hearts will all treasure  
The hours of that pleasure  
And wish you the many  
Returns of the day.

James Tandy Ellis.

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# The Tang of the South

By James Tandy Ellis.

(Copyright, 1923, by James Tandy Ellis.)

## NOT BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS.

Col. E. H. Taylor of Frankfort, Ky., distiller of the famous old brand "Old Taylor," has always been one of the most generous and hospitable of men. In his magnificent home he entertained on many occasions both houses of the Kentucky Legislature. When he issued invitations to one of these banquets some years ago, Pig Philpot, from a mountain county, and a representative, went to Colonel Taylor and said:



Tandy Ellis.

"Colonel, I would like to bring Ma down to this inafair."

"Bring her, by all means," said the Colonel. And Pig sent for his wife. She arrived in all of her old-fashioned finery—the old poke bonnet and array of the sixties, but her smiling countenance radiated happiness and good cheer all around her. She had a seat with her husband at the right of Colonel Taylor, and entered into the spirit of the occasion with full enjoyment, but with an eye on Pig and a glance of caution when he reached for his wine glass, and reminded her loving spouse that his name was still on the church book up at Cane Run.

Colonel Taylor turned to her during the feast and asked:

"Mrs. Philpot, I suppose you and your husband will attend the theater tomorrow night?"

"Yes," she said, "we 'low to go, but we don't 'low to take any part in it!"

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TRIBUTE TO COLONEL E. H. TAYLOR, JR.

By John Skain, *former Mayor of*  
----- *Lebanon, Mo.*

It has been my good fortune to travel extensively and thus to meet personally or to see and hear some of the world's greatest men. I have sat in the English Parliament and heard debates that impressed me with the wonderful workings of the human mind. I saw some of the men who attended the Conference at Lausanne last year and was impressed with the fact that the Turk, about whom we know so little, possesses a grasp of affairs that has changed my opinion of the Oriental. I saw Mussollini at close range, the man who ruled Italy with a stronger arm than any Czar ever ruled Russia. I have seen our own great men in our beloved America, and am proud that they exceed all men for real, genuine ability. These various men whom I have in mind possessed some special trait which distinguished them from other men. Some excelled as speakers, some as writers, and others as lawyers or diplomats. But the greatest blessing that comes to a man is a fine personality.

Of all the men I have known that rose to heights of superiority for a splendid, unique personality, the late Colonel Edmond H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, Kentucky, stands alone. He radiated sunshine and happiness to all who came within his presence. He was a man of fine education, splendid physique, and a charm of manner greater than that of the immortal

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Chesterfield. I have a collection of pictures of some of my friends, but I need none of him because I can see now the twinkle in his eye. Many men, when old age comes, feel that they must get away from the activities of life; but not so with this grand old man. The great majority of his contemporaries had passed into the Valley of The Shadow, but he gathered to himself the youth as well as those of maturer years, to fill the vacant places of those who had gone. I was so impressed with his vigor that I invited him to join me in a golf game when he was eighty-five.

As an entertainer in his own home, he had the faculty of making each guest feel that ease and comfort that is so unusual in our present day social events. Not that our present hosts do not endeavor to radiate that feeling of comfort and ease that is necessary to make a social gathering a success, but Colonel Taylor was of the old South, the South of culture, refinement and grace, while the new South, on account of great commercial activity has had to keep step with new conditions.

When I think of his great charities, never heralded, I am made to feel that his idea of sincere religion was taken from Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians when he said, "You may have Faith, Hope and Charity, but the greatest of these is Charity."

I remember an incident of his campaign when a candidate for office. His opponent had preceded him on the road and met a man and wife in an old dilapidated buggy, stopped them and asked the man for his vote. A little later Colonel Taylor came along



and also stopped them to solicit the husband's vote. In doing so he accosted them in that Chesterfield manner, removing his hat, and he took off his kid gloves to shake hands with them. His splendid manners, so natural to him, impressed the husband and wife so deeply that when they went home they spent most of their time seeking votes for the Colonel; and he attributed his success, in part, to their efforts.

A great vision came to him in the latter days of his life. He believed that the Blue Grass counties were made especially for the breeding of fine stock. He purchased a tract of land in Woodford County and had he lived to complete his plans, it would have been the most complete stock farm in America. His superb herd of Herefords, purchased here and abroad, was the premier herd in this country.

Nothing that I write will add anything to his glory. He lived a Kentucky gentleman. He died a Kentucky gentleman. Napoleon, standing at the tomb of Frederick the Great, said, "He needs no earthly pomp and splendor." Neither does Colonel Taylor.

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MRS. JOHNSON WART

# A Morning At Scotland Farm

"A Morning at Scotland Farm," is the subject of an article that recently appeared in the Sunday edition of the Lexington Herald. It was written by John Wilson Townsend and follows:

"Down in the heart of old Franklin county, rolling gently towards the little settlement of Jett, is Scotland Farm, ancient seat of the Mason family, now the home of Col. J. Swigert Taylor, son of that fine Kentucky gentleman, E. H. Taylor, Jr. Colonel Taylor's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C W Hay, with their interesting children, reside at Scotland Farm, and although they have been there less than a year, the place is fast becoming known as a center of hospitality and charm.

Situated on the highest hill of the farm, stands the manor-house, white, high pillared, serene in the sun of a perfect September morning. From attic to dome this house is filled with the rarest antique furniture, enough and more than enough to open a shop of things of the olden time on a grand scale. Colonel Taylor, with that chivalry, and charm that never fails to fascinate his friends, kindly conducted me through the endless rooms of the house.

Entering from the side, the first thing to attract one's attention is the beauty of the woodwork, from which many applications of white paint have been removed in order to restore the luster of the grain. Then the furniture! Highboys, and lowboys, Sheraton, Heppelwhite, Chippendale, Fyfe, in their happiest moods; Elizabethan and rose-backed chairs Currier & Ives prints, Robert Burns Wilson and Paul Sawyer in oils and water colors, imported rugs, old mahogany, cherry tables, tilt-tops and sewing without number, and, in one of the main living rooms a wonderful little seven-legged piano "manufactured in Lex-

ington, Ky." more than a century ago! To the lover of the antique I know of no other house in Kentucky that contains half as much, or a third.

Books are everywhere, but in a fine room on the first floor Colonel Taylor has assembled a majority of his treasures in handsome new book-shelves, white and glassless. A great open fire place with its logs adds additional charm to the library, one of the most valuable acquisitions of which is the bound files of the Frankfort Yeoman from 1844 down to the date of its demise.

Colonel Taylor pointed out to me the several portraits in oils of his father, done at different periods of his life and by various artists. There hangs one in the parlor by Robert Burns Wilson which is positively Swinburnesque in appearance, revealing as it does the subject with a fine silken beard, and showing Wilson in a mellow mood. Just at present Colonel Taylor is interested in a formal biography of his father, which is being prepared by a Kentucky writer whose books have attracted some attention in different quarters of the country. This work may be expected some time next year.

But Colonel Taylor did not purchase the 330 acres that comprise Scotland farm to house his books and pictures or his daughter's antiques; after disposing of his interest in his father's famous Herefords farms, he determined to buy the best farm in Franklin county that could be bought, the one that was best adapted for his purpose, which was to establish a nursery for the thoroughbred horse. The undulating blue grass pastures were better fitted to produce legs and lungs in young race horses than for any other purpose; and Colonel Taylor has never had a flair for farming.

Some tobacco was produced on the place this year, but it was grown through a prior contract with the Mason family, and against Colonel Taylor's wishes. Now the land has been seeded to rye and grass and within a year will look not unlike the old blue-grass on the farm.

Acting for the most part on the advice of Mr. Hay, who has been a steward on the Kentucky tracks for the last several years, Colonel Taylor is fast assembling a band of broodmares, many of which came with foals at heel. He has not yet decided to purchase a stallion, being content to patronize the sires of his neighbors, former Senator Johnson N. Camden, John H. Morris, of the Bosque Bonita stud, and others. Right now he has weanlings by Master Robert, imp. Light Brigade, Golden Broom, On Watch, the best son of the mighty Colin, and others. He has yearlings by Master Robert, sire of Altawood, and mares in foal to him and to Balot, Sweep and other good horses. His harem consists of daughters of Sea King, Master Robert and Stalwart. Workmen are everywhere erecting new barns and paddocks and making the old ones over for the incoming thoroughbreds.

Colonel Taylor's father owned the good race-horse, Colonel Taylor, that was successfully trained by J. Colman, being beaten a nod in the Kentucky Breeders' Futurity at Lexington several years ago. A fine oil painting of this horse hangs on the walls of Scotland house. And perhaps next year will witness the colors of Scotland farm up and winning on the Kentucky turf. Certainly that is the end toward which the new master of the farm is leaning. He carries the cordial good wishes of every Kentuckian that has come in contact with his high bearing, dignity and charm.

JOHN WILSON TOWNSEND

his Hereford red and white, have been often loaned to

you by his good friend Capt. Taylor Hay, now father of excellent grandsons

study for

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722  
Post Script

I thought the above mentioned article was pretty good, Mr. Taylor liked it, and so did some other folks, but when the following letter reached me it made me wonder as to its worth:

Frankfort, Ky.,

Nov. 13th

114 State Street

Mr Townsend--

Dear Sir-

My object in writing to you is to ask you to correct a statement you made in your article published in The Lexington Herald. The article was headed "A Morning at Scotland Farm." My father's Diary is before me, so I will quote a few lines from it. He said: "On account of delicate health, I removed with my wife and child to Locust Hill five miles east of Frankfort. This was in Jan). 1834." My father says as the years passed he found it necessary to build a larger house, so commenced as soon as possible and under his supervision the brick was made The house completed and occupied in 1847----  
1845 or near that time. The Diary does not say exactly when Scotland was begun---as it ~~was~~ was our home for ~~thirty~~ <sup>53</sup> ~~thirty~~ ~~three~~ or ~~thirty~~ four years, naturally we were attached to it; and have ~~never~~ never lost interest.

I am glad to have Mr Taylor keep Scotland up; and I am sure he will. I have written this in much haste and quoted from my father's dairy where it was necessary.

Yours truly,

Elizabeth B

Scott.

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723  
Elizabeth B. Scott

The Diary is a most interesting one, but might not interest the public.

Diary of Robert Wilmot Scott.

Now, as Irvin Cobb might say, that's that! Miss Lizzie, whom her ~~frank~~ Frankfort friends characterize as the "sweetest woman in the world," and I am sure they are quite correct, just naturally did n't like that clause in the "lead: ~~ancient~~ "ancient seat of the Mason family." ~~xxxxxxx~~ She did n't say, however, that she liked any of the rest, but she did indicate, did she not? that she did n't like: "ancient seat of the Mason family."

Mr. Taylor told me that the "Masons owned Scotland for more than forty years;" and that was the basis for "ancient seat of the Mason family." Of course, Miss Lizzie's family lived there thirteen or fourteen years longer, which really does, as she poi so pointedly points out, give her prior right to the place and to the clause. I m am very glad to <sup>pass it on</sup> ~~hang it on~~ the proper persons, believe me!

Since the above was written, Mr. Taylor has added very materially to his band of broodmares through some excellent purchases at the dispersals of the Breckinridge Viley's ~~estate~~ Stonewall Stud, and the Widener-conducted sale of the August Belmont Nursery Stud, and by private treaty. He owns two of the loveliest grey thoroughbred mares in Kentucky: Carene, dam of the fleet filly Alice Blue Gown; and Ave Russell, mother of many winners. He now has more than a dozen mares ~~xxxxxxx~~ now, a splendidly spacious and perfectly equipped stable a new roadway from the Frankfort road to to the farm, an attractive ne new entrance, and, taken all in all, Scotland Farm's fame as a the birthplace of winners is apparently assured.

723

724  
Of.

"Pedigrees, Descriptions, Testimonials, Essays, &c &c

of

Short-Horn Durham Cattle,

"Improved Kentucky" Sheep

and of

Woburn, Irish-Grazier, White Bedford, Yorkshire,

Berkshire, and Poland-China Hogs Blended.

Bred and for sale by

Robert W. Scott,

Post-office, Frankfort, Ky., and

Jett Post-office and Depot, on the Lou. and

Lex. Railroad

For nearly fifty years in the same business, on

the same farm.

August, 1884. 34 pp. pam

Frankfort, Ky.:

Printed at the Kentucky Yeoman Office

Major, Johnston & Barrett

1884.

Frontispiece : Locust Hill, the residence of Robert W. Scott  
Scott, near Jett Post-office and Frankfort, Ky. The building is large  
roomy, elegant, and well finished, in all respects, for comfort and ap-  
pearance. The dwelling, with the farm of 378 acres of the best land  
and water, with all other buildings, would be sold on accommodating terms,  
and is well suited for a literary or religious institution.

Contents of the pamphlet

Description of the Farm and the House for sale

Mode of shipments, prices, and terms of sale of stock  
Durham Cattle---their characteristics, &c--description  
of my herd

Mortality attending Durham Cattle in the South, and how  
to prevent it, &c

Pedigrees of my present Herd of Durham Cows, and Calves  
Calves and Bulls

"Improved Kentucky" Sheep; their history and description  
description, and testimonials concerning  
in them, &c

Fine Hogs---different breeds, and their qualities and  
uses. Description of my present stock for  
sale

725  
Sold at public auction on 25 Oct., 1884 to the M. Mason family  
Mansion house of 20 rooms built by me in 1845-47.

He advertised it at \$40,000

Col/Scott was a good friend of Col. Taylor's and very  
appropriately named one of his best Short-Horn Durham bulls

"Ed Taylor." I say appropriately because this  
bull's ~~mother's~~ sire was Duke of Glen's Creek; and that's  
what Col Taylor certainly was: the Duke of Glen's Creek!

The Filson Historical Society



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726

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(see file)

62

130 Pen Pictures of Live ~~Americans~~ Men, by O.O. Stealey

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But I wanted Col. Taylor in the papers, scrap books, letters

to and from him, and various other records gathered

and brought together by his son, J. Swigert Taylor, Esquire.

Mr Taylor did a very notable bit of collecting, and it was

my business chiefly to arrange this large amount of material

in correct chronological form, introducing here and there

comments of my own as appeared proper.

New Chapter  
Gayle says the style

613  
The Filson Historical Society

6 14

### Setting an Example.

When Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, read the President's reply to the German offer of withdrawal of troops from invaded territory as the basis of an armistice he increased from \$50,000 to \$250,000 his subscription to the Fourth Liberty Loan. By doing so he not only helped Franklin county to exceed its quota, but also set a good example; an example which should be emulated in Kentucky, and elsewhere.

Said Col. Taylor, in a letter to his bankers:

"With the national total of the Fourth Liberty Loan to-day but one-half of completion and only three more days to go. I desire to increase my subscription from \$50,000 to \$250,000 for the following reasons:

"German autocracy has had its noble answer from the valiant soldiers of the American army, who have perished at the front and now are offering up their lives upon the battlefield.

"It has had its noble answer from President Wilson, proclaiming to the world that the United States threw its strength with the Allies in order that liberty and justice should be vindicated and civilization restored.

"German autocracy now awaits its answer from those people of America who are neither in khaki at the front nor weighted with the heavy responsibilities of the Government at home. That answer is to be given before the world and given by Sunday next in the Fourth Liberty Loan. No hour since the world war for righteousness began has presented to each citizen of the United States, not in the actual crucible of the conflict, such a privilege of power to do his duty as this.

Col. Taylor says in substance what the Courier-Journal has said more bluntly: Don't pause to shout. Keep up at this end the work that is necessary to win the war.

The American who permits the existing situation to cause him to relax his efforts as a civilian toward the winning of the war injures America and aids Germany.

The final figures upon the results of the Fourth Liberty Loan should be the answer of the civilians of the United States. That answer should be that Americans at home are ready to provide to the full measure of their means the money that is necessary to administer to Germany a crushing military defeat if the Germans are unwilling to surrender to avert the catastrophe.

*Society Edition*  
*18 Oct 1918*

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615

NEW CHAPTER  
THE IDEAL FARMER

The Filson Historical Society

618

## THE IDEAL FARMER.

One of the most enjoyable days I ever spent was with Colonel Taylor<sup>at</sup> ~~his~~ <sup>hereford</sup> ~~bluegrass~~ farms. Edmund W. Taylor, the Colonel's son, was also a member of the party. I need not try to describe the beauties of the blue-grass regions. They are known in song and story. I perhaps am not extravagant when I say that the natural fertility and the climate of the Kentucky blue-grass regions are unsurpassed for agricultural purposes by any equal area of the earth's surface. One might pause here to describe the geology of the region, the origin of the soil and the cause of its great fertility, but I will not do so at the present time. The reader will find in the Kentucky geological reports full descriptions of these matters, and these reports are accessible, to all Kentuckians at least.

As we approached Colonel Taylor's farm, on every side were evidences of agricultural prosperity. It was just after <sup>in June, 1919,</sup> wheat harvest, and the shocks of wheat were still standing in the fields, the golden color of the stubble reminding one of the wealth of the soil. There were also occasional fields of tobacco, which on account of my well known hostility to the use of tobacco, did not impress me so favorably, but, still, there is nothing much more beautiful than ~~the~~ growing tobacco. The fields of maize were also developing rapidly; the stalks were about as high as the fences, and of a deep green color which showed in a remarkable

619

way the fertility of the soil. Most in evidence, however, were the extensive areas of blue grass pasture. Poa pratensis is the great element of beauty and of wealth in this God-favored region.

On reaching the farm, I found the fences in perfect order, the roads well kept, and the buildings in the pink of condition. Of course, the principal thing I was to see were the herds of Herefords grazing on these beautiful pastures. The herdsman met us and conducted our little party to the fields and stables. I listened to a wonderful lecture from him in regard to the keeping of these princes of beef cattle. All the details of their care were made plain; how their stalls were made clean and sanitary, and how they were protected from disease. Particularly, I admired the bulls in their wonderful contour and stolid strength. I visited the ruins of the stable where the prize bull of all the world, Woodford, 500,000, had lately been cremated in a fire which destroyed both building and bull. I saw, however, a few of his progeny and was permitted to admire their form and figure. It was a great blow to the Colonel, and to the herd, to have this tragic event occur.

It seems to me that when the real value of Colonel Taylor's life is appreciated, the work he did in uplifting Kentucky agriculture will shine resplendent as one of his greatest achievements. When we consider for a moment that agriculture is the fundamental industry, we can realize just what this means. Unless agriculture prospers there can be no lasting prosperity for any other industry. Food is the most insistent need of man, and when this supply is curtailed in any way the whole race must



suffer. Without food and clothing, both of which are procured from the farm, human life is impossible, and if human life fails all industry which ministers to human life must fail with it. Hence, it is no idle statement to say that a prosperous agriculture is the very foundation of all national prosperity and wealth. When one gives a valuable contribution to any branch of agriculture he stabilizes to this extent all the wealth of the land. The production of high grade live stock is one of the principal branches of agriculture, and to this great work Colonel Taylor gave most liberally of his time, ability and means. It was no idle pride that shone in his face as he showed me all of the things which he had done in up-building his Hereford herd which had become famous the world over.

I am glad to have this opportunity to certify to the great work which a great man did. While I was not intimately acquainted with Colonel Taylor until the later years of his life, I have had the privilege of knowing his son Edmund most intimately. When I was engaged in my contest to wrest whisky from the hands of the rectifiers, Edmund<sup>W.</sup> Taylor, together with his father, were my very strong supporters. It was largely through the influence of these two men that I forced upon an unwilling Secretary of Agriculture a proper definition of whisky, and in addition thereto, naturally, of brandy, rum and other distilled spirits. My view was that if people must drink beverages of this kind, they should be pure and as little harmful as possible. To this end, all fictitious imitations of them were, under the terms of the Pure Food and Drugs Law, forbidden. I doubt if I could have succeeded

621

in establishing a proper definition for these beverages without the aid of Colonel Taylor and his son. I, therefore, pay a tribute to him from this point of view, in that he helped to establish by legal opinion of United States courts a proper standard for beverages of this kind. I believe it was the overturning of this standard by <sup>a</sup> later Presidential ukase which hastened by many years the advent of prohibition.

No one could equal Colonel Taylor as a host. Gracious, dignified, urbane and generous, it was a rare delight to be a guest in his home.

The Filson Historical Society

*New Clough  
The Philanthropist  
622*

# The State Journal

FRANKFORT, KY., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1920.

## First Contribution To K. D. Hospital Campaign

PAY \$500 AND 00 CTS.

OLD TAYLOR YELLOW LABEL REGISTERED  
IN U.S. PATENT OFFICE

**L. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons.**

INCORPORATED

Frankfort, Ky. APR 19 1920/191 To: 139743

Pay to the order of *The King's Daughters' Hospital Sec.*

*Five Hundred and 00/100* Dollars

*L. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons*

By *W. H. Taylor* President

THE FARMERS DEPOSIT BANK  
FRANKFORT, KY.

The King's Daughters' drive for \$5,000 for the hospital fund will start this morning. Teams of the King's Daughters will make a house to house canvass of the city.

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., started the fund with a subscription of \$500 and a word of cheer for the enterprise.

"It is always a pleasure, as much as a duty," said Colonel Taylor, "to help the King's Daughters in their noble enterprise. The King's Daughters' Hospital is an institution that has no quarrel with anyone's belief,

but ministers unto all, regardless of station and circumstances. No cause is more worthy or more deserving of support."

This is the first appeal in three years and the amount asked for is no more than is absolutely needed to adequately equip the hospital for efficient service to the community, especially in the matter of operating room facilities, and to put the building in repair. No extension is contemplated out of this amount.

The King's Daughters started the hospital out of nothing and have administered its affairs for the public thus saving thousands of dollars "overhead expense" to the citizens, as a hospital would be necessary, whether operated this way or by the city or county. The King's Daughters do the work and also contribute just like other people. The growth of the hospital is an evidence of the confidence of the community in it, and when the King's Daughters have said money

was needed it has been for and every dollar always spent with good judgment and economy.

That an operating room correctly appointed is obviously a matter of life or the patients. Consequently King's Daughters are appealing this fund in the name of life and making the appeal to people, of whom some are required the services of the hospital.

623

The Filson Historical Society

626 New Century  
 "Spelling of Operations"  
 as follows

Kenner Taylor was too optimistic. Col Taylor was seriously ill. On 24 November, 1920, he made his will; and underwent a major operation at a hospital in Louisville. On account of his great age, the surgeons declined to operate until he had had himself assumed full responsibility. "Go ahead and operate," he said, "the responsibility is mine, not yours." The operation was successful and a few months later he was back in his offices in Frankfurt.

But after this operation he did not remain all days at his desk; about noon he would leave for the Capitol Hotel, or for the Elks Club, or for a drive in the country, usually out the Versailles road to Hereford farms, or down to "Shiloh"

But he never did get as much  
 putting a new out of "Spelling"  
 of operations as he did

# The State Journal

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fort, Ky., as Second Class Matter.

THE KENTUCKY STATE JOURNAL

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1921.

## RETURN OF THE NATIVE

The return of Colonel E. H. Taylor Jr., to "Thistleton," improved in health, after an illness in a Louisville hospital, will gladden many hearts in Frankfort and elsewhere in Kentucky.

Colonel Taylor often is spoken of as a very remarkable man because of his retention of the characteristics of middle age—some of the characteristics of youth—but how many of those who thus speak of him realize how greatly an indomitable spirit helps to make a man retain the buoyancy of youth through stages of life at which a majority of men pass from a settled middle age into "lean and slippered" age "sans everything."

The fine courage which has distinguished E. H. Taylor, Jr., as a business man has made his life story really — even rarely — dramatic. He has met every obstacle in the spirit of a thoroughbred at the hurdle, clearing it "with daylight to spare." Activity, self-reliance, reliance in men and conditions, have made Colonel Taylor what he has been as a man of achievement. The same qualities have kept him young.

It is characteristic of Colonel Taylor to pull through such an illness. It is gratifying to his every neighbor and friend, and every neighbor is his friend, to learn of his return home convalescent.

626

Society

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*New Center  
Paints in Fair*

*629*

APRIL 9, 1921.

STATE JOURNAL.

PAINTS PORTRAIT  
OF COL. TAYLOR.

Mr. Arvid Nyholm, a noted artist of Chicago, who has just completed a portrait of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., returned home yesterday after a visit to Col. Taylor and family at "Thistle-ton." While here, Mr. Nyholm, who is a native of Sweden, was taken for a trip through the Blue Grass, the party stopping at Hereford Farm for dinner. Mr. Nyholm said that in all his travels he had never seen a more beautiful country than the Blue Grass.

While here he put the finishing touches to Col. Taylor's portrait and took it to Chicago where it will be hung in the gallery of the Saddle and Sirloin Club which contains portraits of all the noted breeders of cattle and horses of the world.

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The Filson Society

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635

The Filson Historical Society

New  
author  
jazzing  
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Hengons.



entitled to the use of the name of the  
all news dispatches credited to it or  
not otherwise credited in this paper and  
also the local news published herein.  
Communications, correspondence, news  
items and other matter sent in for pub-  
lication must be accompanied by the

## The State Journal

(Established 1900)

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 17, 1921

### "OF VERSAILLES."

Kansas City dispatches in sundry newspapers speak of Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Versailles, having won leading honors as an exhibitor of Herefords in Kansas City.

In Kentucky "Arthur Balfour of Belgium," "Baron Kato of England," "Marshal Foch of Siam," "Aristide Briand of Japan," "Charles Evans Hughes of France" would not be more surprising than "Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Versailles," despite the fact that Hereford Farms lie in Woodford.

No citizen of Kentucky is more closely identified with his home city than Colonel Taylor, of Frankfort. We decline to yield him to Versailles, although we've not a word to say against the quality of the bluegrass on the undulant pastures of Hereford Farms.

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640

**The Evening Post**

**With the Artists**

Mr. Charles Sneed Williams has recently given a one-man exhibition at the Ackerman galleries in Chicago. The following review by the art critic of the Chicago Evening Post, which appeared in that newspaper shortly after the exhibition opened, will be of interest to the Louisville public:

**Mr. Williams' Portraits.**

"Charles Sneed Williams' fourteen portraits at Ackermann's strengthen the earlier opinion of his merits as a dependable artist, whose quantity improves as time goes on. The portrait of Mrs. Browning, a lady with silvered hair, wearing a costume of black lace and her pose having the signs of refinement and breeding of the old school, is a masterpiece in its style. So, in the portraits of Col. Hoge, Col. Taylor and Mr. Starks, there is a dignified reading, and the interpretation of the individuality of character quite out of the average human procession. The canvas of Col. Taylor, leisurely sitting in his chair, his summer clothes and attitude representing contentment and ease, is most satisfactory. And with Col. Hoge, as with the portrait of Col. Taylor, there is a delineation of manhood in the autumn of life.

"The picture of the son of Mrs. J. R. Offield is wonderfully painted, the figure modeled almost as a sculptor might treat it, and yet it is the breathing presence of a jolly little boy. The portraits of the Williams children are equally successful. One almost wishes that the artist would paint nothing but children. Yet, turning to the frank likenesses of Cale Young Rice and Mr. Starks, and from these to the fine-spirited portraits of the Misses Shaw, graceful and with womanly character, and then to the technique displayed in the studies of models, that with the green shawl, the Study in Black, and the Roman shawl and girl with the blonde hair, it is discovered that he masters many types.

"The picture of the interior of his studio at St. John's Wood, London, a large window looking out on the budding trees in the garden, and three women, one in red, one in green and a third in dark attire, sitting near a table with various studio furniture and vases about, might convince the critic that his success was in this direction—that of the art of genre painting."

640  
17 Dec 1921

in issue of  
6 Dec 1921

The F...

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728

The Filson Historical Society

Hon. E. H. Taylor, Jr., in welcoming the delegates and opening the business conference looking to the completion of the State Water Navigation of the Kentucky River.

#### Words of Welcome

It affords me great pleasure in behalf of the people of the Capital of Kentucky to welcome among us the representatives of the neighboring states and cities who have honored us with their presence upon an occasion fraught with so much of interest to all of us. Although the object of this assemblage is not social but for the consideration of questions affecting the industrial and commercial interests of many states and people, it is the desire of the citizens of Frankfort to extend the social civilities and hospitality to as may not interfere with the business objects in view. Therefore, I beg that without further formality you will each and all of you make yourselves at home and by the evidence you give of such feeling assist us in making our welcome as hearty and your enjoyment of the outing as thorough as possible.

#### Object of the Meeting. History of the Improvements.

The object of this meeting, as I understand it, is to consider the question of a more energetic prosecution of the State water improvements of the Kentucky river and to take such steps as may lead to the earliest completion of the system. To this end it is appropriate to briefly review the history of the work. About seventy years ago the State of Kentucky provided a system of internal improvements in the construction of turnpikes and the stock water navigation of several of rivers. As to the first it resulted in a system of roads unexcelled in any state and in the partial improvement of the Kentucky and Green rivers. Upon the former, five locks were built when the policy of the State was changed, appropriations were suspended and the locks and dams leased. It had been contemplated to work and dam the Kentucky from its mouth to the 261 where the vast eastern coal field is first penetrated, but the five locks only extended the navigation a short distance. In 1879-80 the system having deteriorated from neglect during the war, and the United States having assumed, meantime, jurisdiction of all navigable streams, Kentucky cited these improvements to the General Government without

other consideration except that the old locks and dams should be put in repair, the system extended and the whole operated free of charge. It was estimated that nine new locks and dams would be required for the completion at a cost of about \$2,000,000. More than twenty years have elapsed since the Government was put in possession of the river and yet nothing has been accomplished except the repair of the old locks and dams and the construction of the new ones, the last being practically complete. There remain yet six more to be built covering 100 miles of river, <sup>un-</sup>navigable except for rafts in high water. And yet under the wasteful system of small appropriations and limited contracts, the expenditure has been equal to the original estimate. In 1894 it was estimated that \$1,399,000 would complete the system, and yet in 1900, owing to the increase in cost of labor and material, the estimate was placed at about two and a-half millions. The engineer in charge, Capt. Hodges, states that if appropriation was made for continuous contracts the cost would be greatly reduced, it being said by men of experience that there would be a saving of forty or fifty per cent. if the remaining work were all to be put to contracts at once. This latter system was adopted by the Government in the improvement of the Kanawa and Monongahila rivers with great saving of expense and expeditious improvement of these streams.

#### Not a Local Matter.

Without entering into details as to the rich resources in minerals, timber and agricultural products which would be opened to use by this improvement, I beg to urge that this meeting take such steps as will tend but to expedite the completion of this important work. Congress should be urged to do justice to the large area of population shut out from these resources by the failure of the Government to carry out its contract in accordance with its spirit as well as its letter. To this end I would impress upon all any disclaimer that we of Kentucky look upon it in the light of a local enterprise. Time was when this was the view, but now we have access to our mineral and timber regions by rail and are not so dependent as formerly. But to the states and population from Cincinnati to the Gulf this source of supply for the products of the mine, the forest and the field is ~~as~~ important as the Monongahila or the Kanawa and the delay in opening



the river to navigation may be said to operate as a tax upon the consumer within this area levied for the benefit of the more favored streams in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Time will not further discussion of a subject which presents such a wide field of inquiry and I therefore limit myself to these remarks with a renewal of my cordial felicitations.

The Filson Historical Society

*Collier's History of Kentucky*

**FEMALE HEROISM.**— The facts in the following account of an attack on Innis' settlement, near Frankfort, in April, 1792, are derived from the Rev. Abraham Cook, a venerable minister of the Baptist church, himself a pioneer, who died in 1855, 90 years of age, and the brother of Jesse and Hosea Cook, the husbands of the two intrepid and heroic females whose bravery is here recorded:

Some five or six years previous to the occurrence of the event named, a settlement was commenced on South Elkhorn, a short distance above its junction with the North fork, which, though not very strong, was considered a sort of asylum from Indian invasion. About Christmas in the year 1791, two brothers, Jesse and Hosea Cook and their families, their brothers-in-law, Lewis Mastin and family, and William Dunn and part of his family, with William Bledsoe and family, moved to Main Elkhorn, about three miles from the above named place, and formed a settlement in a bottom there, known as Innis' bottom. A man by name of Farmer, with his family, shortly after made a settlement a short distance lower down the creek; and an overseer and three negroes had been placed on an improvement of Colonel Innis' a short distance above. The new settlement was between three and four miles from Frankfort, at that time containing but a few families. It was composed of newly married persons, some with and others without children. They had been exempt from Indian depredations up to the 28th of April, 1792, although a solitary Indian on horseback, had passed it in the night during the preceeding winter. The two Cooks settled in Cabins close together; Mastin and Bledsoe occupied double cabins some three hundred yards from those above named, and Farmer's about the same distance below the Cooks; while Innis' overseer and negroes were located about three-fourths of a mile above.

On the day above mentioned (the 28th of April, 1792), an attack was made on three several points of the settlement, almost simultaneously, by about one hundred Indians. The first onset was made upon the Cooks. The brothers were near their cabins, one engaged in shearing sheep, the other looking on. The sharp crack of rifles was the first intimation of the proximity of the Indians; and that fire was fatal to the brothers - the elder fell dead, and the younger was mortally wounded, but enabled to reach the cabin. The two Mrs. Cooks, with three children, (two whites and one black), were instantly collected in the house and the door, a very strong one, made secure. The Indians, unable to enter, discharged their rifles at the door, but without injury, as the balls did not penetrate through the thick boards of which it was constructed. They then attempted to cut it down with their tomahawks, but with no better success. While these things occurred without, there was deep sorrow, mingled with fearless determination and high resolve, within. The younger Cook, mortally wounded, immediately the door was barred, sunk down on the floor, and breathed his last; and the two Mrs. Cooks were left the sole defenders of the cabin, with the three children. There was a rifle in the house, but no balls could be found. In this extremity, one of the women got hold of a musket ball, and placing it between her teeth, actually bit it into two pieces. With one she instantly loaded the rifle. The Indians, failing in their attempts to cut down the door, had retired a few paces in front, doubtless to consult upon their future operations. One seated himself upon a log, apparently apprehending no danger from within. Observing him, Mrs. Cook took aim from a narrow aperture and fired, when the Indian gave a loud yell, bounded high in the air, and fell dead. This infuriated the savages, who threatened (for they could speak English) to burn the house and all the inmates. Several speedily climbed to the top of the cabin, and kindled a fire on the boards of the roof. The devouring elements began to take effect, and with less determined and resolute courage within, the certain destruction of the cabin and the death of the inmates, must have been the consequence. But the self-possession and intrepidity of these Spartan females were equal

730

to the occasion. One of them instantly ascended to the loft, and the other handed her water, with which she extinguished the fire. Again and again the roof was fired, and as often extinguished. The water failing, the undaunted woman called for some eggs, which were broken and the contents thrown upon the fire, for a time holding the flames at bay. Their next resource was the bloody waist-coat of the husband and brother-in-law, who lay dead upon the floor. The blood with which this was profusely saturated, checked the progress of the flames - but as they appeared speedily to be gathering strength, another, and the last expedient - - -

- - - proved successful. The savage foe yielded, and the fruitful expedients of female courage triumphed. One Indian, in bitter disappointment, fired at his unseen enemy through the boards, but did not injure her, when the whole immediately descended from the roof.

Editor's Note: One of the widows Cook, in due time,

became the wife of John Edrington, and their daughter,

Rebecca Edrington, was the mother of E.H. Taylor, Jr.

The Filson Historical Society

731  
DATA FOR J. SWIGERT TAYLOR.

EDRINGTON- MILLER-

From Marriage Records of Franklin Co., Register Hist Soc.

November 8- 1799- Heratic Clift & Nancy Edrington, permission  
of John Edrington, father of Nancy.

December 24- 1799- John Settle, & Rebecca Edrington; permission  
of John Edrington, father of Rebecca.

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From "Direct Tax List of 1815", printed in the  
"Reporter", Lexington, Ky., April 23, 1817.

Franklin Co., "Joseph Edrington- One Lot, No. 172- in Frankfort".

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From "Old Farm & Church Burying Grounds of Franklin Co." Reg. Vol.  
XVI- NO. 48- Page 44.

"From Burying Ground of Miss Christine Reynolds Farm:

'Mary Eliza Miller/ daughter of/ John & Sophia / Miller/ who  
departed this life/Oct. 8, 1814.

Mary E. Johnson/ Born Feb. 10th, 1772/ and departed this life/  
Feb. 28th. 1836.

W. Stapleton Johnson/ who was born on the 25th of March, 1799/  
and died on the 27th of November, 1839.



FORKS OF ELKHORN BAPTIST CHURCH  
Woodford County, Kentucky,

Organized June 7- 1788.

Copied by J. T. Cannon, from original manuscript, at the  
Library of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.

First List of Names.

Men's Names.

\* William Hickman, Sr.  
\* Nathaniel Sanders,  
\* John Major, Senior  
William Haydon,  
Benjamin Haydon  
William Hall  
Mack McDaniel  
Thos. Hicklin  
Richard Thomas,  
Wm Bledsoe  
Jas. (or Jos.) Bledsoe  
Nicholas Lindsay  
Larkin Ferguson,  
Jas. Ferguson  
John Major, Jr.  
Wm Hickman, Jr  
Thos. Hickman  
Jas. Guillion  
Peter Dent (?)  
Abram Cook  
William Cook  
Isaac Miles  
Philip Waldon  
Abram Bledsoe  
Robt. Woolridge  
Abner Haydon  
John Eddington  
Anthony Thomson  
James Ware  
Benjamin Craig  
Thomas Jones  
John Streaughan  
Nath. Thompson  
Edmund Ware  
John Mastin  
William Goar  
John Brown  
R. Bowler  
Theo. Bowler  
John Thomas  
Peter Samuel  
Thomas Sullinger  
+ Jesse Cook  
+ Hosea Cook  
+ John Bohannon  
Jas. Renfrew  
John Jones  
Jas. Bartlett  
William Smeathers

John Majors  
Geo. Craig  
William Peek  
Beth Cook  
Jas Hart (or Dart)  
John Murphy  
+ William Ware  
Jethro New  
Wm Howie  
Jas. Barnett  
Jas. Haydon  
Jas. Ford  
Wm Martin  
Wm Bullard  
Isaac Palmer  
Elijah Calvert  
Jas. Finney  
Robt. Randor  
Abram Gregory  
Joseph Lewis  
Pleasant (?) Sisk  
John Scott  
William Brown  
Glibert Christy  
James Davis  
Elijah Stout  
Thos. Woolridge  
(Uncipherable)  
Samuel Rice.

First Woman's List

\* Elizabeth Hickman  
\* Sarah Sander  
\* Elizabeth Major  
Nancy James  
Mary Peek  
Lucy McDaniel  
Rebecca Hicklin  
Obedience Hickman  
+ Nancy Cook, Senior  
Nancy Cook  
Betsy Major  
Susannah Major  
Rachel Lindsay  
Mary Lindsay  
Mary Thomas

Note- As the Second List begins with an entry made "the  
Second Saturday in November, 1800", it may be supposed  
that the names on the first list were all recorded be-  
fore that time.

Forks of Elkhorn Baptist Church.

Organized June 7- 1788

First Woman's List- continued

Sarah Pulliam  
 Susanah Dowden  
 Sally Hickman  
 Rachel Lindsay  
 Mary Robison  
 Mary Dent (?)  
 Isabelle Thomas  
 Elizabeth Elam  
 + Sally Ware  
 Susanah Ware  
 Elizabeth Mastin  
 Margaret Edrington  
 Ann Haydon  
 Milly Settle  
 Ann Thomson  
 Mary Thompson  
 Mary Streaughan (?)  
 Judith Major  
 Elizabeth Mastin  
 Lucy Craig  
 Mary Cook  
 Bessie Dean  
 Susan Samuel  
 Rutha Thomas  
 Esther Buler  
 Caty Bowler  
 Sarah Gibbs  
 Phebe Gisco.  
 Jinny Gaines  
 Keziah Gano  
 Susana McGehe  
 Jean Simons  
 Elizabeth Bledsoe  
 Polly Carnet  
 Rachel Murphy  
 Sarah New  
 Gimina (?) Rowlett  
 Peggy Martin  
 Susana McGehe  
 Ann Garnett  
 Elizabeth Haydon  
 Lucy For  
 Mary McGe  
 Eliza'th Artlett  
 Elizabeth Hadwick  
 Charity Calvert  
 Ann Palmer  
 Catherine Smi.  
 Sally Scandian  
 Esther Smeather  
 Mary Miles  
 Sus'n Blanton  
 Margaret Hubble  
 Finnel  
 Sarah Bartlett  
 Rachel Gales  
 Cath'n Bullard  
 Mary Peek  
 Mary Theobalds  
 Mary Tinsley

Sarah Randor  
 Elizabeth Finny  
 Nancy Ferguson  
 Sarah Lewis  
 Polly Martin  
 Ruthy Sisk  
 Polly Sneed  
 Polly Bowler  
 Elizabeth Brown  
 Lydia Ferguson  
 Caty Gregory  
 Sister Stout  
 Fanny Sullinger  
 Eleanor Bohannon  
 Betsy Peek  
 Nancy Abbot  
 Frances Davis  
 Sally Wooldridge  
 Frances Mastin  
 Betsy Major  
 Nancy Berryman  
 + Elizabeth Samuel  
 + Agnes Ware  
 Runaina (?) Thompson  
 Nancy Fitzgerald  
 Betty Martin  
 Susanah Yesterday  
 Nancy Haydon  
 Polly Hickman

End of First List.

## Forks of Elkhorn Baptist Church

Organized June 7- 1788

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 Second List of Members.  
 Page 24

" The following persons rec'd at Different times and places  
 by Expression & Baptism".

- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1- John Bartlett          | 52-Sister Cole               |
| 2- Sally Bartlett         | 53- _____ Hendrick           |
| 3- Keziah Calvert         | 54- _____ Nall               |
| 4- Nancy Rowlet           | + 55- Nancy Samuel           |
| 5- Dan'l Rowlet           | + 56- Sally Samuel           |
| 6- Br. Goar's Will        | 57- Seth Ramsey              |
| 7- " " Lyddia             | 58- John Green               |
| 8- Alexander Andrews      | 59- Elijah Martin            |
| 19- " Andrews             | 60- James Major              |
| 10- Susanah Edwards       | 61- Bro Price's Phil & Anaky |
| 11- John Brown's Isabelle | 62- Brown's Hannah           |
| 12- Jasper Cole           | 63- Bro. C. Samuel's Pinder  |
| 13- _____ Bradley         | 64- Bro Steven's N. Woman    |
| 14- Jemima Hancock        | 65-Mr Bell's Caty            |
| 15- Sally Haydon          | 66- Conny Anderson           |
| 16- Betsy Haydon          | 67- Elijah Anderson          |
| 17- Ginny Hicklin         |                              |
| 18- Sarah Hall            |                              |
| 29- Susanah Hancock       |                              |
| + 20- Agnes Ware          |                              |
| 21- Polly Hickman         | 2nd Saturday in April, 1801, |
| 22- Charity Rogers        | Received:                    |
| 23- Elijah Rogers         | John Hickling                |
| 24- Jesse Rogers          | Betsy Hickling               |
| 25- Wm Hubbell            | James Hickling               |
| 26- Jno. Price            | John Ware                    |
| 27- Nancy Smythers        | Judith Biedsee.              |
| 28- James Peek            |                              |
| 29- Charles Palmer        |                              |
| 30- _____ Sparks          |                              |
| + 31- Giles Samuel        | End of Second List           |
| + 32- William Samuel      |                              |
| 33- Dan'l Peek            |                              |
| 34- Thomas Mastin         |                              |
| 35- Jno. Edwards          |                              |
| 36- Bro. Peek's Thome     |                              |
| 37- John Stevens          |                              |
| 38- Martha Stevens        |                              |
| 39- Patsy Major           |                              |
| 40- Bro. Hubble's Joan    |                              |
| 41- Jemima Robeson        |                              |
| 42- Martin Nall           |                              |
| 43- Bird _____ nricks     |                              |
| 44- Benjamin Step         |                              |
| 45- Susanah Price         |                              |
| 46- Patsy Gano            |                              |
| 47- James West            |                              |
| + 48- Horatio Clift       |                              |
| 49- Lucy Samuel           |                              |
| 50- Bro. Major's Robin    |                              |
| * 51- Bro. Dupuy's Mingo  |                              |



7236

SEVENTH GENERATION

COL. EDMUND HAYNES TAYLOR JR.

Edmund Haynes Taylor, Jr. 7 (John Eastin 6,  
Richard, Jr. 5, Richard 4, George 3, James 2, James 2).

Childred of Col. Edmund Haynes and Frances  
Miller (Johnson) Taylor:

1. Jacob Swigert, b. in Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 30, 1853,  
living in 1920. Married Nov. 24, 1880.  
Sadie Bacon Crittenden, born Aug. 27,  
1859, living 1920. ~~Mrs. J. F. Smith~~  
~~Swigert, b. in Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 30, 1853, living in 1920.~~ *two children*  
*Mary Belle - b. 20 Sept. 1880 - M. Char*
11. Mary Belle, b. Sept. 20, 1855. M. Dr. J. Lampton Price.
111. Rebecca, b. Sept. 2, 1857 M. Richard W. Kline.
- 1V. Eugenia d. In infancy. *f. 18 ; d. 18*
- V. Kenner, b. Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 15, 1863. M. Juliet  
Rankin Johnson, daughter of W.S. John-  
son, Henderson, and has two daughters:  
1. Elizabeth Rankin, B. Nov. 18, 1895.  
2. Frances Johnson, B. Nov. 6, 1900.
- VI. Margaret Johnson, B. Sept. 29, 1866, M. Philip Fall Taylor.
- VII. Edmund Watson, B. Frankfort, Ky. Dec. 10, 1868, unmarried.
- VIII. Frances Allen, B. Mar. 26, 1872, M. 1st. Phythian Saffell  
M. 2nd. James M. Saffell.

*Walter Hay - B. Nov. 12, 1878*  
*Edmund Haynes Taylor Jr. B. Nov. 30, 1886*  
*Unmarried*

25X27

737

EIGHTH GENERATION

~~Ed~~ Jacob Swigert Taylor

Jacob Swigert Taylor (Edmund,<sup>7</sup> John Eastin,<sup>6</sup> Richard, Jr.,<sup>5</sup>  
~~Richard~~,<sup>4</sup> George,<sup>3</sup> James,<sup>2</sup> James<sup>1</sup>), son of Col. Ed-

mund Haynes ~~Taylor~~ and Frances Miller (Johnson) Taylor, Jr., born at Frankfort, Ky., 30 September, 1853. Married, 24 November, 1880, Miss Sadie Bacon Crittenden, born at Frankfort, Ky., 27 August, 1859, daughter of Major Eugene Wilkinson and Laura (Bacon) Crittenden, and granddaughter of John Jordan Crittenden, the famous Kentucky statesman, contemporary of Henry Clay and the Breckinridges. Major Eugene W. Crittenden was born at Frankfort, Ky., 3 July, 1832; ~~appointed~~ graduated from West Point, and second lieutenant of cavalry from 1855 to 1859, when he was promoted to be first lieut. Captain and Major during the Civil War. He died at Camp Grant, Arizona, 1 August, 1874, and was buried at the Presidio, (1833-1898), San Francisco, California. He married Laura Bacon, daughter of William and Ann (Noel) Bacon, and a native of Frankfort. Mrs J. Swigert Taylor died at Frankfort, Ky., (date, please).

Mr and Mrs J. Swigert Taylor had three children:

00522

He filled his lungs with the pure air and straightened up. Something seemed to excite him. Again he raised his head, drew a long inspiration, and became more excited. Then he returned to the hall of the House and brought out two more Kentuckians. All three of them ranged the veranda, stopping here and there and sniffing the air. Then followed mysterious whisperings and a secret consultation. They tried the air from the ends of the balcony and from its front. Their agitation increased at every sniff. A gentle breeze swept over the Botanical Gardens and enfolded the Capitol. The Kentuckians finally went back to the House, shaking their heads, looking wise, and evidently in a quandary. Within three minutes they again appeared with the rest of the Kentucky delegation. It was a sight to see them braced against this marble rail and leaning against these Corinthian columns, perfect silhouettes, each with his nose in the air, breathing in its perfume and uttering low murmurings of satisfaction. Though distracted, they seemed to be at the same time ecstatic. They conferred in low tones for several minutes and then disappeared.

"I remained upon the balcony. Not long afterward I saw the most of the delegation upon the wet sward below me. They still had their noses in the air. They had evidently detected some subtle perfume, and were trying to follow it to its source. I supposed that it was some remarkable plant or flower that had been sent to the Botanical Garden from South or Central America. There were rumors at that time of extraordinary discoveries in the flora of those countries. Indeed, I remember it was said a flower had been found blooming at the foot of the Andes which perfumed a vast region of country. It was also said that the Indian maidens wore them in their bosoms while paddling in their canoes upon the Pilcomayo and other rivers at night, and that the perfume was blown inland for miles.

"I wondered how it was that Kentuckians alone should have smelt this subtle essence. Certain it was that they moved hither and thither in the wet grass among the trees like men on a skirmish line. They finally massed and marched out of the gateway opposite the House wing of the Capitol. In those days there was less foliage between the Capitol and the Botanical Garden. I could see their movements quite distinctly as they crossed the street and entered the garden.

"Meantime a hot sectional debate was in progress in the House. Sunset Cox was talking. The galleries were filled and much interest was manifested. I thought it strange that the Kentucky delegation should leave the House in a body at such a critical moment. I could detect no especial odor in the air, nor could others whose attention had been attracted by the strange actions of the Corn-crackers.

"The Kentuckians must have been gone full twenty minutes before they reappeared upon the Capitol grounds. They were still in a solid phalanx, but there was a look of extreme satisfaction upon their faces. They mounted the steps with alacrity and entered the Capitol by the back way. A moment after-

ward they came upon the floor of the House through the main entrance. One of them—I think it was Samuel O. Peyton—within ten minutes made as eloquent a speech as I had heard during the session. Within half an hour another Kentuckian got the floor. I cannot now recall his name, but I am quite certain that it was either John W. Stevenson or Robert Mallory.

"Within an hour the whole delegation was again on its way toward the Botanical Garden. It was a sort of a triumphal march. They acted like men who had got a bulge upon the world, and who proposed to keep it to themselves. Within twenty minutes they were again in the House, and I was astonished to hear another outburst of eloquence. Laban T. Moore was there, and Henry C. Burnett, Francis M. Britton, William C. Anderson, and William E. Simms, if I remember aright, were among the party. The speeches were absolutely without parallel. Their eloquence was almost rhapsodical. The House listened as though charmed. The galleries fairly hung upon the lips of the orators. The applause was deafening. The Kentucky delegation had sprung into prominence as by magic.

"I was at a loss to account for these legislative phenomena. There was no doubt in my mind but what the subtle perfume, detected in the air by the Kentuckian who first appeared upon the marble balcony, had something to do with it. For days I watched the Kentuckians. At times the whole delegation would visit the Botanical Garden. Again they would go in squads of three or four, and occasionally you would see some fine old Representative of the Blue Grass region wending his way down the hill all alone, but still following the line taken by the perfume when it was first discovered. Whatever the nature of the discovery made by these gentlemen, there was certainly a marked improvement in the rhetoric of the Kentucky delegation. There was a rhythm in their diction and a gracefulness of gesture which I had never before observed. The members displayed more acumen and exhibited a power of analysis absolutely absent at the beginning of the session.

"It was a long time before I discovered the secret. One evening I was at an entertainment at which John J. Crittenden was the lion of the occasion. He was a man of magnificent presence, loved and esteemed as much as was Henry Clay. I saw the Kentucky delegation grouped around him, listening to the words of wisdom that fell from his lips. Near the group was William R. Smith, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden. He was then a young Scotchman in the prime of life, full of quaint sayings, and an ardent admirer of Bobby Burns. Senator Crittenden approached him, said that he had received a note from him that morning, and expressed some astonishment at its contents.

"Well, I can't help it, Senator," Mr. Smith replied, "it is all gone."

"The Kentuckians started as though touched with a hot iron. I could see Mr. Smith making explanations, but did not hear what he said. The Kentuckians evidently did hear it, for they began to smile, and at the end of the explana-

tion burst into merriment. The Senator himself laughed as heartily as any of them. The party separated with mutual expressions of good will. On the next day one of the delegation relieved my curiosity. Senator Crittenden, it seemed, like all true Kentuckians, went into ecstasy over a rare old brand of whisky. He was a great friend of the brawny Scot in charge of the Botanical Garden. One day he received word from Lexington that a barrel of the rarest old whisky had been shipped to his address in Washington. His good wife had temperance proclivities. He thought the world of her and did not want the barrel of whisky brought to his house. In his dilemma as to what to do with it, he thought of his friend Smith, and asked him to take charge of the treasure. No man is more ready to oblige his friend. Mr. Smith took the barrel to his little house in the garden, and placed it under his bed. Every day the Senator sent over a bottle to have it filled.

"The barrel was tapped just after the storm in May, 1860. The moist atmosphere and the east wind brought the perfume up to this balcony. Unfortunately for the Senator, the Kentuckian on the balcony caught the aroma in the air. It was so rare and appetizing that it sent the blood jumping through his veins. Fancying that he might be mistaken in the odor, however, he brought out two other Kentuckians and tested their noses. The whole delegation got upon the scent, and went out to the Botanical Garden, where the whisky was discovered under the superintendent's bed. Judging from its effect upon the delegation, it must have been of a superb quality."

"I wonder that you did not try to secure some of it," I said to the old man.

"Well, I did," he replied. "I bought all sorts of whisky made in Kentucky. I remember I got some whisky called Chicken-cock whisky, made by an old farmer named Miller. It was magnificent whisky, but the Kentuckians all agreed that it did not equal Senator Crittenden's whisky. After that I bought a barrel of what was called Ripy whisky. It was almost equal to the water of the fountain of youth, but the Kentuckians all declared that it lacked the smack of the Senator's whisky. Then I secured a barrel of Old Pepper whisky, made by the father of the present Col. Pepper of Kentucky. I tried the Kentuckians on this. But, while it filled their stomachs with pleasant emotions they sadly shook their heads. It was not till 1872 that I was able to obtain a gallon of the whisky that inspired the Kentuckians. I paid \$30 dollars for it. It was the genuine Old Crow Whisky, made by Old Crow himself on his farm down in Woodford county. I have kept that gallon of whisky up to the present day. I know that before this Congress is out some Kentuckian will need genuine inspiration to arouse the House to a sense of its duty to the country. I am keeping that whisky for him. It begins to look as though Col. Breckinridge would get it. He does not need it, but he deserves it. To others it might be an incentive; to him it is only a reward."

I tried to ascertain from the old gentleman where he kept this jug of whisky.

"I keep it," said he, "in an air-tight compartment, where the flavor cannot escape; for I cer-

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tainly believe that if the demijohn was uncorked for a minute or more some Kentuckian would discover its whereabouts and my house would be swarmed."

The old man passed within the lobby, and I saw him no more.

That night Asher G. Caruth heard the story. He said that he tasted Old Crow once, when he was a boy. It was on declamation day in school. He recited Tom Campbell's "Hohenlinden" with such energy and effect that it almost led to a free fight.

"You cannot get such whisky in Kentucky nowadays," said he. "The nearest approach to it is old Belle Nelson. It is a grand whisky upon which to conduct a political campaign. I suppose that a bottle of genuine Old Crow would to-day bring \$100, if it could be found."

There were two other Kentuckians in the party, the Hon. William J. Ellis and the Hon. Isaac Herschel Goodnight. Mr. Ellis' preference was Old Monarch, and Mr. Goodnight's Old Moonshine. Each gentleman seemed to speak from hearsay, however, rather than from experience.

The Crittenden story brought out others, among them one illustrative of the quickness of perception of the late Senator Beck, who was loved in Kentucky as much as his predecessor, John J. Crittenden. Some years ago a firm in Louisville sent the Senator a case of choice old whisky. With the box came a letter asking him to share the whisky with his colleague, Joe Blackburn. Meeting Mr. Blackburn in the Senate chamber not long afterward, Mr. Beck showed him the letter and said that he would send the whisky to his rooms on the first opportunity. A month passed and Blackburn did not receive the whisky. Meeting Senator Beck in the cloak room one day the latter said, "Joe, there are two bottles of whisky for you in my room."

"How is this?" Mr. Blackburn responded. "The letter you showed me asked you to share the case of whisky with me. There are twelve bottles in a case. How is it that I am to get only two of the twelve?"

"That's your share of the whisky, now," Mr. Beck responded with a smile, "and if you don't send for it immediately I will not be responsible for the consequences."

Blackburn sent over for the whisky on the following day and received it. A week afterward the two Senators were dining at the table of a friend. Blackburn turned to Beck, and said: "Senator, do you believe in the old Scriptural injunction, 'An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth?'"

Beck straightened up, gazed at Blackburn ten seconds, and then said: "Joe, I believe in the golden rule, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.' You've got a case of whisky from Louisville and you are trying to cheat me out of my share."

Blackburn burst into a roar. His colleague had divined the truth. He appreciated his quickness of comprehension, and with true Kentucky generosity sent six bottles of the whisky to Mr. Beck on the following day.—*New York Sun*.

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From the Times Dispatch,  
of Richmond, Va., July 10, 1904.

Bishop Meade, in his "Old Churches", states that the Taylors trace their ancestry from James Taylor of Carlisle, Cumberland County, England. But this fact is not substantiated by recent family records. We give at the head of this, the Taylor (originally spelled Taylour) coat-of-arms, as furnished by a descendant, which are taken from the Herald's College, London, and are also to be found in Burke's British Peerage in connection with the arms of Headfort. The arms are described as quarterly: "First and fourth argent, on a chief, sable, two bears' heads of the field, couped and orot for Taylor. Second quarter argent a chevron between three grayhounds convant, proper for Fairstead, Third quarter, argent, a chevron ermine, between three wullets, gules, for Freeland, Crest, a dexter arm embowed in armor, the hand in a gauntlet, grasping a javelin all ppr. Motto "Consequitor Quotcumque Petit". (He obtains whatever he seeks).

We give only the arms proper for Taylor, omitting the second quarter for Freeland, as irrelevant. From these arms we trace the family of Taylor, as having descended from Thomas Taylour of Susses County, England, 1620.

He was succeeded to his estate by his son John Waykour, who died in 1658; his grandson, Thomas Taylour, was created Baronet of Ireland 1704 and was sworn in the Privy Council, 1726.

Sir Thomas married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Cotton of Combermere. His children were: Thomas, his heir; Robert, dean of Doufort; Henry died unmarried; James married Catherine daughter of Thomas Meredith, Esq. about 1678 and died 1747.

This James is the one supposed to have settled at Carlisle and was the father of Colonel James Taylor, the emigrant, who came to Virginia about 1698, and settled between the North and York Rivers, on the Chesapeake Bay.

James, the emigrant, is stated by Bishop Meade as "having several children - one of whom (Mary) was the mother of Judge Pendleton. His son John, who married a Pendleton is the ancestor of Colonel John Taylor of Caroline.

His son, James, took up lands in Orange County, and was a first settler. This was Colonel James Taylor, second, whose family we will principally trace.

He married Martha Thompson, a lady of royal descent, she tracing her lineage from Sir Roger Thompson, of Scarborough, Yorkshire, England, whose daughter, Anne, married her cousin, Richard Thompson.

They had a son, William, who became a Colonel in the British army, and served as such in the Virginia Colony about the years 1678-80.

His home was at "Blackwell Vicar", in Hanover County, Va., he had four children:



- 1 Martha, who married Colonel James Taylor, second, of Orange.
- 2 John Thompson, married Rebecca Claiborne.
- 3 Roger (Called "Sir Roger") married Ann Foster.
- 4 Joseph, married Sarah Claiborne.

We are still more strengthened in the belief that this is the true line of Taylor descent, from the fact that Sir Thomas Taylour, Earl of Bective and M. P. 1842 (direct descendant of the first Thomas Taylour) married Amelia, only child of William Thompson, Esq., of Underly Hall, Westmoreland County, England, who was also a descendant of Sir Roger Thompson (see Burke).

Colonel James Taylor and Martha Thompson had four sons and one daughter, namely:

- 1 James, who moved to Kentucky and left many descendants.
- 2 George, had fourteen sons, seven of whom served in the Revolutionary War, and thirteen of whom are said to have held office at the same time under the Government of the United States.
- 3 Zachary, had seven sons, and three daughters; he was the grandfather of General Zachary Taylor.
- 4 Erasmus, had two sons and five daughters, viz., A. John was the father of the late Judge John Taylor of Miss; B. Robert married Frances Pendleton, from descended most of the Taylors now living in Orange, all of whom have retained their attachment to the church of their fathers, the Episcopal Church of Va. Of the daughters of Erasmus Taylor, C. Mildred married William Morton, D. Francis married a Mr. Burnley; E. Elizabeth married a Mr. Glassele (descended from the old Scotch Glassele family), who came over before the Revolution and settled at Fredericksburg; F. Lucy married the Rev. A. Benjamin, one of the early Episcopal ministers; G. Jane married Charles P. Howard.

One of the sons of Zachary Taylor was Richard Taylor, who married Sarah Strother. These were the parents of General Zachary Taylor, President of the U. S.

Alexander Taylor, son of the first Robert Taylor, married Mildred C. Lindsey of Albermarle, their daughter Sally Taylor becoming the wife of Colonel John M. Patton, of Richmond, Va., and owned the fine old Taylor estate of the "Meadows" in Albermarle.

Colonel Richard Taylor succeeded to his father's large estate in Orange County, and was most prominent and influential both in church and State affairs.

General Zachary Taylor was born at a place called "Hare Forest", about four miles from Orange Courthouse, on Sept. 24, 1784. He married a Miss Knox. Their daughter Sarah Knox Taylor, became the wife of Jefferson Davis of the Confederate States, who was a Major in the Mexican War under General Taylor.

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## "Origin of Taylors in Virginia"

(Copied from a newspaper clipping)

The Taylors of Caroline County, Virginia, bear the following crest: a naked arm couped at the sholder embowed holding an arrow proper. The motto is "Consequitur Quodcunque Petit".

The founder of this family was James Taylor, who came from Carlisle, England, and settled in Virginia before 1650.

All that is known of his first wife is that her name was Frances. His second wife was Mary Gregory. This is a very distinguished family and counts among its members the U. S. President, Zachary Taylor.

The other Taylor family of Virginia was founded by John Taylor, who was born in Fintree, Stirling, Scotland, in 1694.

b He came to Norfolk County, Virginia, and is buried in St. Patrick's Church, Norfolk.

On his tomb is carved the following coat-of-arms, belonging to the Taylor family, "Argent a saltire engrailed sable cantoned with a heart in chief and base gules, and a cinquefoil in each flank vert." The crest is a leopard holding in its dexter paw a cinquefoil. The motto is "Fide et Fiducia".

The Filson Historical Society

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THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1887.

# GENTENNIAL PAPERS WANTED FOR SOCIETY

HAVE BECOME MISPLACED AND  
SCATTERED AND SHOULD BE  
COLLECTED FOR PRESER-  
VATION.

(Continued.)

For some unaccountable reason, the  
officials of Frankfort have per-  
mitted the destruction of all the pa-  
pers pertaining to and connected with  
the Frankfort Centennial. There were  
76 reports; the names of the contribu-  
tors and the subjects discussed are  
given below; the value of these pa-  
pers cannot be estimated. It is im-  
possible to reproduce many of them,  
for the reason that a number of the  
contributors are now dead. It is the  
earnest desire of the Historical So-  
ciety to secure copies of these pa-  
pers.

The contributors, who are still liv-  
ing, will confer a great favor, by re-  
producing their respective articles,  
and the family or personal represen-  
tatives, of those who are dead, will  
also confer a great favor by exam-  
ining the papers left by said contribu-  
tors with the idea, if possible, of se-  
curing copies of said articles, and re-  
porting to the Secretary the Ken-  
tucky Historical Society.

The subjects and authors are as  
follows:

- Report of Statistics of Catholic Church—Father Lambert Young.
- Early Recollections of Frankfort—J. Carter Coleman.
- U. S. Court at Frankfort—Thos. B. Ford.
- Federal Building—Capt. W. S. Grubbs.
- Organization of Frankfort Centennial—Col. John L. Scott.
- Recollections of Frankfort—Hon. Landon A. Thomas.
- Report of Frankfort's Famous Drift-  
pile.
- Penitentiary Sunday School—Mrs. Mary D. Hawkins.
- Internal Revenue Collections—Capt. Blackburn.
- First Ind. Col. Baptist Church—John H. Thomas.
- Christian Church—Rev. George Dar-  
sie.
- Wooden Bridge and Bridge Keep-  
er—T. J. Mayhall.
- Architecture and Building—D. L. Haly.
- Fishing Reels—Capt. B. C. Milam.
- First Baptist Church—Col. T. B. Ford.
- Kentucky River Mills—R. W. Mc-  
Rery.
- Schools of Frankfort—Thos. Hun-  
ter.
- High Tides of Kentucky River—  
Frank Wurtz.
- Statement of Ann Reed, who claim-  
ed to be between 108 and 114 years  
old.
- Kentucky Penitentiary, 1798 to 1886  
—H. H. Kavanaugh.
- Frankfort Brewery—Sig Lusher.
- Fire and Life Insurance—Maj. L.  
C. Norman.
- Capital Hotel—Jerome Weitzel.
- State Library—State Librarian.
- Frankfort Public School—W. H.  
Mayo.
- Secretary of State—C. Egbert.
- City of the Dead—T. B. Ford.

- Report of Adjutant General's Office  
—Gen. John B. Castleman.
- Gen. LaFayette's Visit to Frankfort  
(Poem)—Mrs. Eudora L. South.
- Women of Frankfort (Poem)—Mrs.  
Jennie C. Morton.
- Feeble Minded Institute at Frank-  
fort—J. A. Stewart.
- Kentucky Historical Society—Prof.  
J. D. Pickett.
- Statistics of Common Schools of  
Kentucky.
- Statistics of Deposit Bank of Frank-  
fort—C. F. Exum.
- Fire Department In Early Times—  
Richard Tobin.
- Photographic Views of Centennial—  
H. G. Mattern.
- Colored Normal School—Miss M. E.  
Anderson.
- Main Centennial Poem—H. S. Stan-  
ton. Poet Laureate of Kentucky.
- Falcon's Growing Account of Cen-  
tennial—Louisville Times.
- Large Centennial Poster.
- Extracts From Frankfort Capital of  
June 19th, 1886.
- Report of Centennial Association—  
W. H. Sneed.
- Appropriations for Public Schools  
—Richard Higdon.
- Beautiful Situation of Frankfort—  
S. E. James.
- Centennial Day. (Poem)—Rev. G. C.  
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- Address Centennial Records—John  
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- A Rhyme of the Women of Frank-  
fort—Mrs. Jennie C. Morton.

- Frankfort Water Works—J. D. Grif-  
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- Capital Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F.—  
Russell Williams.
- Kentucky Land Office—G. M. Ad-  
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- Frankfort Bar 1835—Judge L. Hord.
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O. F. C. Carlisle and J. Swigert  
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- Frankfort Malt House—Oscar Her-  
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- Public School of Frankfort—D. L.  
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- Early Record of Frankfort Inhabi-  
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- Some of Persons and Things, 1837  
to 1886—H. S. Banta.

746  
T.  
George J. Smith  
Smith J/

1837-1886

Early Records of

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State Library—State Librarian.

Frankfort Public School—W. H.  
Mayo.

Secretary of State—C. Egbert.

Our City of the Dead—T. B. Ford.

Buildings Erected by John Haly—  
John Haly.

Telegraph—Chas. E. Taylor.

Church of Ascension—Rev. E. A.  
Panick.

First Presbyterian Church—W. H.  
Averill.

Early Recollections of Frankfort—  
Capt. Sam Goins.

Southern Presbyterian Church—  
Thos. G. Poore.

B. C. Milam Co., in Mexico—Ben C.  
Milam.

Telephone at Frankfort—Allen  
Lake.

M. E. Church, South—Rev. G. C.  
Kelly.

Kentucky River Improvements—  
D. S. Sublett.

Printed Oration—Gov. R. M. Bishop.

Early Recollections of Frankfort—  
Joseph Bell.

Falcon's Growing Account of Cen-  
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Some of Persons and Things, 1837  
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Early Records of

Smith 31

*[Handwritten signatures and scribbles]*

1837-1886

The Filson Historical Society

"On account of the gross and almost criminal negligence of the city authorities," wrote Johnson in his History of Franklin County, pp.208-209, "nearly all of these records were destroyed, about the only thing left was the centennial register which was turned over to the Historical Society and filed with the archives of the society. The loss by the city and county by reason of the destruction of these papers is inestimable."

The question comes: why were these records ever trusted to the City Clerk or any other politicians? They should, of course, been placed in the keeping of the Kentucky Historical Society. Or, more properly, published as The History of Frankfort and of Franklin County.

~~Johnson~~

However:

The Filson Historical Society

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Edmund H. Taylor, Jr.

Whenever some one thing is known around the world, you are sure to find behind it a forceful personality that has provided the dynamic reason. Kentucky historians of today are agreed that to the constructive genius of one man the commonwealth owes its chief debt not as the home of whiskey, but as the home of fine whiskey. Perhaps no man in the world has originated, built, financed or operated so many celebrated fine whiskey distilleries as Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., who Joe Blackburn declared one of the most striking individualities ever developed in the Blue Grass; scholar, orator, writer, statesman, banker, distiller, country gentleman and modern Beau Brummel.

Did you ever hear of the Old Crow Distillery; the Old Taylor; The Hermitage; the Oscar Pepper; the O. F. C.; the Carlisle; the McBrayer?

These are some of the fruits of this man's labor. Most of them he originated and built. The Carlisle was named after his intimate friend, the late John G. Carlisle. The Oscar Pepper he rebuilt and operated with the late James E. Pepper. He made the McBrayer famous through giving it its first big market. He built the Old Crow, the O.F.C., the Hermitage, the Old Taylor.

Other big men of rare ability have done large things in the Kentucky whiskey business and have amassed fortunes; but it is doubtful if any other one man has concentrated his lifetime with such singleness of purpose upon the uplift of the whiskey standards of the State or has so closely identified himself with pure whiskey. The Kentucky Court of Appeals has written this reputation for Taylor into history. Haven't you heard rebounding around the country the question -- "What is Whiskey?" It came near tying up the Cabinet in two administrations. Both Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft struggled with it. That question was launched by E. H. Taylor, Jr., who believes today that Roosevelt answered it correctly when he upheld Chief Chemist Wiley, Attorney General Bonaparte and the Federal Courts and that Taft answered it wrongly when he reversed Roosevelt and threw down all the restrictions that the Pure Food Law had erected. Taylor started the question during the pendency of the Pure Food Bill, which he ardently advocated. He has also done much work in educating the public on the protection of the Government's certificate stamp affixed over the corks of genuine whiskey under the "Bottling in Bond" law.

Today, after his abundant success he devotes himself to one distillery, the Old Taylor. One of the first feature articles given the public by the New York World in the early days of Mr. Pulitzer's enterprise was a story about Taylor's distillery down in Kentucky and the remarkable work he had accomplished for Kentucky whiskey. The Chicago Inter-Ocean also thought his work in these early days of enough importance to devote much space to it. In Scotland and Ireland in the seventies he was held in high repute, and on his visits to those countries from time to time he was received about Dublin and in the Highlands as the typical fine whiskey distiller of the United States. Today the Old Taylor distillery is recognized both in this country and abroad as one of the most costly and complete fine whiskey plants yet built on either side of the ocean. It is one of the show places of the Blue Grass and few people who come to visit the Kentucky Capitol building at Frankfort, fail to make a pilgrimage up Glen's Creek to the gigantic Old Taylor plant, with its architecture like to the old Baronial castles of the historic Rhine.

Col. Taylor regards the gushing springs along Glen's Creek as supplying superior water for whiskey distillation to that found in the Glenlivet section of the Scottish Highlands.

If there be logic in lineage Col. Taylor was predestined to make his mark. Coming of a family that produced John Taylor of Caroline,



## Distillation Is Reduced to a Science in the State Famous for Its Bourbon—Remarkable Development of the Bottling in Bond Trade—Visiting Fruit Distilleries.

BY JOHN T. GUNN.

The Blue Grass Region of Kentucky leads out before the view of the visitor in a series of rolling hills, with a green and there a beautiful shaded woodland pasture. In days gone by the country was covered by dense forests of tall hardwood trees. Now the forest has nearly disappeared and the land can take in wide stretches of landscape. The soil is well known for its fertility and productiveness. The top soil is dark, not black or sandy. The subsoil is a rich red clay. Underlying it is a substrata of limestone rock, formed in layers of varying thickness. The first course is thin and honeycombed. The second course is thicker, has a gray color and is used for building fences and for macadamizing roads. The third layer is blue. It is hard and brittle. When broken there appear in the margin little particles that shine like crystal. It is used as building stone and is called "birdseye." Beneath the surface and running through the beds of this birdseye rock are many streams of pure limestone water.

Wherever there are cliffs or a swag in the hillside there may be found natural springs fed by these underground streams. Many of these springs afford an inexhaustible supply of water. By springs like these the distiller locates his plant.

Pure water and sound grain are essential in making whisky. There is a richness and flavor in the grains of corn grown on this soil that differs from that grown elsewhere. Illinois and Kansas have won distinction as corn-growing States. Many Kentucky farmers, who have moved to these States, have raised corn, had it ground into meal and have tried to make the "Kentucky hooecake." They have succeeded in making good bread, but it lacked the taste of the hooecake. By actual experiment it has been found that it is both the water and the grain of the limestone belt that imparts the flavor peculiar to genuine Bourbon whisky. These are the natural elements used with the natural process of fermentation that has now a name for this product.

### PROCESS OF DISTILLATION.

In the forty odd years in which Uncle Sam's employees have held guardianship over the distilling interests there has been great improvement in the art of science of distillation. Up-to-date distillers have discarded the old style hand-made sour mash, with its filth and waste, and have substituted therefor a better and more cleanly made, with more perfect apparatus.

Corn is the principal grain used, "corn in excess," as the official phrase goes, and the most perfect grade obtainable is demanded. This passes through a series of hullers, fans, mills, screens and bolting cloth and is hoisted by elevator to the weighing bins. There the preparation of material for each mash is weighed and dropped into the mash tub, where it undergoes a kind of cooking process. After cooking the mash passes into the fermenters, in which the distiller has already put a small quantity of yeast to accelerate fermentation. Then is added the beer of a previous distillation. The mash has gone through a process of cooking, resulting in a creamy liquid, fermenting power. The fermenter is kept at a temperature twenty degrees, and is protected by screen doors and

method of fermentation. The beer is fermented in

white oak barrels, of a mean diameter of twenty-one inches and about thirty-one inches in length, with a capacity of forty-seven gallons. With proper storage whisky will naturally mature to perfection in these barrels in four years. In that time the spirits will draw the tannin from the wood and give it a dark amber color. Artificial heat will draw the tannin out quicker and give color to the whisky, but it will always have a bitter taste. Light, air and good ventilation are essential to maturing whisky to perfection. The heating of warehouses is only beneficial in keeping the air dry and at even temperature.

### BOTTLING IN BOND.

Bottling of distilled spirits in bond has become one of the neat features of the distilling industry in recent years, under the Act of March 3, 1897. The distiller is given the right to set apart a portion of his warehouse to be used exclusively for that purpose under the supervision of a United States Internal Revenue Forekeeper. The spirits, withdrawn for bottling under the provisions of the act, must bear date not less than four years after the date of deposit of the spirits in bond. No material or substances of any kind other than pure distilled water can be added to the spirits during the process of bottling, and water is added only for the purpose of reducing the strength of the spirits to a fixed proof. Tax paid spirits may be reduced to not less than one hundred proof and spirits bottled for export to not less than eighty per cent of proof. The act requires that all whiskies bottled under its provisions shall show upon the stamp over cork of each and every bottle the name of the actual distiller and the place of manufacture, showing it to have been put upon its original purity from the original package in the presence of the United States Government official. The purpose of the act seems to be a guarantee to the consumer that the article the distiller puts up and offers to the trade for sale is genuine.

The business of bottling in bond has increased rapidly and the Seventh District of Kentucky is second to only one other district in its output and it leads all other districts in its bottled in bond for export. This increase is shown by the appreciation of the distillers themselves. As the result of the great increase in the demand for "bottled in bond" goods, Seventh district distillers have built for their use some of the finest and most conveniently arranged bottling houses in the world.

### FRUIT BRANDY DISTILLERIES.

For healthy exercise and recreation there is nothing better than riding horseback through the mountain counties looking after the fruit brandy distillers. The people are so plain, hospitable and honest. They greet a stranger cordially, and invite him to stop and eat a meal or stay all night. Everything is open and free and there are no locked doors. All sleep sweetly without fear of disturbance. The dogs are on guard outside. They hold to the old custom of the women waiting on the men. The women milk the cow and not only do the house work and the cooking, but sometimes they chop the fire wood and carry the water from the spring, often located a hundred yards from the house. The good mountain people have some odd expressions. For instance, several internal revenue officers one day met by accident at the same house and were invited to dinner. The women prepared the meal and called the men to come to the table. When they were seated the woman who had done the cooking straightened up, and, with her apron wiping the perspiration from her face, stood to one side and said: "Any of you men want to talk to your plates?" What a comment that is on the way "grace" is sometimes said. Invariably the men are seated at the first table. The women and children are served afterward.

These fruit distillers are frequently located in the most secluded and inaccessible points. In giving directions to find a given point the mountaineer will name the people living along the route and if you don't know the point toward the ridge

built. Often the structure is a mere shed, made of poles resting on rails stuck in the forks of saplings and covered with boards or brush. The distilling outfit consists of a rock furnace with a stick chimney, lashed with mud. Above the furnace is a copper still with cap; a flake stand, water trough and receiving cistern.

The apples are hauled in wagons from neighboring orchards. Where there are no wagon roads the hauling is done in a box fixed on a sled, and the apples are dumped in a pile on the ground. The apples are crushed in a wooden mill. The cider and pumace are caught in buckets and poured into an open hoghead. When the hoghead is full it is covered with a layer of leaves and topped with ashes to keep out ants, bugs, bees, yellow jackets, spiders, etc. There are many of these hogheads or tubs and thus they are set for fermentation. Three weeks of hot weather are sufficient for this process. Then the top covering is thrown off, the pumace and juice is dipped out, put in the still and boiled. The first run is called singlings. The fire under the furnace is allowed to die. The still is thoroughly washed and cleansed. The singlings are poured therein and this second boiling in the brandy. This run is taken off at about one hundred and two degrees proof.

The law permits the fruit distiller to have full control of his brandy. His bond holds him responsible for his conduct. He is required to deposit his brandy in a safe room until it is gauged and tax paid. Not much water is used in making brandy. Where it is necessary free stone water is preferable. The best apple brandy is made in the free stone hills.

### ROBERTS TO SUCCEED ANDREW.

BEVERLY, MASS. Sept. 1.—Within a day or two the announcement will be made of the appointment of George E. Roberts, of Chicago, to be Director of the Mint to succeed A. Piatt Andrew, who was promoted to be assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Roberts was Director of the Mint for a number of years under McKinley and Roosevelt administrations.

The sale of Frankfort continues to increase and of taxes paid to the government. The present fiscal year will probably reach the enormous sum of \$2,000,000. For the month of September the taxes paid on 4,596 barrels of whiskey, containing 173,313.4 gallons, amounted to \$191,194.74. For the same month last year the taxes only amounted to \$170,225.15, or nearly \$21,000 less than this year. Every month this year has shown a decided increase over the corresponding month of last year. The demand for bottled in bond whiskey is partly responsible for the increase in the sale of the pure whiskey made in this district, as the public is becoming educated and realize that when they buy bottled in bond whiskey they get the real whiskey and not the made-over-night, rectified stuff that is not fit for drinking purposes.

Journal Oct 29  
WICKERSHAM

### AGAIN TALKS OF THE BLENDS AND ADULTERATIONS AND FAVORS THEM BOTH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—Attorney-General Wickersham has rendered a decision holding, contrary to the view of his predecessor, Mr. Bonaparte, and Chief Chemist Wiley, that the grain distillate put on the market under a distinctive name is "whisky," and, being such, there are only rare instances in which it must be marked "blend," "compound," "imitation." Thus practically everything sold as whisky before the pure food law was enacted regains its privilege.

If potato juice and burnt sugar was or the market under a brand, according to this decision, it is whisky.

The decision applied to "Canadian Club," Mr. Wickersham holding that it is "whisky."

He says: "But without entering into an analysis of the many decisions cited in the brief of the respective parties, or further pursuing a discussion of the question, it appears to me clear that the name 'Canadian Club Whisky' is a distinctive name, so arbitrary and so fanciful, as to clearly distinguish it from all other kinds of whisky or other things, and a name which, by common use, has come to mean a substance clearly distinguishable by the public from everything else. It is my opinion, therefore, it is not necessary that the label under which 'Canadian Club Whisky' is sold, shall state that it is a 'blend' of whiskies."

5, 1910. Oct. 5, News

## WANTS C. & O. TO PAY BACK

### TOBACCO TRUST ALLEGES OVERCHARGE—RAILROAD COMMISSION MEETS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Railroad Commission was held Wednesday morning but only routine business was taken up and nobody appeared before the commission with a complaint. A letter has been received from the American Tobacco Company asking that the commission require the C. & O. railroad to return to it \$1,600 alleged to have been paid in excessive freight rates. The company was notified that it must make formal complaint so the railroad could be given a chance to put in a defense. The complaint of E. H. Taylor, Jr. and Sons, of Frankfort, against the Kentucky Highlands (the L. & N.) railroad, regarding freight charges was not taken up, being postponed by agreement. The Covington depot matter also was passed. All the members of the commission were present at the meeting.

951

Did you get your certified bottle of whiskey last year? Some eighty million of them bearing the green guarantee stamp of the Federal Government went out into the markets from the Government bonded warehouses. That is one bottle per capita for the population of the United States under the figures of the old Census. These stamped bottles hold the kind of John Barleycorn concerning which Chief Chemist Wiley wrote the late Gen. Lew Wallace, author of "Ben Hur", when Wiley told him in substance that the Government's guarantee stamp over the cork was green and so was the man who did not look for it. It is this green stamp over the cork of each of these eighty million bottles that practically marked the line of cleavage between the opinions of Theodore Roosevelt and President Taft on "What is Whiskey"? Roosevelt limited the term entirely to the pure, straight article of the bonded warehouses, capable of thus being bottled in bond. Taft held that while this pure article was undoubtedly the most costly kind of whiskey, nevertheless, goods which could not get this guarantee stamp might be whiskey also, even when unaged and mixed.

Picture over in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, twenty two big printing presses engaged in turning out these green guarantee stamps, with close to a hundred men at work on them, while in ten States Government officers are stationed at bottling houses supervising the placing of these stamps upon the unadulterated article. The paper upon which these stamps are printed, strangely enough, comes from the Prohibition State of Maine. Five years ago one press and two helpers sufficed to produce the stamps, and they were often idle. Before the fight over the whiskey clauses of the Pure Food Bill began, there was hardly a handful of Government officials themselves who knew that there was such a thing on the Statute books as a National bottling in bond law providing for these green certificate stamps on whiskey in its pure state as it came from the big bonded warehouses at the distilleries. Yet Grover Cleveland had signed it on March 3rd, 1897, the night before President McKinley took his seat at the White House. From the time Dr. Wiley wrote Gen. Lew Wallace, the single press over at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing ceased to be idle. Today the printing of these stamps is a feature of the Bureau as well as the production of our paper money.

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Nine million gallons of whiskey was put up under these stamps during the fiscal year just closed, and three million gallons during the first four months of the current year. Of course, all of the eighty million bottles are not quarts and 5th gallons and pints, for under the provisions of the Statute, from half gallon bottles even down to single drinks are bottled under the guarantee strip stamp, which tells the curious the whole pedigree of his drink, from the time it was made until the time it was bottled, thus giving its age and even the distillery at which it was made, and the name of the distiller.



## AT AN ENGLISH MANOR HOUSE

### ADVENTURES OF AN AMERICAN GIRL IN DEVON.

Marks of the American—The Devonshire Lanes—English Idea of Comfort—The Speech and the Cream of Devon—The Englishman Viewed in His Home.

Mother and I went together. In the first place I didn't know the people at all. In the delightful way English people have when they choose to be nice, we were passed on, so to speak, by the eldest son, whom we already knew very well.

So over we went with our two ordinary sized American trunks and the steamer trunk. I mention them first, because after seeing other guests arrive with one hat and a couple of shoe boxes, my hostess's exact impressions when she viewed them soon dawned on me. We went down from London with one change at Tiverton, where Lorna Doone's boy sweetheart went to school, and all the way the porters fairly hung over our trunks when they handled them.

After the change at Tiverton the train proceeded by jerks and starts, grunted when it drew up and squeaked when it departed, and the names of the stations were queer. I had looked them all up in *Needler*, and so Stoke Canon, Hele, Bradninch, Cullompton, Plymtree, and the like were all old friends to me.

Finally, after a *Floradora* gait, sort of a stride forward to two back, we got there, our trunks were laid on the tiffin and I gave the guard sixpence for his trouble. It took only one week for me to make those tips two pence, like everybody else.

We were the only passengers to alight, and were hopelessly "Amurrican" all over without the incriminating trunks, so the second son of the house had no trouble to locate his guests to be.

He bundled us into an open trap, left word for the luggage to go in a cart, and we were off for a four mile drive. The winding lanes between the high hedges, the undulating hills and the fresh June air delighted me. We rumbled through a small village or two with darling thatched, beflowered cottages and bobbing villagers; made a very sharp turn and went almost all the way back again before we got there—you will know what I mean if you have ever driven through a Devonshire lane—passed a crumbled pink stone church that belonged to our village and at last we arrived at the house.

Oh! I almost forgot the fence. It was a high fancy iron fence, painted white, enclosing the house lawns, and we were supposed to be much impressed, because a fence there is a real luxury.

The hostess came to the gate to meet us, and we were shown at once into the dining room, where tea was laid on the table, it being now just 5 o'clock.

We met the father and the aunt and the baby girl grandchild. I knew we were being regarded with interest and great curiosity. This was easily explained by the fact that the eldest son, in America, had been so foolish as to propose to me, and I hadn't decided yet what to do about it.

The china on the table was Coalport, such a pretty combination of gold edges, pink flowers and green—just the pattern to go with bright mahogany and English chintzes. We had bread and butter, plum jam and Devonshire cream and the only cake I ever saw on an English table. It was a perfectly good plain cake, thick with raisins, but I hated that cake. I soon learned to stop expecting the cook to make a different kind—it was that or none. Of course the cream was heavenly, and so rich. I will tell you how to make it before I finish.

The house was squat, not even one step up from the ground, shaped like a huge T, with an enormous courtyard ad-

joining made up of stables, barns, sheds and piggeries galore, all of massive brick. The house was built of pale pink mud. I think that must be the chief ingredient of the four foot thick cob walls.

A lovely lawn squared by flowery paths and secluded by ivy grown walls went all along the south side, and dinky casement windows, very low and broad, with three openings, looked from among climbing rose vines, each window for all the world like those of "Good morning, have you used Blank's soap?"

Our bedroom windows peeped down from climbing rose vines and the chamber itself was enormous with, oh joy!—a chintz canopy over the bed. A cord appeared from the chintz back of our heads and Elsie was on the other end, to appear whenever needed. Elsie was the housemaid, a tall, gawky creature, with exactly the expression of a chicken when it doesn't know which side of the road it wants to go.

It was Elsie who came in every morning at 8 with the hot water. We soon learned to ask for a jug instead of a pitcher of water, and when we said bath—ba-a-ath—just like that, plain American, we found, like G. Selden in "The Shuttle," that "honest there was nothin' doin'," and we had to say "bath" with a stiff British broad "a."

After the hot water Elsie would bring in a small tray with tea or milk and a buttered slice of bread, this to be partaken of in bed before the trip to the tub. I had heard lots about the fine model dairy that was the pride of the farm and was looking for the most creamy milk ever. One sip of the first morning glass was sufficient, and like many another wily guest I carefully poured it out of the window. The next morning it had the same awful taste.

"Mother," I said, "something is the matter with this milk. Wouldn't you think the Bs would have decent milk and not this horrid bluey stuff?"

"Let me taste it," said she, for mother was not so keen on sampling all foreign customs; "scalded—that's it," and so I found out that plain milk is as rare as plain water—without its coloring of whiskey.

I missed the wonderful and fearful joys of tubbing in a tin doo-dad, for this manor had a tub in a room the size of a young theatre. Baby Girl, a charming little tot of 3, whose ablutions had been admiringly witnessed by friend and family, was very anxious to see me at mine, but had to forgo the pleasure.

Breakfast was in the breakfast room, a sort of sitting-dining room, also called morning room. So the English reserve the dining room proper for the more dignified dinner. Breakfast was strictly informal; we arrived pretty much when we liked and whatever man was present did the little waiting needed.

Of course, I had long ago learned to whack off the top of my egg with a professional flourish. English people cannot endure the sight of an egg broken into a glass, and it is almost their first and most emphatic criticism of us. They always say "Ugh" when we crumble bread with an egg. No use arguing for or against, my advice on that score is "do as the Romans do," otherwise many snippy remarks will be made on American customs. They never stop to think it seems to us much worse to criticize people to their faces, often before others. I ran up against the English manageress of a boarding house in Cambridge once on that subject—but that is another story.

It was amusing to see the second son get up from the table when bread was wanted, go over to the side table and cut a generous square of fine grained bread, never a slice, from the two story loaf. Then he jabbed it solemnly with a heavy silver three pronged fork and extended it to me on the tip. I never saw a plate of sliced bread; it always came in chunks, and it was good, too.

Back of the breakfast room was the kitchen, with a great dresser hung with cups and saucers and racks of plates, then the scullery with rough tables and sinks for the messy work of the kitchen and on beyond into the dairy. The flooring in these domestic offices was all stone and very hard on the servants' feet.

In the dairy the pans of milk rested on wooden horses, and a beautiful sight they were. The laundry was outside, a separate building, and a big entry way near the kitchen door was given over to Boots, a lad of 14, and his charges, namely the riding, shooting and tramping boots. All footgear was cleaned here every morning, and here the men folk changed their muddy covering for house pumps. For doing this and going sundry errands, for

the post and the like, Boots was satisfied with 25 cents a week, so then I knew why he nearly fainted when I tipped him 48 cents on leaving.

The goddess of the kitchen was a very superior cook housekeeper, whom all addressed as Miss Webber, and all the servants spoke of Mr. B. as "master."

Down the field a bit was a stile, and the second son informed me it was very lucky for two people to kiss, one on each side—but just then a rabbit in a far distant field caught my eye.

You may say what you like, Englishmen are not slow. They are only terrified and stupid with their own girls, because they dare not be natural and have a good time. It had taken the eldest son one month to propose to me, and it took the second just a week. The third son, in a distant town, before coming to visit me, took the precaution of engaging himself at once to the girl he had known a long time and announced immediately on arrival that he at least was "booked" and therefore safe.

To go back to the stile, it was built into the great earthen embankment topped by bushy growth which constitutes Devon's famous hedges. The earth is thrown up to a height of four or five feet and is at least three broad, and it is a wonderful sight to see on a hunt day the horses gather their forefeet on the top of the hedge and jump over through some opening in the brush. These hedges are riddled with rabbit holes and annually there is a great routing of rabbits when two hundred and more are killed daily, using ferrets and terriers to get them outside.

It was very interesting to see the workmen going to the fields with their "virkins" of elder and hear all about their drink allowances, their noonings, &c.

Very pretty it was to have every child in the neighborhood make a little ducking curtsy when I passed. They all knew of the guests at the manor, but what horrid little American boy would take off his cap to a stranger from sheer politeness and respect?

Speaking of politeness, England is truly a thank you land. If you say "Thank you," with the accent on the first word, you are known to be from the States. Tilt your voice up at the end and say "Q." That's English. Servitors in all stations of life thank you for taking something, for not taking it, for doing or not doing something, for allowing them to do something for you. Refreshing, but your alphabet wants to be well stocked with Qs.

It is all very lovely to visit such a place in summer, but in winter! Then you will have to copy the English ladies and wear thick nightgowns to keep out the dreadful chilly damp. Butterfly sleeved nain-sook gowns look positively immoral beside these very respectable high necked, long sleeved affairs. I did like, however, those made of soft thin nuns' veiling with embroidered yokes. They are really pretty and a constitutionally chilly person will find them delightful for winter.

When we returned for a visit in February, oh me, oh my, shall I ever forget it! I was so cold in my bedroom I simply loathed having to bathe. My stiffened fingers could scarcely coil my hair, and my hostess's amiable assertions that she "saw we had a good fire" tempted me to inward sarcasm. We had a fire—oh, yes, a perfectly good big grate coal fire—but we only saw it, never felt it, for some dreadful reason connected with a chimney either too high or too low, I forget which.

The rooms below were cosily warm, but the corridors—horrible! It was all right outside—but we were almost driven to drink. Pure water, as I said, is taboo. Mrs. B. and aunt always put a little whiskey with it, and they could not understand how we could digest anything without this precaution. We were very much surprised to see later that all middle aged and old ladies brought their own flasks to the boarding house tables. Wouldn't it surprise you to see a nice old person of sixty or so all got up like the late Queen Victoria, with an airy nothing on the bald spot and a dinky white net veil trailing down back, helping herself from her neat little flask?

Of course we went to church of a Sunday and sat in a high square pew, so that I, who am a tall girl, could just see over the edge. It was the manor pew and faced the other seats, rows of splendid oak, with massive carved ends. The second son was one of those who passed the plate, only it wasn't a plate, but a bag with a drawstring to obviate clinking or unneighborly pecks.

We young people misbehaved dread-

fully, one harvest festival service. A youthful male visitor in the pew next attracted a large cold potato from the floral and vegetable decorations in the window embrasure over our heads and put it into my hands as I prayed. It felt with a horrid thump and I knew the good old U. S. got one more black mark. Then all the boys in the pew became demoralized, since no one at all could see them, and they ate all the apples out of the set piece, crawled giggling and scuffling about on the pew floor and finally one all but fell through the side door into the uneasy congregation.

I was glad my eyes shone over the pew railing and my concentrated glare on the minister could prove my alibi from the nefarious doin'.

Here is a sample of the dialect of Devon and the method of conversation.

One man discovers another in the lane and, meeting him:

"Wher be e goin', Jan?"  
"Bain't goin' nowhere. Be a-comin' back."

Another man comes upon a friend sitting by the roadside.

"What be e doin' sittin' there lyin' down vor? Why don't e vall to and get up?"

Now for the cream. We were assured it was impossible to make it outside Devon or Cornwall, but don't you mind that. I have made it right here on Long Island with milk from one Jersey cow. To make enough for four or five at dessert, to be eaten on something of course, I took one pan of milk and set it over night in the cellar. The next morning without disturbing it I put it on the stove and brought it just to a simmer. With the first bubbly boiling snatch it away. Then set the pan, still just as it is, for another twenty-four hours. Now you can skim or rather scoop off your lovely thick cream.

It is eaten with all tarts, pies, fresh berries, puddings or stewed fruits, also spread with or without jam on sliced bread for tea—and it is as delicious as it is far famed.

Appendix : J. SWIGERT TAYLOR'S ADDRESS

Mr. Chairman:-

Gentlemen of the Louisville Commercial Club Heads  
of Houses Excursion.

It is my pleasant privilege on behalf of the  
Frankfort Business Mens Club, to greet and welcome you to the  
Capital City, this 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord  
nineteen hundred and eleven, the 119th of the Commonwealth,  
and of the Independence of the United States the 135th.

Your foot is on your native heath. You are beneath  
your own vine and fig tree.

Whatever the welcome you may have received at the  
several stations of your itinerary, it has been that of inde-  
pendent communities of your fellow citizens.

You are today at, and in, your own Old Kentucky  
Home.

Here our fathers pitched the tent of state, and upon  
this theater has been enacted those historic scenes that have  
become immortal.

You are joint participators with us of Frankfort  
in the priceless heritage of Kentucky's glorious renown.

On those heights you have sepulchered your illustrious  
dead; there sleep your statesmen, orators, artists and poets,  
and there on "Fame's eternal camping ground" are bivouaced  
your heroic sons.

Upon that plateau you have erected a commemorative  
shaft that for grace and beauty holds favorable comparison  
with any monument in the world.

No other shaft beneath the sun has had an O'Hara to  
sing of it,

"Yon marble minstrel's voiceless stone  
In deathless song shall tell,  
When many a vanished age hath flown  
The story how ye fell;  
Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight,  
Nor times remorseless doom,  
Shall dim one ray of glory's light  
That gilds your deathless tomb. "

On yonder square, and under that old dome, the history

758  
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of more than one hundred years has passed to record.

On another Capitol Hill, Kentucky has with gracious liberality erected a new Capitol- a credit alike to the whole people, and a living witness to the capacity and integrity of the individuals commissioned to its building.

It does not require the prophetic vision to forecast that a greater history of Kentucky is to be written under that new dome even, than is the glorious story just closed under the old dome.

The Metropolitan City of Louisville, the gateway to the South, has played well her part in our State's great achievements, and the citizens of Frankfort, in common with all Kentuckians, bid you Hail! - and Onward!

Let us labor to make our beloved Commonwealth a greater State, that Louisville may become a greater Metropolis, and Frankfort a greater Capital.

Once more, gentlemen, we extend you a hearty welcome.

759

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# SEVENTH DISTRICT

ITS STORY TOLD BY CAPTAIN JOHN T. GUNN FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE PRESENT INTERNAL REVENUE SYSTEM DURING THE DARK DAYS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF COLLECTORS AND ASSESSORS, CHANGES IN DISTRICT LINES AND NAMES AND REMINISCENT ANECDOTES AND PERSONALITIES OF THE EARLY DAYS OF THE SERVICE.

Sketches of Notable Men Who Have Represented the United States Government in These Responsible Posts During Almost Half a Century—Growth of the Distilling Industry and Increase of Federal Revenues—Change From the Spoils System to the Civil Service Plan of Appointments—Women in the Offices.

(BY JOHN T. GUNN).

The Internal Revenue system as we know it today is the outgrowth and development of legislation intended to provide funds to meet the extraordinary expenses of the Civil War. The first act of Congress on the subject was entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government," etc., and it was approved by President Lincoln on September 1, 1862. It provided for the imposition of special taxes upon spirits from whatever material produced and upon distillers, rectifiers and compounders of liquors, and wholesale and retail liquor dealers. The collection of the taxes was to be under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The popular impression at first was that the collection thereof would be by the Sheriff of each county, like other taxes were collected.

Under this original law no appointments of assessors or collectors were made in the Blue Grass region. At that time there was organized in every important town in this section a Board of Trade, composed of loyal citizens, who controlled the business of a community, and who recommended all appointments under Federal patronage outside the military service.

Kentucky was about this time the scene of active military movements. The opposing armies of Generals Bragg and Buell were on a race from Chattanooga to Louisville, the base of Federal supplies. General Kirby Smith had invaded the State, coming from Tennessee through Powell's Gap in an attempt to cut off from the base. Gen. George W. Morgan, holding Cumberland Gap, but made a successful retreat to the mountains of East Tennessee. So the river, South of the mountains, and the mountains themselves, were the scene of active military movements.

The first act of Congress on the subject of Internal Revenue was passed in the month of March, 1862, and was in the hands of the Senate. It was in the hands of the Senate for some time, and was finally passed on September 1, 1862. The act provided for the imposition of special taxes upon spirits from whatever material produced and upon distillers, rectifiers and compounders of liquors, and wholesale and retail liquor dealers. The collection of the taxes was to be under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The popular impression at first was that the collection thereof would be by the Sheriff of each county, like other taxes were collected.

Under the act of June 30, 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury was empowered to rearrange the districts. The order for reorganization was issued in June, 1864, and on July first of that year Collector Davis' office was transferred from Richmond to this city. The district number was changed to that of the Fifth Collection District of Kentucky, and was made up of the counties of Bourbon, Fayette, Clark, Scott, Franklin, Woodford, Jessamine, Mercer, Boyle, and Lincoln.

Assessor Goodloe and Collector Davis were retained in their respective offices. Assessor Goodloe's office force consisted of Green Clay Goodloe Jr., clerk, and George Stoll Jr. and D. S. Goodloe Jr., assistant assessors. On July 1, 1865, George Stoll Jr. resigned his position to accept that of chief clerk under Collector Davis. He was succeeded by John T. Gunn as assistant Assessor.

Gen. Goodloe and Mr. Davis had been appointed to office by President Lincoln and for some time Andrew Johnson's administration did not seem disposed to interfere with Mr. Lincoln's appointments. But in May, 1866, there came a surprise that at first puzzled Gen. Goodloe. One day he received a telegram that caused him to leave immediately for Washington. Two days after the announcement was made in dispatches from the Capitol that the assessors had been tendered by President Johnson to Benjamin Gratz.

The news created no little gossip, for Gen. Goodloe was personally acquainted with and on good terms with President Johnson, having been one of the office-holders who accompanied the President in his historic "swing around the circle." Upon his return from Washington, Gen. Goodloe transferred his office to Mr. Gratz, and a few days thereafter was commissioned Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Southern States, an appointment that came to him as a promotion.

## GEN. GOODLOE'S PERSONALITY.

Gen. Goodloe was a man of fine appearance. By his erect form and knightly bearing he would attract attention in any crowd. He was an active business man and zealous in looking after the interests of the Government. He was a leader in the Republican party, attended all conventions, and was ever alert on election day. In the distribution of the little official patronage he had he made no concealment of his purpose to use it to the advantage of his party. There was really no necessity for concealment, for the voting was done by open ballot.

He died June 2, 1881, and his popularity was attested by the large concourse of people who attended his funeral, it being one of the largest ever held in this locality. He was a Knight Templar and was followed to the grave by splendid marching columns of the Masonic Fraternity and buried with the rites and beautiful ceremonies of that order.

## MR. GRATZ AS ASSESSOR.

Mr. Benjamin Gratz, was commissioned as Assessor of Internal Revenue May 25, and assumed the duties of his office June 1, 1866. His office force was made up of John T. Gunn, Assistant and Clerk and Capt. Henry C. Brennan, assistant assessor. Mr. Gratz, then past middle age, had been an active and successful business man and was still full of vigor. He set to work to learn the details of his office and caused all papers to be indexed and properly filed away, doing much of the work himself. His next step was to examine the work and conduct of his field force.

There were just complaints of unequal and arbitrary assessments made by some of his assistants in some of the counties. They were old men and his personal friends, who had received their appointment because of their party service and their need. He summoned his assistants before him and let them read the charges. He insisted that they should be courteous to all taxpayers and give them all the same treatment.

By the act of July 1, 1866, the duties of the Assessor were enlarged. A large number of distillers gave notice to commence operations and another assistant assessor had to be appointed and designated to assist in making surveys of distilleries and estimating their producing capacity. For appointment to this position, Assessor Gratz recommended Mr. George Stoll. This was the elder Mr. Stoll, the father of the five stalwart brothers, George, Jr., Richard, P., James S., Charles, H., and J. Will, who have made for themselves a reputation for common and enterprise in both business and public affairs.

By October 1, 1868 the distilling season had fairly started. The law required an inspector and storekeeper at every distillery. The Assessor recommended the appointment of the officers and his office was besieged with applicants for positions. The commissions of these officers came through the Assessor, but the assignments were made by the Collector. In matters of this kind the Assessor and Collector were in accord. All registries of stills, notices, surveys, changes in capacity and distillers bonds were under the supervision of the Assessor, but the warehousing bonds were approved by the Collector and he had charge of the spirits produced by the distiller.

Assessor Gratz was an independent voter and an independent citizen. He received his appointment without solicitation on his part and had no political promises to pay. He paid no attention to the crack of the party whip. He was a good judge of men and in his recommendations for appointment to office he selected men for their character qualifications and loyalty to the government. He was a courteous gentleman, with a trained legal mind; was well educated, could read and converse in the German and French as well as the English language. He was not strictly pious, but had great respect for religion. In appearance he was always neat and trim. He had a look of dignity and beneath it a vein of humor. He liked a good story provided it was free from vulgarity. He was a pure man and a good man. There was a tie of friendship that bound his employees to him all through life and at his death they who had served him in office, in the store, in the factory, and on the farm, according to his wishes, acted as pall bearers at his funeral.

## COL. PRALL COMES IN.

Mr. Gratz did not serve out his four-year term, although he was a friend of Gen. Grant and voted for him for President in 1868. Through the influence of Gen. Coburn of Indiana, Gen. Frank P. Blair of Missouri and James R. Beck of Kentucky, all members of Congress, he was retained for a few months under Grant. Hon. Garrett Davis, Senator from Kentucky, was his friend and protested against his removal, but senatorial courtesy did not prevail in those days. Politicians fired with patriotism, wanted his job. There were several candidates in the field, with Col. P. Burgess Hunt in the lead.

The President finally sent Mr. Hunt's name to the Senate for confirmation, but through some kind of a combination, his name was withdrawn and Col. John A. Prall, of Paris, received the appointment and was confirmed.

Col. John A. Prall was commissioned as Assessor for the Seventh Internal Revenue District of Kentucky, as it had come to be known officially, on May 5, 1869, and took control of his office on the twenty-first day of that month. He was a thoughtful man, asked few questions, and gained information by research and observation. His first move was to read all the correspondence between his predecessor and the Department at Washington. He found so many letters from Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Delano, commending the management of the office and complimenting its work, that they revolutionized his own ideas as to what his policy should be. He made few changes, and of his appointments a local paper of that day said: "They are true Republicans, who have never faltered in the time of their country's trial."

For a few months Byron O. Billingsley was clerk in the office. James I. Pinkerton was assistant Assessor for a short time.

In May, 1870 a bribe bander

and stood high in Washington. The distillers imposed by the Revised Statutes for the production of spirits, excess of material used, was by the Assessor and his calculations were reviewed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Assessor was no "figure head." Yet he had figure ahead in this work. He regularly at his desk and attended strictly to business.

Col. Prall represented Bourbon county in the State Senate in 1861, and rendered valuable service in keeping Kentucky in the Union. He laid out the suburb of Lexington known as "Pralltown." He was a wide-awake lawyer. He discovered in the outskirts of the city a strip of Virginia territory that had never been patented or entered as a homestead. He went to the Registrar of the Land Office, Frankfort, and made entry of it. It was noised abroad what he had done. He was denounced as a land-grabber and had a legal controversy with the city. The chief of police was instructed to place a guard over the property to prevent improvements being made thereon. One night, while the guard slept, a contractor, with his force of men, without hammer or saw, put up a strong patent fence around the entire premises. Col. Prall won out.

Col. Prall served as Assessor of Internal Revenue until that office was abolished by law, May 1, 1873. Afterwards he was appointed United States Pension Agent at Lexington, which office he held until its was abolished by law, July 1, 1877, and consolidated with the Louisville office. In the prime of his manhood he was stricken with paralysis. He was so weakened thereby that he had to retire from business. He spent the remainder of his days in restfulness with his family in Danville.

## MR. DAVIS THE FIRST COLLECTOR.

Mr. Willard Davis, appointed office March 14, 1863, was the pioneer Collector of Internal Revenue of the district. Looking back to that period it seems like he lived in the primitive days. He was a lawyer with large practice and ran the Collector's office as a side line.

The Civil War was not over. Nearly all the young white men were soldiers in the field and the able-bodied Negroes had enlisted in the army. Kentucky was under military rule and here and there along the public roads squads of militia were stationed to guard the fences and bridges, and to quell any disturbance by marauding bands of the Ku Klux Klan.

Richmond, the seat of the first Collector, was a sleepy town on the edge of the mountains, a way-station for Old Tom Irvine's line of stages as they made their regular trips from Lexington to Estill Springs and return. The town marshal was the sole protector and guardian of the peace. In the day-time groups of old men could be seen wending their way to the postoffice to hear the news or sitting on the curbstone around the public square and chewing tobacco or whittling sticks. They used to tell about a colored servant girl who had gotten her mistress to write for her a letter to her cousin off in camp, would take the letter to the postoffice, drop it in the slot in the front door and then walk around to the delivery window and ask if an answer had come.

Cattle and hogs roamed the streets at will. At night the public square was the barnyard for the herd of cows that gave the milk supply for the patrons of the "Webster House." There were no railroads and there were little talked of.

## EARLY INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

The framers of the United States Internal Revenue laws seemed to have in mind to strike at and to tax every man's occupation and business, actual or prospective. There was not only a tax on incomes and profits in business, but on sales, manufactures and repairs. Every trade and profession was required to pay a license tax from \$50 to \$1,000. Besides the tax on cigars, tobacco and distilled spirits there was a tax on corporations, legacies and successions.

The tax on whisky was a million. There were distilleries



## OF REGRET

FROM PRESIDENT TAFT,  
COLONEL ROOSEVELT,  
AND OTHERS IN PUBLIC  
LIFE.

Expressions of Good Will for  
the Outgoing and Incoming  
Collectors and Felicitations  
on the Happy Blending of  
Social and Official Amenities.

An interesting feature of the dinner given by Mr. Roberts to Colonel Field was the reading of letters of regret and congratulation from President Taft, Colonel Roosevelt and others high in official and political life. Many others whose letters of regret or acceptance were not read were generous in expressions of good will for the old and new Collectors and commendatory of the Internal Revenue service in the Seventh district. Some of the other letters received are as follows:

**PRESIDENT TAFT.**  
Reverly, Mass.  
August 15, 1910.

My dear Mr. Roberts:  
I beg to acknowledge receipt of your kind invitation to attend the entertainment which you give in honor of your successor, Mr. Field, on Wednesday evening August 31st, at the Lexington Country Club. I appreciate highly the generous and hospitable spirit which prompts you thus to usher in your successor. I doubt not that the meeting will bring about a flow of good humor and high spirit, and I greatly regret engagements are such as not to be present.

With all good wishes,  
Faithfully yours,  
T. ROOSEVELT.  
Hon. Samuel J. Roberts,  
Collector of Internal Revenue,  
Lexington, Ky.

**JUSTICE DAY, UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.**  
Mackinac Island, Mich.  
August 24, 1910.

Dear Mr. Roberts:  
I am in receipt of your note enclosing the kind invitation to participate in your "going-out party." Sorry I can not be with you, but not even the attractions of the Blue Grass region can lure a man from this island in August. I congratulate you on the completion of a successful official term. To him who layeth off the harness after years of good work belongs the palm of victory.

Although out of office, private life, especially in your country, flowing with so many good things, and surrounded with genial friends, will not be without its compensations.

Wishing you, as does Mrs. Day, many years of comfort and happiness, I am,  
Very truly yours,  
WILLIAM R. DAY.

Mr. Samuel J. Roberts,  
Lexington, Ky.

**UNITED STATES SENATOR BRADLEY.**  
Louisville, August 15, 1910.

Hon. Samuel J. Roberts,  
Lexington, Ky.

My dear Sir:  
Please accept sincere thanks for kind invitation to attend a reception to be given by you in honor of your successor, Colonel Field. In this matter you have certainly shown the proper spirit and are entitled to commendation for so doing.

I should be delighted to attend not only on account of my appreciation of the invitation, but as a matter of respect to Mr. Field, but regret to say it will be impossible for me to be present. Yours very truly,  
W. O. BRADLEY.

**COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE CABELL.**  
Denver, Col., Aug. 20, 1910.

My dear Mr. Roberts:  
Your kind note enclosing invitation to be present at the reception given by you in honor of Mr. T. A. Field, your successor as Collector of Internal Revenue in the Seventh Kentucky, has been forwarded from my office to me here. I regret more than I can say that my trip West can not be completed in time for me to return East by August 31st. But for that I would certainly accept your kind invitation to be "among those present" in such a goodly company as you will have with you on that occasion.

I take this opportunity to congratulate you on the remarkably long tenure and exceptionally able and successful administration of your office, and particularly to thank you personally for your hearty co-operation with me since I have been connected with the service. Our official relations have certainly been most pleasant to me, and I trust that our personal acquaintance will continue to become closer.

Regretting I can not be with you, but wishing for you all good things, I am,  
Sincerely yours,  
R. E. CABELL.

Hon. Samuel J. Roberts,  
Lexington, Ky.

**FORMER COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE YERKES.**  
Capon Springs, W. Va.  
August 25, 1910.

My dear Mr. Roberts:  
Your most pleasant invitation for next Wednesday evening and four more pleasant letter accompanying it were sent to me here, where I have been for five weeks taking the baths, and where I must remain somewhat longer, beyond the date of your entertainment.

I wish I could be at your reception, not only to pay my respects to your successor, but by my presence to bear witness to my high regard for you, as a man, a citizen, and as an official and a Republican.

Collectors may come and go, but your work for Republicans, our party and our principles will endure. I am,  
Sincerely yours,  
JOHN W. YERKES.

**FORMER COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE CAPERS.**  
August 16, 1910.

Mr. Samuel J. Roberts,  
Internal Revenue Service,  
Lexington, Ky.

My dear Mr. Roberts:

I have your kind invitation and also your letter inviting me to be present upon the occasion of the reception which you propose to give in honor of your successor in office. I do not say it lightly, but very earnestly, when I say that it would give me a great deal of pleasure to be present. Personally and officially I have for several years held you in high esteem, and during my term of office as Commissioner of Internal Revenue there was no better collector in the service than yourself. I sincerely regret that pressing engagements elsewhere will prevent my being present.

With best wishes to yourself and my compliments to your successor, I am,  
Very faithfully yours,  
JOHN G. CAPERS.

**FORMER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY CORTELLU.**  
August 15, 1910.

My dear Mr. Roberts:

I have your letter, without date, and thank you very much for the cordial invitation it contains for me to attend the reception you have planned in honor of your successor, Mr. Timothy Alexander. August 31st. I shall not

be present, but I am glad to express my appreciation of the invitation of the Internal Revenue Department, and I am sure you on the excellent reputation maintained during your collector.

With all good wishes,  
Very sincerely,  
GEO. R.

**COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.**  
New York, August 12, 1910.

Mr. Samuel J. Roberts,  
Lexington, Ky.

My dear Mr. Roberts:

I am in receipt of your letter, enclosing an invitation to be present at the induction into office, on the 31st instant, of your successor, Mr. Timothy Alexander. I regret that the pressure of work here will prevent my acceptance.

I congratulate you on your long term of service, and on your retirement into private life. I trust you will meet with the success you so well deserve.

I give my compliments to your successor, and believe me, with warm regards to yourself and many thanks for your remembrance of me, as well as for your kind expressions,

Sincerely yours,  
WM. LOEB, Jr.

Hon. Samuel J. Roberts,  
Collector of Internal Revenue,  
Lexington, Ky.

**FORMER CONGRESSMAN PUGH.**  
Vanceburg, Ky., Aug. 26, 1910.

Hon. Samuel J. Roberts,  
Lexington, Ky.

My dear Mr. Roberts:

I fully appreciate your kind invitation to be at the reception you are giving to tender your successor in office, Mr. Field, and have deferred answering to this late hour, hoping to find my business engagements such as to enable me to attend. I regret, however, to have to say that it is not at all probable that I can arrange to be with you.

Your action is certainly the proper thing, and a good, wholesome example to others.

Wishing that your private life may continue to be as spotless and commendable as has been your official career, I remain,

Truly your friend,  
SAMUEL J. PUGH.

## BEAUTIFUL SILVER

PRESENTED TO MR. ROBERTS BY  
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE  
AND DISTILLERS.

The silver service presented to Mr. Roberts is one of the most elegant ever seen in Lexington, being of an old English or Chippendale pattern, with beautiful delicate chasing on the tray of the medallion and chain design. It is of eight pieces. The immense tray with square corners, has around its edge an open work silver fence about three inches high, the handles being cut in at either end. The other pieces are an urn, coffee and teapot, cream pitcher, large water pitcher, sugar bowl and "waste," marked with a large "R."

In the middle of the tray is the following engraved inscription:

Presented to  
Samuel Judson Roberts  
on retiring from the Office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Kentucky, as an expression of the good will of Deputy Collectors, Storekeepers, Gaugers and others of the Federal Service,  
Lexington, Kentucky,  
1897 August 31st, 1910

The chest of flat silver consists of ten dozen pieces, including knives, forks and spoons, all in the King pattern, the handsomest of all designs. The sets are half arranged in the top of the chest and the other half in a drawer beneath.

A brass plate on the top of the lid has this engraving:

Samuel Judson Roberts  
from the  
Distillers Seventh Kentucky District  
August 31, 1910.

## COLORED PEOPLE

ATTEND SPECIAL RECEPTION AT  
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FOLLOWED  
BY DINNER AT U. S. F. HALL.

The colored members of the Internal Revenue and Custodian Service, twenty-two in number, and nearly a score of leading colored business and professional men were received at the Internal Revenue offices on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock by Collector Roberts and by him presented individually and commended as a body to Col. Field, who made a happy response expressing his gratification at meeting such a representative body of colored citizens.

Brief addresses were made by Leonard R. Diggs of Frankfort on behalf of the Internal Revenue men and Dr. W. H. Ballard for colored citizens generally, both expressing to the outgoing Collector their appreciation of his kindly interest in the colored race.

After the reception, a banquet was held in the banquet hall on the fourth floor of the building and was under the direction of Dollie Johnson Bandridge, the former White House cook, who had fully maintained her old time reputation. The big hall was neatly decorated with flowers, palms and bunting, one corner of the room being set aside for an orchestra. The music was furnished by Barak G. Clay's string band and the National airs as rendered by them, served to imbibe the speakers with a spirit of patriotism.

The big assemblage sat down at 6 o'clock and the speaking that followed finished exactly three hours later. The Toastmaster for the occasion was Geo. H. Minnis and the speakers were Edward W. Lane, Thomas J. Craig, Richard B. Woodford, Edward Willis, R. D. Grant, Jordan C. Jackson and Dr. E. E. Underwood. The speakers paid kindly tribute to their host and words of welcome for his successor.



enter mercantile life in their State, but he was not re- until the consolidation. The District, under Mr. Blaine's administration, had reached a high point of efficiency. Under him, the mountainous portion of the District had been rid of large numbers of daring and reckless moonshiners. His office invariably was graded "A-1" as the result of the quarterly examinations made by Revenue Agents.

Though a small District in point of collections, and therefore in the number of service men employed, the estimation in which Mr. Blaine was held by his comparatively few subordinates was demonstrated upon his retirement from office, when he was made the recipient at their hands of a handsome silver service. The public service lost a devoted, conscientious and thoroughly equipped official with Mr. Blaine's retirement.

Col. A. M. Swope, who had been Collector of the Seventh District, was continued as Collector of the new and larger Seventh District.

Mr. E. R. Blaine had been for several years Chief Deputy for his brother in the old Ninth District. Colonel Swope at once offered Mr. E. R. Blaine the position of "List" Deputy in his office at Lexington. It was about this time that the "listing" of whisky in large quantities, as the bonded period expired, became the one really heavy task in the offices of Kentucky Collectors, and it was this burden Colonel Swope called upon Mr. Blaine to assume. His training under so efficient a Collector as his brother stood him in good stead. The tremendous heavy "Lists" of those days are still remembered as models of their kind.

#### C. H. STOLL COMES NEXT.

The exciting political events of the following year, attendant upon turbulent local Republican conventions, culminating in the nomination of Blaine over Arthur and followed by the election of Cleveland as President, marked the beginning of the end of Colonel Swope's very successful administration of the affairs of the Seventh District, and he was July 1, 1884 called upon to give way to Mr. C. H. Stoll, who had been an earnest supporter of President Arthur for renomination, his good friend Walter Evans of Louisville, being Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Arthur's manager in Kentucky.

The Collector's offices, which for so many years had been located in rooms over the Fayette National Bank, were removed to quarters over the Lexington City National Bank.

Mr. Stoll early showed a remarkable knowledge of the requirements of the office of Collector. His judgment on construction of law was almost always unerring. He was just to distillers and to tax-payers generally. His treatment of men in the service was honorable and fair, and under these conditions it was only natural that the affairs of the District were conducted in such manner as to call forth warm encomiums from taxpayers, as well as from superior officials.

Mr. Stoll brought into his office as Cashier the late Colonel James S. Stoll and the latter made scores of friends during his incumbency who remained warmly attached to him until the day of his death.

#### GEN. JAMES F. ROBINSON.

It was only a few months after Mr. Cleveland was inducted into office that he appointed General James F. Robinson Collector of the Seventh District to succeed C. H. Stoll. One of General Robinson's first acts was to remove the Collector's offices back to the old quarters over the Fayette National Bank. For a short time the entire old force of Deputies was retained by General Robinson.

Before the process of changing began Mr. S. C. Cardwell, who had been Chief Deputy for several years under Col. Swope, and during Mr. Stoll's administration, resigned to take an excellent position in private life. In passing he it said that "Creed" Cardwell filled the position most acceptably to the public with which he was in contact, and in as to endeavor him to his and others in the service of the District. Pity his noble qualifications at the fate of an agent, some years later,

and heavy is the burden in its failure to adequately provide for those who are left dependent when such an officer fails to reveal its one weakness of government that

#### E. R. BLAINE, CHIEF DEPUTY.

Following Mr. Cardwell's resignation, Mr. E. R. Blaine was appointed Chief Deputy by General Robinson, and Mr. James Robinson was appointed to take Mr. Blaine's place. Gradually, the old force was displaced, to make room for political friends of the new Collector, the first Democrat at the head of the Internal Revenue service in this district. Among the new faces seen in General Robinson's office were Frank A. Bullock, since County Judge, Prof. W. L. Threlkeld, Colonel J. M. Withrow, of Frankfort, A. C. Quisenberry, now in the office of the Inspector-General at Washington, Wallace Searles, and "Tom" Robinson.

It was not a great while until every old official in the District was out and a new one in his place, with the exception of Mr. Blaine, who was retained by Gen. Robinson during his entire term and who thereby subjected himself to the harsh criticisms and even scathing denunciations of numerous members of his party, including certain editors, to whom the retention of a Republican in such a place seemed little short of a crime. To all of this clamor, General Robinson paid but little heed. He enjoyed the satisfaction, at least, of knowing that the Seventh District maintained the "A-1" standard during his administration.

General Robinson was made Disbursing Agent for the Postoffice Building, which was begun and completed while he was Collector. All vouchers, drafts, checks and accounts were kept in his office, and his fees as Disbursing Agent added a neat sum to his income.

General Robinson was an admirable judge of men and surrounded himself with an efficient force of Deputies and subordinate officers. Always he was kindly and considerate of others, at times inclined to be a trifle too lenient, except where there was some serious breach of discipline and then the guilty party was apt to suffer the full penalty.

With the completion of the new postoffice building, the Collector's offices were removed to the handsome and commodious quarters provided therein.

#### COL. W. C. GOODLOE.

Shortly thereafter, the fortunes of political war were again reversed, when Harrison defeated Cleveland in 1888. As a matter of course, a change of Collectors was made, and Colonel William Cassius Goodloe was appointed Collector, succeeding General Robinson July 1, 1889.

Colonel Goodloe reappointed Mr. E. R. Blaine, Chief Deputy, and at once began the reorganization of the District, a task which was much more easily and rapidly completed than General Robinson had been able to accomplish four years before, as Colonel Goodloe had the advantage of being able to draw upon a host of experienced and trained men turned out by Gen. Robinson, to fill the places at his command.

The reorganization of the District had scarcely been completed when the tragedy of Friday, November 8, 1889, that shocked a continent, caused dismay to the Republicans of Kentucky, and brought grief to the hearts of citizens of Fayette county and Central Kentucky, was enacted, resulting in the immediate death of Colonel Swope and the death of Col. Goodloe on the Sunday evening following. Thus passed two stalwart leaders of men and good citizens.

#### T. C. McDOWELL SUCCEEDS.

Following Colonel Goodloe's death Mr. E. R. Blaine was made Acting Collector. A few weeks later Mr. T. C. McDowell, son-in-law of Colonel Goodloe, was appointed Collector to fill out the unexpired term of almost four years. Mr. McDowell appointed Mr. Blaine Chief Deputy, and decided to continue in force the policies inaugurated by Colonel Goodloe, so that very few changes in the personnel of the officials of the District occurred during Mr. McDowell's administration.

While Mr. McDowell was Collector the Seventh District had greatly increased in importance in point of collections. Mr. McDowell had given

the very high McDowell was held in the presentation address by Mr. Blaine in these words:

"You have accomplished much in four years, Mr. McDowell; you have not only been the head of the banner district in point of efficiency, but you have turned into the treasury over \$2,000,000 more than any of your predecessors, and in less than half of the time that at least one of your predecessors held the office of Collector. But you have done more than this; you have in these four years bound to you as with bands of steel the entire small army who served under you, and those bound the strongest are those who have known you best.

"But after all it is to the length of time you held the office of Collector that will be remembered.

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;

In feelings, not in figures on a dial. We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives,

Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

"It is the possession and exercise by you of such attributes as these that has brought us here tonight. Your unfailing courtesy to all, in season and out of season; your kindness of heart to those in need of sympathy, and your staunchness of friendship to those in trouble, proclaim you a worthy descendant of 'Harry of the West,' a manly man; a man who has won and will ever retain the admiration, respect and friendship of those whose good fortune it has been to serve under you.

"And now as a mark of the high esteem in which you are held by your old force, it becomes my sincerely pleasant duty to tender to you this offering in token of the good wishes we have for you, and, while congratulating you on your splendid record as Collector, we unite in bidding you Godspeed in whatever field of labor may engage your attention hereafter."

#### A STORY OF HENRY CLAY.

Mr. McDowell is a direct descendant, a great grand-son of Henry Clay, about whom an old employee in his office as Collector tells the following story, never heretofore published:

In the early 50's it was not uncommon among our best citizens to have on their tables or sideboards decanters of wine, cordial or brandy to use or to offer to visiting guests. Not to set out the wine before visitors was considered impolite. About the last of February 1852 Mr. Clay gave to his son, Mr. John M. Clay, two hundred acres of land and the county surveyor was sent for to make the survey and fix the metes and bounds. Three weeks later John M. Clay sent for the same party to lay off his training track. Two school boys aged fourteen and fifteen years respectively were the chairmen. It was a chilly, blustery day in March and the two boys had a tough time pulling the chain against the wind. John M. Clay engaged them in conversation, asked about their studies and when told that they were studying Latin, Grammar and reading Aesop's Fables, he quoted a number of them, and then repeated a chapter or two of Caesar's wars and gave them the translation. Then he pictured to their minds the beauties of the poet Virgil. His winning way and cheerful talk awakened in those boys enthusiasm in the study of a language they had considered dry and dull. During the afternoon when the west wind made their bodies shiver and their teeth chatter he tried to cheer them by saying they would soon be through. Then they would go over to Ashland and see his father and have an apple toddy.

Before sundown they finished the survey and went over there. One of the boys, feeling that his clothes looked too shabby to go into the presence of Henry Clay, dropped back and was warming up by a log heap in the grove surrounding the old mansion. But John M. Clay missed him—came back for him, saying that his father would feel hurt if he did not see all of the party. Then all went in and were introduced to Henry Clay. In a little while the apple toddy was brought in and passed around. One of the boys refused to take a glass. The surveyor cleared his throat and the boy looked around and was frightened at the angry look of a snake fixed upon him. Mr. Clay, finding in the situation, stepped across a room, put his hand on the boy's head and in the kindest way said

the two boys, came in good mood and enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Clay.

#### MAJOR THOMAS SHELBY.

The election of Mr. Cleveland to Presidency, having occurred the second time, in 1897, another change of Collectors followed, and Major Thomas H. Shelby was appointed collector to succeed Mr. McDowell, and in charge October 1, 1893. Major Shelby reappointed Mr. Blaine deputy.

The reorganization of the district progressed more rapidly under Major Shelby than had been possible under General Robinson, since there were now a large number of experienced persons in Major Shelby's party drawn upon to fill the various places.

Mr. Blaine resigned and retired from the service January 1st, 1899 to take the position of Advertising Manager of The Cosmopolitan Magazine in New York. A year later he returned to the west and entered the Advertising Agency business, which has since engaged his attention. In January, 1901, he organized The Blaine-Thompson Company, Advertising Agency, Cincinnati, O., and this company has been most successful and is now one of the leaders in the Western field, with Mr. Blaine at its head.

Mr. Thomas H. Shelby was born in Fayette county, Ky., February 25, 1828, and died while in office, on February 19, 1895. For many years he was a farmer and owner of a fine blue grass farm, a tract of six hundred acres, beautifully situated and very fertile. Mr. Clay was very successful in raising fine cattle. His herds shipped to the New York markets were famous for being as fat and fine as any that ever kicked the beam. He was not an active politician, but always a loyal conscientious member of the Democratic party as it was constituted and led in his day.

Mr. Shelby received his appointment September 16, 1893, mainly through the influence of his lifelong friend, Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, then in Congress. Many persons addressed him by the title of "Major." He never had any experience as a soldier or any military connection. The title came to him by inheritance. He bore the name in full of his father, who in his time was a Major and a military leader of distinction, and his associates insisted on giving him his father's title. His father was a man of fine physique and soldierly qualities. He loved to ride horseback and in his uniform bore a striking likeness to Gen. Joe Hooker.

#### W. M. SHELBY FOLLOWS HIS FATHER.

Mr. Wallace M. Shelby, who had for some time been Chief Deputy, succeeded his father on the latter's death. He was acting Collector from February to April, 1895, when he was regularly commissioned Collector and served out his father's term. He was a competent and popular officer and received many high compliments for the manner in which he conducted his office, maintaining its high standard. Upon his retirement he was presented with a handsome testimonial by the members of the service, who were greatly attached to him.

#### SAM J. ROBERTS' TERM.

The McKinley campaign of 1896 was full of enthusiasm from start to finish. It was eminently an educational canvas. Each party put on the stump its best informed and most eloquent speakers. Voters listened to what they had to say with eager attention and then went away to think on the great issues of "free coinage of silver and the adjustment of the tariff." Republican principles were never more clearly demonstrated as meeting the needs of the common people. Political conventions were largely attended and marching clubs were readily formed. The daily newspapers were much sought after and their circulation widely increased. The Lexington LEADER made good its name and came to be by far the most influential and popular Republican paper in the State. It was the first to place Major McKinley's name as a candidate for President at the head of its columns, many years before and kept it there.

Mr. Samuel J. Roberts, editor of the LEADER, was chosen chairman of the State Republican Campaign Commit-



...and most of the old-fashioned copper furnace heat. There were connecting pipes. The mash was by hand in rough, irregular about sixty gallons capacity in two bushels of meal to a scalded and set to sour. It fell and fill the tub one third and it would remain for one day on top. This mash when cut the old-fashioned corn light. After it was set for twenty hours it was broken up with sticks or hand spikes and the beer was added to it, and it was left to ferment. No specified fermentation was observed. The beer was haled in the larger still and singlings were caught in a tub and poured into the double still and the spirits were drawn into the barrel. There were breweries and the yeast was started in a warm room or pen to let it ferment. This was used to start the fermentation of the first mash. After that the spent beer was used to yeast back. Two gallons of whisky to a bushel of grain was considered a fair yield.

To visit these distilleries and collect the taxes was often a perilous job and Collector Davis and his deputies barely escaped robbery and bodily harm many times.

#### OFFICE MOVED TO LEXINGTON.

One bright June morning when the roses were in bloom, the birds singing sweetly and the hum of the bees was in the air, there was a glimmer of excitement on the streets of Lexington, as a stranger seated in a double rig, driving a pair of foot-footed black ponies, moved along Main street at moderate speed. That was Collector Willard Davis, up to that time of Richmond, who took the oath of office July 1, 1865, and was made collector of the new 5th Collection District of Kentucky, with headquarters in Lexington.

Mr. Davis entered actively into Lexington life and soon proved himself to be a live citizen. He invested largely in real estate and was foremost in every public enterprise. He was an ardent Republican and a politician with progressive ideas. His zeal made him the target for many a Democratic editorial squib. He was up to date on the great questions of the day, "The Amnesty Bill," "The Fifteenth Amendment," "Reconstruction and the Right of Suffrage," etc. He went as far as Gen. Cassius M. Clay in declaring himself in favor of "Universal Suffrage." He was a friend of the working people and a benefactor of the Negro race. He busied himself in attending their meetings and teaching them good citizenship. He was unfortunate in some of his investments and in 1872 he sold out and moved to Kansas, where he was more prosperous. For many years he was the attorney for a large western railway system and was twice elected Attorney General of Kansas.

#### COL. KELLY COMES NEXT.

With the close of Mr. Davis' term of office the affairs of the Fifth Collection District were wound up and the number of the district changed to the Seventh.

Col. R. M. Kelly of Paris, was appointed and confirmed as the first Collector of the Seventh Collection District of Kentucky, mainly through the influence of Gen. John T. Croxton and Senator Garrett Davis. The office was transferred to him August 1, 1866.

His office force consisted of George Stoll, Jr., P. B. Hunt, H. B. Kelly and J. H. Tompkins. Mr. Stoll, Chief Clerk, had won the reputation of being the best posted internal revenue officer in the State. The other gentlemen had all been army officers and were perfectly familiar with government forms and accounts. Soldier-like they readily fell into line and the business of the office run like clock work from the start. There was a gradual increase in collections from all sources, particularly in sales of documentary stamps, a sure indication of many transactions and transfers of ownership in real estate.

For more than a year the soldiers discharged from both the Union and Confederate armies had been returning a few at a time to their homes. The Yankees were leaving and the southern refugees were coming back. There was a gradual change from military to civil government. The com-

...and were given some money. It was beautiful to see how they used that advantage. They greeted their former enemies as friends and gave them a hearty welcome home. They loaned some of the needy money to relieve their immediate distress, assisted them in getting employment, and used their influence in having their political disabilities removed. Thus families were reunited and old acquaintances renewed.

Business took on a hopeful look. The men who had money invested in the war and every man who wanted work had no trouble in getting a job. This activity continued without cessation for the next two years.

#### CHANGES IN THE LAW.

Congress after a long session and much debate passed the Act of July 20, 1868, reducing the tax on distilled spirits; establishing bonded warehouses; fixing the three year bonded period; assigning storekeepers to be in charge of distilleries and warehouses; prescribing that the distillation of spirits shall be done through a continuous process of closed pipes and vessels. A singular feature of the argument in favor of this measure was that some of its advocates believed that the reduction of tax would cripple the liquor trade and finally cause the tax to be abolished. On the contrary the liquor dealers hailed the measure with delight and distilleries sprung up everywhere as their distilleries and warehouses could be examined and have officers assigned thereto.

Under the foregoing act a tax stamp was first required on distilled spirits and the tax on cigars and tobacco was made payable by stamps.

Collector Kelly's duties required close attention to his office. He was misjudged and blamed for not being personally more prominent in public meetings and political conventions. Those were the days of readjustment and reconstruction. Soon followed by the work of "teaching Sambo how to vote."

Col. Kelly is well and favorably known throughout his native State. He was born in Paris, Sept. 22, 1836; was educated in private schools; was a teacher; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1860, became partner with Hon. A. Grett Davis and had charge of their branch office at Cynthiana. He was a meritorious soldier and officer during the Civil War. He had a taste for journalism and established a new Republican daily in Louisville, Commercial, its first issue being dated Dec. 20, 1869. He tendered his resignation to take effect April 6, 1870 and since that date has been a resident of Louisville, Ky. For some years he held the office of U. S. Pension Agent with headquarters at Louisville.

In 1895 he was elected Commander of the Department of Kentucky, Grand Army of the Republic and is held in high regard by his comrades in arms.

#### THE FIRST OF THE STOLLS.

Mr. George Stoll was an elderly man, of ruddy, robust appearance, and a splendid type of citizen. In his younger days he had been a cabinet-maker and had met with reverses in business, which made him careful in the use of money. He was meditative and cautious in expressing his thoughts. At times his looks would betray what he had in mind. He not only gave his own sons careful training, but he took a fatherly interest in all the other boys in the office. He was fond of company and appreciated a joke even if it were on himself. He used to laugh about one of his "little boys" asking if he were the wise man with the bundle of twigs mentioned in Webster's spelling books.

He had a habit of using the phrase "Live and Learn" in many connections. On one occasion in the early spring he was standing in a group of men, waiting for a train. He wanted a light for his pipe, but there were no matches. An old soldier, standing by, asked the loan of his spectacles. Then he took the pipe and stepped to the side of the station, out of the wind, and with the lens of the "specter" drew a bead from the rays of the sun and lit the pipe. A smile flitted across the old smoker's countenance as he said: "Live and Learn." At another time he and his party were guests for the night of a distiller in Woodford county. He looked surprised to see the distiller say grace at the table. He was more visibly affected the next morning when the

...and were given some money. It was beautiful to see how they used that advantage. They greeted their former enemies as friends and gave them a hearty welcome home. They loaned some of the needy money to relieve their immediate distress, assisted them in getting employment, and used their influence in having their political disabilities removed. Thus families were reunited and old acquaintances renewed.

Business took on a hopeful look. The men who had money invested in the war and every man who wanted work had no trouble in getting a job. This activity continued without cessation for the next two years.

Charles H. Wickliffe ("Little Charley"), the best town marshal this city ever had.

William A. Lindsay, the popular landlord of the old Broadway Hotel.

William R. Fleming, the princely merchant who built the residence now owned by Judge George B. Kinkead, and afterwards lost his fortune principally through the failure of Gen. J. B. Hood.

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"He was intensely a Kentuckian and intensely a Lexingtonian. He believed implicitly in the greatness of the State and took his place in the vanguard of that select and enthusiastic coterie of progressive men who are endeavoring to make of the Blue Grass the ideal spot of the earth and evolve out of the Lexington of today the great Lexington of the future that is the dream of every loyal citizen."

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#### CHANGE IN THE SERVICE.

During Col. Swope's term, in August 1888, the Ninth District, comprising the Northern and Northeast Kentucky counties, nineteen



in so and most of old-fashioned copper, furnace heat. There were connecting pipes. The mash was by hand in rough, irregular about sixty gallons capacity. Two bushels of meal to a scalded and set to sour. It well and fill the tub one third as it would remain for one top. This mass when cut the old-fashioned corn light. After it was set for twenty hours it was broken up with sticks or hand spikes and the beer was added to it, and it was left to ferment. No specified fermentation was observed. The beer was bailed in the larger still. The singlings were caught in a tub and poured into the double still and the spirits were drawn into the barrel. There were breweries and the yeast was started by soaking the corn and spreading it in a warm room or pen to let it sprout. This was used to start the fermentation of the first mash. After that the spent beer was used to yeast back. Two gallons of whisky to a bushel of grain was considered a fair yield.

To visit these distilleries and collect the taxes was often a perilous job and Collector Davis and his deputies barely escaped robbery and bodily harm many times.

#### OFFICE MOVED TO LEXINGTON.

One bright June morning when the roses were in bloom, the birds singing sweetly and the hum of the bees was in the air, there was a glimmer of excitement on the streets of Lexington, as a stranger seated in a double rig, driving a pair of fleet-footed black ponies, moved along Main street at moderate speed. That was Collector Willard Davis, up to that time of Richmond, who took the oath of office July 1, 1865, and was made collector of the new 5th Collection District of Kentucky, with headquarters in Lexington.

Mr. Davis entered actively into Lexington life and soon proved himself to be a live citizen. He invested largely in real estate and was foremost in every public enterprise. He was an ardent Republican and a politician with progressive ideas. His zeal made him the target for many a Democratic editorial squib. He was up to date on the great questions of the day, "The Amnesty Bill," "The Fifteenth Amendment," "Reconstruction and the Right of Suffrage," etc. He went as far as Gen. Cassius M. Clay in declaring himself in favor of "Universal Suffrage." He was a friend of the working people and a benefactor of the Negro race. He busied himself in attending their meetings and teaching them good citizenship. He was unfortunate in some of his investments and in 1872 he sold out and moved to Kansas, where he was more prosperous. For many years he was the attorney for a large western railway system and was twice elected Attorney General of Kansas.

#### COL. KELLY COMES NEXT.

With the close of Mr. Davis' term of office the affairs of the Fifth Collection District were wound up and the number of the district changed to the Seventh.

Col. R. M. Kelly of Paris, was appointed and confirmed as the first Collector of the Seventh Collection District of Kentucky, mainly through the influence of Gen. John T. Croxton and Senator Garrett Davis. The office was transferred to him August 1, 1866.

His office force consisted of George Stoll, Jr., P. B. Hunt, H. B. Kelly and J. H. Tompkins. Mr. Stoll, Chief Clerk, had won the reputation of being the best posted internal revenue officer in the State. The other gentlemen had all been army officers and were perfectly familiar with government forms and accounts. Soldier-like they readily fell into line and the business of the office run like clock work from the start. There was a gradual increase in collections from all sources, particularly in sales of documentary stamps, a sure indication of many transactions and transfers of ownership in real estate.

For more than a year the soldiers discharged from both the Union and Confederate armies had been returning a few at a time to their homes. The Yankees were leaving and the southern refugees were coming back. There was a gradual change from military to civil government. The com-

and were set to work. They had the of having employment and some money. It was beautiful to see how they used that advantage. They greeted their former enemies as friends and gave them a hearty welcome home. They loaned some of the needy money to relieve their immediate distress, assisted them in getting employment, and used their influence in having their political disabilities removed. Thus families were reunited and old acquaintances renewed.

Business took on a hopeful look. The men who had money invested it freely and every man who wanted work had no trouble in getting a job. This activity continued without cessation for the next two years.

#### CHANGES IN THE LAW.

Congress after a long session and much debate passed the Act of July 20, 1868, reducing the tax on distilled spirits, establishing bonded warehouses; fixing the three year bonded period; assigning storekeepers to be in charge of distilleries and warehouses; and prescribing that the distillation of spirits shall be done through a continuous process of closed pipes and vessels. A singular feature of the argument in favor of this measure was that some of its advocates believed that the reduction of tax would cripple the liquor trade and finally cause the tax to be abolished. On the contrary the liquor dealers hailed the measure with delight and distilleries sprung up every where as their distilleries and warehouses could be examined and have officers assigned thereto.

Under the foregoing act a tax stamp was first required on distilled spirits and the tax on cigars and tobacco was made payable by stamps.

Collector Kelly's duties required close attention to his office. He was misjudged and blamed for not being personally more prominent in public meetings and political conventions. Those were the days of readjustment and reconstruction. Soon followed by the work of "teaching Sambo how to vote."

Col. Kelly is well and favorably known throughout his native State. He was born in Paris, Sept. 22, 1836; was educated in private schools; was a teacher; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1860; became partner with Hon. Garrett Davis and had charge of their branch office at Cincinnati. He was a meritorious soldier and officer during the Civil War. He had a taste for journalism and established a new Republican daily in Louisville, Commercial, its first issue being dated Dec. 20, 1869. He tendered his resignation to take effect April 6, 1870 and since that date has been a resident of Louisville, Ky. For some years he held the office of U. S. Pension Agent with headquarters at Louisville.

In 1895 he was elected Commander of the Department of Kentucky, Grand Army of the Republic and is held in high regard by his comrades in arms.

#### THE FIRST OF THE STOLLS.

Mr. George Stoll was an elderly man, of ruddy, robust appearance, and a splendid type of citizen. In his younger days he had been a cabinet-maker and had met with reverses in business, which made him careful in the use of money. He was meditative and cautious in expressing his thoughts. At times his looks would betray what he had in mind. He not only gave his own sons careful training, but he took a fatherly interest in all the other boys in the office. He was fond of company and appreciated a joke even if it were on himself. He used to laugh about one of his "little boys" asking if he were the wise man with the bundle of twigs mentioned in Webster's spelling books.

He had a habit of using the phrase "Live and Learn" in many connections. On one occasion in the early spring he was standing in a group of men, waiting for a train. He wanted a light for his pipe, but there were no matches. An old soldier, standing by, asked the loan of his spectacles. Then he took the pipe and stepped to the side of the station, out of the wind, and with the lens of the "specs" drew a bead from the rays of the sun and lit the pipe. A smile flitted across the old smoker's countenance as he said: "Live and Learn." At another time he and his party were guests for the night of a distiller in Woodford county. He looked surprised to see the distiller say grace at the table. He was more visibly affected the next morning when the

surveyor of Distiller was the peer of the many good servants, among whom I might mention the following:

#### SOME OF HIS CONTEMPORARIES.

Valmar Scott (ex-Mayor), whom everybody knew as "Uncle Billy," and who had such a good memory that he could tell the date of every event in American history.

Charles H. Wickliffe ("Little Charley"), the best town marshal this city ever had.

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mp Deputies—Maysville, T. J. ; Midway, W. B. Cogar; Paris, S. Clay, new; Frankfort, Ben mer. Special Deputy—John T.

restraint of Civil Service or Roberts could not act freedom in the organiza- s office. His friends and associates could not grasp the appreciate the fact that he o power to make such appoint- s and changes as he desired. The ssure brought to bear as a reward or party service was very strong and e found his position trying and em- rassing.

#### CHANGES IN THE SERVICE.

A few months later the Civil Service rules were practically suspended so far as Deputy Collectors were concerned, and a partial reorganization was effected, as the result of voluntary resignations, transfers to the storekeeper-gauger class, etc., the list then being as follows:

Chief Deputy—C. H. Berryman.

Cashier—T. M. Shaw.

Office Deputies—John T. Gunn, H. S. Foreman, J. N. Shawhan and John M. Stevenson.

Division Deputies—Desha Breckin- ridge, M. M. Teager, H. C. Herndon and H. R. McEldowney.

Stamp Deputies—Frankfort, Jacob Swigert; Paris, S. S. Clay; Maysville, C. T. West; Midway, C. W. Parrish. War Revenue Deputies (appointed later)—L. T. McClure (May 16, 1898), S. D. Willis (June 1, 1898), George W. Castle (July 10, 1898), General Deputy R. A. Hancock (August 18, 1898).

The blowing up of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor in February, 1898, followed by the declaration of war with Spain and President McKin- ley's call for 125,000 troops were the startling events of that season. To meet the expense of the equipment and furnishing supplies for these sol- diers, additional taxation was neces- sary. To meet this emergency Con- gress, on June 13, 1898, passed the War Revenue Act, fixing schedules of documentary and proprietary stamps and imposing taxes on beer, special taxes, tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, legacies, excise tax, mixed flour, and additional taxes on tobacco and beer. These War Revenue Depu- ties were appointed as above named to look after the collection of the taxes imposed by this law. Afterwards they were gradually transferred to other positions.

as the result of differences of opin- and clashes of authority between Hon. Secretary of the Treasury the Civil Service Commission in to Deputy Collectors. In June, President McKinley issued an modifying the civil service as to give Collectors full select their deputies. From me Collector Roberts made ing transfers and changes force, and usually with the and agreeable co-opera- concerned.

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office, were transferred to the fr storekeeper and gauger, respectively.

C. O. Reynolds was appointed Dep- uty Collector in the office and suc- ceeded Mr. Gunn in charge of the bonded account, and on March 1, 1902, he was transferred to the position of General Deputy for the State-at-large, which position he still holds.

Oct. 5, Grant L. Roberts was ap- pointed Stamp Deputy at Frankfort.

Nov. 1, 1901, Hon. M. J. Durham was appointed deputy in the office.

March 1, 1902, Samuel S. Shephard was appointed deputy collector in the office and gave up his position Dec. 31, 1902 to become deputy U. S. Marshal.

Oct. 1, 1902, John B. Milward was appointed stamp deputy and gave up his position September 15, 1904 to go West.

He was succeeded by S. D. Willis, who had been field deputy from Jan- uary 1, 1898.

Feb. 1, 1903, Clarence G. McAlister was appointed deputy collector in charge of the bonded account succeed- ing Mr. Gunn who had again served one month temporarily.

Oct. 1, 1903 C. C. Hopper was ap- pointed Stamp deputy at Maysville.

July 1, 1904, S. H. Crosthwaite was appointed deputy collector.

Feb. 20, 1905, M. F. Wood was ap- pointed deputy collector.

July 2, 1906, Massie L. Denney was appointed stamp deputy.

Nov. 7, 1906, President Roosevelt issued an order restoring deputy col- lectors to the civil service classed list taking away from collectors the power of selection from outside the service except from the eligible list.

Feb. 7, 1907, J. O. Kash was trans- ferred from the storekeeper gauger list to the position of Field Deputy.

#### TRIBUTE TO OUTGOING COLLEC- TOR.

Samuel Judson Roberts, the retiring Collector, should be in the diplomatic service. He is a man of positive views on all subjects of public welfare but is considerate and tactful in express- ing them and does not ride rough shod over others or give unnecessary of- fense all around. He is an ideal news- paper man and has made a splendid success in his chosen field of labor. He has a kindly nature and would much rather praise than condemn. He is strong and steadfast in his friendships and it is not in his make-up to hate anybody. He is always willing to for- give and forget with his bitterest enemy, and if he were thoroughly un- derstood he would have no enemies. He greatly deprecates personal violence and the carrying of weapons.

He does not seek the limelight but has been in it more or less since com- ing to Kentucky over 22 years ago. He is of a modest and retiring disposition, a conscientious official and a progres- sive, up-to-date citizen.

His term as Collector of Internal Revenue of the Seventh district of Kentucky, one month less than thir- teen years, covering more than one- fourth of the entire existence of the Internal Revenue system, is the largest in the history of the district, and one of the largest in the history of the ser- vice—a unique distinction for one born outside of Kentucky.

#### CHIEF DEPUTY BERRYMAN.

Collector Roberts was especially fortunate in his choice when he ap- pointed Mr. Charles H. Berryman, of Lexington, as his Chief Deputy; polit- ically, and he was widely congratulat- ed upon securing a man whose prefer- ment so entirely met with the appro- bation of the community.

Mr. Berryman from a political stand- point was popular both with Demo- crats and Republicans, representing the type of young men that must be put forward in the public life of the State if Kentucky hopes to maintain her high standing. Descended from one of the best families of the State, all the influence of his breeding, birth and training had tended to make him sympathetic with every movement for Civic betterment, and he was very early known as a public spirited man with a devoted following among the very best citizens of the city and county.

From the first he had a clear insight into the duties and responsibilities that would be his as Chief Deputy Col- lector. He had filled a number of that required

able optimism of youth, with courage, energy, unimpeachable integrity, with a winning deference of manner and much tactfulness in his dealings with men, he very readily slipped into the position of most intimate and loyal friend to the Collector, in- fluencing, attracting and drawing with him in his management of the af- fairs of the office and district all the Revenue men of standing and calibre whose loyalty and support to Collec- tor Roberts and himself was from this time on unquestioned.

He took hold of his work in a cap- able, was, familiarized himself with every department, with the law and conduct of affairs generally, and with an eye single to but one purpose he discharged the duties of his office without fear or prejudice, and spared no pains to put the office on the high- est business plane.

He was courteous and considerate to his subordinate officers, was a good disciplinarian, exacting a most rigid adherence to rules and regulations. The same rule prevailed between him and the Revenue Tax Payers of the District. They knew he was willing and anxious to accommodate them so long as it did not conflict with the reg- ulations, and at all times they were unanimous in their support and good will towards him.

Genial and kind hearted, past mas- ter in the art of handling men, he was known and loved as a friend by every man in the ranks; he knew every man's troubles and gave a ready sympathy to each one and a helping hand just when most needed.

His term of service was marked by his faithfulness to the interests of the Government, impartiality to the welfare of the Tax-Payers of the Dis- trict and with great credit to the Ad- ministration.

#### CHIEF DEPUTY M'ELDOWNEY

Mr. Harry R. McEldowney was first appointed clerk, at \$700 a year, on February 1, 1898, from the eligible list; was commissioned Field Deputy with division headquarters at Mt. Sterling, March 1, 1898; was trans- ferred to the office August 1, 1898, and had charge of the collection of tax under the War Revenue Act. He succeeded Mr. Berryman as Chief Deputy, July 1, 1904.

Mr. McEldowney is noted for his quiet manner, his dignity and his in- telligence. He is the same even tem- pered gentleman everywhere and on all occasions. He can not be provoked to rudeness. He has grit and dis- charges his duty without fear. Some- times he has to admonish and reprimand transgressors of the law and regulations, but his exactions are tem- pered with mercy. In any case re- quiring investigation and an interpre- tation of the regulations, he listens attentively to the proof offered and decides strictly according to law. Whenever he expresses his opinion, he will not retract or recede from it with- out good reason.

He is genial and sympathetic and has the faculty of drawing the admi- ration and esteem of men. There is not a government employe who does not regard him as his best friend. He is an up-to-date man of business and devotes his attention to the duties of his office. In politics he is a patriotic Republican, and takes an active inter- est in civic affairs, advocating good citizenship and all measures that ad- vance educational interests and good government.

#### T. M. SHAW, CASHIER.

Mr. Theodore M. Shaw is the only deputy who has continuously remained in Collector Roberts' office through his entire term. People wonder what "pull" he has that he should be so highly honored. To tell the truth, he is not the most popular man in the service, with the public. He is not temperamentally a hail fellow, and his countenance does not always beam with joy, but beneath the surface he has a tender and true heart. His win- ning traits of character are these: He is a good penman, an accurate ac- countant, well informed in the law and regulations, and a man of un- doubted honesty. Millions of dollars of Government funds pass through his hands every year, and not a penny sticks to his fingers. Mr. Shaw comes from a family of loyal and patriotic whose fame and influence will as long as the starry flag floats free over this country.

WASHING-

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#### WOMEN IN THE SERVICE.

The opening of the great improve- ment in the personnel of the Govern- ment service, and one that all should be proud of, has come from the ap- pointment of women as deputies and clerks. At first it was looked upon as an encroachment upon the rights of the political leaders. The worker, who is always in demand when an election is on hand, naturally thinks that he alone is entitled to the emolu- ments of office for party service, but in this progressive age women have also become bread-winners. Contingencies arise; they have burdens and responsibilities thrust upon them. Whenever they have been given a trial, women have been found to be at least the equals of men in many cases of a Government service. They are ambitious to do their work well and without assistance from anybody. They keep neat accounts and records. They are never idle during business hours.

In most offices it is found that in the presence of refined women men "sit up and take notice." The feet that have been in the habit of resting on top of the desk are held down to the floor. The pipe, the "twist of long green" and old stumps of cigars are no longer found lying around loose. Cobwebs and dust are also brushed away. The clerk at the counter no longer stands in his shirt sleeves with one suspender hanging down. Even old familiar cuss words are dropped from conversation, and everything as- sumes an air of respectability.

The following named young women who have been employed at various times in the Internal Revenue office of this district, as Deputy Collectors, clerks or stenographers, form a group of intelligent and accomplished busi- ness women, unsurpassed in any other profession or occupation:

Miss Mary E. Robinson.

Mrs. Lizzie S. Post.

Miss Henrietta Bronston.

Miss Elizabeth Combs.

Mrs. Jean T. Miller (now Mrs. Mc- Corkle).

Miss Katherine A. Harrison.

Miss Massy L. Denny.

Miss Harriet J. Upington.

#### LAST, BUT NOT LEAST, THE HON- ORABLE COMMISSIONER.

Royal E. Cabell, the present Com- missioner of Internal Revenue, was born March 12, 1878, in Nelson county, Virginia. He was educated at Prince- ton University and the University of Virginia, and admitted to the bar in 1901. He was an elector on the Roosevelt-Fairbanks ticket in Virginia, in 1904; Postmaster of Richmond from 1907 to 1909, and appointed Com- missioner of Internal Revenue in 1909 to succeed John G. Capers, of South Car- olina. He was married in 1908 to Miss Lillian Hoge Lorraine. He has always voted the Republican ticket, and is one of the most popular men in the party in the Southern States.

## STRENGTH IN UNION

ORGANIZATION HAS SECURED EN- ACTMENT OF JUST LAWS IN IN- TEREST OF STOREKEEPERS AND GAUGERS.

#### BY JOHN T. GUNN.

The United States Internal Revenue Storekeeper-Gaugers' Association of the Seventh District of Kentucky was permanently organized at a meeting held at the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue in the government building on February 21, 1909. The association elected officers and took steps affiliating with the National Fed- eration of United States Internal Reve- nue Storekeepers, Gaugers and Store- keeper-Gaugers. The officers elected are as follows:

President John T. Gunn.

First Vice President, H. S. Sinclair.

Second Vice President, J. M. Russell.

Secretary-Treasurer, J. M. Russell.

Executive Commit- Logan, J. W. Black, O.

G. Leonard and T. L.

Delegate to Nation John T. Gunn.

Alternate Delega

The object of

# RATES OF TAX FROM BEGINNING OF INTERNAL REVENUE SYSTEM AND TOTAL COLLECTIONS IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT UNDER VARIOUS COLLECTORS.

COMPILED BY JOHN T. GUNN.

Under the several acts of Congress the rate of tax per gallon on distilled spirits changed as follows during the first ten years of the Internal Revenue system:

From Sept. 1, 1862, to March 7, 1864, 20 cents.  
From March 7, 1864, to June 30, 1864, 60 cents.  
From July 1, 1864, to December 31, 1864, \$1.50.  
From January 1, 1865, to July 20, 1865, \$2.00.  
From July 20, 1865, to August 1, 1872, 50 cents.

A proviso to the act of July 20, 1865, imposed a tax of four dollars on each brand, counting forty gallons of proof spirits to the brand. This in effect made the tax sixty cents per gallon on the distilled spirits in warehouses at the time of the passage of that act.

The tax was seventy cents per gallon from August 1, 1872, to March 3, 1875, and ninety cents per gallon from March 3, 1875, to August 28, 1894.

Prior to the last named date the mode of computing the tax gallon was to treat all fractions of five tenths or over as a whole gallon and less than five tenths as a half gallon.

It was unfair to the gauger. For it put him in a position to be accused of fraud in case he had any disposition to do justice to the distiller.

Section 3251 Revised Statutes, as amended by act of August 28, 1894, provides that on and after the passage of said act there shall be levied and collected a tax of \$1.10 on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof or wine gallon. Provided, that in computing the tax on any package of spirits all fractional parts of a gallon less than one-tenth shall be excluded.

Under this same act the bonded period was changed from three to eight years. The tax, then fixed at \$1.10 a gallon, has not been since changed.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, the production of distilled spirits in Kentucky was 27,524,275 gallons. Of this quantity 5,603,971 gallons were produced in the Seventh district of Kentucky. This crop will largely be stored in the distillery bonded warehouses from four to eight years before it is sold and tax paid.

Kentucky is noted for its Bourbon whisky and some of its brands are famous the world over. Distillers claim for it a mild flavor imparted by ingredients in the grain and limestone water that cannot be obtained anywhere outside the Blue Grass belt. The increase from year to year in the amount of taxes paid is an indication of an increase in sales. Bourbon whisky being a distinctive commodity, other kinds of whisky cannot compete with it. The quantity sold here at home is trifling in comparison with that shipped elsewhere.

In the line of collection of taxes from all sources the Seventh district stands third in Kentucky. The Louisville and Covington districts being larger and the Danville and Owensboro districts smaller.

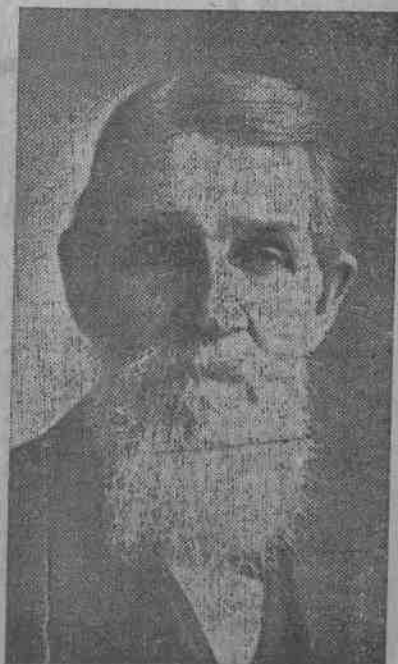
The following table gives the names of the collectors of Internal Revenue for the Seventh district of Kentucky, their terms of office, and aggregate collections made by each, based on reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at the end of each fiscal year:

Collector	From	To	Collections
Willard Davis	March 14, 1863	July 31, 1866	\$77,142.25
Robert M. Kelly	August 1, 1866	April 6, 1870	333,576.13
Abram H. Bowman	April 7, 1870	April 15, 1877	6,301,877.71
Armsted M. Swope	April 6, 1877	June 30, 1884	9,806,304.25
Charles H. Stoll	July 1, 1884	August 30, 1885	2,337,580.16
James F. Robinson	Sept. 1, 1885	June 30, 1889	7,019,819.23
William C. Goodloe	July 1, 1889	November 30, 1889	980,954.33
Thos. C. McDowell	Dec. 1, 1889	September 30, 1893	9,880,501.58
Thomas H. Shelby	Oct. 1, 1893	April 6, 1895	3,421,946.77
Wallace M. Shelby	April 7, 1895	September 30, 1897	4,528,597.03
Samuel J. Roberts	Oct. 1, 1897	August 31, 1910	36,798,494.62

PAGE 9

## JOHN TEVIS GUNN

THE VETERAN AND HISTORIAN OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE OF THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.



Captain John Tevis Gunn, the historian of the Seventh district of Kentucky, who has with much patient research and labor compiled this interesting historical record.

is undoubtedly the veteran of the Internal Revenue Service in Kentucky, as it is doubtful if there is any man now holding official position who has been so long and so continuously identified with this branch of Uncle Sam's revenue producing establishment.

Mr. Gunn was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, June 15, 1837. He is an honorably discharged Union soldier, having served during the Civil War as First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Twenty-first Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He was originally appointed assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, June 1, 1865, and was first assistant to Assessors D. S. Goodloe, Benjamin Gratz and John A. Prall, until the Assessor's office was established May 1, 1873. He was gauger from March 1, 1881, to February 28, 1882; Deputy in Collector's office from March 1, 1882, to August 31, 1884; gauger from September 1, 1884, to March 31, 1887. February 1, 1887, his commission was revoked for political reasons. He was Deputy in Collector's office from August 1, 1889, to September 30, 1893.

Under Civil Service examination he was appointed Special Deputy Collector August 4, 1897, and served until December 31, 1897, under instructions from William M. Pitts, Revenue Agent, who recommended his retention because of efficient work in the interest of the Government. From March 1, 1898, to November 30, 1900, he was a Deputy in the office of Collector. His designation having been changed to that of storekeeper-gauger March 10, 1898, on December 1, 1900, he was transferred to duty as a storekeeper, in which service he has been ever since.

Mr. Gunn is president of the Storekeepers' and Gaugers' Association of the Seventh district, which he co-operated with other similar bodies in securing important and deserved legislation in the interest of Internal Revenue employees.

Mr. Gunn is one of the most universally respected men in the Internal Revenue service, and in the community generally. He has been commander of E. L. Dudley Post, G. A. R., three times, and has been on occasions a delegate to the National encampment.

He has four children, all filling useful positions. The elder is Mr. Kay, of Springfield, O., distinction of being the first to graduate from the State College; Professor Henry Gunn is principal of the public school at Hermiston, Oregon; Lucien Gunn, a graduate of the engineering department of State College, is a chemical engineer at Hamilton, O., and John T. Gunn Jr., is professor of German in Purdue University, at Lafayette, Ind. All are married.

The various branches of the Gunn family have been long and honorably identified with the history of Lexington, and the subject of this sketch has added dignity and character to the name among all who know him.



739 = B.

~~E. H. TAYLOR~~

~~ADJUSTER OF FIRE LOSSES~~

~~Box 115~~

TAMPA, FLA.

Nov. 6, 1913.

Mr. J. Swigert Taylor,  
Frankfort, Ky.

Dear Swigert:-

Your favor of the 1st, reached me Monday, the Membership Blank in the Kentucky Historical Society, on Tuesday and I am pleased to hand you back the papers filled as well as I can.

You will note that I have nearly date filled except those in regard to your Great-great-grandmother, Sarah Stubbs, on the Taylor side.

You will have to fill the dates where possible on your Mother's side as I have not even the date of her own birth and death. If you have them and any other dates on the Johnson line please favor me with them.

I regret that I cannot go far enough back on the Edrington line to connect you with Mrs. Cook, the Indian Fighter.

I believe that her father was John Edrington but if you can possibly give me the names of her father and mother I can connect with some Cook-Edrington Records which I have from the Woodford County Court Records and one Will in the Franklin Records.

In the letters which passed between my father

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and his father the names: "Mr. Edrington" H. L. Edrington and Price Edrington, are mentioned. I presume "Mr. Edrington" was your grandmother's father and the other two were her brothers. Wish you would write me what your father knows about his Mother's family as I do not like to impose on him by asking him to write, though if I had a chance to talk with him and get him to tell me who these people were would be glad to do so. If I ever get back home will make some notes and get him to tell me.

I have your Great-Grandfather Johnson, as "David M." but since I got his name, I have had no opportunity to examine the Franklin Records to learn if there is anything there as to his Will. Do you know if he was related to Vice-President Richard M. Johnson?

Another thing: When I returned the Mss. Diaries of Francis Taylor, I sent in the package, the type copies of the last three or four volumes and asked you to hand them to Jouett. Just a few days since I had a letter from her asking why I had never sent the rest of the copies I had promised her of the diaries. Will you not examine the package and send the Typewritten sheets to her? I am sure that I packed them with your bound books.

With best love to all with you, I am

Sincerely yours,

P. Fall Taylor.

P.S. Thanks to some of you for the "Cherry Circle Magazine"

7X500

## News of the Trade.

(Continued from page 409.)

ciation again chose P. P. Pope, Mt. Pleasant, as president, Wm. J. Clark, Mason, secretary-treasurer, and selected an executive committee consisting of John L. Jacobs, St. John; L. L. Chamberlain, Marcellus, and E. R. Leonard, St. Johns.

The Jo Daviess Co., Ill., Purebred Cattle Breeders' Association held its sixteenth annual sale at Galena on Feb. 6. Sixty-five Shorthorns averaged \$177, fifty-two bulls averaged \$179 and thirteen cows and heifers \$170. Everything that had age and good flesh sold for fairly good prices.

Hammer Bros., Cooperstown, N. D., announce by telegram the death on Feb. 16 of their Percheron stallion Vonmore 63993. He was several times champion at the North Dakota State Fair, and better known than any other sire in that territory. He was for some years at the head of the stud of E. O. & O. O. Ellison and in recent years headed Hammer Bros.' stud. Vonmore was sired by Calypso.

## The Hereford Farms Calf Auction.

The ashes of Woodford burned have so highly enriched the calf garden at Hereford Farms, Frankfort, Ky., that Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., and Supt. T. G. Paterson could go through and pluck at random youthful specimens which brought \$1,000, \$2,000, \$4,000 and as high as \$5,500 in an untried auction venture in Chicago on Feb. 11. It was the first annual calf sale from the noted Taylor nursery of whitefaces. Ten bull calves and thirty-two heifer calves went through the salering at the Chicago stockyards for the commendable general average of \$920. The bulls averaged \$2,027, and the females \$574. The five bull calves by Woodford averaged \$2,700, and the trio of Woodford heifers \$1,250. The outcome of the vendue was eminently pleasing to both buyers and sellers, and Col. Taylor demonstrated that his establishment could send out prize packages at prices within the reach of any appreciative cattleman. The bidders made careful appraisals and got their full money's worth.

The top price of \$5,500 was registered by Leon G. Voorhees, Anita, Ia., for Woodford 41st, by Woodford and out of Woodford Lady 5th, grand champion at the 1917 International. Dr. B. S. Lester, Birmingham, Ala., paid \$4,000 for Woodford 34th, first-prize junior bull calf at the 1918 International and out of the noted show cow Madrona. Augustus A. Busch bid \$1,700 for a Woodford calf out of a Young Beau Brummel cow which will find service on the old Grant farm near St. Louis. Guy Patten, Vinita, Okla., secured a snap in a Woodford bull out of a Beau Donald cow at \$1,300. Two Premier Donald bull calves brought \$2,000 apiece from J. H. Sinclair, Beresford, S. D., and J. S. Andrews, Wilton, Wis.

The top-priced heifer was Belle Woodford 32d, by Woodford and out of a Don Perfect cow. She is the exquisitely fashioned plum which drew second in the junior calf class at the International. Dr. Lester paid \$2,000 for her. All the other heifers sold under four figures. President H. O. Moxley, Treasurer E. S. Moser and Secretary R. J. Kinzer of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association were all present at the sale to greet an excellent representation of whiteface enthusiasts from all sections of the country. Col. Fred Reppert was in the box, while Auctioneers Gartin and Hill relayed the bids.

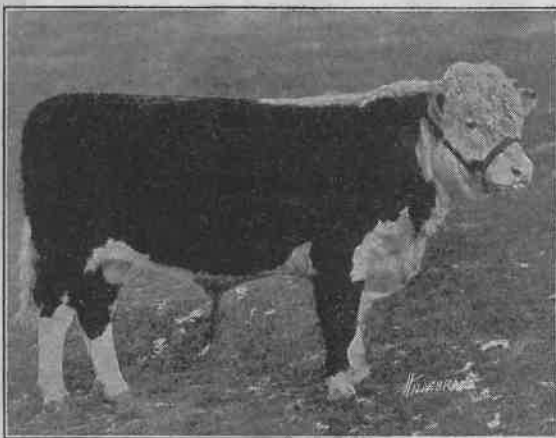
### COWS AND HEIFERS.

Belle Woodford 29th 720717, calved Jan. 8, 1918—B. T. Bartlett, Greencastle, Mo.	\$800
Belle Woodford 32d 720720, calved Feb. 4, 1918—Dr. B. S. Lester, Birmingham, Ala.	2,000
Irene Donald 691567, calved Sept. 4, 1917—Harold Mann, Rossville, Ill.	440
Anita Donald 691541, calved Sept. 5, 1917—Harold Mann	450
Louie Donald 691576, calved Sept. 14, 1917—Dr. D. D. Van Voorhis, Beecher, Ill.	560
Dora Donald 691559—R. S. Davis, Rossville, Ill.	550
Carrie Donald 691556, calved Sept. 16, 1917—J. W. Van Natta, Lafayette, Ind.	700
Maude Donald 691578, calved Sept. 26, 1917—J. H. Bereman, Aurora, Ill.	750
Maggie Donald 720730, calved Jan. 11, 1918—B. T. Bartlett	400
Miss Juanita 691581, calved Nov. 20, 1917—R. S. Davis	425
Lysbeth 2d 720729, calved Feb. 13, 1918—Warren T. McCray, Kentland, Ind.	400
Starlight Donald 2d 720740, calved Feb. 8, 1918—Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill.	490
Dutchess Donald 720724, calved March 11, 1918—Giltner Bros., Eminence, Ky.	425
Lady Dare 720727, calved April 9, 1918—Vernon T. Davis, Jackson, Miss.	410
Nesis Donald 720733, calved Feb. 9, 1918—J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind.	520
Marjory Dare 690374, calved Sept. 7, 1917—Jos. J. Rezac, Taber, S. D.	850
Ruth Dare 690383, calved Jan. 10, 1918—Jos. J. Rezac	675
Violet Dare 690384, calved Oct. 15, 1917—Jos. J. Rezac	675
Elsie Mischief 690370, calved Oct. 10, 1917—Harold Mann	450
Angeline Mischief 690362, calved Sept. 12, 1917—Wm. Galloway, Waterloo, Ia.	500
Belle of the Ball 667034, calved Oct. 4, 1917—Wm. Galloway	600
Lady Gomez 691570, calved Oct. 26, 1917—B. Isley, Attica, Ind.	
Lay Belle 691579, calved Nov. 1917—Bartlett	
a Fox 698975, calved Nov. 1917—Bartlett	
Monarch 725059, calved Nov. 1917—Bartlett	
since 720732, calved Nov. 1917—Bartlett	
Knight 720726, calved Nov. 1917—Bartlett	
T. McCray	

Belle Woodford 30th 720718, calved Jan. 8, 1918—Jenkins Bros., Orleans, Ind.	\$950
Donna Fairfax 719883, calved May 10, 1918—J. V. Hill, Roundhead, O.	560
Jane Woodford 719961, calved Dec. 25, 1917—B. T. Bartlett	400
Nell Woodford 719964, calved Jan. 20, 1918—B. T. Bartlett	450
Minor's Princess 719963, calved Feb. 1, 1918—Guy Patten, Vinita, Okla.	475

### BULLS.

Woodford 34th 720742, calved Jan. 15, 1918—Dr. B. S. Lester	\$4,000
Woodford 35th 720743, calved Jan. 16, 1918—Augustus A. Busch, St. Louis, Mo.	1,700
Woodford 41st 720747, calved May 10, 1918—Leon G. Voorhees, Anita, Ia.	5,500
Woodford 43d 691592, calved Nov. 27, 1917—J. H. Sinclair, Beresford, S. D.	1,000
Royal Mischief 690382, calved Nov. 16, 1917—John W. Van Natta	900
Donald D. 720723, calved Jan. 16, 1918—J. H. Sinclair	2,000



WOODFORD 41ST, SOLD TO LEON G. VOORHEES, ANITA, IA., AT \$5,500.



BELLE WOODFORD 32D, SOLD TO DR. B. S. LESTER, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., AT \$2,000.

Woodford 29th 691552, calved Sept. 4, 1917—Guy Patten	\$1,300
Bruce Donald 691555, calved Sept. 23, 1917—J. S. Andrews, Wilton, Wis.	2,000
Donald Disturber 691560, calved Oct. 10, 1917—Smith Bros., Medaryville, Ind.	1,350
Donald Perfection 691562, calved Oct. 14, 1917—J. S. Andrews	525

*Buy the July 23-1924*

H E R E F O R D S F A R M S

762 ✓

A home of Herefords of ultra merit by inheritance, from ancestry of superior excellence of fixed popular showyard types, resulting from the infusion of the blood of that great progenitor of showyard winners, WOODFORD 500000.

Woodford's work as a sire challenges the greatest of all in Hereford history. His remarkable prepotency is exemplified in the showyard performances of his sons through which this improving strain of blood is passed on and on to still greater achievements for the Woodford dynasty.

Results at Hereford Farms emphatically drives home the lesson "That the Best Pay Best," and is the big factor worthy of the serious consideration of Hereford breeders.

We can interest you in a good bull or a few females.

THOS. G. PATERSON, Supt.  
Versailles, Ky.

COL. E. H. TAYLOR, JR.  
Frankfort, Ky.

*Hereford Journal - March 1st 1922*  
**HEREFORD FARMS**

**KENTUCKY**

**THE PREPOTENCY OF WOODFORD 500000**  
(Continued)

Hereford Farms "Five Aces" at the 1921 International Livestock Exposition at Chicago; all sired by sons of Woodford 500000; all bred at Hereford Farms.



Woodford 116th by Woodford 9th, first-prize senior bull calf at the 1921 International.



Woodford Marvel by Woodford 9th, first-prize junior steer calf and champion Hereford steer at the 1921 International.



Belle Woodford 86th by Woodford 36th, first-prize senior heifer calf at the 1921 International.



Woodford 130th by Woodford 28th, first-prize junior bull calf and junior champion bull at the 1921 International.

We offer for sale at the present time several very good young bulls sired by WOODFORD 9TH and WOODFORD 28TH and from wellbred, dependable maternal ancestry which, combined with the individual conformation of these bulls, insures in them a high degree of prepotency.

**T. G. PATERSON, Supt.**  
**VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.**

**E. H. TAYLOR, JR., Prop.**  
**FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY**



Belle Woodford 85th by Woodford 9th, first-prize junior heifer calf at the 1921 International.



# HARRIS' MODEL HEREFORDS



REPEATER JR.



REPEATER 129TH

*"HOME OF GRAND CHAMPIONS"*

**The Record of These Sires  
Will Bear Studying**

BENJAMIN WILTON  
BENJAMIN WILTON 4TH  
ONWARD 31ST  
FULFILLER 4TH  
BEAU DONALD 5TH  
REPEATER  
GAY LAD 6TH  
REPEATER 7TH  
GAY LAD 9TH  
REPEATER'S MODEL  
GAY LAD 12TH  
REPEATER 8TH  
GAY LAD 16TH  
REPEATER JR.  
REPEATER 129TH  
REPEATER 166TH  
REPEATER 183D  
REPEATER 212TH  
REPEATER 213TH  
GAY LAD 64TH  
GAY LAD 69TH

*"Look Well to the Bull  
That Heads Your  
Herd"*

Whoever started the slogan, "Look well to the bull that heads your herd" spoke a parable in Herefordom. We consider the use of such sires as listed here the principal reason for our success from year to year in the best of shows. A record by our show bulls stands unequalled, for TEN straight years at the Royal having won twenty championships out of a possible thirty, giving us over fifteen per cent more than all other breeders combined.

The Pereda Trophy was won three straight years by our bulls, as well as the Duggan Trophy on bull and female, which left them in our permanent possession. These trophies were as hard to win as any prizes ever offered. Our 1921 cash prizes were more than that of any other breeder in the show rings.

The prestige and reputation of many years of success at constructive breeding and in the showing, goes with each bull produced from this herd. The get of the bull you buy derive one-half of their pedigree from the sire you use. Each female in your herd is in use only once each year, while your bull may be in use fifty times that much. Then your bull should come from a herd that gives him rank from the beginning, and backed by the bloodlines that have maintained their supremacy continuously for years as producers and reproducers of the kind of cattle in demand.

We have never been in a better position to supply breeding stock than we are right now. Although our sales of cattle last year were heavy we have a good supply on hand yet because our breeding herd is large. In fact, it is larger now than it has ever been.

Are you interested in buying breeding stock or a few show animals? If you are, let us describe to you what we have to offer. We feel that we can offer you what you are looking for. If we do have what you want then it would be to the advantage of both of us to get together.

**JUST REMEMBER THIS:**

Our prices are right and it is ever our intention to sell the very best for the money. Come to see us at any time. We are always glad to have visitors with us whether they buy or not.

**O. HARRIS & SONS,**

**HARRIS, MO.**

ROBT. FERGUSON, Herdsman



764

Points of Interest--Frankfort, Ky.

Situated on the famous Kentucky River, a tributary of the Ohio, second only in scenic beauty to the Hudson, plied by both passenger and freight steamers the year around 150 miles beyond this city.

Frankfort is the Capitol of Kentucky, the center of all things political and social, and rich in historic lore. The grave of Daniel Boone and its monument, the monument to Goebel, the one-time Governor of Kentucky, its handsome new State Capitol, and its full coterie of state buildings and institutions, are located here. It is in the center of the Blue Grass section of Kentucky, the most famous agricultural region in the world, and is known throughout the United States for its fine Hereford cattle, Duroc swine, and horses, as well as large tobacco interests. For one hundred years the city has been well known through its distilling interests, being the home of the most modern and finest distilleries in the world. The "Old Taylor" plant, which covers a good many acres, is one of the finest appointed manufacturing establishments in existence. Its beautifully appointed grounds, sunken garden, peristyle and spring house, have made Glenn's Creek and Frankfort famous. Other well-known distilleries border this most famous creek in Kentucky.

Frankfort is located on the Jackson Highway, which gives it direct routing from both Chicago and Buffalo, through to New Orleans and intermediate points, and is also on the Boone Highway, which connects the Eastern and Western branches of the Dixie Highway.

22500

### Trip Up Highlands Railroad.

One of the prettiest trips that will be given during the week of the Convention is that up the recently built Highlands Railroad, from Frankfort to the Old Crow and Old Taylor Distilleries. These two distilleries are the most famous in the United States. To erect them in their present condition they have cost thousands and thousands of dollars.

They are models. There are a great many people residing in Kentucky, who have lived here all their lives, and know that Kentucky produces the best distilled liquors in the world, and yet have not been in a distillery. Few visitors come to Frankfort without making the trip up the Kentucky river to see the Old Taylor, and the Old Crow plants, where the highest price and the best quality of liquor in the world is made.

On the way up the Highlands railroad there is obtained the best view of the New Capitol seen around Frankfort. It is just before the train passes into a cut, that the Capitol looms forth in all its grandeur. Then there is Big Eddy, the site that will be selected for the State rifle range, where the sharp shooters will likely be in practice when the convention time comes. Big Eddy is

the most noted fishing resort in Central Kentucky.

The prettiest scenery along the Kentucky river, the immense sand bar made little by little through the ages, the cement beds, the famous sulphur spring, the dogwood forests, will all be seen on this trip which will be given to the visitors.

### The Sights to See in Frankfort.

The new State Capitol, which will be practically completed.

The home of Governor Charles S. Morehead, which was erected in 1833, now occupied by the Tobin family.

The residence of Judge Thomas Todd, of the Supreme Court of the United States, where General LaFayette was entertained in May, 1825, when he visited Frankfort, now the residence of Dr. S. E. James.

The site of the Love House, where Louis Philippe was entertained, where Aaron Burr met his confederates, where the first Legislature in Frankfort was held in 1793.

The home of John Brown, built in 1796, who was the first Senator from Kentucky.

The Bibb-Blair House, built in 1798. The tablet marking the site of the Old Mansion House, the rendezvous

of the orators, poets and sculptors who made Kentucky famous.

The Old Capitol, with its unique stairway, the only kind like it, in the world. The stairway was built by a convict, who secured his freedom, and was killed in California attempting to duplicate the stairway.

The tablet marking the spot where Governor Goebel fell after he had been assassinated.

The Capitol Hotel, built of native stone.

The Governor's Mansion, built in 1797, and in which every Governor of Kentucky lived except Governor Goebel.

The State penitentiary, erected in 1800.

The old fort on Fort Hill, built for a defense against the Indians, and was manned with cannons during the Civil War to protect the city during the raids.

Cove Spring, where the first reservoir in the west was built in 1804.

The grades and stone rails for the first railroad built in Central Kentucky. This is also the second railroad built in America and the first in the west.

Leestown, where Willis Lee, of Virginia, landed and made the first settlement of the State Capital.

Frankfort's corner stone, the only one of any city in the South.

The State cemetery containing the graves and monuments of Daniel Boone and wife, Vice President Richard M. Johnson, the poet Theodore O'Hara, James Leonard, the first man to read sound in telegraphy, Joel T. Hart, the sculptor, the poet Henry M. Stanton, and the tombs of many of the Governors.

The State Historical Society.

The Hall of Fame.

#### Pure Food Exhibitors.

New Orleans, La.—Penick & Ford Co.; Callahan & Son.; A. Englehard & Sons; Knadler & Lucas; A. S. Zimmerman & Son.

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## STATE RETAIL GROCERS ASSOCIATION OF KENTUCKY

### THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION

## MAY 11-12-13

AND

### PURE FOOD SHOW

## MAY 10th to 15th

### At FRANKFORT, KY.

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"OLD TAYLOR"

768

A Genuine Whiskey. A Whiskey of Class.

The Topmost of Beverage Whiskies.

Bottled under Government Supervision, and positive Government guarantee as to Name of maker. When made. When bottled.

Proof and Measure, as displayed in plain letters by the little green Government stamp Over the cork of each bottle.

Why use other than a perfect whiskey, a whiskey that he who runs may read.

Why experiment when you have had the Government experiment for you and certify as above.

Heretofore Old Taylor whiskey has had only one competitor in quality as evidenced by price.

The prices of the two are now on approximate parity.

The Old Taylor somewhat in the lead.

These two brands are now double in price of the next four ranking brands of whiskey.

The Steuben County Wine Co. are the General Distributors for this Topmost brand of whiskey, and their carriage of large stocks of Old Taylor purchased new and carried to bottling age in Government Bonded Warehouses and bottled in bond under Government Supervision, enable the said company largely to compete in price with the cheaper whiskey.

In quality they have virtually no competition.

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WHAT does it cost to make whisky? This is a question that not all distillers can answer accurately. There is an arbitrary rule which, to those satisfied with the word "approximately," gives at best but a foggy idea on the subject. To this rule, as to all others, there are exceptions—many of them—which prove the rule to be of little practical value. The so-called cost, by this method, is reached by adding a certain sum to the cost of corn and dividing by the yield. The advocates of this rule say it gives the "approximate" cost of whisky made in a thousand-bushel house. But the distillers of a thousand bushels capacity producing whisky are largely in the minority. The rule, therefore, works very seldom, even "approximately." The yield cuts a big figure. With some it is one thing, with others it is another—and there you are.

Even if the rule be "approximately" accurate in a thousand-bushel house, no relative cost can be figured on smaller houses. They are usually what are termed country distilleries. Some of them are on the railroad, some have switches, and to some supplies must be hauled anywhere from half a mile to four and five times that distance. Some are so arranged as to be operated at a minimum of labor, some require more. Some are in close proximity to coal supply, some are not. Some are in the corn belt, and others a long distance away.

Then, there is another thing—or, more properly, many things—in which the owners of distilleries, large and small, are deeply concerned, and to which the average wholesaler never gives a thought unless he become a member of that new class, the dealer-distiller. These are: First, interest on the investment; second, insurance; third, repairs; fourth, fixed expenses while the house is idle; sixth, seventh, eighth and so on *ad infinitum*—outlays so numerous and of such great variety that to name and explain them would require a book something near the size of our next Special Edition.

Then comes the cost of selling the goods—traveling men and their expense accounts.

advertising, printing, office help and the thousand and one items that go to make up and maintain a first-class business establishment. And yet men who have not only never made a gallon of whisky, but, in many instances, never seen the inside of a distillery—wouldn't know a sample of new whisky if they saw it—presume to figure, on a bit of paper no larger than a two-cent postage stamp, the cost of producing a gallon of whisky, then proceed to dictate the selling price.



By W. J. HARRIS

Breeding of registered Hereford cattle in Kentucky covers 40 or more counties in all parts of the state, ranging from the mountain counties of eastern Kentucky through the level Blue Grass section of central Kentucky on down to the rougher and less fertile counties of the Purchase, which is in the extreme western part of the state. Kentucky is one of the 12 leading states in the union, according to the 1920 United States census report, in number of purebred Herefords. Over 4,000 purebred Herefords were reported to the census takers. Purebred Hereford bulls are used in practically every county in the state, and since the prices of breeding cattle have been so moderate a great many stock farmers are establishing registered herds.

Henry Clay of Fayette county imported two heifers and a bull in 1817 with the Saunders Shorthorns, but soon allowed them to become mixed with other breeds. These cattle were among the first ever imported to America. There was a lapse of more than half a century in the breeding of Herefords in Kentucky, however, and during that time the breed made marked progress in other states, while the industry was at a standstill in Kentucky.

The production center of Hereford cattle in Kentucky is that section of the Blue Grass ranging from Lexington to Louisville and taking in a strip of country about 20 miles wide. Here will be found some of the best herds in the country.

#### Western Kentucky Also Active

The breeders of Hereford cattle in western Kentucky have also made marked progress in the past ten years, and at the present time a large number of breeders are producing high class cattle under ordinary farm conditions and making a nice profit each year. They have organized the Western Kentucky Hereford Breeders' Association and, with the exception of the past year, have been holding annual sales at Paducah. This organization has accomplished a great deal in the way of ridding western Kentucky of scrub sires. It is their intention to place 100 purebred Hereford calves with the junior agricultural club boys of their section and they are now working out plans whereby this may be accomplished.

Among the most active breeders in this section are F. E. White, who has a select herd of 20 breeding animals headed by Woodford sixty-eighth, a son of Woodford 500000. The females in this herd are by such good bulls as Woodford sixth, Paragon Beau, Beau Dover tenth and Beau Donald one hundred and ninety-third. Mr. White has been breeding Herefords for ten years and has always found a profitable outlet for the surplus produce of his herd.

Adamson Brothers of Smithland have a profitable herd of 25 breeding cows of proper blood lines and their herd bull is Bonnie Lad one hundred and forty-first, sired by Domino out of Bonnie Brae the eighth.

Alex Wallace and Sons' herd numbers 30 breeding cows of Anxiety the fourth breeding headed by Bodenham, sired by Bonnie Lad the twelfth and out of Lord Earling dam, which makes him very closely related to the celebrated Ardmore.

#### Good Cattle in Union County

There are a number of breeders in Union county who have been breeding good cattle. Marsh Henshaw, one of the largest breeders, purchased his foundation from W. H. Curtice about 20 years ago and has made valuable additions during the past five years. His herd numbers 40 head of well selected females. Graves Brothers and M. T. Lewis of Morganfield, J. B. Waddington and F. T. Satterfield of Caldwell county are other active breeders who are doing the breed much good in this part of the state.

Kentucky Herefords have been prominent prize winners in the individual classes and groups at the international and American royal shows for the past decade. They have also won their share of championships by capturing 25 per cent of the champion ribbons at these two shows in the past six years. Of the 38 champion ribbons for Herefords at the international 11 were won by Hereford cattle that were bred in Kentucky. The Kentucky bred cattle won seven of the championships at the American royal. By adding the two together and by dividing by a possible 72, we arrive at the 25 per cent, scored by Herefords from the Blue Grass. Cattle that were bred in other states but fitted and shown by Kentucky exhibitors were not included in making these deductions. Considering that the best products from states east and west and north and south were primed for these two big shows, the Kentucky breeders should feel proud of their accomplishments. Most of these champions have come from the Woodford family, which has been brought to near perfection at Hereford and Hartland farms.

#### Blue Grass Has Two Centers

However, the Hereford breeding industry in Kentucky, for the most part, centers around the communities. The oldest community is composed of Shelby and Henry counties, with Shelbyville and Eminence as the most important points. It was in this community that the breeding of Hereford cattle began in 1882. The other community centers around Versailles, Woodford county, and takes in a radius of 15 miles, including most of Woodford, Scott and a part of Fayette counties. The

First Herefords in

first registered Herefords were brought to this community about 1900. These two communities have the largest herds and the largest number of breeders of any communities in Kentucky, and some of these farms are the real show places of the famous Blue Grass section. More high class Herefords can be seen in these two communities in a day's drive than any other section in the United States except the famous Boulevard section around Kansas City, Mo.

In 1882, Thomas L. Hornsby, of Shelby county, purchased in Canada the first purebred Herefords brought to Kentucky and has been a loyal follower of the white-faces since that time. At the time he made his first purchase he and his brother, Joe Hornsby, were breeding registered Shorthorns and the two breeds were carried along on the same farm under the same conditions and management to determine which breed they would discard. In commenting on the Hornsby purchase of Hereford cattle, Mr. Warfield, the well known Shorthorn breeder of Fayette county, said they would never sell a Hereford in Kentucky and extended his sympathy for their mistake. It was the Hornsby's opinion, however, that Herefords made more economical use of grass and the rough feed from the farm and were hardier cattle. Therefore, they sold all their Shorthorns and continued to breed Herefords. The style of the firm then was Hornsby Brothers and they enjoyed a good trade from the western range buyers.

#### Another Pioneer Firm Sells Out

Bailey and Pickett, of Finchville, Shelby county, established a herd of Herefords about the same time and brought along a few head with the Hornsby cattle from Canada. They were in the business but a short time and dispersed their entire herd during the depression in 1888, their cattle being sold at a great sacrifice. While in the business Bailey and Pickett advertised heavily and made the entire show circuit each year. Their best show cow was Elena 5th and the Shadeland bull, Earl of Shadeland 9th, carried the biggest burden in the bull section. Lack of management and heavy expenses when sales dropped off were responsible for the short life of this herd. Their main herd bull was Earl of Shadeland 9th, which they had purchased for \$1,000 from Earle and Stuart, of Indiana, at the Shelbyville fair in 1886, the year of the famous invasion of the Bluegrass by the Herefords. At their dispersal sale, W. H. Curtice, of Eminence, bought Earl of Shadeland 9th for \$150. They sold a yearling son of Earl of Shadeland 9th, Sir Carol 2nd, out of their great cow Elena 5th by Elton 1st, for a small sum. He was bid in by Thomas L. Hornsby, who used him for several years. He proved such a good breeding bull that Mr. Curtice later purchased a half interest in him for \$500.

The Top Here

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Sir Carroll 2nd, individually the best bull ever owned by the Hornsbys and a show bull in any company, left some excellent cattle in the Hornsby and Curtice herds. He was followed by a bull called Grove Wilton 61811, of Grove 3rd and Lord Wilton breeding. As a breeding bull he was a disappointment and was used only a short time. The next bull used in this herd was the Gudge and Simpson bred bull, Beau Roland 102767, a son of Beau Brummel and closely related to the famous Beau Donald used in the Curtice herd. He proved a great breeding bull and sired especially desirable females. He was used to an old age and then was succeeded by Beau Anxiety, a son of Beau Mascot and out of a Beau Roland dam. This bull sired thick, sappy cattle and crossed well on the Beau Roland cows in the herd.

#### Different Type of Bull Chosen

When it became necessary to buy another herd bull, Mr. Hornsby selected a little different type of a bull. He purchased from James V. Hill, of Ohio, a bull called Anxiety Fairfax. He is a grandson of Perfection Fairfax and out of a close bred Anxiety 4th dam. He is smaller than the former bulls in this herd and closely built, being very smooth and symmetrical. His calves, out of the big, thick Anxiety cows have good quality and finish, and are quite uniform. This bull is assisted by Harris Repeater, a son of Old Repeater and out of a Beau Donald 5th dam. This bull is owned jointly by Hornsby and Son and their neighbor breeders, Giltner Brothers, and was acquired in the P. C. Wayenberg dispersal sale in 1920. The Hornsby herd is now styled T. L. Hornsby and Son and numbers 50 breeding females of Anxiety 4th breeding.

W. H. Curtice of Shelby county, a neighbor of Hornsby Brothers began breeding registered cattle about 1887 and gradually developed one of the greatest herds of cattle in America. His foundation consisted of two cows by Prince Edward, two by Lord Wilton and one by The Grove 3rd. Heifers out of these cows were saved and added to the herd and the blood was intensified. The first bull of importance in this herd was Earle of Shadeland 9th, which he secured from Bailey and Pickett of Shelby county when they dispersed their herd. He then used Breckinridge and Sir Carroll 2nd, two sons of the old bull. The Sir Carroll 2nd females were splendid producers and many of them were retained in the herd.

In 1897 Mr. Curtice purchased Beau Donald 58996 from Judge H. B. Watts of Illinois for the then enormous sum of \$1,000. The bull reached Kentucky in time to be shown at the Shelbyville fair the

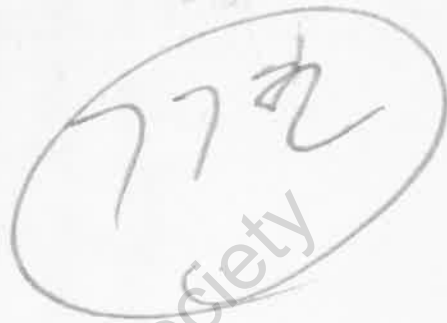
latter part of August, where he was a winner. He was shown successfully for three seasons by Mr. Curtice, but after that he was left at home and his get was shown at all the prominent fairs. Beau Donald was a large bull, weighing more than 2,200 pounds as a two-year-old. He was a good headed bull, mellow, and had wonderful quarters.

#### Donald Offspring in Demand

The purchase of Beau Donald 58996 proved to be the big event of Mr. Curtice's life as a Hereford cattle breeder. By line breeding he established a type that demanded high prices when offered for sale either privately or publicly. The Beau Donalds and Belle Donalds are known all over the world and to this day they command good prices, because they have the ability to pass on their desirable characters. Beau Donald died very young and after his death Mr. Curtice went back to Gudge and Simpson and bought Beau Donald 109746, a full brother to the original Beau Donald. He was used for some little time in the herd, but he did not have the success as a sire that came to Beau Donald 58996. However, many of his females were desirable cattle and were retained in the Pine Park herd.

In 1908, Mr. Curtice purchased the entire herd of Gilbert Hoxie of Thornton, Ill., including the good show bull Perfection 92891. He had tried for several months to buy the bull, but could not get him unless he bought the entire herd. He wanted to cross Perfection on his intensely bred Beau Donald females. This was a lucky cross and made Pine Park famous for its Bell Perfections and Beau Perfections, the most famous of these being Beau Perfection 24th, later known as Woodford, 500000, Beau Perfection 48th, Beau Perfection 23rd, and Roehampton and Belle Perfection 18th and 19th.

It is said by good Hereford judges that in 1913 Mr. Curtice had the best string of bulls ever seen in one man's barn, including Woodford, Beau Perfection 23rd, Beau Perfection 1st, Good Donald Perfection 15th, Roehampton and Beau Donald 187th. At the Kansas City sale in 1914 Mr. Curtice sold eight bulls for more than \$10,000. The Pine Park herd also had a grand lot of breeding cows, including Belle Donalds 44th, 83rd, 60th, 88th, 108th, 113th, Lady Washington, Pattie, Belle Perfections 18th, 19th, and Prairie Flower. The trade began to get good about this time and Mr. Curtice sold a great many cattle at good prices. The herd was moved to Canada in 1916 and is now known as the Curtice Cattle Company, Ltd.





February 1, 1923

the man who sells in the country, on account of the expense of gathering the cattle together, and the producer does not get the full benefit of the market.

The fight of California stockgrowers, led by Mr. Bixby, who is president of the American National Live Stock Association, on the establishment of public markets on the Pacific Coast, is absurd. It is a dying effort to hang onto antiquated methods, and it is just about as sensible for them to try to keep control of these markets as it is for them to undertake to perform their agricultural work, such as freighting and plowing, with oxen, as compared with the modern tractor or modern truck. The remarkable side of this matter, however, is that they have been able to make some of the smaller stockgrowers in California believe that their theory is sound, and, no doubt, at the coming convention of the American National Live Stock Association in Los Angeles, about the first of February, we shall hear long addresses, on the virtues of going backwards.

Along with the resolutions passed by the California association, there is a further exhibit, in which there are some additional absurd statements, such as the fact that there is little possibility of the development of California into a great feeding state. If an outsider should say that about California he would be lynched. Furthermore, one of their statements is that there is no feeding territory immediately adjacent to the Los Angeles market; while, as a matter of fact, around Bakersfield, which is only 170 miles from Los Angeles, there are the great ranches of the Tevis estate, on which some of the finest cattle in America are produced, and not in small quantities, but in large

finds out that he is being bamboozled by his neighbors.—A. E. DE RIGGS, Denver Co., Col.

### The Late Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr.

THE GAZETTE'S news columns last week announced the death of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., at his home "Thistleton," Frankfort, Ky., on Jan. 19. Col. Taylor had up to a few weeks ago been in his usual good health, but an attack of influenza, which developed into pneumonia, hastened the end.

He was born at Columbus, Ky., on Feb. 12, 1830, and was in his 93d year at the time of his death. He is sur-



THE ENTRANCE TO COL. TAYLOR'S COUNTRY HOME "THISTLETON."

vived by seven children and eight grandchildren. His children are J. Swigart Taylor, Mrs. J. L. Price, Mrs. Rebecca Kline, Kenner Taylor, Mrs. Margaret Taylor, Edmund W. Taylor and Mrs. Fanny Saffell. A brother, John Taylor of Missouri, also survives him.

Col. Taylor is the seventh generation of this branch of the Taylor family in America. This remarkable man had an interesting career, remarkable for a

His purchase of the bull Beau Perfection 24th for \$12,400—the then high price for a bull of the breed in this country—was heralded far and near, and subsequent events proved this to be the masterstroke of his career in the Hereford business. This bull was by Perfection, an International champion, and out of a Beau Donald dam—a strain made famous in the herd of W. H. Curtice. After taking the bull to Hereford Farms his name was changed to Woodford, in honor of the county in which he was to be used.

The careful, painstaking selection of matrons from leading herds went on until there was assembled at Hereford Farms one of the most valuable collections of whitefaces in the world. With these Woodford 500,000 "nicked" so satisfactorily that it was but a few years when the Hereford world began to realize that a new sire had appeared on the scene in a grandson of the mighty Dale, which promised to eclipse the record even of the great progenitors, such as Perfection, Beau Donald and other lights of his pedigree.

The story of the Woodfords is well known. The performance of the Taylor cattle for the past four or five years is without a parallel in the showyard history of this country. At the 1922 International, at a time of depression in the cattle business, Col. Taylor sold at auction his junior champion bull Woodford 130th for \$9,200.

Hereford Farms were Col. Taylor's pride. He spent many hours in studying his "pets," and he made of Hereford Farms one of the most beautiful and practical breeding nurseries which it has ever been the pleasure of the writer to see. It is unnecessary to dwell on his work with Herefords, ex-

be missed more, nor has there lived one in the commonwealth who has been more useful to his city, county and state. He was a man of remarkable intellect, and with unusual judgment; generous to a fault, and full of the milk of human kindness. Col. Taylor not only knew to perfection the details of the business out of which he made his fortune, but he was a man gifted with the love of our best literature, and was an omnivorous reader of all the best books. Even in his later years he kept in touch with all current matters, in business and in politics. He was deeply interested in his country's welfare, and was proud of the prestige reached by his country in the last few years.—GEORGE E. MARTIN.

### The "V" in Shorthorn Pedigrees

What does the letter V, in the number of a Shorthorn pedigree, signify?—S. B. W., Ashton, Idaho.

Up to and including Vol. 69 of the American Shorthorn herdbook, published Jan. 22, 1907, bulls were numbered consecutively, and cows were referred to according to volume number and page number. The last cow thus designated was Queen Abbotsburn V69-1124, which means that the pedigree of this cow appears in Vol. 69, page 1,124. Beginning in Vol. 70, published in June, 1907, cows and bulls were numbered separately. Baroness Lady 5th was the first cow numbered in the American Shorthorn herdbook. Beginning with Vol. 91, published in June, 1916, cows and bulls were numbered consecutively. Beauty 457,009 is the first cow so numbered. The sex is always stated on the certificate, and in the herdbook



A PANORAMIC VIEW OF A SECTION OF HEREFORD FARMS, OWNED AND DEVELOPED BY THE LATE COL. E. H. TAYLOR, JR., IN KENTUCKY.

numbers. Then it is only a little distance to the Imperial Valley, where sugar beets can be made a great crop, just as they are at present around Los Angeles. Furthermore, the refuse from the canning factories makes fine feed, and, in our opinion, the opportunities for developing a big live stock market in Los Angeles are exceedingly good. The export business can be developed through the Panama Canal, for the surplus meat. One of the most remarkable situations of the day is how those men out there, who have the finest kind of little monopoly of their own, in the matter of supplying California with meat, can "put over" on the small producer the idea that a big public market is to the disadvantage of the state.

We all realize that tremendous activities like the public stockyards of a big city, with its intricate and complicated machinery, must have questions to solve, and difficulties; and into such institutions bad methods creep, and dishonest men sometimes are able to thrive, until they are found out; but that is no excuse for condemning the system, but simply a very good reason for those interested in public matters to be active in finding out the difficulties and troubles, and correct them. The recent legislation in Washington, putting these yards under Federal control, should be sufficient to assure the public of proper methods being followed. It is unfortunate that the big producers in California are going to fight this proposition, which is naturally of great benefit to California. They will be defeated. In the meantime, however, it will cost many a small producer his profit, until he wakes up and

long life, full of activity, characterized by a spirit of aggressiveness, "stick-to-it-iveness" and perseverance the like of which rarely is found in a study of the lives of men. He began his career as an employee of a local bank, and later organized the banking corporation of Taylor, Shelby & Co. at Lexington. He retained more or less identity with this business all his life.

The distillery business in those days was the leading business in Kentucky. Col. Taylor identified himself with it, and was in turn connected with several well-known distilleries. In 1886 he organized the E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons' Co., and built one of the most modern and most complete distilleries in America. He knew this business in all its details, and endeavored to make a product that would stand out as the finest of its kind. He built a trade which took his products to all parts of the world. He was mayor of his home city of Frankfort for 17 years. He served in the Kentucky legislature, and was in other ways honored by the people of his state.

Col. Taylor never lost interest in the live stock business. He bred Thoroughbreds, and for years was an extensive feeder of steers. It was this branch of his farming and live stock business which brought about his decision to undertake the building up of a herd of purebred Herefords. He was comparatively unknown a decade ago to the American purebred world, but so well did he do the work that he set out to do that when he died his achievements were known where Herefords are known, and the products of his herd have gone to South Africa, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and other countries.

cept to add that this work was not only characteristic of the man, but will continue to be for time to come an enduring reminder of what one man may do, even though he may have exceeded the allotted time in this life before undertaking the task that he pursued with enthusiasm, intelligence and the determination to have the best, and that by production.

Col. Taylor will be missed in Kentucky and in the live stock world. He was always ready to help the needy. He was in the forefront of every movement intended for the betterment of his community, his state, and the nation. Few men could be more public-spirited and few more loyal to friends. He believed in the Golden Rule. In the conduct of the Hereford business he stood at all times for the square deal policy, and for that which was for the best interest of the breed as a whole. He was a gentleman of the old school, a type becoming altogether too rare in these days of strenuousness. He lived to a ripe old age, but not in vain, for he leaves sons and daughters to "carry on" who have the advantage of his spirit, his enthusiasm and his example, and a career worthy of respect and worthy of emulation.

The press of his state was generous in praise of this man, and public men hastened to speak words in commendation of his life. The writer has selected at random a few words from the tribute of a neighbor Judge James H. Hazelrigg, as published in *The State Journal* of Frankfort, Ky. Judge Hazelrigg is the former Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals and one of the leading lawyers in Kentucky:

"No man in the commonwealth will

bulls and cows are designated by (b) and (c). The latest volume published is Vol. 110, printed in March, 1922. It carries the numbers to 1,077,000. More Shorthorns than this have been recorded, because up until Vol. 69 cows were not numbered. A new form of printing pedigrees was inaugurated when Vol. 110 was printed. This new form allows space for 50,000 pedigrees per volume, where 30,000 were held before in the same space.—J. L. TORMEX, American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

### Weights of Calves at Birth

What is the difference, if any, in the weight at birth of Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus and Red Polled calves? Also which breed has the least trouble in calving?—W. Y., Jonesboro, Tex.

From many figures seen by the writer, giving weights of calves at birth, no important difference is apparent. As a general rule, the smaller the average weight of the cows of one breed, as compared with another, the lighter the weights of the calves. There are "families" of Red Polled cattle in which the individuals average of large size, much like the Shorthorn and Hereford breeds, but, in general, Red Polled and Aberdeen-Angus calves might weigh a little less than the others, although I should consider the difference insignificant.

The process of calving is a physiological one, and one breed has no advantage over another in this respect. Where crossing is practiced difficulty sometimes occurs in using animals for sires whose offspring have wider hips or heads than are normal in stock from which the dam has come, and so, under

774

VERSAILLES, KY., SUN  
Thursday, March 22, 1923

## FARM BRINGS \$133,057

**Col. E. H. Taylor's Home Sold to Lexington Man--Bonds Praised.**

George Collins, wealthy oil operator, of Lexington, bought more than one-third of "Thistleton" farm, near Frankfort, including the residence of the late Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., at the executor's sale Thursday for \$73,735. The home tract, 166.47 acres, was bought by Mr. Collins for \$300 per acre. He bought tract six, 53 acres, tracts eight and nine, 127 acres, all at \$139.

Of the seven remaining tracts Mrs. Geo. F. Berry purchased three and four, 73.15 and 42.95 acres, at \$210.00 an acre; C. Walter Hay bought tract two, 36.71 acres, at \$200 an acre; S. M. Noel and J. M. Perkins jointly bought tracts ten and eleven, 155 and 109 acres, at \$50.50 an acre; L. B. Marshall bought tract seven, 131 acres, at \$78 an acre, and B. M. Moore paid \$230 an acre for tract five, 15.77 acres. The total price obtained for the entire farm was \$133,057.

Bolivar Bond & Sons conducted the sale for the executors, J. Swigert Taylor, Kenner Taylor and the Fidelity-Columbia Trust Co. Louisville. The Frankfort Journal says: "The sale was the greatest of the kind ever conducted in Franklin county. At the conclusion Bolivar Bond & Sons, auctioneers, of Versailles, were personally complimented by practically every bidder and onlooker present for the highly efficient and business-like manner in which they conducted the disposition of the property. By practically unanimous agreement the auctioneers were said to have conducted the sale to the entire satisfaction of all present."

Mr. Collins, purchaser of the Taylor residence and 346 acres of "Thistleton" will place a manager in charge of the farm and will stock it with pure-bred cattle. The ornamental lake on the estate, having a \$10,000 concrete dam, will be stocked with black bass. Mr. Collins resides at the Lafayette hotel, Lexington.

# LEXINGTON LEADER

and  
sold MARCH 16, 1923

## GEO. COLLINS BUYS TAYLOR RESIDENCE

**\$50,000 Price For Mansion  
And Grounds Acquired By  
Lexington Man At Franklin  
County Auction.**

George Collins, of Lexington, was the purchaser Thursday at public auction of the beautiful home of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., on "Thistleton" farm near Frankfort. The price was fifty thousand dollars. The place bought by Mr. Collins comprises 160 acres all in blue-grass, fronting on the Louisville pike, the Jackson Highway, the Midland Trail and the Boone Trail, as they start up the hill from the Capitol. The entire frontage is noted for its magnificent stone fences, great wrought iron gates, paved terraces, shade trees and luxuriant shrubbery, the elegant residence at its summit from which sloping lawns in the rear lead down again to the forty foot deep ornamental lake with its \$10,000 concrete dam. The residence contains 15 rooms, five bath rooms, all modern plumbing, city water, electric lights, concrete basement, and all modern conveniences. The big home is surrounded by its own private city park.

Mr. Collins will not move to "Thistleton" at this time but will place a caretaker in charge of the property. The entire property brought \$132,750.

Mr. Walker, of Frankfort, bought about 35 acres of land, including two cottages, at \$7,500. George Berry, of Frankfort, bought 104 acres of ground facing the Taylor residence for \$25,000.

Bollivar Bond and Sons, of Versailles, were the auctioneers for the sale which was conducted under the auspices of the executors, J. Swiger Taylor, Keener Taylor and the Fidelity & Columbia Trust Co., of Louisville.

775  
LEXINGTON, KY., HERALD  
Saturday, March 17, 1923

## "THISTLETON" WILL BE FISHERMAN'S PARADISE

**Purchaser of Famous Estate  
Will Stock Lake  
With Bass**

George Collins, partner in the firm of Hudson and Collins, prominent oil operators in Oklahoma and Kentucky, announced last night that "Thistleton," the farm purchased Thursday at the auction sale of the late Col. E. H. Taylor's estate, would be kept as a country home. Mr. Collins will continue to reside at the Lafayette hotel and will place a caretaker in charge of the farm.

Through error in The Herald of yesterday it was announced that the purchaser was Frank Collins instead of George Collins.

In stating what he would do with the farm, Mr. Collins announced that it was his intention to stock it with a line of purebred cattle.

Mr. Collins also announced that he would stock the lake on the estate with black bass. The new owner is an ardent lover of fishing and intends to make the place one where he can pursue this sport at will.

In giving his reason for purchasing "Thistleton," Mr. Collins said, "I am a firm believer in Kentucky and Kentucky traditions. "Thistleton" was the estate of a Southern gentleman of the old school, and as such should remain in Kentucky hands."

WILLIAM DAMD WASH TO



LEXINGTON, KY. HERALD  
Friday, March 16, 1923

## TAYLOR ESTATE UNDER HAMMER

Beautiful "Thistleton" Is Sold  
to Frank Collins, Wealthy  
Tobacco Man of  
Lexington

### \$73,735 PAID FOR TRACT

Frank Collins, wealthy tobacco man of Lexington, purchased 337 acres of "Thistleton" farm, at an executor's sale held yesterday to settle the estate of the late Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr. The entire farm brought \$132,750, Mr. Collins paying \$73,735 for his tract which included the magnificent residence of Colonel Taylor. The estate is situated on the Louisville pike near Frankfort and originally comprised 903 acres.

A tract of 116 acres, lying across the road from "Thistleton" and adjoining "Juniper Hill," the property of George F. Berry, was purchased by Mr. Berry, the price being \$24,381.

A tract of 36 acres which adjoins "Breeze Point," the home of C. Walter Hay, son-in-law of Col. J. Swigert Taylor, was purchased by Mr. Hay for \$7,342.

The remainder of the estate was sold in small tracts.

The home tract of 160 acres, included in the purchase of Mr. Collins, is surrounded by its own private park. The entire frontage is enclosed with a magnificent stone fence, great wrought iron gates and paved terraces leading to the residence. The residence contains 13 rooms, five bath-rooms, all modern plumbing, city water, electric lights, and all modern conveniences. Sloping lawns in the rear, with shade trees and luxuriant shrubbery, lead down to a 40-foot deep ornamental lake.

Bolivar Bond and Sons, of Versailles, were the auctioneers of the sale, which was conducted under notice of the executors, J. Swigert Taylor, Kenner Taylor, and the Fidelity and Columbia Trust company, of Louisville.

~~The man who has no tact always  
brags of his frankness.~~

778

George

oil

oil

Filson Historical Society

7X 500

# Executor's Sale of THISTLETON

The famous Franklin County Farm and home of the late Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., comprising 900 acres of Blue Grass adjoining Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky, will be sold at auction on the premises

## Thursday, March 15

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

This celebrated estate will be sub-divided and sold in tracts, reserving the right to group two or more at any time during the sale.

### TRACT No. 1.

Comprises 160 acres all in old bluegrass, fronting on the Louisville pike, the Jackson Highway, the Midland Trail and the Boone Trail, as they start up the hill from the Capitol. The entire frontage noted for its magnificent stone fences, great wrought-iron gates, paved terraces, shade trees and luxuriant shrubbery, the elegant residence at its summit from which sloping lawns in the rear lead down again to the 40-foot deep ornamental lake with its \$10,000 concrete dam. Colonel Taylor's residence here contains 15 rooms, 5 bath rooms, all modern plumbing, city water, electric lights, concrete basement, and all modern conveniences. A grand home surrounded by its own private city park.

### TRACT No. 2

About 35 acres. Here is where the speculator will buy as it will make one of the greatest lot propositions we know of. No vacant lots in Frankfort. All in old blue grass and two excellent cottages. Boys, don't overlook this.

### TRACTS No. 3 and 4

Comprises 104 acres all in blue grass, opposite residence, also facing Louisville pike and the Highway and fronted with the same character of massive stone fence as on home tract. This would make a wonderful sub-division.

### TRACT No. 5

Twelve acres with a frontage of 1,200 feet along beautiful Taylor's lane, all in blue grass, an elegant site for a country residence or suburban building lots.

### TRACTS No. 6 and 7

Fifty-three and 130 acres respectively, with first-class residence-tenant house and good barn. All in old blue grass and especially adapted for tobacco.

### TRACTS No. 8 and 9

About 127 acres of rich land, has residence, magnificent stock barn with concrete floor, concrete silo and other necessary outbuildings. All in old blue grass, now ready for tobacco.

### TRACTS No. 10 and 11

Containing 155 and 109 acres respectively. Improvements consisting of small tenant houses and barns on each tract. All in blue grass and ready for tobacco.

None of these rich lands have ever been cultivated since Colonel Taylor acquired them, but have for years been enriched with tens of thousands of dollars worth of manure. During the war Colonel Taylor brought manure from Camp Taylor by the car load. This is the same as virgin soil for tobacco.

Luncheon will be served on the grounds by the ladies' organizations of Frankfort.

Possession will be given at once. Terms will be liberal and will be announced on day of sale.

Further information can be had from the Executors

J. SWIGERT TAYLOR or KENNER TAYLOR

Frankfort, Ky., or

THE FIDELITY & COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

Louisville, Ky., or

# Bolivar Bond & Sons

AUCTIONEERS, VERSAILLES, KY.

Note for operator - Review quantity of this stock - has large of

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Review large or type! Reduced!

(279)

## FAMOUS TAYLOR HEREFORDS SOLD

**R. J. Cunningham, of Pennsylvania, Will Keep Noted Show Ring Champions Intact; History of Herd.**

Special to The Leader.

FRANKFORT, KY., June 27. The famous Woodford herd of registered Hereford cattle, founded in 1814 by the late Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., has been purchased in its entirety by R. J. Cunningham of Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania, according to an announcement made here by the executors of the Taylor estate.

Mr. Cunningham will move the whole herd, comprising 350 head of choice Hereford stock, to his highly improved farm at Turtle Creek, near Pittsburg. Tom Patterson, superintendent of Colonel Taylor's Hereford Farms, and Adam McWilliams, the veteran herdsman who has fitted many of the herd's show-ring champions, will have charge of the herd in its new Pennsylvania home.

Hereford breeders the world over congratulate Mr. Cunningham on his purchase and rejoice that the Taylor herd, a great nursery in which has been produced some of the finest specimens of the Hereford breed, is to be kept intact and continued under the same management in its new home.

### Showyard Performance.

The Taylor herd has long been considered one of the leading, if not the leading herd of registered Hereford cattle on this continent. The performance of the Taylor cattle in the last five years is without a parallel in the showyard history of this country. Beginning in 1916 when the herd was first shown, under the management of Cal Kinser, the Taylor Herefords have been an annual exhibit of rare merit at the great American Royal Show in Kansas City, and at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago.

Fifteen championships were won by Colonel Taylor's cattle at the two shows in seven years, the ribbon-winners including such illustrious names in the Hereford world as Woodford 6th, Woodford 9th, Beau Woodford, Woodford 130th, Juliet, Woodford Lady 5th, Clive Iris 3rd and Belle Woodford 28th. The latter cow was three times a champion at the American Royal, winning the junior championship in 1918 and the grand championships in 1919 and 1920. Pedigree studies made by students of Hereford bloodlines reveal Woodford as the leading sire of International winners. He was himself a show bull of distinction; and many of his sons now head prominent herds. Woodford was burned to death in a fire in 1918, at seven years of age.

Colonel Taylor, the founder of the Woodfords, always had a great fondness for livestock; and for many years operated immense farms in addition to his banking business and his famous "Old Taylor" distillery. Prior to 1914, when he founded his Hereford herd, he bred thoroughbred horses and was an extensive feeder of steers. Attracted by the easy-fattening qualities of grade Hereford steers, he resolved to build up a herd of purebreds.

### Paid \$12,000 for Bull.

When in 1914 Colonel Taylor paid \$12,000 for the Hereford bull "Beau Perfection 24th," the breed and the new Taylor herd went headlong into notoriety. This was the highest price ever paid for a Hereford on the American continent up to that time. The name of the animal was changed to "Woodford" and he was settled on Hereford Farms in Woodford county to become the head of the Woodford cattle family.

The breeding matrons chosen to surround him were daughters of the greatest Hereford sires of modern times, assembled from leading American and foreign herds. During the World war, when ocean travel was most hazardous, three importations of select cattle were made. These cattle were absorbed in the Woodford family, where their rich blood brought forth noble descendants.

Hereford Farms and the Woodfords, as developed by Colonel Taylor, represent an investment of more than \$500,000. Comparatively unknown in the American purebred world a decade ago, Colonel Taylor builded so well that when

he died his achievements were known wherever Herefords are known. The products of his herd have gone into Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and other countries.

### Brought Big Returns.

In the matter of bringing returns the Woodford Herefords have not been idlers. Four years after he established the family on Hereford Farms, Colonel Taylor held in a circus tent seating 2,000 cattle fanciers the largest auction sale of beef cattle on record. At that time a Hereford cow was sold for \$13,850, a price yet unmatched; and 62 Woodfords were sold for an average of \$8,010 each. One son of Woodford sold for \$15,100.

Last December, at the International sale in Chicago, a grandson brought \$9,100.

### FORGETS HIS WEDDING.

LONDON.—The bride was waiting at the church. The registrar was there. The priest was vested. But the groom didn't show up. He had forgotten it was his wedding day. Late that afternoon, he came to. Profuse apologies. And then everybody was happy again.

### STOCKHOLDERS NOT

Public notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company of I held in the on Thursday

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Historical Society 80

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## A LIFE'S WORK IN A DECADE

FEW men who engage in the raising of pedigree livestock make a real success of it. Success in the breeding of livestock means breed improvement as well as material success and it is in the improvement of livestock that many breeders fall short. Too many of them lose sight of everything except the money that may be realized from their endeavor. The late Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, Kentucky, was one of the most striking examples of a successful breeder of purebred livestock that the industry has produced, and his work in bringing the Woodford family to near perfection at Hereford Farms cannot be commended too highly. Beginning as he did when past eighty years of age to assemble a herd of purebred Herefords he showed remarkable ambition, will power and vigor. Few men are active enough to direct their established business at that age, to say nothing of embarking into a new field. But Col. Taylor had always been such a man and his friends knew that he would make a success in the Hereford business. When he began the assemblage of a herd of Hereford cattle he selected only the very best representatives of the breed in America and England regardless of cost. He realized that he must have the best of foundation material if he expected to produce prize winners at his Hereford Farms.

A decade ago Col. Taylor was practically unknown to the purebred livestock world, but he did his work so well and pushed it with such enthusiasm and sound judgment that when he died he was known wherever Hereford cattle are known and products of his herd can be found, not only in most of the leading herds of America, but in many foreign countries as well, including South Africa, Argentine, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay. During the recent depression in the livestock market the demand for the high class productions at Hereford Farms has been greater than the supply.

Col. Taylor was a very successful businessman. He began life as a bank clerk and was always more or less interested in banking. In middle life he became interested in the distillery business, which was then a leading business in Kentucky. In 1886 he organized the E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, Inc., and built one of the most complete distilleries in the country. He was also interested in the production of

### Colonel Taylor's Accomplishments with Herefords Unique in Livestock History

By W. J. HARRIS

Animal Husbandman, University of Kentucky

thoroughbred horses and was an extensive steer feeder.

Steers were used to utilize the slop from his distillery and it was from his

experience in feeding hundreds of them each year that he became interested in Hereford cattle. He was a very close observer and he believed that steers showing a preponderance of Hereford blood made better gains and came out of the feedlot with more finish than other steers. He purchased his first purebred Herefords in 1912 and in 1914 he decided to buy the best available Hereford bull in America and several high class females regardless of price.

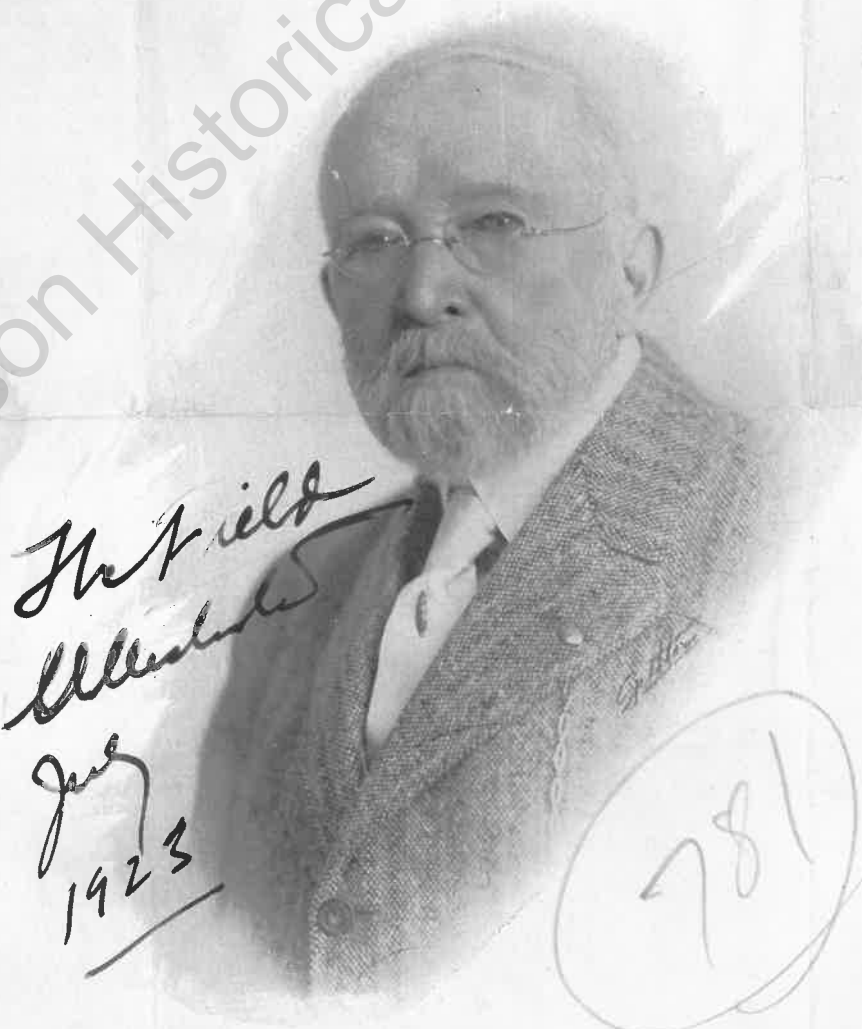
After inspecting many herd bulls and carefully studying their breeding and individuality, Col. Taylor came back to Kentucky and purchased from W. H. Curtice, of Shelby County, his undefeated show bull, Beau Perfection 24th, the bull destined to make one of the greatest sires the breed has ever known. He gave the world's record price of \$12,-

400 for this bull and renamed him Woodford 500000 in honor of the county in which he was to make his future home.

In blood Woodford 500000 combined the two greatest producing strains, Garfield and Anxiety 4th. However, the mating that produced this great bull was not a cold outcross as many believe. The top line of his pedigree on his sire's side shows strictly Garfield breeding, while the bottom line on the sire's side shows Anxiety breeding through Melley May, a granddaughter of Anxiety 2d. The top lines of his dam's pedigree show Anxiety 4th blood through the famous bull Beau Donald 58996, while the Garfield blood creeps in through both lower lines on the dam's side through Sir Carroll 2d, a son of the well-known Earl of Shadeland 9th.

In reality Woodford 500000 had a right to be a good show bull. He was sired by Perfection 92891, a champion bull, and Perfection was sired by Dale 51875, another great show bull. Woodford's dam, Belle Donald 114th 267191, was one of the line-bred Belle Donalds which made Col. W. H. Curtice famous as a Hereford breeder. Woodford 500000 was given a thorough trial and measured up to every expectation.

Along with Woodford came twenty of the most select cows in the famous Pine Park herd at \$400 a head. J. C. Kinzer, for six years superintendent at Hereford Farms,



THE LATE COLONEL EDMUND H. TAYLOR, JR.

Beginning when past eighty years of age, he assembled at his farm at Frankfort, Ky., the great herd of Hereford cattle from which he developed the famous Woodford family

225000



THE BREEDING MATRONS AT HEREFORD FARM WERE THE PICK OF THE BEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH HERDS

helped select these cattle and then set out to build up the herd. Supt. Kinzer gradually assembled one of the greatest herds of cows ever seen in one herd. He purchased only the tops from the leading herds of the United States. Col. Taylor always contended that a certain amount of English blood was needed for the production of the best Herefords and he, therefore, purchased twenty cows from the leading herds of England and the outstanding English show bull, Weston Prince. Gay Lad 9th 386873 by Gay Lad 6th; Premier Donald 630095 by Beau Perfection 1st, and Weston Prince 545481, the imported bull, were brought to the herd to assist Woodford 500000. Gay Lad 9th, 386873 sired a remarkable lot of calves at Hereford Farms and is the only bull ever to sire two International grand champion females. These two females were Woodford Lady 5th 503376 and Madam Donald 2d 630108, grand champions in 1917 and 1918 respectively.

Because of the fact that Mr. Kinzer was leaving Hereford Farms to serve in the army in the World War and Col. Taylor's decision to show only young animals of his own production, a huge sale was held on the farm in June, 1918. This sale resulted in a world's record average price for the entire offering which included the entire show herd and many breeding cows. The average was \$3,013 per head with the imported cow, Clive Iris 3rd 545495, realizing \$13,850 the top of the sale. The cattle were purchased by eager buyers from fourteen states and the lowest price was \$1.100. On this sale the *Breeders Gazette* commented as follows:

"Sixty-two Herefords for \$186,850. This is crux of the story of the sale by Col. E. H. Taylor at Hereford Farms, Frankfort, Kentucky, June 7th. No one had previously assembled an offering of such amazing strength and desirability. No breeder has attained such an eminence in breeding affairs in so short a period, and admirers of the breed may never again be called on to appraise so extraordinary a lot of cattle as were sent through the ring on this occasion in one of the most notable sales ever made in the history of stock affairs in the Blue Grass State. This remarkable achievement is but characteristic of one of the most notable men who has become identified with agriculture. It is on a par with his customary manner of conducting affairs. It is the result of an intelligently planned method of operation, conceived prior to the purchase of the bull, Woodford, for \$12,500, by Col. Taylor, who was aided in its consummation by his co-worker and superintendent, J. C. Kinzer. There is glory for both in the result of this history."

Following this sale, Col. Taylor selected Tom L. Patterson, an experienced breeder and farm administrator, to superintend Hereford Farm. It was a characteristically wise selection. Mr. Patterson has been in charge since, and the development of the herd, its notable contributions to breed advancement in the show yard and sales ring, speak eloquently of his ability.

Because of the critical selection of females purchased by Col. Taylor to mate with his outstanding bulls, it was only a short time until Hereford (*Continued on page 48*)



THE PROGENY OF WOODFORD 500000 HAS DOMINATED THE SHOWYARDS OF AMERICA FOR MANY YEARS

Colonel Taylor gave the then world's record price of \$12,400 for Beau Perfection 24th, which he named "Woodford" in honor of the county in which he was to make his future home. This purchase followed by the selection of many noted females was the beginning of a memorable epoch in Hereford enterprise



July, 1923

at the Royal in 3 years, Hereford Farms has secured fifty-three per cent. of the female championships at the American Royal since 1918 with daughters or granddaughters of Woodford 500000. The record of Belle Woodford 28th at the Royal is the same as that of Lady Woodford at the International being twice junior, once senior and twice grand champion female. After being retired to the breeding herd at Hereford Farms has been one of the best producing cows in the herd.

Woodford 500000 was the sire or grandsire of twenty-two per cent of the prize winners at the International during the past five years and grandsire of seventy per cent of the first prize animals at the International during the years 1920, 1921 and 1922. He was sire or grandsire of the calf herds that won eight firsts, two seconds and three thirds at the American Royal and International from 1918 to 1922. He had three sons whose get won the get of sire class at the Royal and International during the past two years, and had six sons whose get were prize winners at these shows. He was the grandsire of the champion Hereford steer at the 1921 International and the reserve champion steer of the show in 1922.

Woodford 500000 was the sire of Belle Woodford 6th 500010, the sensational junior heifer calf at the big Atlanta show in 1915. She was junior champion and defeated the good show cow, Juliet 568169, for the grand championship. That is the only instance on record where a junior heifer calf was ever made grand champion female at a big show. The International had been called off that year on account of foot and mouth disease and the Atlanta show was in reality a substitute for the Chicago Exhibition.

Hereford Farms set a mark at the American Royal that other herds will find difficult to equal. The ten-head class for the Kansas City Stock Yards Trophy is regarded as the hardest class at the American Royal. This trophy was offered for the first time in 1916 and was won the first two years by entries from Col. Taylor's herd. In 1919 ten sons and daughters of Woodford 500000 won this class and it is the first time the get of one bull ever won it. In 1922 it was again won by Hereford Farms, this time by grandsons and granddaughters of Woodford 500000.

Hereford Farms winnings at the American Royal and International in 1921 and 1922 were phenomenal and will probably not be duplicated by any other herd for several years. Their prizes at the 1921 Royal include: 6 first, 3 second, 2 third prizes and champion Hereford steer. At the International their junior bull calf, Woodford 130th, was junior champion and other prizes that went to Col. Taylor's herd were: 7 firsts and champion Hereford steer on Woodford Marvel. Col. Taylor had two candidates for junior champion bull and two for junior champion heifer, a record which has never been equalled according to John Letham of the Hereford Journal.

In 1922 Woodford 130th was the outstanding yearling bull, winning junior championship at both the Royal and International and sold at auction for \$9,100 to Watson Webb of Vermont.

The prize list of the International for the past three years was examined and by taking the first four awards in each class it was found that out of the ten bulls of the breed siring the largest number of these prize winners, Woodford 500000 and three of his sons Woodford 6th, Woodford 9th and Woodford 28th were included. Woodford 6th is in service in Senator J. N. Camden's Hartland Farm herd and the other two sons of Woodford are in service at Hereford Farms.

The above facts prove that in Woodford, Col. Taylor secured a remarkable bull and that his prepotency was a great asset to the breed.

Farms came out with young cattle that were creating much of a sensation on the show circuit.

Since winning the first bull championship at the International on Woodford 6th in 1916 four other junior champion awards have been placed on sons and grandsons of Woodford. During that time twenty-four per cent. of the purple ribbons were awarded to bulls of this tribe. Since winning the first female championship at the International, granddaughters of Woodford have accounted for eighty-nine per cent. of the championships in their section. Lady Woodford 889102, a daughter of the champion Woodford 6th and owned by Hartland Farm, won her fifth consecutive purple ribbon at the 1922 International and, it is thought, established a new record in so doing. She began her show career as a junior calf and never met defeat, making her one of the greatest show animals the breed has ever produced. A most unusual incident happened at the International shows in 1920 and 1921. In 1920 Donna Woodford 5th 694143 by Woodford 1st was senior champion female and won the grand championship from the junior champion Lady Woodford. The year following the same heifers returned to the International and each was made champion of her division. Again they had to show against each other for the grand championship. This time the younger heifer with more bloom and quality was given the grand prize. That is the only case on record of where two granddaughters of a Hereford bull met for two successive years to decide the grand championship.

At the American Royal twenty-two per cent. of the bull championship ribbons since 1917 have been awarded to the Woodfords. Due to the excellent showing of Belle Woodford 28th 720716, who won five purple ribbons

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Frankfort,  
Kentucky  
April 10th,  
1924.

Col. J. Swigert Taylor,  
City.

My dear Swigert:-

letter

I am in receipt of Mrs. Fowler's relative to your Father's activities in securing the final location of the Capital at Frankfort.

As you will remember prior to the assembling of the Constitutional Convention there was a meeting of the citizens called for the purpose of effecting an organization to look after the interests of Frankfort in the matter of Capital location. Your Father was present at this meeting and at all subsequent meetings. At his instance a committee of prominent and influential citizens was appointed to confer with Judge Hines, Delegate from Franklin County and other delegates, known to be friendly to Frankfort, with a view to secure the adoption of a section in the constitution favorable to permanent location of the Capital. Rev. J. Mc. Blayney was selected as Chairman of this committee, and during the entire month this matter was under consideration, the citizens' committee had the hearty co-operation and advices of your Father. The section as adopted by the Convention was not exactly what the citizens of Frankfort wished, but it was the best they could get, considering the activities of the delegates from Fayette and other counties, who favored removal.

The real struggle for Capital location was in the succeeding term of the legislature- in which your Father was Franklin county's representative. It was during this session that he formed an organization consisting of Thomas S. Pettit, member from Owensboro, Rolla K. Hart, member from Fleming county and others- personal friends to manage the fight for Frankfort, against removal. So far as your Father's activities were concerned during the session, every citizen of Frankfort and every member of the Legislature were well informed; he had the co-operation of the then Speaker of the House, Hon. W. M. Moore, member from Harrison county, Tom Pettit, Rolla Hart, and a dozen or more personal friends, and as a result of his management the bill for removal was defeated by a substantial majority.

It was during this session that entertainments were given bi-weekly, tri-weekly and oft times daily at Thistleton to members of the Legislature and their families, and after the defeat of the bill for removal, it was heralded in the press that the defeat was due more to the kindly treatment and generous hospitality extended to members by your Father than all other considerations, and news items were carried to this effect in all city and county papers.

I would suggest that you furnish Mrs. Fowler a file of the Daily Capitol published during that period or furnish her clippings from same, which will be of service in preparing the article proposed. I would also suggest that you furnish her copy of speech of Senator Byron, who was your Father's colleague in the Senate, which contains a beautiful tribute to your Father, delivered in the Senate after the Legislature had finally fixed the location of the Capitol on the Hunt property.

If I can be of further service, command,

Your friend,

Richd. John

005X22

# **TAYLOR ESTATE PAID BIG TAX**

**Heads the List of Inheritance  
Payments That Were Made  
During August.**

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 11.—Almost half of the inheritance taxes certified by the State tax commission in its report today for August were paid out of the estate of Col. Edmund H. Taylor, Jr., whisky distiller, Frankfort, who died February 19, 1923.

The total taxes collected by the commission amounted to \$42,971.73 while the tax of the Taylor estate amounted to \$18,744.37.

Only three other estates turned in taxes totalling more than \$1,000, the estate of Ephraim L. Croning, Jefferson county, who died June 25, 1923, paying \$3,138.85 tax, that of Bowling Collday, Todd county, \$1,213.81, and that of Udolpho Snead, Jefferson county, \$2,030.62.

Jefferson county's inheritance taxes for the month came from these estates:

Mabel Florence Aspinwall, \$216.00; Isabel Aspinwall, \$100.50; William R. Baldwin, \$26.67; Alden H. Barney, \$9.25; Henry W. Birdle, \$73.74; Madeline Braun, \$10.08; Henry C. Brockman, \$219.06; Herman Bascom Brown, \$54.17; Lee S. Burnham, \$409.11; J. E. Callahan, \$148.16; Edwards Dreyfus, \$168.45; Barbara Edinger, \$793.53; Earl Graf, \$103.39; Lucy G. Hardy, \$662.72; Margaret O. Hayden, \$140.74; Mary Peterson Heartt, \$6.67; Elizabeth S. Heade, \$22.33; Tillie Hoerter, \$235.30; Theresa Humpich, \$4.56; Magdaline H. S. Hulet, \$104.10; Pierre L. LeBrun, \$48.75; Mary Rogers, \$74.17; Clarence M. Roof, \$15.10; Luogene W. Rolfe, \$33.10; Judge Harry W. Robinson, \$328.33; Elizabeth Schmitt-knecht, \$73.23; Gertrude Avery Shanklin, \$533.68; Arthur E. Silsbee, \$1.62; Mary I. Smith, \$27.68; Udolpho Snead, \$2,030.62; Abigail Deagan Stewart, \$46.25; Conrad Vierling, \$142.44; Herman N. Walter, \$307.60; Benjamin Adams Way, \$137.76; Margaret Welch, \$7.10.

Many names of women were on the list. Judge Robinson's name appeared in the Louisville names. He was on the Court of Appeals bench.

Fayette county names also appeared to some extent: Louis J. Bona, \$51.32; Margaret Doyle, \$70.20; C. Fugazzi, \$53.49; Dr. B. C. Hagerman, \$827.71; Martha J. Harris, \$174.31; Walter L. Honaker, \$526.82; Margaret A. Lundin, \$349.11.

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