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The Kentucky Encyclopedia, Entries for "A.D. Albright, Margaret I. King, Frances Jewell McVey, Frank L. McVey, James Kennedy Patterson, Sullivan Law, WHAS Radio, and Wilson W. Wyatt."

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The Kentucky Encyclopedia, Entries for "A.D. Albright, Margaret I. King, Frances Jewell McVey, Frank L. McVey, James Kennedy Patterson, Sullivan Law, WHAS Radio, and Wilson W. Wyatt."

manufacturers of fertilizers, bankers, and machine manufacturers have sought their own objectives, but in doing so they have wrought a social and economic revolution. Plant breeders have brought their own kind of change, as have other agencies that have a bearing on the rural agrarian way of life in Kentucky. At the closing of the twentieth century, it takes more than a piece of land, a strong will, and a stout back to successfully enter the business of farming—as a matter of fact, much of Kentucky farming has become a quasi-commercial enterprise.

See Lewis C. Gray, *History of Agriculture in the Southern United States to 1860* (Washington, D.C., 1933); Thomas D. Clark, *Agrarian Kentucky* (Lexington, Ky., 1977). THOMAS D. CLARK

AKEMAN, DAVID. David ("Stringbean") Akeman, comedian and banjoist, was born in Jackson County, Kentucky, on June 17, 1914. After meeting Asa Martin in 1935, he toured with Martin and Doc Roberts, appeared on radio station WLAP in Lexington, and joined the "Grand Ole Opry" with Bill Monroe in 1942. As a comedian, he was known for dressing in short pants and a striped shirt that reached his kneecaps. In 1950 he became an "Opry" regular. In 1968 he became a charter member of the television show "Hee Haw." He and his wife, Estelle (Stanfield), were murdered by burglars who ransacked their home on November 11, 1973.

See Charles K. Wolfe, *Kentucky Country* (Lexington, Ky., 1982). CHARLES F. FABER

ALBANY. Albany, the seat of Clinton County, is located on U.S. 127. In 1837 an election was held to determine the location of the seat of government, and Benjamin Dowell's tavern on the site of present-day Albany was chosen as the county seat. Legend relates that during the course of the voting, patrons of Dowell's tavern enthusiastically shouted, "All for Benny," a rough equivalent of the name Albany. But it is generally accepted that the town, incorporated January 27, 1838, was named for Albany, New York.

During the Civil War, Albany was attacked by Confederate guerrillas and a portion of the town, including the courthouse, was burned along with the early records of Clinton County. A new courthouse was constructed in 1870-73. By the 1870s, Albany had recovered from the destruction of the Civil War. In 1873 the town's businesses included dry goods establishments, grocery stores, and drugstores, in addition to a confectionery. In 1895, a third courthouse was built at a cost of \$15,000. This structure burned August 2, 1980.

During the twentieth century, Albany began to build a small industrial base. The production of clothing, timber, and agricultural items, as well as the manufacture of stereo tapes, employed many residents of the area.

The population of the fifth-class city was 1,891 in 1970; 2,083 in 1980; and 2,062 in 1990.

RON D. BRYANT

ALBRIGHT, ARNOLD DEWALD. Arnold Dewald Albright, a leader in Kentucky higher education, was born in Washington, D.C., on March 6, 1913. He was the son of Earl J. and Elizabeth (Welch) Albright. He attended Depauw University (Greencastle, Indiana) and graduated from Milligan College in Tennessee in 1937. Albright received an M.S. degree from the University of Tennessee the following year. He earned a Ph.D. from New York University in 1950.

Following a series of positions in public education in Tennessee, Albright became a professor of education at George Peabody College in Nashville. While at Peabody, from 1950 to 1954, he also served as associate director of the Southern States Cooperative Program in Educational Administration. In 1954 Albright became director of the Bureau of School Services and professor of education at the University of Kentucky. In 1957 he became executive dean of extended programs, beginning an administrative career at the University of Kentucky that also included terms as provost (1960-62) and executive vice-president of institutional planning (1970-73).

Albright was appointed executive director of the KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HIGHER EDUCATION in 1973. During his four-year tenure he introduced long-range planning for Kentucky higher education. In 1976 he was selected to be the second president of NORTHERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY, a post he held until 1983. In 1986 Albright was asked to become president of MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY, during a period of declining enrollments and institutional upheaval. During his brief tenure (1986-87) he brought stability to, and restored confidence in, the university.

In 1987 Albright was appointed to fill a vacant at-large position on Lexington's Urban County Council. His term expired in December 1989. Albright has served as an education and management consultant and has written prolifically in the area of educational administration.

Albright married Grace Carroll on June 23, 1939. They have two sons, Carl Wesley and Earl Thomas.

See Truman Mitchell Pierce and A.D. Albright, *A Profession In Transition: A Nine Year Study of Improving Educational Administration in the South* (Nashville 1960). TERRY BIRDWHISTELL

ALCORN, SOPHIA KINDRICK. Sophia Kindrick Alcorn, teacher, daughter of James W. and Sophie Ann (Kindrick) Alcorn, was born on August 3, 1883, in Stanford, Lincoln County, Kentucky. A graduate of Ward Seminary (now Belmont College) in Nashville, she received training in teaching the deaf at Clark School in Northampton, Massachusetts. She earned her M.A. degree from Wayne University in Detroit, where she assisted in training teachers and served as a principal in the deaf school system. Alcorn devoted her life to teaching deaf and blind students at North Carolina School for the Deaf (1908-9); Kentucky School for the

Rochester's WHAM in New York, and thence to Nashville's WSM and the "Grand Ole Opry." During his career Kincaid recorded for such labels as Gennett, Champion, Challenge, Silvertone, Supertone, Brunswick, Conqueror, Vocalion, Decca, Bluebird, RCA Victor, Capitol, and Bluebonnet. When he left the "Grand Ole Opry" in 1950, he bought and managed a radio station and later a music store in Springfield, Ohio. Kincaid married his music teacher from Berea, Irma Foreman; they had four children: Barbara, Alene, William B., and James E. Kincaid died on September 23, 1989, and was buried in Springfield, Ohio.

See Loyal Jones, *Radio's 'Kentucky Mountain Boy': Bradley Kincaid* (Berea, Ky., 1980); Charles K. Wolfe, *Kentucky Country* (Lexington, Ky., 1982).

LOYAL JONES

KINCAID, GARVICE DELMAR. Garvice Delmar Kincaid, real estate developer, was born on August 9, 1912, in Tallego, Lee County, Kentucky, to Douglas and Minnie (Johnson) Kincaid. In 1916 his family moved to Richmond, Kentucky, where he graduated from Madison High School in 1930. He attended Eastern Kentucky University in Richmond for three years and supported himself by delivering the local newspaper, the *Richmond Register*. Kincaid transferred to the University of Kentucky in 1933 and received his B.A. in political science in 1934 and his law degree in 1937.

After graduation Kincaid began a private law practice in Richmond. As his main interest, however, was real estate investment, he soon returned to Lexington and began to buy and sell properties. In 1940 he purchased the Lexington Finance Company, which became the Kentucky Finance Company. In 1945 he was part of a group that purchased Lexington's Central Exchange Bank, renamed Central Bank. Kincaid became its president at age thirty-two, the youngest bank president in Kentucky at that time. In 1959 he bought controlling interest in Kentucky Central Life Insurance Company. Kincaid owned radio stations WVLK-AM and FM, WKYT-TV, the Campbell House hotel, the Phoenix and Lafayette hotels, and Joyland Park, all in Lexington. He also owned Cardinal Life Insurance Company in Louisville, the Fincastle Building and WINN-AM in Louisville, WFKY-AM in Frankfort, the Bank of Richmond, People's Bank in Berea, and the First National Bank of Georgetown.

Kincaid was one of the central figures in the economic transformation of Lexington through the urban renewal programs of the late 1960s and early 1970s. He served as chairman of the Lexington Downtown Development Commission and promoted the renovation of Main Street and Broadway. Many central Kentucky charities received major donations of both time and money from Kincaid. He won the Horatio Alger Award of the American Association of Schools and Colleges in 1960. He was a University of Kentucky trustee during 1972-74 and was named to the UK Hall of Distinguished Alumni in 1974.

Kincaid married Nelle Wilson on October 14, 1940; they had twin daughters, Jane and Joan. Kincaid died while on a business trip to Elizabethtown, Kentucky, on November 21, 1975, and was buried in the Lexington Cemetery.

See Richard Crowe, ed., *Eastern Kentucky Entrepreneurs* (Hazard, Ky., 1987).

KING, JOHN EDWARD. John Edward King, army officer and political figure, was born to William and Elizabeth (Edwards) King in Stafford County, Virginia, on December 21, 1757. He was the eleventh of twelve children; his brother William was a member of the 1792 Kentucky constitutional convention. At age nineteen, King fought in the Revolutionary War as a private in the Stafford County militia, 3d Virginia Regiment, with his brothers Jack, William, Valentine, and Nimrod. He was discharged at Valley Forge on February 16, 1776, and returned to Stafford County. In 1780, after his father's death, King moved to present-day Bracken County, Kentucky. King rejoined the army and at the age of twenty-three fought under the command of Col. Issac Shelby in the Battle of King's Mountain in North Carolina on October 7, 1780. After the war, he returned to Kentucky and built a large estate near Burksville, which he named Melmont. In 1798 Burksville became the Cumberland County seat, and King served as clerk for both the county and circuit courts.

In the War of 1812, King was commissioned general and led the only brigade in the 5th Regiment, under the command of William Rennick. He fought under Gen. William Harrison in the Battle of the Thames on October 5, 1813, and after the war returned to Burksville. In 1821 and 1825, he was a presidential elector for Kentucky, voting for James Monroe and John Quincy Adams, respectively.

King was married twice, first to Sarah Clifton, who died in 1815 after bearing seven children: Edward, Valentine, William, Milton, Sophia, Elizabeth, and Alfred. King's second wife was Ellen Jefferson. He died at his estate on May 13, 1828, and was buried there.

See Goode King Feldhauser, "General John Edward King, of Kentucky," *Register* 27 (May 1929): 548-51.

KING, MARGARET ISADORA. Margaret Isadora King, after whom the University of Kentucky (UK) library is named, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, on September 1, 1879, to Gilbert and Elizabeth K. King. She graduated from UK in 1898. From 1899 to 1905 King did clerical work in the Lexington law firm of Allen and Bronston. Between 1905 and 1912 she served as secretary to James K. Patterson, president of UK. In 1909 she took over management of the university's small book collection, housed in a new library built in 1908 with a gift from Andrew Carnegie. King was named UK librarian in 1912 and for the remainder of her career she oversaw the development of the modern university library.

King received a B.S. degree in librarianship from Columbia University in 1929. She was president of the Kentucky Library Association (1926-27) and served as a member of the board of trustees of the Lexington Public Library. King was a part-time instructor in both library science and English at UK.

In June 1948, the UK Library was named in her honor. She retired as librarian on September 1, 1949. King died on April 13, 1966, and was buried in the Lexington Cemetery.

TERRY BIRDWHISTELL

KING, PEE WEE. Songwriter and musician Pee Wee King, the son of John and Helen (Mielczarek) Kuczynski, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on February 18, 1914. He joined the "Badger State Barn Dance" on Milwaukee's WJRN radio in 1933. The next year he was discovered by J.L. Frank and went to Louisville with a group called the Log Cabin Boys. In 1936 he went to WNOX in Knoxville and in 1937 to Nashville and the "Grand Ole Opry," where he stayed ten years. In 1942 he and his Golden West Cowboys were featured on the "Camel Caravan," which presented 175 shows in sixty-eight service-related establishments. In 1947 he returned to Louisville to appear on WAVE and other radio/television stations. He appeared in dozens of movies. The song *Tennessee Waltz*, which King wrote in collaboration with Redd Stewart, is country music's most-recorded (500 times), most-sold (70 million records) song of all time. Patti Page's version was one of the biggest hits in modern popular music history. King is a member of the Country Music Hall of Fame and the Nashville Songwriters Association Hall of Fame. In 1936 he married Lydia Frank.

CHARLES F. FABER

KINGDOM COME CREEK. Kingdom Come Creek in Letcher County is approximately three miles long, having two main forks near its headwaters and emptying into the North Fork of the Kentucky River, eight miles below Whitesburg in Letcher County. A post office a short distance from the mouth of the creek has been given the Indian name Oscaloosa. The land along Kingdom Come was first permanently settled around 1815 by families such as the Fraziers, Isons, Joneses, and Kings. The creek's unusual name is generally believed to have been taken from the words of the Lord's Prayer by an early religious-minded settler. Kingdom Come may also be a corruption of "King done come," the response often given in pre-Civil War days to the question of later settlers: "Who came here first?" Descendants of the original settlers still make up the majority of the residents.

The creek is cited in the title of John Fox, Jr.'s best-selling novel *The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come* (1903).

WILLIAM TERRELL CORNETT

KINGSOLVER, BARBARA. Barbara Kingsolver, fiction writer and poet, was born April 8, 1955, to Wendell R. and Virginia Lee (Henry) Kingsolver in Annapolis, Maryland. The family moved to Car-

lisle, Kentucky, when she was two years old. She attended Nicholas County High School and graduated magna cum laude in 1977 from Depauw University, in Greencastle, Indiana, with degrees in biology and English. In 1981 she received a master's degree from the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at the University of Arizona. She has lived in Europe in Athens (1976) and Paris (1976-77), and since 1977 has made her home in Tucson, Arizona.

Her writings include technical articles and poetry and have been published in such periodicals as *Mademoiselle*, *Progressive*, *New York Times*, *Redbook*, *Virginia Quarterly Review*, and *New Mexico Humanities Review*. Her first novel, *The Bean Trees* (1988), was highly acclaimed. She wrote *Homeland and Other Stories*, published in 1989, and the non-fiction *Holding the Line: Women in the Great Arizona Mine Strike of 1983* (1989). *The Bean Trees* is the story of a young Kentucky woman, Taylor Greer, who moves west to Tucson and acquires an unusual family that includes an orphaned baby girl she names Turtle, a Guatemalan refugee couple, a single mother, and several elderly neighbors. She becomes involved in the sanctuary movement for illegal aliens. A reviewer for the *New York Times* (April 10, 1988) called it "a remarkable, enjoyable book, one that contains more good writing than most successful careers." The novel won an American Library Association Award and was selected by the *New York Times* as one of "the notable books of 1988." In 1989 she received a citation of accomplishment from the United Nations National Council of Women of the United States.

In 1985 Kingsolver married Joseph Hoffmann, a chemist. They are the parents of Camille.

WADE HALL

KIRK, ANDREW DEWEY. Andrew Dewey Kirk, jazz musician, was born in Newport, Kentucky, on May 28, 1898. He is known for his performances as a jazz bass/baritone saxophonist, tubaist, and orchestra leader. Kirk's band, the Clouds of Joy, was based primarily in Kansas City during 1929-48, although they performed several successful coast-to-coast tours. Kirk was partially credited with the "Kansas City sound" in jazz. The band had numerous outstanding soloists, including Mary Lou Williams (who also served as composer and arranger), Shorty Baker, Don Byas, Kenny Kersey, Howard McGhee, Fats Navarro, and, for a short time, the great Charlie Parker. The band was primarily a dance band, but recorded numerous works, including the popular *Until the Real Thing Comes Along*.

See Andy Kirk, *Twenty Years on Wheels* (Ann Arbor, Mich., 1989).

LEE BASH

KIRKPATRICK, LEE H. Lee H. Kirkpatrick, educator and author, was born on July 22, 1886, in Nicholasville, Jessamine County. He was awarded a B.A. at Georgetown College in Kentucky, an M.A. at Columbia University, and an honorary doctorate

the River (1941), *Welcome Soldier* (1942), *Red Raskall* (1943), *Black Moon* (1945), *Gaudy's Ladies* (1948), *City of the Flags* (1950), *Room at the Inn* (1953), *Tyrone of Kentucky* (1954), *October Fox* (1956), *Old Kentucky Country* (1957), and *The Fairbrothers* (1961). The books that they cooperated in writing are among the most successful historical novels set in Kentucky.

The books of the joint authors typically mix action and adventure with romance, as in *Show Me a Land* and *Gaudy's Ladies*. Clark and McMeekin, who lived their adult lives in Louisville, wrote about the places and periods that were familiar to them: nineteenth century Louisville, the Bluegrass country, and the Ohio River. Historical figures such as Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln, Aaron Burr, and Mike Fink and legendary characters such as Johnny Appleseed enhance the historical flavor of such novels as *Tyrone of Kentucky* and *City of the Flags*, which are set in Kentucky during the Civil War and Reconstruction eras. The turmoil and hardships of those times provide dramatic incidents in the plots. The historical novels offer a fairly accurate view of morals, manners, fashion, and attitudes of the nineteenth century. The coauthors supplied the reader generously with realistic details about thoroughbred racing, life on the river, and the social tensions in the divided state of Kentucky during the Civil War.

Both Clark and McMeekin individually enjoyed successful careers as writers, each producing children's literature, short stories, historical novels, mysteries, and operettas. Isabel McLennan married Samuel H. McMeekin in 1921; they had three children: Isabel, Sandy, and Rosalind. Dorothy Park married Edward Clark of Louisville in 1923; they had two daughters: Cristy and Martha. Isabel McMeekin died September 4, 1973, and Dorothy Clark on June 23, 1983. Both were buried in Cave Hill Cemetery in Louisville.

ANDREW VORDER BRUEGGE

McnITT'S DEFEAT. In McNitt's Defeat, Indians massacred pioneer families on October 3, 1786, on the bank of the Little Laurel River, one mile east of the present-day village of Fariston in Laurel County. The McNitt party of fourteen families had come from Virginia by way of Cumberland Gap without incident. On the night of the massacre they camped alongside the Little Laurel and danced and celebrated until quite late. The leaders had grown careless about setting a night guard. Cherokee warriors fell upon the party, butchering and mutilating some twenty of them. Legend has it that a woman in an advanced state of pregnancy hid in a hollow tree, where she gave birth. The bodies of the victims were buried in two large pits, and survivors took refuge at Crab Orchard Station. The goods of the victims were transported to Logan's Fort, where they were sold at auction for the support of the survivors. The site of the defeated camp lies within Levi Jackson Wilderness Road State Park.

THOMAS D. CLARK

McREYNOLDS, JAMES CLARK. James Clark McReynolds, U.S. attorney general and Supreme Court justice, the second child of physician John Oliver and Ellen (Reeves) McReynolds, was born on February 3, 1862, in Elkton, Kentucky. He was valedictorian of his graduating class at Vanderbilt University in 1882, and received his law degree from the University of Virginia two years later. McReynolds served as secretary to Tennessee Sen. Howell E. Jackson (U.S. Supreme Court justice, 1893-95) for two years and practiced law in Nashville from 1884 until 1903. He was on the faculty of Vanderbilt Law School for several years and ran unsuccessfully for Congress in 1896. Republican President Theodore Roosevelt appointed Democrat McReynolds assistant attorney general (1903-7), and in 1913 President Woodrow Wilson appointed him attorney general of the United States. In both positions McReynolds was an antitrust reformer and prosecutor. In 1914 Wilson appointed him to the Supreme Court.

Justice McReynolds served on the Court for twenty-seven years (1914-41), during which he wrote 503 majority opinions; however, he was most famous for his many (310) dissents. While he was considered liberal early in his career, he was very conservative during his last ten years on the Court. Many of McReynolds's dissents were directed at President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his New Deal. McReynolds retired on February 1, 1941.

McReynolds, a bachelor, during his retirement adopted thirty-three children who were refugees of the war in Europe. He died in Washington, D.C., on August 24, 1946, and was buried in Elkton, Kentucky.

CHARLES R. LEE, JR.

McVEY, FRANK LEROND. Frank LeRond McVey, third president of the UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, was born to Alfred Henry and Anna (Holmes) McVey on November 10, 1869, in Wilmington, Ohio. McVey served during 1891-92 as principal of the high school in Orient, Iowa. He graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1893. Two years later he received a Ph.D. in economics from Yale University. In 1895-96 McVey taught history at Teachers College, Columbia University, and also was an editorial writer for the *New York Times*. In the fall of 1896 he joined the economics faculty at the University of Minnesota, and he served as president of the Minneapolis Associated Charities from 1898 to 1907. In 1907 McVey was appointed to the Minnesota Tax Commission. Two years later he was named president of the University of North Dakota, and in 1917 he became president of the University of Kentucky.

McVey presided over a period of growth in both the university's academic programs and the physical plant. He took a firm stand in the antievolution controversy against legislation to restrict academic freedom at the university and throughout the commonwealth. During his tenure, McVey also served as president of organizations such as the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools,

the National Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, the National Association of State Universities, and the Southeastern (athletic) Conference. He was a respected scholar and the author of several monographs on history, economics, government, and education, as well as being an accomplished amateur painter.

McVey married Mabel Sawyer on September 21, 1898. They had three children: Janet, Virginia, and Frank, Jr. Mabel McVey was active in the Lexington and university communities, serving as president of the Fayette County League of Women Voters. She died on April 19, 1922, and was buried in the Lexington Cemetery. On November 24, 1924, McVey married Frances Jewell, then dean of women at the University of Kentucky. They made Maxwell Place, the president's home, a center of social and cultural activity on the campus. Frances McVey died June 13, 1945. Frank McVey died January 4, 1953. They were buried in the Lexington Cemetery.

See William E. Ellis, "Frank LeRond McVey: His Defense of Academic Freedom," *Register* 67 (Jan. 1969): 37-54. TERRY BIRDWHISTELL

McVEY, MARY FRANCES (JEWELL). Mary Frances (Jewell) McVey, educator, was born December 23, 1889, in Berry, Harrison County, Kentucky, to Asa Hickman and Elizabeth (Berry) Jewell. She attended Sayre School in Lexington and graduated from Baldwin School in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, in 1909. She received an English degree from Vassar College in 1913. Jewell began teaching English at the University of Kentucky in 1915. During 1917-18 she lived in New York City and attended Columbia University, where she received an M.A. in English literature in 1918.

In 1921 Jewell became dean of women at the University of Kentucky. In November 1923 she married University of Kentucky president Frank LeRond McVey and gave up her official positions at the university but did not abandon public life. During the 1920s and 1930s she served as an ambassador of goodwill for the University of Kentucky. She worked on literacy projects in Kentucky, served as an elected member of the Lexington school board, and was a member of the board of directors of the Frontier Nursing Service. She was a leader in the International Club, the YWCA, the University of Kentucky Women's Club, and the Lexington chapter of the American Association of University Women, and was a charter member of the Lexington Junior League. She also served for several years as the alumna member on the Vassar College Board of Trustees.

After a long battle with cancer, McVey died on June 13, 1945, and was buried in the Lexington Cemetery.

See Frances McVey, ed., *A University is a Place . . . a Spirit: Addresses and Articles by Frank LeRond McVey, President, University of Kentucky, 1917-1940* (Lexington, Ky., 1944); Robert Berry Jewell and Frances Jewell McVey, *Uncle Will*

of Wildwood: Nineteenth Century Life in the Bluegrass (Lexington, Ky., 1974).

TERRY BIRDWHISTELL

MADDEN, JOHN EDWARD. John Edward Madden, horse breeder and trainer, was born on December 28, 1856, in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to Patrick and Catherine (McKee) Madden. His father died in 1860, and as a teenager, Madden worked for four years in Bethlehem steel mills. He excelled as an athlete in broadjumping, running, boxing, and baseball, and by age sixteen, Madden was racing his own trotters. Class Leader set a record of 2:22 1/4 at the 1887 Cleveland Grand Circuit Race. In 1889 Madden moved to Lexington, Kentucky, and in June 1890 he bought nineteen-year-old Robert McGregor, a sire of champion trotting horses, for \$35,000, a significant price at the time. Silko, a trotter he bought in 1905 as a two-year-old, won the 1906 Kentucky Futurity.

Although Madden continued to breed, race, and sell top trotters, by the early 1890s he had entered the business world of thoroughbreds. One of the first champion thoroughbreds he produced was Hamburg, winner of numerous stakes. He sold Hamburg to Marcus Daly for \$41,001 in 1897. Several months later, Madden bought 235 acres east of Lexington on Winchester Pike; he named the farm Hamburg Place and bred most of his successful racers there. The farm later grew to 2,000 acres. Statistics on breeders were not kept until 1917, two decades after Madden's entry into the thoroughbred business, but from 1917 to 1927 he was the chief American breeder of winning horses. He owned and trained Plaudit, winner of the 1898 Kentucky Derby, and he bred five Derby winners: Old Rosebud (1914), Sir Barton (1919), Paul Jones (1920), Zev (1923), and Flying Ebony (1925). Sir Barton was the first Triple Crown winner, and Zev (\$313,639) and the filly Princess Doreen (\$174,745) were top money winners.

Madden married Anna Louise Megrue of Cincinnati in June 1890; they had two sons, John Edward, Jr., and Joseph M. Madden. The Maddens divorced in 1906. Throughout his career, Madden owned stables in New York as well as in Kentucky. He died in New York City on November 3, 1929, at the Pennsylvania Hotel and he was buried in Calvary Cemetery in Lexington. His grandsons, Patrick and Preston Madden, began reestablishing Hamburg Place as a prize horse farm in the mid-1950s. The 1987 Kentucky Derby winner, Alysheba, was bred there.

See Kent Hollingsworth, *The Wizard of the Turf* (Lexington, Ky., 1965).

MADISON, GEORGE. George Madison, governor for only weeks in 1816, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, in June 1763 to John and Agatha (Strother) Madison. His brother James Madison became the Episcopal bishop of Virginia and president of William and Mary College. U.S. President James Madison was a second cousin. Little is

avoiding litigation, and discountenancing the credit system. The rapid growth of the Grange during the 1870s was based on its success in securing cheaper transportation of agricultural goods and developing marketing cooperatives to avoid the middleman and increase profits.

The Grange was of considerable importance in improving the economic, social, and intellectual life of farmers, in pioneering equal rights for women, and in paving the way for federal railroad regulation. Its inability to operate its many cooperatives effectively, and the rise of competing organizations (Farmers' Alliance, the Agricultural Wheel, the Farmers' Union, the Populist Party), contributed to the rapid decline of the Grange in most areas of the country before the end of the century.

See James D. Bennett, "Some Notes on Christian County, Kentucky, Grange Activities," *Register* 64 (July 1966): 266-34. JAMES D. BENNETT

PATTERSON, JAMES KENNEDY. James Kennedy Patterson, the first president of the UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, was born to Andrew and Janet (Kennedy) Patterson in Glasgow, Scotland, on March 26, 1833. In 1842 his family immigrated to Bartholomew County, Indiana, where Patterson received a B.A. in 1856 from Hanover College and an M.A. three years later. Patterson taught at the Presbyterian Academy in Greenville, Kentucky, from 1856 to 1859. He married Lucelia W. Wing there on December 29, 1859. The couple relocated to Clarksville, Tennessee, where he served as principal of the preparatory department and later as professor of Latin and Greek at Stewart College. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Patterson moved to Lexington, Kentucky, to become principal of TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, which functioned as a high school during the war.

The merger of Transylvania with Kentucky University in 1865 included the newly created AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE (A&M), where Patterson taught and subsequently served as presiding officer. The A&M College separated from KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY in 1878, and Patterson became the college's first president. He oversaw the early development of the new institution and the erection of its first buildings. His greatest achievement, by his own assessment, was his fight for a state property tax to support the new public institution. The tax became law in 1880. When opponents attempted to repeal the tax during the 1882 legislative session, Patterson, appearing before the General Assembly, gave what some have described as the greatest speech ever delivered by a University of Kentucky president. The attempt to repeal the tax failed. Patterson retired from the presidency in 1910. He died on August 15, 1922, and was buried in the Lexington Cemetery.

See Mabel Hardy Pollitt, *A Biography of James Kennedy Patterson: President of the University of Kentucky from 1869 to 1910* (Louisville 1925).

TERRY BIRDWHISTELL

PATTERSON, ROBERT. Robert Patterson, who laid out the town of Lexington, Kentucky, and served in the first state government, was born on May 15, 1753, in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, to Francis and Jane Patterson. In October 1775 Patterson and six other men left Fort Pitt and canoed down the Ohio and Kentucky rivers to settle in Kentucky. After assisting in building John McClelland's station at Royal Springs (now Georgetown), Patterson went on to Harrodsburg. In October 1776, when BRYAN'S STATION was under siege, Patterson led a small contingent to Fort Pitt for ammunition to rescue the station.

Patterson commanded an expedition of twenty-five men in April 1779 to build a garrison north of the Kentucky River. The blockhouse was the first permanent settlement in LEXINGTON, where Patterson built the first house. He was elected a city trustee for seven terms between 1781 and 1791 and every year from 1796 to 1803. In 1788 he formed a partnership with Mathias Denmar and John Filson to settle Cincinnati and received one-third ownership in the town site. Patterson was a delegate to the third Kentucky convention, which met at Danville in August 1785 to discuss the issue of statehood. In 1792 he was elected to the Kentucky House of Representatives from Fayette County and served a total of eight years.

Patterson's illustrious career as a soldier spanned his entire life. In Pennsylvania, he joined the Lancaster Rangers as a scout in 1772 and was discharged in January 1775. After migrating to Kentucky, Patterson was a sergeant in Gen. George Rogers Clark's campaign against the British in Illinois in 1778. In May 1779 he participated in John Bowman's campaign against the Indians in Chillicothe and afterward received a promotion to captain. He again served under Clark in 1780 in the Little Miami Battle in southwest Ohio. In 1782 he was promoted to colonel and was second in command in the Battle of BLUE LICKS on August 19, 1782. He served in the 1783 campaign against the Miami under Clark and in the 1786 campaign against the Shawnee with Benjamin Logan. During the War of 1812, Patterson was commissioned forage master.

Patterson married Elizabeth Lindsey, of Pennsylvania, on March 29, 1780. They had eleven children. Patterson died November 9, 1827, and was buried in Dayton, Ohio, where he had moved in 1803, after selling his Kentucky landholdings.

See Charles R. Staples, *The History of Pioneer Lexington, 1779-1806* (Lexington, Ky., 1939).

PAULINE'S. Pauline's was the name of each of a series of brothels in Bowling Green, Kentucky, operated by Pauline Tabor. The best known of her houses, at 627 Clay Street, was in business from April 1944 to 1969. Tabor opened her first enterprise on November 12, 1933, in a rented house on the outskirts of town. Pauline's clientele included wealthy businessmen, political figures, GIs from nearby Fort Knox and Fort Campbell, and the

ing, and H.K. Taylor, either subscribed to or enlisted support for the school. Ground was broken for the main building on May 8, 1896, and classes began January 5, 1897. J.C. Lewis was elected principal and two other instructors were hired. The curriculum included a surprising number of basic courses, exceeding in sophistication the curriculum of the Kentucky public schools. Early in the school's history, students came from Clay, Knox, Bell, Jackson, Letcher, and Laurel counties. To enable very poor students to attend, cottages were erected as living quarters where the occupants could prepare their own meals and rent rooms for very modest fees.

The school began offering junior college courses in 1922. In 1932 the school received accreditation from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; in the following year high school instruction ended. In 1939 the school came under control of the Woman's Division of Christian Service in the Methodist church. The college is affiliated with the Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist church.

See Thomas D. Clark, *A History of Laurel County* (London, Ky., 1989). THOMAS D. CLARK

SULLIVAN LAW. The landmark education law titled Government and Regulation of the Common Schools of the State, enacted March 24, 1908, mandated an almost complete reform of the Kentucky public school system. It is commonly known as the Sullivan Law in honor of its sponsor, Sen. Jere A. Sullivan of Madison County. It was the result of a campaign conducted during 1907-9, when John Grant Crabbe was state superintendent of schools. The Sullivan Law's blueprint for restructuring the school system marked a distinct end to the era of the one-room district school, burdened by the infamous three-trustee system.

Each county was made a school district, organized into subdistricts, each of which was to contain no fewer than fifty white children, except under extraordinary conditions, and the absolute minimum was forty children. District lines could be changed from time to time by popular vote. One trustee chosen from each subdistrict would sit as a member of the county board of education. Trustees were to supervise school affairs in their districts, make annual reports of the eligible child census, see to the hiring of teachers, and be responsible for school buildings. The law required each county to organize by March 1910 a public high school in one of three classes: first-class high schools, to offer the full curriculum devised by the state Department of Education over a four-year period; second-class schools, to offer only three years of the curriculum; and third-class schools, two years. Teachers' salaries were to be fixed at the local level.

One of the most important elements of the Sullivan Law was the mandate that the counties levy a school tax at the rate of at least twenty cents, but no more than twenty-five cents, on each \$100 of assessed property value, with the proceeds to be set

aside for education. Much of the body of the new law pertained to the election, administration, and conduct of officials and the operation of schools. Its cardinal provision: "All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed."

The enactment of the Sullivan Law set the stage for two "whirlwind campaigns" to gain public support for school reform. In November and December of 1908, State Superintendent Crabbe initiated a public campaign to garner support among Kentucky's local communities for the recent education reform. For nine days twenty-nine speakers traveled throughout the state promoting public education. They visited every Kentucky county, delivering a total of three hundred speeches to about 60,000 people. The state's newspapers gave support to the campaign through news coverage and editorials. The apparent success of the initial effort led to a second whirlwind campaign in June and July of 1909. For eight days one hundred speakers held large public rallies in each of Kentucky's counties in support of public education.

See "The Clear Call of Thoroughbred Women: The Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs and the Crusade for Educational Reform, 1903-1909," *Register* 83 (Winter 1985): 19-35; Barksdale Hamlett, *History of Education in Kentucky* (Frankfort, Ky., 1914); Frank L. McVey, *The Gates Open Slowly* (Lexington, Ky., 1949).

THOMAS D. CLARK AND TERRY BIRDWHISTELL

SUMMERS, HOLLIS SPURGEON, JR. Novelist, poet, and educator, Hollis Spurgeon Summers, Jr., was born on June 21, 1916, in Eminence, Kentucky, to Hollis Spurgeon, Sr., and Hazel (Holmes) Summers. He grew up in Madisonville and graduated from the local high school. He received a B.A. from Georgetown College in Kentucky in 1937, an M.A. in 1943 from the Bread Loaf School of English of Middlebury College in Vermont, and a Ph.D. in 1949 from the University of Iowa in Iowa City.

Summers began his teaching career at Holmes High School in Covington, Kentucky, in 1937. He left in 1944 to teach at Georgetown College, then taught at the University of Kentucky during 1949-59. After that, he taught English at Ohio University in Athens until his retirement in 1986. His first book of poetry was *The Walks Near Athens* (1959), and other poems and collections followed: *Someone Else* (1962), *The Peddler and Other Domestic Matters* (1967), *Occupant Please Forward* (1976), and *Dinosaurs* (1977). Summers's novels include *City Limit* (1948), *Brighten the Corner* (1952), *The Weather of February* (1957), *The Garden* (1972), *How They Chose the Dead* (1973), and (with James Rourke, under the pseudonym Jim Hollis) *Teach You a Lesson* (1956). He edited the anthology *Kentucky Story* (1954). He was recognized many times for his contributions in both teaching and writing; he received a grant from the Fund for Advancement of Education in 1951-52; a *Saturday Review* poetry award in 1957; distinguished professor awards from

leaving office on December 13, 1955, Wetherby went into private law practice. In 1956 he ran for the U.S. Senate but Republican John Sherman Cooper defeated him, 538,505 to 473,140. In 1964-66 he was a member of a state assembly to revise the 1890 constitution. He served in the state Senate in 1966 and 1968 and was its president pro tempore during the first term. In retirement, Wetherby served as a consultant to Brighton Engineering. He lives in Frankfort.

Wetherby called a special session of the General Assembly in 1951 to increase both teachers' salaries and benefits to the needy and to government employees. Later, he created a separate Department of Mental Health, supported enactment of the first state law to regulate strip mining, and began construction of toll roads and a new state fairgrounds. Improvements in education came with a constitutional amendment known as the Minimum Foundation Program, permitting the allocation of educational funds to school districts on the basis of need rather than the number of pupils. In 1954 and 1955, as chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference, Wetherby supported the Supreme Court's school desegregation order and urged its peaceful implementation as the law of the land.

See John E. Kleber, ed., *The Public Papers of Governor Lawrence W. Wetherby 1950-1955* (Lexington, Ky., 1983). LOWELL H. HARRISON

WHALLEN, JOHN HENRY AND JAMES PATRICK. John Henry Whallen, Democratic boss in Louisville, was born in May 1850 in New Orleans to Irish immigrants Patrick and Bridget (Burke) Whallen. The family settled in Maysville, Kentucky, and later in Cincinnati. In 1862 Whallen joined Schoolfield's Battery in the Confederate army, serving as powder monkey and scout and later as courier for Gen. John Hunt Morgan. In the late 1870s, Whallen moved to Louisville. In 1880 he and his brother, James Patrick, born on December 4, 1857, opened the Buckingham Theater on West Jefferson between Third and Fourth streets. In addition to the "Buck," Whallen and his brother owned the Grand Opera (later the New Buckingham; later still, the Savoy) at 211 West Jefferson in Louisville and the Empire and Casino theaters in Brooklyn, New York. In 1897 the Whallen brothers were founders of the Empire Circuit, a burlesque theater syndicate. The Whallens' theater interests meshed with political ones, and by the mid-1880s the Buckingham Theater's "green room" became the reputed hub of local Democratic politics, with John Whallen the "Buckingham Boss." Whallen was widely known for his charities, and he amalgamated into a political base the working-class Catholic and Irish immigrants.

John Whallen was married three times, first to Marian Hickey; their children were Ella, Nora, and Orri. There were no children of his second marriage, to a woman known only as Sarah Jane. He later married Grace Edwards Goodrich and adopted her daughter, Gracie. Following John Whallen's

death on December 3, 1913, his Spring Bank Park estate became Chickasaw Park, and James assumed control of all his brother's assets, including the political organization. However, James lacked the charisma of his older brother and did not hold the public's favor as John had. James Whallen married Susannah McDermott in 1875. Following his death on March 15, 1930, his home at 4420 River Park Drive was sold to the archdiocese of Louisville and became Flaget High School. Both John and James Whallen were buried in St. Louis Cemetery, Louisville.

See Karen R. Gray and Sarah R. Yates, "Boss John Whallen: The Early Louisville Years (1876-1883)," *Journal of Kentucky Studies* 1 (July 1984): 171-86. KAREN R. GRAY AND SARAH R. YATES

WHAS RADIO. WHAS, the first licensed commercial radio station in Kentucky, began broadcasting from Louisville on the evening of July 18, 1922. The station was owned and operated as a broadcast service of the *Louisville Courier-Journal* and the *Louisville Times*. Robert Worth BINGHAM, who owned the newspapers, took a personal interest in the station's creation and hired Credo Harris as its first manager. Until WHAS was founded, Kentucky was one of only seven states without a radio station. Throughout the commonwealth and from many distant states, listeners responded favorably, and WHAS quickly became a national leader in radio broadcasting. During its first year of operation, WHAS broadcast no commercials, but it succumbed to the inevitability of radio advertising in 1923. Still, the station operated at a deficit until the early 1930s.

Initially, all WHAS programming was live performances from the station's studios. In 1926 WHAS helped establish the Southern Network of the National Broadcasting Company's Red Chain of stations, and network programming came to fill the station's schedule. In 1928 WHAS was granted clear-channel status and was permitted to increase power from 500 to 5,000 watts. The clear-channel status is still coveted by competitor stations. In 1929 WHAS began a long association with the University of Kentucky. Each day, Monday through Friday, the university broadcast musical and educational programming from its campus studios over WHAS. WHAS and UK also worked together to establish radio "listening centers" throughout eastern Kentucky where donations of battery-powered radios gave the residents public access to educational programming.

In 1932 WHAS joined the Columbia Broadcasting System, ending its five-year association with NBC. The 1937 flood brought WHAS into national prominence. As water from the Ohio River began to cover downtown Louisville and the surrounding area, WHAS first switched to auxiliary power and then began broadcasting via phone lines over WSM Radio in Nashville. WHAS's messages of flood relief were relayed to a worldwide audience as both national radio networks picked up the broadcasting.

Coverage of the 1937 flood and news reports during World War II demonstrated the importance of radio to an increasingly information-conscious society. By the late 1940s, however, WHAS and its many competitors had begun playing recorded music and the very nature of radio changed. WHAS is still important as a radio station for Kentuckians, but it has never regained the distinction of its first two decades of operation.

In 1986 the entire Bingham communications empire was divided and sold. WHAS-AM and its affiliate station, WAMZ-FM, were sold to Clear Channel Communications of San Antonio, Texas, for \$20 million.

See Terry L. Birdwhistell, "WHAS Radio and the Development of Broadcasting in Kentucky, 1922-1942," *Register* 79 (Autumn 1981): 333-53; Credo Fitch Harris, *Microphone Memoirs of the Horse and Buggy Days of Radio* (Indianapolis 1937).
TERRY BIRDWHISTELL

WHEELER, MARY. Mary Wheeler, educator and musicologist, was born in 1892 in Paducah, Kentucky, to Charles K. and Mary Kirkpatrick (Gutherie) Wheeler. After graduating from Paducah High School in 1908, she began serious voice study at the Gardner School in New York and with private coaches there and in Chicago. In 1925 she enrolled at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, her mother's alma mater; she studied there for twelve years, attending classes mainly in the summers, while continuing to give recitals and to teach privately and in schools in Kentucky, Georgia, Ohio, and Virginia. She earned a bachelor's degree in voice (1933) and a master's degree in musicology (1937). Her master's thesis on folk songs received the conservatory's Chalmers Clifton Award for musicological research.

In 1926 Wheeler taught music at the HINDMAN SETTLEMENT SCHOOL in Hindman, Kentucky. During her year-long stay, the school's director, May Stone, assisted Wheeler in compiling folk songs collected during her visits with local residents. While living in Hindman, Wheeler learned to play the dulcimer, which she used for years after to perform mountain songs. Wheeler's first collection of folk songs, with Clara Gregory Bridge's musical accompaniment, appeared as *Kentucky's Mountain Songs* (1937). Her next compilation, *Roustabout Songs: A Collection of Ohio River Valley Songs* (1939), depicted riverboat life on the Ohio. Many of these songs may have been collected around 1935, when she taught music at Paducah Junior College. By June 1937 she had compiled the music and words to sixty-eight songs. Wheeler's final work, *Steamboat Days: Folksongs of the River Packet Era* (1944), was a history of the steamboat era on the Ohio, Tennessee, and Mississippi rivers.

Wheeler died on July 26, 1979, in Paducah, Kentucky, and was buried in Oakgrove Cemetery.

See Bonnie Cave Bradley, "Mary Wheeler: A Collector of Kentucky Folksongs," *Kentucky Review* 3 (1982): 55-67.

WHITAKER, FESS. Fess Whitaker, a colorful Letcher County politician who has become almost a legendary folk figure, was born on June 17, 1880, to Isaac D. and Matilda (Hogg) Whitaker. He served in the military and worked as a coal miner and railroader before running for the office of Letcher County jailer during World War I. Winning the election on the Republican ticket, he spent his victory night in the county jail on a charge of public drunkenness, thus becoming Letcher County's only "jailed jailer." His 1918 campaign autobiography, *History of Corporal Fess Whitaker*, begins with the straightforward notion that "among the people of Letcher County no other man has so remarkable history as Fess Whitaker." Elected judge of Letcher County during the 1920s, Whitaker was planning to run for a U.S. congressional seat at the time of his death in a car crash on September 17, 1927. He was buried in the Rockhouse community.

WILLIAM TERRELL CORNETT

WHITE, JOHN. John White, political leader, son of Hugh and Ann (Lowrie) White, was born on February 14, 1802, in Carter County, Tennessee. His father owned the Goose Creek salt works in Clay County, Kentucky. White was educated at Greeneville College in Tennessee and studied law in Lancaster, Kentucky, with William F. Owsley. He was admitted to the bar in 1823 and began his practice in Richmond, Kentucky. In 1832 White was elected to the Kentucky General Assembly as a representative of Madison County. He was then elected as a Whig to the U.S. House of Representatives (March 4, 1835, to March 3, 1845). White was Speaker of the House from 1843 to 1845. On his return to Richmond he was made judge of the 19th Judicial District and served in this post until his death. White married Mary Hume of Knoxville, Tennessee; they had seven children: William L., Hugh L., Margaret R., Katherine, Anne L., John, and Mary. White committed suicide on September 22, 1845, in Richmond. He was buried in the Frankfort Cemetery in Frankfort, Kentucky.

See William E. Ellis, H.E. Everman, Richard D. Sears, *Madison County: 200 Years in Retrospect* (Richmond, Ky., 1985).

WHITEHALL. Whitehall, former home of anti-slavery activist Cassius Marcellus CLAY, is located in Madison County about seven miles northwest of Richmond, Kentucky, and approximately one mile south of the Kentucky River. In its time, the imposing residence sat amid 2,000 acres of gently rolling Bluegrass terrain and rustic landscape.

The house was built in two parts, each having a distinct appearance and style. The original house, known as Clermont, was built in 1798-99 for Revolutionary War veteran Gen. Green Clay of Virginia. The second portion was completed in the 1860s for Cassius Clay, who renamed the house Whitehall. Italianate in design, the addition is attributed to two noted figures in Bluegrass design, architect Thomas LEWINSKI and builder John

died at his winter home in Miami, Florida, and was buried in Rosehill Cemetery in Chicago.

BETTY B. ELLISON

WYATT, WILSON WATKINS. Wilson Watkins Wyatt, mayor of Louisville and lieutenant governor, was born in Louisville on November 21, 1905, to Richard H. and Mary (Watkins) Wyatt. He graduated from Louisville Male High School and attended the University of Louisville for one year. He graduated from Louisville's Jefferson School of Law and was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1927. He set up a law practice in Louisville and served as secretary of the Kentucky Bar Association from 1930 to 1934. In 1935 Wyatt started as a junior partner in the law firm of Peter, Heyburn, Marshall and Wyatt, where he became principal counsel for Robert Worth Bingham's *Louisville Courier-Journal* and *Louisville Times*, as well as for the other Bingham family enterprises, including the WHAS radio and television stations.

Elected mayor of Louisville in 1941, Wyatt took office one month after the bombing of Pearl Harbor and immediately undertook regional civil defense planning. Wyatt worked for legislation in the state's General Assembly to modernize and streamline the Louisville city government. He tried to consolidate many city-county functions and created the Louisville-Jefferson County Planning and Zoning Commission. In January 1946 President Harry S. Truman named Wyatt housing expediter in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Re-

turning to Louisville, Wyatt founded the law firm Wyatt and Grafton. He played a key role in the formation of the Americans for Democratic Action, a liberal political action group, serving as the organization's first chairman in 1947. In 1952 he managed the unsuccessful presidential campaign of Adlai Stevenson. He also played a prominent role in Stevenson's 1956 presidential campaign.

In 1959 Wyatt announced his candidacy for governor of Kentucky. Before the primary election, however, he withdrew as a gubernatorial candidate and endorsed Bert Combs's candidacy, running for lieutenant governor on a united ticket with Combs. Combs and Wyatt took office in December 1959. Wyatt served as chairman of the Kentucky Economic Development Commission, created under the new administration. In 1962 Wyatt announced his candidacy for the U.S. Senate, running in the general election against the incumbent, Senator Thruston B. Morton, a fellow Louisvillian. In a hard-fought and often bitter campaign, Morton won reelection. In December 1963 Wyatt established the Louisville law firm Wyatt, Tarrant & Combs. Since leaving public office, Wyatt has worked in a wide variety of civic and cultural activities, both in Louisville and throughout Kentucky. On June 14, 1930, he married Anne Kinnaird Duncan.

See John Ed Pearce, *Divide and Dissent: Kentucky Politics, 1930-1963* (Lexington, Ky., 1987); Wilson W. Wyatt, Sr., *Whistle Stops: Adventures in Public Life* (Lexington, Ky., 1985).

TERRY BIRDWHISTELL