



Bemersyde House at Roxburghshire, Scotland

Kilts, Bibles, Boxes and Whisky – The Ties That Bind the Hoges From Scotland to the Falls of the Ohio



Bemersyde House in Pewee Valley, Kentucky
(previously owned by Rev. Dr. Peyton Harrison Hoge)

**Kilts, Bibles, Boxes and Whisky –
The Ties That Bind the Hoges
From Scotland to the Falls of the Ohio**

Privately published by:

The Children of William Lacy Hoge, Jr. (1922-2006)

William L. Hoge, III,
Mary O'Brien Hoge Young,
Dorothy Holladay Hoge Crotty,
Jane Lacy Hoge Walker

With special remembrance of our sister,
Anne Holladay Hoge (1948-1953, gone too soon but not forgotten)

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The unexamined life is not worth living.
Socrates (470-399 B.C.)

“Life can only be understood by looking
backward; but it must be lived looking
forward.” — Soren Kierkegaard (1813–1855)

Dedication

The starting place for this book is my father, William L. Hoge, Jr. This effort is, in fact, dedicated to his memory and his wonderful treatment of his children.

We have provided here an in-depth assessment of the generations back from him to our “immigrating ancestor”, William Hoge (1660-1749), who arrived aboard the ship *Caledonia* (which is the Latin name used by the Romans to refer to Scotland) at Perth Amboy, New Jersey from Musselboro, Scotland in 1682.

We have provided a glimpse at the exhaustive work by many other family historians, who trace William’s ancestry from his father, Sir James Hoge (1640-1682), all the way back to Erip, Prince of the Picts (0635-0720).

It would appear that I will likely be the last William Lacy Hoge in our particular line. This is our final opportunity to set out our family’s history, especially concerning the confluence of significant individuals at the Falls of the Ohio in Louisville, Kentucky. This represented the blending of multiple cultures and individuals, resulting in the existence of my father, his children, his grandchildren and his great-grandchildren.

We are certainly a product of our genes but I trust you will find that learning the history of our ancestors has had a huge impact on who each of us are today.

The best of what we are heir to is William Lacy Hoge, Jr.’s gentleness, loyalty and commitment to always do the Next Right Thing. My sisters and I consider our father to have been the inspiration for all our lives.

This book is an attempt to share with our extended family the stories of our parents, grandparents, great-grandparents and the other ancestors from the Hoge line who extend back across the Atlantic Ocean to the ancestral homeland of Scotland. We hope you’ll enjoy sharing this journey with us.

William L. Hoge, III
December 12, 2023

Introduction
by
William L. Hoge, III

*Chapter One.
Ancestry.*

*"A tree is known by its fruits; and a noble house by a noble man."
Arabic Proverb.*

There is a pride of ancestry as foolish as it is false.

When a noble name is borne by an ignoble man it only serves to make its owner contemptible. But there is a pride of ancestry that awakens responsibility; that stimulates endeavor; that purifies motive and shapes the life to noble ends. Consciousness of whence we are may largely determine what we are. But apart from conscious influence, is not the Whence a true cause of the What? Great men often arise from very obscure origin. But the historian and biographer are never satisfied until they have traced back the extraordinary qualities of their hero to a source that is none the less real because it is obscure.

It takes many streams to make the river, and the virtues of many lowly men and women struck together in happy combination "to give the world assurance of a man." When the streams are on the surface, and the same qualities can be traced for generations, our task is plainer and our reward surer. And when natural virtues are exalted by divine grace, we can rejoice not only in the fixedness of Nature's laws, but — what is far better the sureness of the covenant promises of God.

From page one of *Moses Drury Hoge: Life and Letters* by his nephew, Rev. Dr. Peyton Harrison Hoge, published in 1899

The history that follows of the 22-year-old William Hoge (1660-1749), who immigrated to the British Colonies in 1682 rather than convert to Catholicism, and his heirs who have preceded us certainly creates a challenge to this axiom.

The courage and industry of that William Hoge are inspiring. Four generations later, William James Hoge (1825-1864) continued, even in the shadow of his more famous brother, Moses Drury Hoge (1818-1899), which approached an unattainable standard by which any ancestor could set the bar. William James' talent, industry, fidelity and piety are as aspirational as a person might envision.

William James' son, Peyton Harrison Hoge (1858-1940), had a sincere reverence for his uncle, Moses Drury Hoge, and his documentation of his uncle's life and mission was as dedicated an homage as any heir could establish.

The eldest son of Peyton Harrison Hoge, William Lacy Hoge, Sr. (1885-1977) recognized and imitated his father at a dedicated level.

This historical and genealogical effort is produced in the hopes that the heirs of William Lacy Hoge, Jr. will find value and example in the lives their ancestors lived.

The truth must be good enough. The loudest sound of history is the quiet, loving truth.

The children of William Lacy Hoge, Jr. **invite their children and grandchildren to add to and improve upon this effort.** We suggest that you consider the incredible improvements discussed in this book about genealogy and technology. The "Circle of Love" members may well want to add family histories about their spouses and their ancestors, including new marriages, deaths, births, etc.

as an Addendum to this book. Next Christmas (2024), we should consider what additional pictures and stories we wish to add to this evolving family history.

When undertaking a challenge such as researching, writing and producing this book, there must be a starting place and an ending place as the very nature of a family's history is to constantly evolve, change and grow. Our end date was November 2023. There has not been a comprehensive book about our family since 1927 when James Hoge Tyler wrote *The Family of Hoge – A Genealogy* (see Bibliography). A great deal of the information contained in that book was taken from Peyton Harrison Hoge's 1899 book, *Moses Drury Hoge: Life and Letters*. There have been other books that touched on the Hoges of Scotland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, but none of them have focused as we've tried to do on the Hoges who made their homes and their marks within the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Obviously, the authors of these books written in 1899 and 1927 did not have access to www.newspapers.com, the Library of Congress website, Google, www.familysearch.com, etc.. We've tried to take advantage of all these resources and more to bring you a comprehensive account of the last few generations of Hoges here in the Louisville area.

Certainly the process of studying your family history calls for more than a modicum of science but also requires a degree of artistry as well. We have attempted to make a fair presentation of the materials found within the gold mine of the Internet but your discernment will satisfy your convictions as to the certainty of this effort.

When undertaking a project like this, there must be a starting place and a cut-off point. With modern concerns about privacy and security, we have elected to stop the study at the level of William L. Hoge, Jr.'s great-grandchildren as of the date of this effort (November 2023).

This book is not going to be pursued for movie rights or even that it will generate interest outside the Hoge family, but we hope you will find your time well spent in reading it and that this will inspire you to expand on it in future years.

There are a number of people that caused your author to become enthralled with the history of our family. Obviously, William Hoge from Scotland was a fearless explorer for the benefit of his family. His heirs are fortunate he lived a very long time, given the shortage of medical care and low expectation of longevity in those times. Remember, in those days, a simple scratch could easily become infected and the person could be dead in a matter of days. The same was true of food poisoning, blood poisoning, bacterial infections and other medical emergencies, which were commonplace, not to mention sundry plagues and epidemics. William's success in Virginia where he bought a 411-acre farm at the age of seventy-five seems remarkable, considering what all might have cut short his dreams.

We are certainly a product of our genes but as you may find the history of our forefathers had a huge impact on who we are today.

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December 12, 2023

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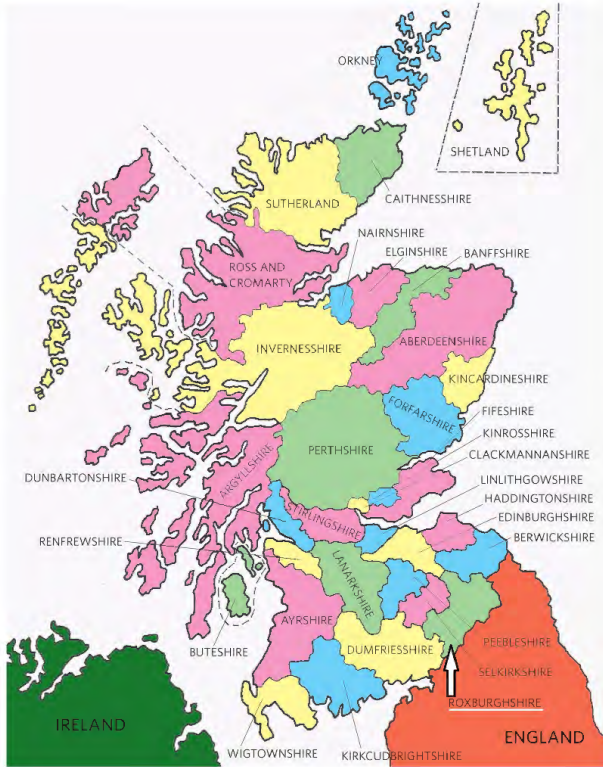
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ORIGINS OF THE SURNAME *HOGUE*

The Hoge lineage is presumed to be of Pictish origin. That level of genealogical research is beyond our current abilities. However, we do know that the Picts were a group of peoples who lived in Britain north of the Forth–Clyde isthmus in the Pre-Viking, Early Middle Ages.¹

However, Petrus de Haga's appearance in De Morville's Charter strongly suggests a Norman provenance. The Normans were a population arising in the medieval Duchy of Normandy from the intermingling between Norse Viking settlers and indigenous West Franks and Gallo-Romans.

Petrus de Haga is mentioned in several charters as *Dominus de Bemersyde* (Master of Bemersyde), which is evidence that the family were considerable magnates at that time.²



Bemersyde estate lies within the county of Roxburghshire, literally on the border between southern Scotland and England

Let's move forward in time from the Pre-Viking and Early Middle Ages to the 15th Century and the highly disputed border lands of Southern Scotland. . . .

In Chapter I of his 1899 book *Moses Drury Hoge: Life and Letters* (pages 1 and 2), Rev. Dr. Peyton Harrison Hoge is very clear that the surname *de Haga* was changed by the Laird of Bemersyde to *Haig* and that *Hoge* is simply a variant of that, as are *Haga*, *Hage*, *Hogg*, *Haigh* or *Hogue*. He went on to write “the Hoges as well as the Haigs are descended from Petrus de Haga (‘Peter of the Dyke’), who came from Cape de la Hague in Normandy about 1150. Early on, the family in Scotland was associated with the cause of liberty and patriotism.”

This assumption that *Haig* morphed into *Hoge* centuries ago is borne out by the fact that, about 1425, during the time of Sir Andrew Haig (knighthood having been conferred upon him by King Robert III, then the “sixth baron of Bemersyde” and later referred to as a “Laird of Bemersyde”), we find the first use of the spelling

“*Hoge*” in the names of Patrick Hoge and Gilbert Hoge, discussed below.”³

¹ Learn more about the Picts at www.digitalscotland.com/who-were-the-picts, a Scottish archaeology site.

² *Collins Scottish Clan & Family Encyclopedia* by George Way and Romilly Squire, 1994, foreword by The Right Honorable Earl of Elgin KT, Convenor, The Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs), pages 156-157.

³ From Wikitree, “Where Genealogists Collaborate” – Page on William Hoge of Musselburg, Scotland (1660-1749), husband of Barbara Hume, immigrated to America in 1682 aboard the ship *Caledonia*: <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Hoge-6>. This information is also quoted in *Moses Drury Hoge: Life and Letters* by Peyton Harrison Hoge, 1899. Further, see “Historical Overview of Hoges in Pennsylvania” at <http://www.hfinancialmanagement.com/Hoge-History.1.htm>, presumably written by Garrett S. Hoge, CFP, ChFC, MS, President and CEO of H Financial Management.

The website for Scots Connection (www.scotsconnection.com/clan_crests/haig.htm) offers this concise early history of the *Haig* clan: ⁴

As a significant Scottish Borders family [*based in the highly-contested borderland between Scotland and England*], it was inevitable that the Haigs were caught up in the political and religious conflicts of Scotland throughout the centuries. In 1242, one of the family was sent by Alexander II to capture John de Bisset following the murder of the Earl of Athol. **In 1296, the 5th Laird of Bemersyde swore allegiance to Edward I of England but thereafter fiercely supported the cause of Scottish Independence, fighting for Sir William Wallace at the Battle of Stirling Bridge in 1297.** Peter Haig, the teenage 6th Laird of Bemersyde, fought for Robert the Bruce at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. He was later slain at the Battle of Halidon Hill in 1333. Gilbert Haig, 11th Laird of Bemersyde, was one of the leaders of the Scots army who defeated the English at the Battle of Sark in 1449. William Haig, 13th Laird of Bemersyde, was killed at Flodden in 1513. His son, James, the 14th Laird of Bemersyde, gained revenge for his father's death, at the battle of Ancrum Moor in 1544, when he captured the notorious English commander, Sir Ralph Eure, who died of his wounds some days later at Bemersyde.

William Haig, the 18th Laird, was made the king's Solicitor and Collector of the Burgh Taxes in Scotland in 1626. In 1633 he was banished and forfeit for treason [meaning his assets were seized by the King]. The 21st Laird, Anthony Haig, was imprisoned for aligning himself with the Quaker movement.

Douglas Haig (1861-1928) was born in Edinburgh into the famous Haig Whisky distilling family.⁵ He became the single most controversial general in British history, as Commander in chief of the British Expeditionary Force in France. He eventually led his forces to victory, after a long and horrendous war of attrition, on the Western Front. He was made Earl Haig in 1919. Bemersyde was purchased by public subscription in 1921 and presented to Earl Haig, a descendant of the second son of the 17th Laird of Bemersyde. [Emphasis added above.]

In his 1899 book *Moses Drury Hoge: Life and Letters*, Rev. Dr. Peyton Harrison Hoge, writes:

"The oldest reference to the name of Hoge with which we have met is in 1425, when Patrick Hoge and Gilbert Hoge, Squires, are named among the gentlemen who 'devyit the marshes betwixt Ridbeth and Bemersyde, Sir Andre W. Haig, the Laird of Bemersyde presiding.' The Laird in whose times this division was made had been the first to drop the spelling de Haga for the spelling Haig, which is still in use. Etymologically, the names are the same, and the finding of them in the same neighborhood suggests the probability that Hoge is only another variant of Haga and Haig, and that the Hoges, as well as the Haigs, are descendants of Petrus de Haga who came from

⁴ Per email received September 18, 2023 from www.scotsconnection.com, we have been granted permission to use this excerpt as well as the *Clan Haig* crest. The referenced artwork and text remain the copyright of Scots Connection (2020).

⁵ Haig is a brand of Scotch whisky currently produced by Diageo in Scotland and is, in 2023, endorsed by soccer legend David Beckham. It was originally manufactured by John Haig & Co Ltd. in the early 1720s. Haig is one of the most successful and popular Scotch whiskies in the world. The company currently offers four Scotch whiskies: Haig Club Single Grain Scotch Whisky, Haig Gold Blended Scotch Whisky, Haig Dimple Whisky and Haig Pinch Whisky. {NOTE: Whiskey in Scotland, Japan and Canada is spelled without an E. In the U.S. and Ireland, it is spelled with an E. **Another example of how spellings change over the years or due to geography.**}



Haig Club Clubman single-grain whisky is distilled at Cameronbridge Distillery, which was founded in 1824 by John Haig. It's matured exclusively in Fresh Bourbon Casks, which give it a sweet, vanilla, and coconut flavor. Haig Clubman Whisky is said to have "something of a dessert whisky with a brine and sour profile." [This summary is from our good friends at Google.com and Google's Generative Artificial Intelligence ("AI").]

There is a great deal of Haig Whisky memorabilia available on eBay, etc.



1937 vintage ad for Haig Whisky

Normandy about 1150. This Peter of the Dyke, probably from Cape de la Hague in Normandy, founded an honorable family. . . ."

Rev. Dr. Hoge's 572-page book, in its entirety, is available free of charge on the web at: <https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/viewer/829967>

HAIG CLAN CREST

Haig Clan Crest: A rock, Proper.
Haig Clan Motto: *Tyde What May* (Come what may).

Haig Clan History: The Haigs are first noted in Scotland in the 12th century when Petrus de Haga witnessed the sale of two serfs, along with their sons and daughters and all their progeny. He also witnessed a charter from Richard de Morville, Constable of Scotland, to the Monastery of Dryburgh, when he is also identified as the owner of the lands of Bemersyde. It has been suggested that the family is of Pictish origin, but de Haga's appearance in De Morville's Charter strongly suggests a Norman provenance.



Crest of Clan Haig used with permission of Scots Connection, granted September 18, 2023 for use in this book.

You can learn even more about *Clan Haig* at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clan_Haig.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

A clan crest is different than a coat of arms! Further, there is no such thing as a "family" coat of arms. They are bestowed upon a specific individual, not an entire family of descendants.

In the United Kingdom, coats of arms are closely regulated by the College of Arms (<https://www.college-of-arms.gov.uk>). A coat of arms can be used by the descendants in the legitimate male line of the person to whom they were originally granted or confirmed. To establish a right to arms by inheritance, it is necessary to prove a descent from an ancestor who is already recorded as entitled to arms in the registers of the College of Arms.

For these reasons, we have chosen to represent here in this book the crest of Clan Haig rather than a coat of arms for the surname Haig, Hoge, Hogg, etc. as our research does not show a direct line to the subjects of this book.

A further note on Coats of Arms:

Under Scottish heraldic law, a coat of arms is awarded to an individual (with the exception of civic or corporate arms). Only the individual granted these arms has the right to use them. For more information see <https://tartanshop.com/pages/all-about-scottish-heraldry>

The Coat of Arms for "HAIG of Bemersyde" is described as: Azure, a saltire, cantoned with two stars, in chief and base, and with as many crescents, addorsed in the flanks, Argent. [Illustrated here.]



ANCESTRAL SEAT OF CLAN HAIGS – BEMERSYDE ESTATE IN SCOTLAND



Watercolor painting circa 1920 of Bemersyde House by E. W. Haslehurst (1866–1949) found in the book *The Scott Country – Beautiful Scotland*, written by John Geddie. Published circa 1922. Image courtesy of www.FromOldBooks.org.

The ancestral seat of the Haigs is Bemersyde House at Roxburghshire, Scotland. It was originally built in 1535 when its principal purpose was defense.

The stone walls are nearly 10 feet thick in places! A stone spiral staircase is built within the thickness of those walls. The original building was intended as a watchtower and signal fires would have been built to warn others of approaching danger.

The structure was torched in 1547 by the English Army during the Reformation but it was rebuilt in 1580.

Anthony Haig was imprisoned for the crime of being a Quaker and was eventually released in 1667. In the late 1600s, he dedicated himself to making improvements to the tower, adding fireplaces and glass windows as well as a slate roof and many internal alterations.

More alterations were made in 1761 by James Haig, who built the West Wing. Later James Zerubabel Haig added the matching East Wing. Some additional changes were made in the 19th Century.

Following World War I, Field Marshall Earl Haig (commander of the allied troops on the Western Front during World War I) took over the house from his cousin. Finding it in poor repair, he spent £40,000 making alterations and improvements.

In 1960, even more alterations were carried out by George Haig, 2nd Earl Haig, son of Field Marshal Haig. He spent decades improving the overall design and proportions of the house. [Sources include www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bemersyde_House.] George Haig's son, the 3rd Earl, inherited the property in 2009 and has made extensive repairs to the house.

Bemersyde Estate lies within the Scottish Borders area, meaning was in the foreground of the deeply contested area along the border between Scotland and England. The area stretches from the cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh to the border with England.

The lands of Bemersyde have stayed in the possession of the Haig family for eight hundred years, a fact predicted in the 13th century by Thomas the Rhymer, Laird of Ercildoune, who said *'Tyde what may, what'er betyde, Haig shall be Haig of Bemersyde'*. Translation: ***“Come what may, the Haigs shall always be at Bemersyde”***. [www.Wikipedia.org/wiki/Clan_Haig]

In 1814, a statue of William Wallace was erected near Bemersyde.⁶ You may know Wallace as the main character in the *Braveheart* movie starring Mel Gibson. Wallace lived from 1270 until his execution on 1305. He was a knight who became one of the primary leaders during the First War of Scottish Independence and remains a revered symbol of the Scots' fierce desire for independence.

⁶ Learn more about the statue of William Wallace near Bemersyde at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statue_of_William_Wallace,_Bemersyde

Wallace's statue at Bemersyde stands a towering **31 feet tall** and is made of red sandstone. His figure looks over the River Tweed that runs through Bemersyde. The inscription on the statue reads: "*Wallace. Great Patriot Hero! Ill Requited Chief! MDCCLXIV*" [1814, the year of the dedication of the statue].

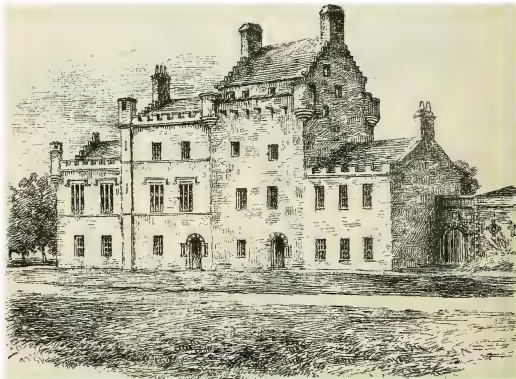
Today, Bemersyde Estate can be rented for holiday events. It features "spacious and luxurious accommodation with room for several families, walking, cycling and fishing in stunning surroundings." [www.bemersydeestate.com]. Accommodations in the Main House offer a sleeping room for up to 18 people, with a choice of an elegant 18th century bedroom or 14th century laird's room, a dining room that seats 12, fully equipped kitchen, drawing rooms, study with TV, Netflix and Freeview as well as open fires, log burners, wifi throughout the house and a piano.

The Main House also features seven double bedrooms, a children's dormitory that sleeps four and five additional separate bedrooms. The East Wing of the house was built by James Zerubabel Haig, friend of Sir Walter Scott, during the Scottish Enlightenment. It sleeps up to four people, was recently refurbished and includes two double bedrooms, a modern kitchen, shower room, drawing room and wifi throughout.

The Main House and the East Wing, together, sleep up to 22 people and 2023 rental prices range from £3,995 to £6,596 per week. At the Fall 2023 exchange rate, that's approximately \$4,950 to \$6,600 USD. Other amenities include access to fruits and vegetables from the walled gardens on the grounds, online grocery delivery, excellent pubs and restaurants in the area, free trout fishing in the evening and catering is available.



Statue of William Wallace, erected 1814 near Bemersyde Estate. Stands 31 feet tall.



Bemersyde House before 1887



Bemersyde House, circa 2010
www.BemersydeEstate.com

**SO WHAT CAN WE TELL YOU ABOUT THE *HOGES*
(OR *HAIGS*, IF YOU PREFER)?**

We hope you are excited to learn more about your grandfather, William L. Hoge, Jr., or one of your great-grandfathers, William L. Hoge, Sr. What about his father Peyton Harrison Hoge, who wrote several well known books and was the active pastor of Pewee Valley Presbyterian Church for decades?

Peyton Harrison Hoge, his father William James Hoge, like his father Samuel, his grandfather Moses and his great-grandfather James were all famous Presbyterian ministers, public speakers and writers of their time.

For the current generations of Hoges, most of them are descendants of Rev. Dr. Peyton Harrison Hoge, through his six children:

Virginia Randolph Bolling Hoge

William L. Hoge, Sr.

Mary Stuart Hoge

Peyton Harrison Hoge

Elizabeth Addison Hoge

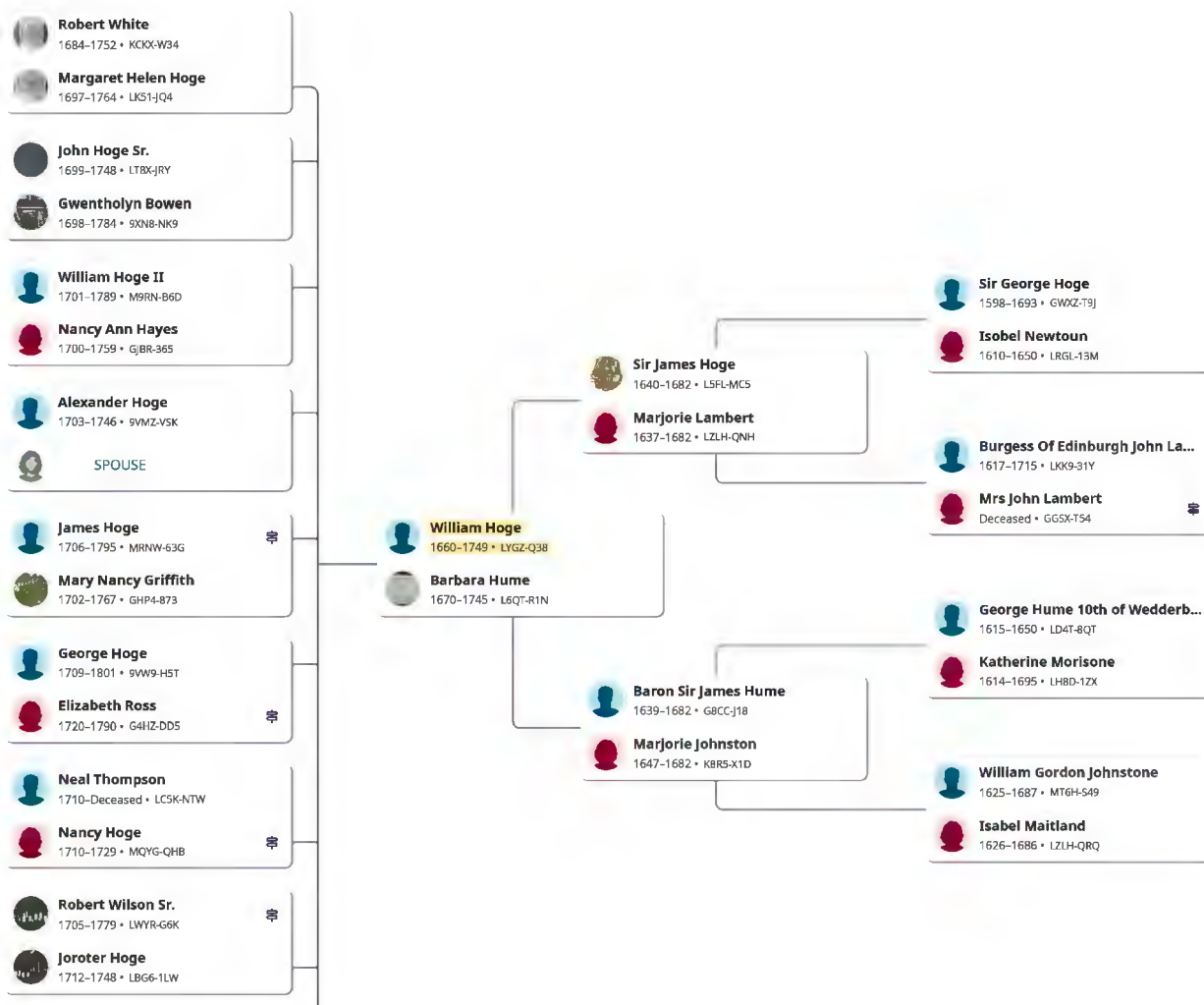
Evelyn Cary Hoge

Do you know any of the other famous Hoges from our line running down from William Hoge, who was born in 1660 and died in 1749? He was only 22 years when he came to America in 1682 from Scotland aboard a ship named *Caledonia*. Did you know that he was compelled to come to the Colonies because of religious persecution?

The name "*William Hoge*" has a long, long history in our family. The same is true of the name "William Lacy Hoge". Both have been carried down for many generations. We hope this book will help you understand what a tremendous contribution all of our predecessors made to American history.

We've uncovered a surprising amount of information about interesting and highly respected people in our immediate family. Allow us to introduce some of them to you. . . .

WILLIAM HOGE 1660-1749



The line of ancestors leading to **William Hoge** (1660-1749) arriving on America's shore is currently believed to be as follows:

- Erip, Prince of the Picts (0635-0720)
- Uurgus (Fergus), Prince of the Picts (0660-????)
- Óengus I mac Fergus MorMac Erc, King of the Picts (0690-0761)
- Fergus II mac Oengusa, King of the Picts (0715-0975)
- Canstantin mac Fergus (0750-0841)
- Drest IX mac Caustantin, King of the Picts (0822-0961)
- Hago de Haga I (0935-0961)
- Hago de Haga II (0960-1042)
- Arworth de Haga (1038-????)
- Sueno de Haga (1050-????)
- Hago de Haga (1072-1103)
- Petrius de Haga, 1st Laird of Bemersyde (1125-1200)
- Petrus de Haga, 2nd Laird of Bemersyde (1175-1228)
- Henry de Haga, 3rd Laird of Bemersyde (1200-1240)

Petrus de Haga, 4th Laird of Bemersyde (1230-1280)
Johannes de Haga, 5th Laird of Bemersyde (1271-1326)
Petrus de Hage, 6th Laird of Bemersyde (1296-1333)
Johannes de Haga, 8th Laird of Bemersyde (1333-1388)
Sir Andrew Haig, 9th Laird of Bemersyde (1388-1414)
John Haig, 10th Laird of Bemersyde (1393-1436)
Gilbert Haig, 11th Laird of Bemersyde (1418-1458)
Sir James Haig, 12th Laird of Bemersyde (1443-1490)
Sir William Haig, 13th Laird of Bemersyde (1468-1513)
Robert Thomas Haig, 14th Laird of Bemersyde (1493-1569)
Andrew Haig, 15th Laird of Bemersyde (1518-1583)
Sir Andrew Haig, 16th Laird of Bemersyde (1550-1583)
Sir John Hoge of Musselboro, Scotland (1573-1682)
George Hoge of Musselboro, Scotland (1598-1693)
Sir James Hoge of Musselboro, Scotland (1640-1682)
William Hoge of Musselboro, Scotland (1660-1749, emigrated to America in 1682)

Keep in mind that some of these ancestors are very well documented and others cannot be confirmed with certainty because of the scarcity of records. To examine this genealogy in great detail, we suggest that you start with this particular William Hoge on www.familysearch.org and work your way backward through the accumulated research and data recorded by dozens of historians and researchers. It's free and easy to navigate but you will need to establish your own account to access the records.

Here's a direct link to get you started on our emigrating ancestor, William Hoge – FamilySearch ID number **LYGZ-Q38** (every person profiled on FamilySearch has a unique ID number as an identifier). It includes his profile, ancestry, descendants, family tree, discussions about research, sources, photographic images and a vast amount of shared research:

www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LYGZ-Q38

Emigration to America in 1682

We know from Rev. Dr. Peyton Harrison Hoge's 1899 book, *Moses Drury Hoge: His Life and Letters*, and other sources that, in 1682, "a young man named **William Hoge**, son of Sir James Hoge, who was a son of George Hoge, a son of Sir John Hoge of Musselboro, Scotland, evidently in good circumstances, came to America on account of religious persecution under the Stuarts."

You probably need a quick little history lesson to understand what was going on at that time in Scotland.

According to Wikipedia, by the 1630s, around 90-95% of Scots were members of the Church of Scotland, which was Presbyterian in structure. Despite the fact that they were in the majority, Presbyterians in Scotland faced extreme persecution from 1662 to 1689, which included being hounded from their homes, their property being confiscated, imprisonment and ultimately the murder of as many as 18,000 Scottish Presbyterians. The period became known as "the killing time". This persecution extended to other Protestant faiths, such as the Quakers and the Baptists.

The threats and oppression reached its peak in 1684 and ended around 1687. when most Presbyterians accepted the Stuart monarch's declaration of indulgence, which gave them considerable freedom of worship in practicing their faith.

During “the killing time”, Protestant Scots fled to America in droves. Others went to Ireland to escape persecution. This paints a very clear picture of why young William Hoge found a way to put himself on a ship named the *Caledonia*, bound for America.

Also aboard that same ship was Sir James Hume from Paisley, Scotland, accompanied by his wife Marjorie Scott Johnson and their daughter **Barbara Hume**, age 12. Sir James Hume had been imprisoned in Scotland and most of his property had been confiscated because they refused to become Catholics. James’ brother was also a man of considerable wealth and influence but he had adopted the Catholic faith. Though the brothers differed in their religious affiliations, James’ brother intervened and persuaded the monarchy to release James on the condition he emigrate to America.

During the long voyage on the *Caledonia*, en route to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, an epidemic broke out. Dozens of people died, including James Hume and his wife Marjorie.

Young William Hoge had befriended the Hume family and he acted as young Barbara’s guardian until the ship’s arrival in America. She was only 12 and went to New York to live with relatives of her deceased mother. But the affection between William and young Barbara continued over the years and, in 1689, they were married. At the time William was 30 and Barbara was 20.

William and Barbara settled first in Monmouth, New Jersey, where they purchased a vast tract of land and some of their children were born. The family later moved to Delaware, and eventually to the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania near Lancaster, where the remainder of their eight children were born. Their children were:

Margaret Hoge (1695-1764)	James Hoge (1706-1795)
John Hoge, Sr. (1699-1748)	George Hoge (1709-1801)
William Hoge II (1701-1789)	Nancy Hoge (1710-1729)
Alexander Hoge (1703-1746)	Joroter Hoge (1712-1748)

Among Earliest Settlers in the Shenandoah Valley

By 1735, most of the family had moved to Frederick County, Virginia where they owned a great deal of property in and around Kernstown and Winchester. At this point, William was 75 and Barbara was 65.

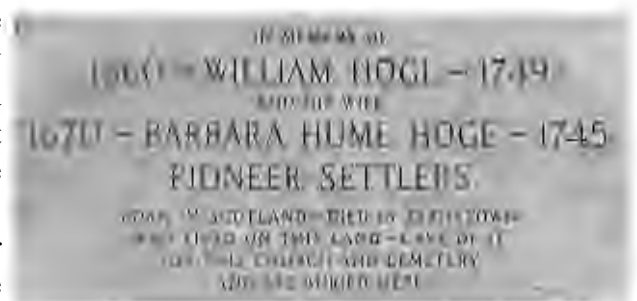
These Hoges were some of the first white settlers in the Shenandoah Valley. Some of their adult children stayed behind in Pennsylvania, where they made important contributions over the years, including distinguished service in the Revolutionary War.

In 1745, William helped establish the Opequon Presbyterian church at what is now Winchester, Virginia. It was the first organized church in the Shenandoah Valley and the first known Presbyterian congregation west of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

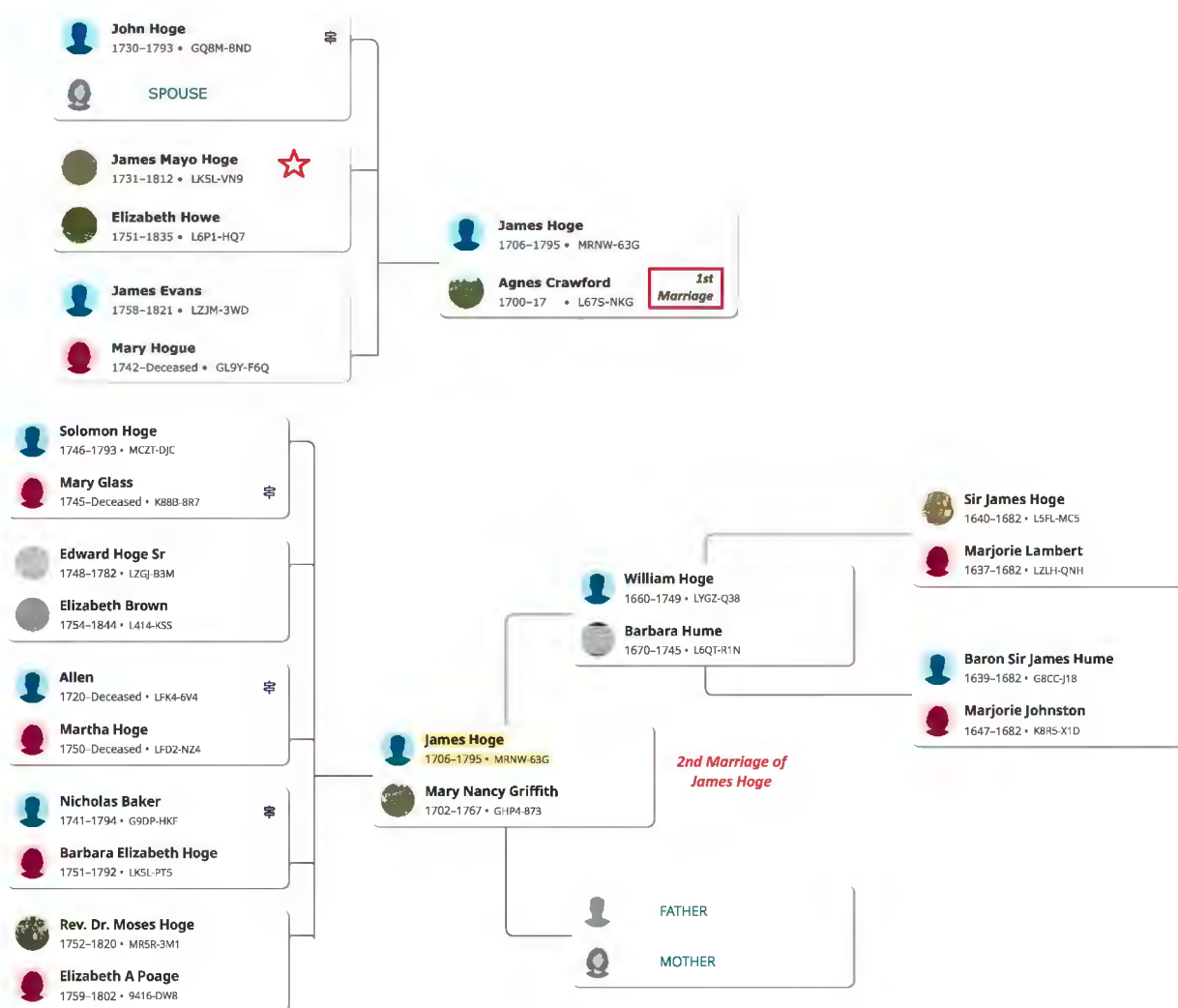
William lived on his farm in Winchester until his death at age 90 in 1749. His wife Barbara predeceased him, dying in 1745.

A memorial marker for William and Barbara Hoge is located in the adjacent cemetery, both the church and cemetery are very close to where William and Barbara made their home.

Below you will find the ancestors between William Hoge from Scotland and your relatives.



JAMES HOGE 1706-1795



Among the eight children of William Hoge (1660-1749) was his fourth son, **James Hoge**, who was born in 1706 in Bedford, Pennsylvania. We know that James married at least twice: first in 1729 to **Agnes Crawford** (1700-17??) in Virginia in 1729. She was the mother of his older three children:

- John Hoge (1730-1793)
- James Mayo Hoge (1742-1812) ★ *See discussion of James Mayo Hoge which follows*
- Mary Hogue (about 1742-????)

Subsequent to Agnes' death (presumably about 1743), James married **Mary Nancy Griffith** (1702-1767). Mary Nancy Griffith was the mother of his five younger children:

- Solomon Hoge (1746-1793)
- Edward Hoge, Sr. (1748-1782)
- Martha Hoge (1750-????)
- Barbara Elizabeth Hoge (1751-1792)
- Rev. Dr. Moses Hoge (1752-1820)**

James may have had a third wife, who is currently suspected to be a “Ms. Fulton”; there is a strong possibility that she may have been named Agnes, the same as James’ first wife. We know that his Will probated in 1795 makes multiple references to his wife “Agnes”, who served as the Executrix of his estate subsequent to his death. However, we also know that his first wife, Agnes, died sometime between 1742 and 1745.

Records of that time are rather sparse and most consist of probate proceedings and real estate transactions. We do have a record from the Hopewell Friends (Quaker) church in Frederick County, Virginia indicating that Mary Hoge (wife of James) and James Hoge himself were called before the church to give account for their failure to regularly attend church meetings. Hopewell Friends church history for the period 1734-1934 provides records of many of James’ neighbors getting into trouble for marrying outside the Quaker church, training in the militia, failure to pay debts, fighting, dancing and singing. [This record is available on www.familysearch.org; search the Records there for “Hopewell Friends”.] Best we can tell, the above incidents in 1759 and 1760 were the only infractions committed by James and his family members.

James Hoge died in Frederick, Virginia in 1795. He is buried at Old Opequon Cemetery in Kernstown, near Winchester, Virginia.

James Hoge’s Last Will and Testament, probated in 1795, leaves to his wife Agnes Hoge, a slave named Jude as well as a “widow’s share” of his estate, the rest of which was divided among his children Moses, James, Martha Allen, Solomon, John, Mary Evans and Barbara Reed. He also made bequests of property to his grandsons Moses and Edward (sons of Edward, who had predeceased his father and both of whom were under 21). Both James’ Will and the inventory of his estate are accessible through www.familysearch.org.

The book *A History of Middle New River Settlements and Contiguous Territories*, published by Standard Printing & Publishing Co., in Huntington, West Virginia, 1906, tells us that James’ first wife, Agnes, “gave him two sons, John and James, and a daughter, who was the mother of General Robert Evans, founder of Evansville, Indiana, and she was also the mother of Mattie Evans, one of the captives of Abb’s Valley.”⁷ Further, this book states that John, the eldest son, became “dissatisfied with his father’s [second] marriage, left home and was never definitely heard from afterward, though he was supposed to have been killed in Braddock’s defeat on the Monongahela.”

About 1756, James’ second son, **James Mayo Hoge** (1731-1812), left Frederick County, Virginia and headed toward the frontier, looking for his older brother, John Hoge, who had left with Gen. Edward Braddock (an immigrant from Perthshire, Scotland) in the 1755 French-American War campaign against Fort Duquesne, which we now refer to as Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. John never returned from the battle and is presumed to have died there.

James’ search for John was unsuccessful; however, during that search, James met the above-mentioned Elizabeth Howe, the daughter of Joseph Howe. In 1767, he acquired a large tract of land on Back Creek in what is now Pulaski County, Virginia, adjacent to Joseph Howe’s property.

⁷ A family history researcher identified as “Brad LDTT-975” reports on www.familysearch.org that James Evans (FamilySearch ID LZJM-3WD) was the father of Gen. Robert Morgan Evans and, further, that his “wife, Elizabeth McMillan, apparently died 1799-1806, and James Evans then remarried to a Mary Hogue.” This lead to the possibility that the unnamed daughter of James Hoge and Agnes Hoge referenced above may have been “Mary”. BRAD LDTT-975 makes reference to a biographical sketch of William H. Evans, grandson of James Evans, which states that James Evans “married Mary Hogue [or Mary Hoge], who was of Scotch descent. Of the off-spring of the union of James and Mary [Hoge] Evans was Alexander Lyle Evans”, born in Frederick County, Virginia in 1806. See *History of Gibson County, Indiana With Illustrations Descriptive of Its Scenery, and Biographical Sketches of Some of Its Prominent Men and Pioneers* (Edwardsville, Ill., Jas. T. Tarrt & Company, 1884), page 171.

James Mayo Hoge and Elizabeth Howe were married in 1768 and it was the only marriage for each of them. James and Elizabeth had 13 children. Together they built a home on land he called “Hayfield”, now known as Belle-Hampton Farm in Dublin, Virginia.

James Mayo Howe died in 1812 and his widow Elizabeth Howe Hoge died in 1835. Both are buried at the “Howe Family Burying Ground” associated with Belle-Hampton Farm in Pulaski County, Virginia. The site is also known as Sunnyside Cemetery.

Ownership of the Belle-Hampton property has remained within multi-generational family branches since it was established in 1767. Belle-Hampton House is a registered Virginia Historic Landmark. You can learn more about James Mayo Hoge and the Belle-Hampton Farm at www.belle-hampton.com.

Today, the Main House, the Cottage and the General’s Store/Post Office at Belle-Hampton have all been fully restored and modernized. The latter structure was renovated to be used as an AirBnb while the Main House was restored to be used as a Family Office.

Belle-Hampton is currently a 280+ acre working farm where Tom and Madeline Hoge breed Wagyu cattle. The retreat at Belle-Hampton features luxury accommodations for people looking for a great escape in the Virginia countryside. The facility also features beautifully appointed conference rooms which are available for rental.

Tom and Madeline Hoge are currently planning a major gathering in **2026** to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the founding of America in 1776 and the 200th anniversary of the construction of Belle-Hampton in 1826. Feel free to reach out to Madeline at madeline@belle-hampton.com to gather more information about this event. You can also sign up on the Belle-Hampton website to be added to their email list.



WELCOME to The Family



Thank you for signing up for our newsletter, Belle Hampton Happenings or for having an interest in Belle Hampton and its history in the New River Valley area. These past months have been very busy expanding our family with weddings and a birth of our new great niece, Madison.

We also have completed some projects, big and small. Shuffle Back Pond is complete. It has been quite a ride, but we are excited with the results. We also have been blessed with some historic donations from the Radford Presbyterian Church from the torn down Tyler Memorial Church. See more about the updates in our update video on the link below.

We are actively preparing for a gathering in 2026, celebrating our country's founding, 1776 and the building of Belle Hampton, 1826. So please share with us pictures and stories to include in this celebration. Send to madeline@belle-hampton.com (any format is fine, pictures, scans, documents, etc.).

Thank you,

Madeline S. Hoge

Blogs: This, That and Then



THU, OCT 05

Angel Wings: One Child Can Forever Change the World

As dawn broke on August 28, 1884, Governor Tyler rejoiced in having another daughter. His prayers were answered after the scary experience of almost losing his other baby girl, Eliza, to illness. He

[Read More](#)

THU, OCT 05

Under the Shade of the Family Tree

The chapter's name, a metaphor, "under the shade of the family tree," struck me as profound. To me, family means everything. A tree gives one root. The older the family, the stronger the tree's roots.

[Read More](#)




Madeline Hoge
Belle Hampton

Information Request

We are looking for Hoge/Howe stories, or any relations on the family tree. If you are willing to share, send information to:
madeline@belle-hampton.com

Please follow us on social media or visit our website.

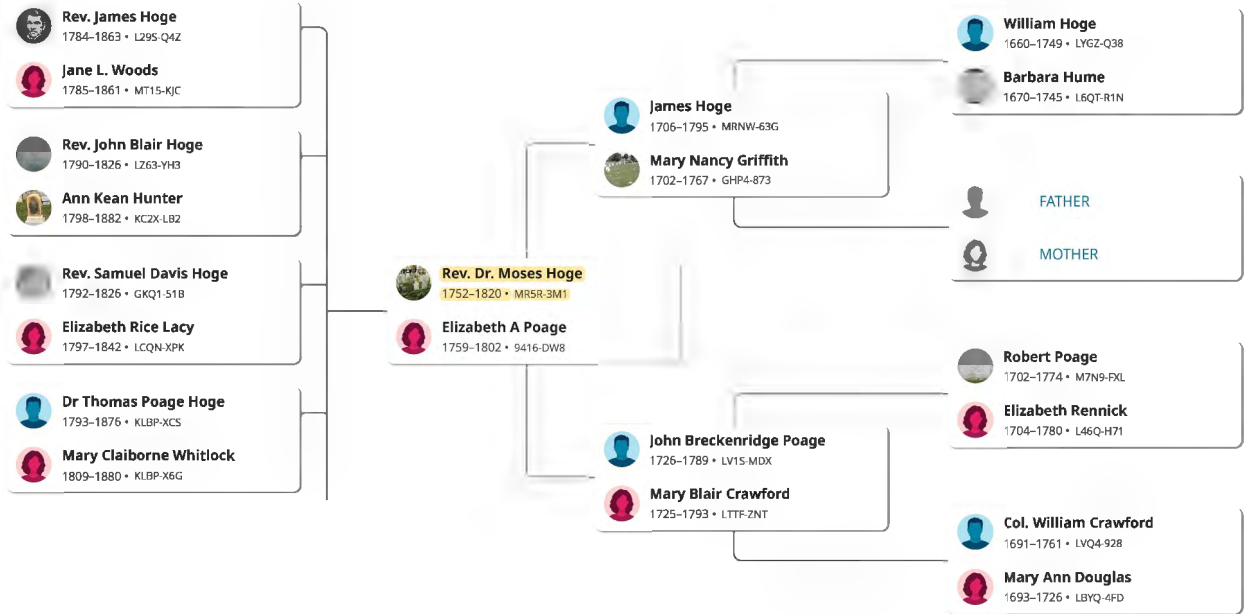
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REV. DR. MOSES HOGE 1752-1820



It's important not to confuse Rev. Dr. Moses Hoge with his grandson, Rev. Dr. Moses Drury Hoge, who will be discussed briefly below and again in the chapter focusing on Rev. Dr. Peyton Harrison Hoge, whose most well-known literary work was a biography of his famous uncle.



Moses Hoge

Portrait of Moses Hoge (1752-1820), 6th President of Hampden-Sydney College from 1807 until his death in 1820. Drawing by Alfred J. Morrison in 1912; in the public domain.

Moses Hoge was the youngest child of James Hoge and Mary Nancy Griffith. He was born in 1752 in Frederick County, Virginia. Moses joined the Continental army and saw some service during the Revolutionary War.

Moses' first wife was **Elizabeth Poage**, daughter of John Poage of Staunton, Virginia (1759-1802). She was the mother of all of his children:

- Rev. James Hoge (1784-1863)
- Rev. John Blair Hoge (1790-1826)
- Rev. Samuel Davis Hoge (1792-1846)**
- Dr. Thomas Poage Hoge (1793-1876)

His second wife was Mrs. Susannah Watkins Hunt, the widow of William Pitt Hunt and daughter of Col. James Watkins of Prince Edward County, Virginia. Rev. Hoge and Susannah did not have any children together.

Three of his sons – James Hoge, John Blair Hoge and Samuel Davis Hoge – and two of his grandsons – Moses Drury Hoge and William James Hoge – became noted Presbyterian ministers and prominent educators. His fourth

son, Thomas Poage Hoge, was a medical doctor.

Determined to enter the ministry, Moses Hoge became a pupil of the Rev. William Graham in 1778 at Timber Ridge College, then known as Liberty Hall Academy, afterward known as Washington College, and finally eventually known as Washington and Lee University. He received his Bachelors Degree (“A.B”) there in 1785. (This is also the college from which William L. Hoge, Sr. graduated.)

Rev. Dr. Hoge for many years presided over the Second Presbyterian Church of Richmond, Virginia, and was said to be one of the greatest preachers of his time. He was the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Shepherdstown, Virginia (now West Virginia), for twenty years and was famous as a preacher, theological teacher, and tract-writer.

His primary interest was in training ministers, and his efforts laid the groundwork for the establishment of what became Union Theological Seminary. Princeton University gave Rev. Hoge a Doctorate of Divinity (D.D.) degree in 1810. He served as the sixth president of Hampden-Sydney College, from 1807 until his death in 1820.⁸

Rev. Dr. Hoge was known for his powerful, moving sermons. John Randolph of Roanoke frequently went to hear Dr. Hoge preach and he said, "Doctor Hoge was the most eloquent man I ever heard in the pulpit or out of it." Among his many publications were *Strictures on a Pamphlet by the Rev. Jeremiah Walker, entitled Fourfold Foundation of Calvinism Examined and Shaken* (1793); *Christian Panoply: an Answer to Paine's Age of Reason* (1799), and *Sermons* (1820).

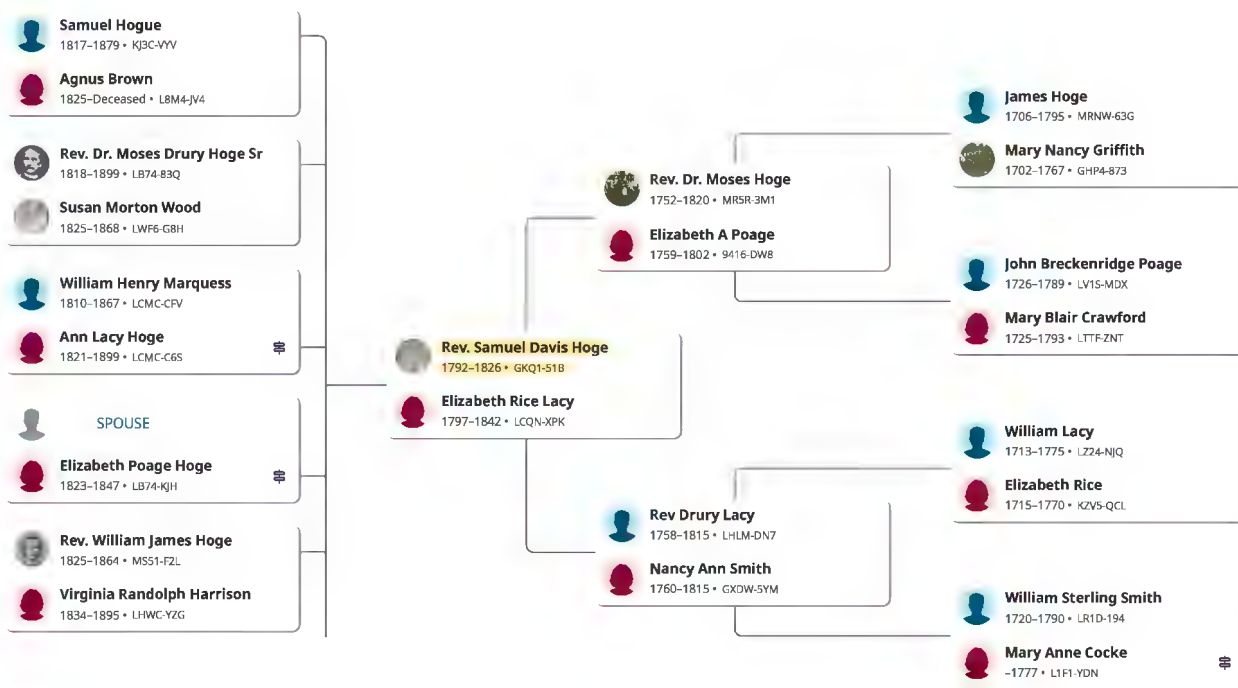
Rev. Dr. Hoge died at age 68 in 1820 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he is buried. In the Third Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, alongside the pulpit, is a large slab erected in his memory with this inscription:

Near this monument erected by filial affection, reposes all that was mortal of the Rev. Moses Hoge, D.D., president of Hampden-Sydney College, and professor of Divinity in the Union Theological Seminary of the Synod of Virginia. A man of genius, profound erudition, and ardent piety, he lived, loved, and died lamented, aged sixty-eight. From the general assembly of the United States of America to the general assembly of the church in Heaven, his translation, afflictive to his friends, but joyous to himself, was accomplished July 5, 1820.

⁸ Hampden-Sydney College (sometimes misspelled as Hampton-Sidney, or variations thereof) is a private liberal arts men’s college in Hampden Sydney, Virginia, founded in 1776. It is the oldest privately chartered college in the Southern United States and remains affiliated with the Presbyterian Church (USA). Quoting from the college’s history on its website: *“Dr. John Witherspoon, the Scottish president of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University), chose the name Hampden–Sydney to symbolize devotion to the principles of representative government and full civil and religious freedom which John Hampden (1594–1643) and Algernon Sydney (1622–1683) had outspokenly supported, and for which they had given their lives, in England's two great constitutional crises of the previous century.”* To learn more, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hampden–Sydney_College.



REV. SAMUEL DAVIS HOGE 1792-1826



Samuel Davis Hoge was born in 1792 to Rev. Dr. Moses Hoge (1752-1820) and his first wife, Elizabeth Poage (1759-1802). He was the third of four sons, three of whom went into the ministry. The fourth son followed a different path and became a medical doctor.



Let’s first talk about a small “elephant in the room”. If you start your own research on your Hoge ancestors and you get to the 1800s, you are bound to encounter “Samuel Davies Hoge”. The majority of the references we found list his middle name as “Davies”.

Genealogists like to rely on what we call “primary sources” to support our work. Birth certificates, though not infallible, are a prime example of a primary source. Census records are not the best primary sources simply because (1) the U.S. did not do its first census until 1790, (2) a large number of those records were damaged or lost in the years before microfilming and (3) the census takers in the early years were notorious for relying heavily on “hearsay” or common knowledge about names of children, their ages, etc., not to mention how to spell their names, which was often done phonetically. This is further complicated with how difficult it sometimes is to read their writing.

In the case of this particular Samuel D. Hoge, it is your editor’s considered opinion that his family would chose his preferred spelling to put on his grave marker. In this instance, his

middle name is very clearly spelled “Davis”, not “Davies”. Seems this is “done and dusted”, as they say.

Getting back to the biography of **Samuel Davis Hoge**, he was born April 16, 1792 in Shepherdstown, Berkeley County, Virginia. His father was the famous preacher and orator, Moses Hoge. His father was also the 6th President of Hampden-Sydney College, from which Samuel graduated in 1810. He was ordained as a minister in 1813 at a meeting of the Hanover Presbytery in Lynchburg, Virginia. The ordination ceremony was presided over by Samuel’s father.

Samuel married only once, to Elizabeth Rice Lacy (1797-1842). ***This is where the LACY name comes into our genealogy!*** She was the daughter of Rev. Drury Lacy (1758-1815) and Nancy Ann Smith (1760-1815). ***And this is where the famous name DRURY comes into play!***

And so, with this marriage, we had the confluence of two important ministerial streams – Drury Lacy and Moses Hoge.

Samuel and Elizabeth were the parents of five children:

Samuel Hogue (1817-1879)

Moses Drury Hoge (1818-1899)

Ann Lacy Hoge (1821-1899)

Elizabeth Poage Hoge (1823-1847)

William James Hoge (1825-1864)

Their youngest son was reportedly named for his uncles, William Lacy and James Hoge.⁹

Elizabeth Hoge is described as “gifted in song, and had rare conversational powers, while her beautiful housekeeping and gracious hospitality added to the attractiveness of their home. They had not the pictures and ornaments that now add so much to the charm of our homes, but neither did their neighbors, and they did not miss them; but the charm of Christian courtesy and Christian love was there; which is far better.”¹⁰

Samuel attended Hampden-Sydney College during his father’s tenure as President and graduated in 1810. He was ordained in 1813. He was employed as a Tutor at the College and eventually served as a Professor and later as its Vice President.

In 1816, Samuel resigned his position at Hampden-Sydney College to become pastor of Presbyterian churches in Culpepper and Madison, Virginia. (It was commonplace then for a minister to attend the congregations of more than one house of worship.)

In 1821, decided to take his young family and head west. He became the pastor of Presbyterian churches in Hillsborough and Rocky Springs, Ohio, where he continued for two years.

Hampered by poor health, he accepted a position as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Ohio University in Athens, which included preaching in the college chapel and in the local church, as often as his health would allow. But in 1825, his health declined and he suffered from some ailment of the liver.

Samuel Davis Hoge’s health had been feeble for years. He suffered from violent cramps accompanied by excruciating pain. According to an account written by his son, Moses Drury Hoge, in December 1826, at the age of 54:

“ . . . he was writing a note on a book resting on his knee, when he was suddenly seized with a violent cramp, in the leg. Such was the force of the contraction that the thigh bone was broken! Had the bone been sound, this could scarcely have been possible. After he fell, some of the students in the adjacent room heard his groans, and the door of the Philosophical room being

⁹ See *Moses Drury Hoge: Life and Letters* by Peyton Harrison Hoge, 1899, page 27.

¹⁰ See *Moses Drury Hoge: Life and Letters* by Peyton Harrison Hoge, 1899, page 27.

fastened with a spring lock, they burst it open, and at his request made a litter, and carried him to his residence. The broken limb was set by a skillful surgeon, but never united. He lingered about a fortnight *{two weeks}*, and on Christmas Eve of the year 1826, finding that he was near his end, he summoned his family to his bedside to receive his dying benediction. . . . he folded his hands, upon his breast, closed his eyes, and continued evidently engaged in prayer until the hour of his release and translation came.”¹¹

Samuel’s wife Elizabeth is believed to have died in 1842 in Virginia.

Rev. Drury Lacy –

Father of Elizabeth Rice Lacy, who married Samuel Davis Hoge

We don’t know a lot about Elizabeth Rice Lacy but we know a fair amount about her father, **Drury Lacy** (1758-1815) He was a Presbyterian minister, moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly and served as Vice President and later served as Acting President of Hampden-Sydney College (1789-1797). He was also a very famous orator.

Drury Lacy was born in 1758 in Chesterfield, Virginia. His parents were William Lacy (1712-1775) and Elizabeth Rice (1715-1770). His mother died when he was about 10 and his father when he was 16. Not long after his mother’s death, Drury lost his left hand when a gun exploded. He was asked to fire it by a soldier at the county muster who had loaded it so deeply with gun powder that he was afraid to fire it himself. The weapon exploded, terribly mangling and tearing off Drury’s left hand. Without the use of two hands, it was going to be difficult, if not impossible, for Drury to become a pioneer farmer so he pursued his education and eventually the ministry.

That education was abruptly interrupted when Drury’s father died in 1775. He had to return home to help his sisters run the homestead, which they were eventually forced to sell. Though he was almost entirely self-taught, Drury began his career as a teacher. By 18, he was working as a tutor for the children of a minister and eventually began working as a tutor at Hampden-Sydney College, where he was continuing his education.

Drury Lacy married Nancy Ann Smith in 1738 at Powhatan County, Virginia. They had six children:

William Sterling Lacy (1791-1880)

James Horace Lacy (1793-1873)

Mary Smith Lacy (1795-1796)

Elizabeth Rice Lacy (1797-1842)

Judith Smith Lacy (1799-1862)

Drury Lacy, Jr. (1802-1884)

“Collections of the Virginia Historical Society”, Volume 5, tells us the Drury Lacy “possessed marked powers of oratory. He could lift up his voice like a trumpet, and its silvery notes fell sweetly upon the ears of the most distant auditors in large congregations, wherever assembled, in houses or in the open air. A silver finger affixed to the wrist of his shattered hand gave him the name of ‘silver hand’.” We get a slightly different account from the website “Presbyterians of the Past”:

“Drury Lacy went through life with his stump covered by a silver cup which had a device in which eating utensils and other hand-held items could be clamped for use. Prosthetics are nothing new. As the years passed he came to be called ‘Old Silver Fist’ by some of his less-than-kind peers and

¹¹ See *Moses Drury Hoge: Life and Letters* by Peyton Harrison Hoge, 1899, page 28. Account directly attributed to Samuel Davis Hoge’s son, Moses Drury Hoge.

later his colleagues in ministry modified the nickname into a more dignified ‘Lacy with the silver hand and the silver voice’.”¹²

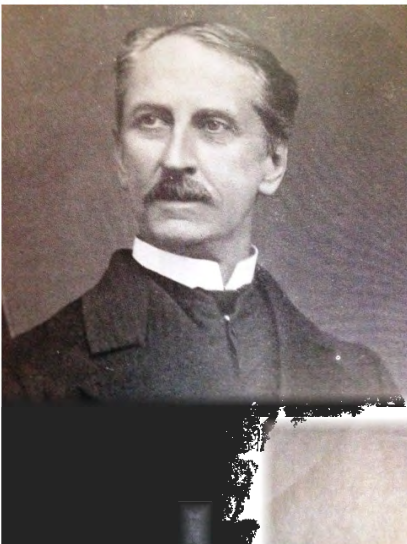
His son, Rev. William Sterling Lacy, wrote in William Sprague’s “Annals of the American Pulpit” that, when his father “went into the pulpit, there was frequently in his preaching a solemnity and pathos, a freshness and vigour, a penetrating, burning, melting eloquence which I have never known surpassed.”

Rev. Drury Lacy is described as having been over six feet tall, about 200 pounds and having blue eyes. He died November 6, 1815 in Philadelphia, immediately after undergoing surgery for “kidney calculi” (kidney stones). Two days later, back in Virginia, his wife Nancy died. She never received the letter her husband had written from his own death bed in Philadelphia.

¹² Presbyterians of the Past’s biography of Drury Lacy:
<https://www.presbyteriansofthepast.com/2020/09/04/drury-lacy-1758-1815>

Moses Drury Hoge, D.D., LL.D. ¹³ –

Son of Samuel Davis Hoge, Grandson of Rev. Dr. Moses Hoge, Uncle of Peyton Harrison Hoge



Arguably the most famous of the 18th and 19th Century Hoges was **Moses Drury Hoge**. He must not be confused with his paternal grandfather, Rev. Dr. Moses Hoge, who acquired a fair amount of fame in his own right. But Rev. Dr. Moses Drury Hoge carved his own path and authored a tremendous body of work, all of which is surveyed in tremendous detail in Peyton Harrison Hoge's 1899 book, [*Moses Drury Hoge: Life and Letters*](#). (The bibliography that follows contains a link where this book can be downloaded for free and reviewed at your leisure.)

So much has already been written and recorded about Rev. Hoge. We shall only hit here upon selected high points as he is not in the direct line of the primary subjects of this book. He was the uncle of Peyton Harrison Hoge, upon whom we will focus in due course.

Thomas C. Hoge, of New York, in writing to Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D.D., wrote with significant familial pride:

"There is no grander or nobler lineage in this or any other country than this one and my researches warrant me in saying that I know of none to equal it. In our earlier history, our ancestors-were princes and gentlemen, noble not only in blood, but noble of soul; and generation after generation, through centuries of time, have come and passed away, each leaving the same unwavering record of high lofty character, undeviating Christian principles, humble faith and devotion and social supremacy, which neither change of time nor circumstance nor condition could deteriorate. it is a curious fact that the underlying characteristics of the family appear to have always the same."

The above quote was included in a letter dated August 31, 1880 from D. Kaine of Uniontown, Pennsylvania to Mr. F. L. Hoge of Wheeling, West Virginia, found at:

https://www.electricscotland.com/history/world/bios/hoge_family.htm

Moses Drury Hoge was born September 17, 1818 in Hampden Sydney, Virginia, while his grandfather, Rev. Dr. Moses Hoge, was serving as President of Hampden-Sydney College and his father, Samuel Davis Hoge, was a professor. His other grandfather, Rev. Drury Lacy, had also been President of the College; he died about three years before Moses was born.

Samuel Davis Hoge died when his son Moses was only 8 years old, leaving him, his mother and his siblings to make ends meet by renting out rooms in a boarding house in Ohio. Theirs was certainly not an easy life. It does not appear that Moses' mother Elizabeth Rice Lacy remarried and she died in 1842 when Moses was only 24 years old.

Moses married **Susan Morton Wood** (1825-1868) in Prince Edward County, Virginia in 1844. They were the parents of eight children:

Bessie Lacy Hoge (1845-1911)

Mary Roche Hoge (1847-1902)

Fanny Wood Hoge (1849-1851, died about age 2)

Susan Josephine Hoge (1853-1856, died about age 3)

Alexander Lacy Hoge (1859-1864, died about age 4)

¹³ The degree of D.D. {*Doctor of Divinity*} was conferred on Moses Drury Hoge by Hampden-Sydney College in June 1854. The degree of LL.D. {*Legum Doctor or "teacher of the laws"*} was conferred on him by Washington and Lee University at its commencement ceremony in June 1886.

Moses Drury Hoge, Jr. (1861-1920)

Genevieve Hope Hoge (1864-1865, died about 3 months)

We don't know anything about the circumstances of the four little children of Moses Drury Hoge who died so young and we can only imagine their grief. We do know, however, that they are all buried at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia, as are their parents.

Moses was the valedictorian of his 1839 graduating class at Hampden-Sydney College. He was preached briefly at the First Presbyterian Church in Richmond before establishing the Second Presbyterian Church of Richmond, Virginia, serving there for its first 54 years – from its formation in 1845 until his death in 1899. When the church experienced economic hardship, he used his own personal money to fund its operation.

Rev. Dr. Hoge was the editor of the Central Presbyterian publication and its frequent contributor from 1855 until 1879.

Moses' father, Rev. Samuel Davis Hoge, had strongly opposed slavery. Nevertheless, Moses, who was born just eight years before Samuel died, became a slave owner and, further, a unflinching, passionate supporter of the Confederate States of America. However, he reportedly offered freedom to the slaves he acquired from his wife's estate but only one accepted the offer and the rest remained with Moses and his wife. In another instance, he is reported to have purchased five slaves, relatives of his own hired servants, and then set them free. Whether he truly abhorred slavery or not is unknown; however, he never actually condemned it and further he spend many years preached and counseling the troops as well as the upper echelon of Confederate authority.

He argued vehemently that the American Civil War was not about slavery, holding fast to the idea that the North fought for its great political idea about maintaining the Union while the South fought for its own political idea of local self-government.

Among the regular attendees at his Second Presbyterian Church of Richmond were Confederate Gen. Stonewall Jackson, D. H. Hill, Thomas R. R. Cobb and Maxcy Gregg, Confederate Secretary of War John C. Breckinridge and Confederate Vice President Alexander H. Stephens.

Rev. Moses Drury Hoge contributed mightily to the rebel cause. He frequently preached to the Confederate troops and was the Honorary Chaplain of the Confederate Congress. He was a personal friend and confidant of Gen. Robert E. Lee. He went almost daily to the Capitol building in Richmond to pray and provide counsel. He wrote his brother in the early days of the War:

“My 6 sermons a week, and funerals extra, might fill up all my time reasonably well, with pastoral visits thrown in to fill up the chinks, but it is only the beginning of the *Illiad*. I have opened Congress every day this session. . . . life of late has been all work and no play with me. . . . I have been preaching the last three Sunday afternoons to the Fourteenth Regiment near the reservoir.”

His was a regular presence at gatherings of the Confederate troops at the Capitol and in the actual battlefields, praying and counseling with the men who were coming face to face with death. It is estimated that up to 100,000 Confederate soldiers heard the gospel from Rev. Hoge, who tried to weave together the notion that slavery and Christian faith could go hand in hand.

On June 1, 1862, Rev. Hoge was literally in the middle of the Battle of Seven Pines, about six miles east of Richmond. The Union suffered 5,031 casualties with 790 killed and the Confederacy suffered somewhat more, 6,134 casualties in total with 980 killed. This was the second largest and bloodiest battle of the War at the time, after the Battle of Shiloh. Rev. Hoge gave this first-hand description:

“We halted a moment at a building about two miles this side of the battle-field, where we saw a great number of our wounded – which had been brought and laid, some of them on the floor, and others on the ground around the house – our surgeons standing over them with bloody hands and knives, busy making amputations, in bandaging up wounds. Before reaching this building, we saw many of our men wounded, yet able to walk, staggering towards the city; others were conveyed on

horseback, in ambulances, or in litters, carried by their comrades. Some of these men were groaning, others seemed ready to faint with pain or loss of blood, while others went along *sang froid*. . . .”^{14 15}

“Passing the temporary hospital, near the roadside, I begged . . . to go in and take a look at the condition of things there. It was a spectacle at which the Angels might weep! No one knows what war is who has not seen military hospitals; not of the sick but of the cut, maimed and mutilated in all the ways in which the human body can be dishonored and disfigured. Inside the hospital on the floor, the men lay so thick that it was difficult to walk without stepping on them. . . . I kneeled down and prayed God to comfort them, give them patience under their sufferings, spare their lives, bless those dear to them, and satisfy to them in their present trials. . . .

“On the ride back to town, the scene which the road presented was one never to be forgotten. Artillery and baggage, wagons were coming out, while ambulances, hacks, buggies and persons on horseback, and hundreds on foot, were going in. These, meeting in narrow places, blocked up the way. Omnibus and other heavy vehicles were fast stuck in the mud, which drivers were trying to prize out; and in the midst of the noise and the confusion the groans of wounded men, jolted and jerked about, could be heard everywhere.

“I was glad when the first gas lights of the city came in view, fatigued as I was, covered with mud, and wet from wading the swamp road after I gave up my horse to [a] wounded boy. . . .

“On reaching home, I found [my wife] good Susan, standing in the front door, watching and waiting for me. She was anxious for my return, but not alarmed, as some women would have been – knowing I had gone to the battle-field. Had I not returned during the night, she would have been satisfied that I remained because I saw some opportunity of being useful.”¹⁶

In 1863, at the height of the War, Rev. Moses Drury Hoge ran the Federal blockade set up along the Virginia coast. He sailed to England to solicit donations of Bibles to bring back to the men and women devoted to the southern cause. The British looked beyond their recently acquired distaste for slavery and saw instead their greater desire to maintain lines of commerce with the American South.

Rev. Hoge was able to return to America with 35,000 bibles, prayer books and testaments. By comparison, Rev. Hoge’s run through the blockade en route to England probably seems easy. On the return trip, he had to sail first to Halifax, Nova Scotia, then to Nassau, Bermuda. From there, he was aboard a notorious blockade runner known as “The Advance”. Approaching Wilmington, North Carolina, the Federal fleet was in view. The captain steamed ahead and they were fired upon by the Yankees. The Confederate guns at Ft. Fisher began firing at the Union ships pursuing “The Advance”.

Sadly, the majority of the bibles and testaments Rev. Hoge acquired and so fearlessly brought back to the Confederacy never actually made it to their destination. Most were confiscated by the Union army in 1863.¹⁷

¹⁴ “Sang-froid” is a French term that means “cool blood”. It’s used to describe calmness in a difficult or dangerous situation. The word “sang-froid” is made up of the words “sang” (blood) and “froid” (cold). It comes from the Latin words sanguis and frigidus.

¹⁵ *Moses Drury Hoge: Life and Letters* by Peyton Drury Hoge (1899), pages 157-158.

¹⁶ *Moses Drury Hoge: Life and Letters* by Peyton Drury Hoge (1899), pages 162-163.

¹⁷ In an article entitled “Bible Publication and Procurement in the Confederacy” by W. Harrison Daniel, published in *The Journal of Southern History*, Vol. 24, No. 2 (May, 1958), pp. 191-201, found at <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2208873?origin=crossref>, we learn:

In 1863 the Rev. Moses D. Hoge of Richmond was sent as an emissary of the Virginia Bible Society to procure Bibles from the British. Hoge was to purchase thirty-five thousand Bibles and Testaments for the Virginia Bible Society, plus an order of tracts and Bibles for the Presbyterian

Rev. Hoge was able to distribute a few sample bibles to the Confederate troops and he did receive letters of thanks and commendation from Robert E. Lee and Jeb Stuart. But, ultimately, his mission to bring thousands of Bible back from England was not a success.

By this time, 24 years into their marriage, Susan Hoge had lost her father, mother, brother, five grown sisters and four children. Certainly the couple had dealt with a massive amount of grief and depression. Their baby girl, Genevieve Hope Hoge, had been born October 10, 1864. Just three months later, January 7, 1865, she was dead . . . the fourth child the couple had lost in their marriage and it happened during the nine-month long siege of Richmond by the Union Army.

Richmond fell to the Union Army on April 2, 1865, leaving the Confederate capitol defenseless. President Jefferson Davis, his Cabinet and the surviving Confederate defenders fled south on the last open railroad line. Rev. Hoge went with them and spent six weeks with the upper echelon of the floundering Confederate government.

Just one week later, the “War of Northern Aggression” was over. On April 9, 1865, Rev. Hoge’s close personal friend, Confederate General Robert E. Lee, surrendered his troops to Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House in Virginia. The Confederacy was done.

Rev. Hoge deeply lamented the loss of the southern cause, his beloved southern way of life, calling it the “dark providence of God”. His life, his work, his ministry and his devotion was forever tied to the Confederacy and southern culture. Surely, he was in the throes of deep despair and despondency. As a result of the War, Rev. Hoge had lost his country, his money, his health, several of his infant children and his wife. He wrote his sister in May 1865:

“I forget my humiliation for a while in sleep, but the memory of every bereavement comes back heavily, like a sullen sea surge, on awaking, flooding and submerging my soul with anguish. The idolized expectation of a separate nationality, of a social life and literature and civilization of our own, together with a gospel guarded against the contamination of New England infidelity, all this has perished, and I feel like a shipwrecked mariner thrown up like a seaweed on a desert shore. I hope my grief is manly. I have no disposition to indulge in lousy complaints. God’s dark providence has enraptured me like a pall. I cannot comprehend, but I will not charge Him foolishly; I cannot explain, but I will not murmur. To me our overthrow is the worst thing that could have happened to the South – the worst thing that could have happened for the North, and for the cause of constitutional freedom and of religion on the continent. But the Lord has prepared his throne in the heavens and His Kingdom rules over all. I have not been very well since the surrender. Other seas will give up their dead, but my hopes went down in to one from which there is no resurrection.”

Committee of Publication. Before leaving Richmond for the blockade-runner at Charleston, South Carolina, he was given letters of recommendation which were to help him on his mission in England. His trip was successful, and by early March 1863 Hoge was in London. His personal friendship with James M. Mason expedited his work. Mason introduced him to Lord Shaftesbury, chairman of the board of managers of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Shaftesbury arranged for him to address not only the board of the Bible Society but also the board of the Religious Tract Society. The success of Hoge's mission may be measured by its results. The board of managers of the British and Foreign Bible Society gave him a grant of 10,000 Bibles, 50,000 New Testaments, and 250,000 portions of Psalms and Gospels. The total value of the gift was £4,000. The Tract Society gave him tracts and pamphlets valued at £300. Hoge shipped the literature in small quantities and at different times, thereby hoping to reduce the risk of large amounts of it falling into enemy hands as it came into the Confederacy. In October Hoge was back in Richmond.

All efforts at printing Bibles at home and procuring them abroad fell short of supplying the need. A final possibility was to obtain them from the North. Although the 1861 order placing a ban on trade with the South was never revoked, it did not prevent some Bibles from entering the South under a flag of truce. *[Excerpted from pages 198-199; see the original publication linked above for full footnotes and sources.]*

Dr. Hoge apparently attempted to dispel his despair by becoming active with post-war Reconstruction. This effort came to a screeching halt in 1868 when he suffered a bout of facial paralysis which made it impossible for him to speak. Obviously, he could not preach and the great orator was suddenly silent. Fortunately, this condition lasted only a few months and his power of speech returned.



Susan Morton Wood Hoge
1825-1868

In this same year, probably still reeling from all she had endured during her marriage, the deaths of so many loved ones and the suffering she witnessed during the War, in the spring of 1868, Susan Hoge fell seriously ill. On November 23rd, 1868 she died and is buried at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, surrounded by the babies she had lost, her family that had already passed on and no doubt many friends and loved ones from throughout Richmond.

For 30 years after the Civil War ended, Rev. Hoge continued to serve as a pastor at Second Presbyterian Church of Richmond. He visited and preached at soldiers' homes. In 1872, he preached at Princeton College and later in Philadelphia and New York. He preached in London in 1888, in front of Queen Victoria.

On October 2, 1898, Rev. Hoge preached a sermon at Second Presbyterian Church on "Cause and Cure of Despondency." We can only imagine the profound sense of "despondency" he himself had been carrying for four decades.

In this sermon, he described Psalm 42, verse 5, as ending "triumphantly, but in its progress there are notes of deepest sadness." He went on to say:

"Because of its varying tones [despondency] has been aptly compared to the successive aspects of a storm, when the wind shakes the forest until the trees groan and smite one another, while clouds hide the sun and cast a portentous gloom over the scene, until by and by there is a pause in the tempest, a hush in the uproar, a rift in the sky; and as the light returns, the carol of the little bird is heard as it sings in the tree-top, and nature smiles and rejoices in the new glory that gilds the earth."

It's easy to imagine that Dr. Hoge felt much the way David, the author of the Psalm, felt as his despair overwhelmed him during his flight from his son Absalom, who was trying to kill David and take his throne. Hopefully, preparing and giving this sermon was therapeutic for Rev. Dr. Hoge.

Just a month later, on November 4, 1898, the buggy being driven by Rev. Dr. Hoge was struck by a trolley car. He was thrown into the air and critically injured. He lingered for two months, suffering from his injuries and died on January 6, 1899. The people of Richmond lined the streets to Hollywood Cemetery to pay their respects and over 5,000 people attended his funeral. He was buried next to his beloved wife Susan, who had died 30 years earlier.

At the commemoration of the 45th anniversary of his pastorate in 1890, a Richmond Times-Dispatch editorial proclaimed: "There is no man in this city whose career, both in the sacred and civic walks of life, has shed abroad a more beneficial light or exercised a more exalted influence than that of Dr. Hoge."

An editorial in The Slate commented: "The entire South is proud of Dr. Hoge for he is regarded not only as a great moral leader and pulpit orator but as a splendid champion of Southern civilization."

CAUSE AND CURE OF DESPONDENCY.*

**BY MOSES D. HOGE, D.D., LL.D.,
(PRESBYTERIAN SOUTH), RICHMOND,
VA.**

*Why art thou cast down, O my soul,
and why art thou disquieted within
me? Hope thou in God, for I shall
yet praise him who is the health of
my countenance and my God.—Psalm
xlii. 11.*

**THIS psalm is not wholly joyous
throughout. It ends triumphantly,**

*** Preacht in the Second Presbyterian
Church, Sunday morning, October 2, 1898.**

To quote a sermon by Alex W. Evans, Pastor of Second Presbyterian Church of Richmond since 2008, at the celebration of the Church's 175th Anniversary in 2020:

Moses Hoge was so caught up in the culture, the southern cause; he was blind to the injustices that were in front of him. Moses Hoge was so connected to society and southern ways that he failed to recognize what God's purposes entail. In this way, he helped to set a course for Christian faith and injustice that we continue to wrestle with even to this day. White supremacy and white fragility and racial injustices have been perpetuated far too long.¹⁸

Today, we look at the issues that gave rise to the Civil War through a different lens. We are able to see the evils of slavery and an entire economy built literally on the backs of enslaved people. But, in Richmond, in the 1860s, the culture of the white majority looked at an enslaved labor force as being essential to their way of life and therefore felt it was justified.

Even today (2023), Second Presbyterian Church of Richmond, Virginia continues to recognize the last Sunday in June as "Moses Hoge Sunday", focusing on his legacy and theology. On its website, that church describes the man's life story and ministry as being "complicated". The church website makes this observation: "He was a man of his time and reflected the prevailing culture and attitudes of most whites in Richmond during the Civil War era."

The list of Rev. Hoge's books, sermons and other published work is extensive. Log College Press [www.logcollegepress.com/moses-drury-hoge] offers free downloads of most of them:

- The Success of Christianity, an Evidence of Its Divine Origin (1853)
- Honorable Old Age: A Sermon Preached at the Funeral of Capt. Benjamin Sheppard (1855)
- September 2, 1857 Letter Regarding Samuel D. Hoge (1857, 1858)
- "The Christian Statesman": A Discourse Delivered at the Funeral of Hon. John Hemphill, LL. D., in the Second Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va., Jan. 7th, 1862 (1862)
- The Victory Won: A Memorial of the Rev. William James Hoge, D. D. (1864)
- Appeal to the People of Virginia (1865)
- The Richmond Eclectic, Vol. 1 (1866-1867)
- The Richmond Eclectic, Vol. 2 (1867)
- Inauguration of the Stonewall Jackson Statue: Introductory Address of Governor Kemper and Oration by Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D.D. (1876, 1885)
- Address on Presbyterianism (1877)
- May 8, 1880 Letter (1880)
- Address of Rev. Dr. Hoge at the Funeral of Judge Robert Ould (1882, 1883)
- Memorial Discourse on the Planting of Presbyterianism in Kentucky One Hundred Years Ago (1883)
- The Great Evidence of Christianity (1883)
- Letter on the Eternal Punishment of the Wicked (1884)
- Memorial of Wm. S. Plumer, D.D., LL.D. (1884)
- Family Religion (1886)
- Partakers of Glory (1886)
- "Say So" (1887)
- Ye Have Known the Father (1889)
- The Great Question (1889)
- City Evangelization - Its Methods (1889)

¹⁸ Website of Second Presbyterian Church on "Moses Hoge Sunday":
<https://www.2presrichmond.org/175/march22>

Calamities Not Indicative of God's Lack of Mercy (1889)
Christ's Method of Reconciling the Antagonisms of Society (1889)
Commemoration of Forty-Five Years of Service by the Rev. Moses Drury Hoge,
D.D., LL.D., as Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of the City of
Richmond, Virginia (1890)
Introduction to Robert P. Kerr's Hymns of the Ages For Public and Social
Worship (1891)
The Presbyterian Church in the United States (1892)
An Address (1894)
Funeral Reform (1896)
The Educational Influence of Presbyterianism on National Life (1896)
The Changing World and the Unchanging God (1896)
Relation of the Westminster Standards to Foreign Missions (1897)
Cause and Cure of Despondency: A Sermon (1898)
Regnant Men: A Funeral Address for Robert Lewis Dabney (1899)
The Perfection of Beauty and Other Sermons by Rev. Moses Drury Hoge, D.D.,
LL.D. (published posthumously in 1904)

CHALLENGE TO OUR READERS:

Rev. Moses Drury Hoge is the most famous member of our family line. His brother, Rev. William James Hoge, was the father of Peyton Harrison Hoge, who wrote the seminal account of his uncle's life and times.

Though Moses Drury Hoge is not a direct, linear ancestor of the William Lacy Hoges of Louisville, it's obvious that his life and ministry held a tremendous fascination for Peyton Harrison Hoge. Writing *Moses Drury Hoge: Life and Letters* was an enormous labor of love.

We have highlighted in this book the lives of not only Moses Drury Hoge but numerous other individuals to illustrate how our ancestors can be examined to the point that their lives and impact becomes absolutely real.

My challenge to you is to read the article linked below. We believe this will inspire you to be genuinely interested in your ancestry and your heritage as descendants of this quite remarkable family descended from William Hoge who immigrated to America from Scotland in 1682.

"Bible Publication and Procurement in the Confederacy" by
W. Harrison Daniel, published in *The Journal of Southern
History*, Vol. 24, No. 2 (May, 1958), pp. 191-201, found at:

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2208873?origin=crossref>

Obituary of Moses Drury Hoge

1818-1899

Published in the Baltimore Sun on January 6, 1899

Baltimore Sun January 6, 1899

REV. DR. MOSES D. HOGE

Death Of This Distinguished
Presbyterian Divine In
Richmond, Va.

HE WAS OVER 80 YEARS OLD

Injuries Received In A Driving
Accident Hastened His
Death.

Pastor Of The Second Presbyterian
Church Of Richmond For Over Fifty
Years—Other Positions Of Honor And
Responsibility—His Services During
The War.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]
RICHMOND, VA., JAN. 6.—Rev. Dr. Moses
D. Hoge, the eminent Presbyterian divine,
and for over fifty years pastor of the Sec-
ond Presbyterian Church of this city, died
at 2 A. M., in the eighty-first year of his
age, having been born September 17, 1818.

Dr. Hoge was taken critically ill at the
Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs last
summer, and for several weeks his life
was despaired of. He finally rallied, how-
ever, and was removed to his home, in
Richmond, where he continued to improve.
Several weeks ago, while driving out, his
vehicle came in collision with an electric
street car, and Dr. Hoge was seriously
injured, two of his ribs being broken, be-
sides which he sustained severe cuts and
bruises. For a time he seemed to rally
from his injuries, but for the past week his
condition daily grew worse, and the end
came as stated above.

Sketch Of Dr. Hoge.

Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge was born in the
county of Prince Edward, Virginia, and
was descended on his father's side from
ancestors who emigrated from Scotland
and settled in Frederick county, Virginia,
in 1736, on the domain of Thomas Lord
Fairfax, of colonial memory. His grand-
father was Dr. Moses Hoge, president of
Hampden-Sidney College, and one of the
most eminent among great and good minis-
ters who have so enriched the Presby-
terian church in Virginia. John Randolph
says in one of his letters that he was the
most eloquent man he ever heard in the
pulpit or out of it.

Ministerial Sons.

Three of his sons became ministers of
the gospel, viz., Dr. James Hoge, of Co-
lumbus, Ohio., John Blair Hoge, of Rich-
mond, Va., and Samuel Davies Hoge, pres-
ident of Athens College, Ohio. The last-
named died early in life, leaving two sons,
who became ministers of the gospel, the
younger of whom was the late Rev. W. J.
Hoge, D. D., and the elder was the sub-
ject of this sketch. On the maternal side
Dr. Hoge descended from the family of
Lacys who emigrated from England to
Virginia in early colonial times.

His grandfather was the Rev. Drury
Lacy, D. D., president of Hampden-Sidney
College, a minister of great eminence and
worth. Two of his sons became ministers—
the Rev. William S. Lacy, of Louisiana,
and Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., formerly
president of Davidson College and now of
Raleigh, N. C. Many of the remoter de-
scendants of both Dr. Hoge and Dr. Lacy
have also entered the office of the min-
istry.

In Richmond.

Dr. Hoge's ministry began in Richmond
in 1844. His church was built in 1848. In-
vitations to the presidency of Hampden-
Sidney College and other literary institu-
tions, to become a pastor in Lexington,
Va., St. Louis, Brooklyn, New York, Nash-
ville, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Charles-
ton and elsewhere never tempted him from
the field of his first labors. It has fallen
to the lot of few men to attract such con-
gregations as habitually attended his min-
istry, and still larger were his audiences
wherever he went to preach or lecture.

Other Positions.

Dr. Hoge was often appointed to posi-
tions of honor and responsibility by the
Southern General Assembly of the Pres-
byterian Church. In 1875 he was unani-
mously elected to the moderator's chair in
the assembly, which met in St. Louis. In
1876, in the assembly convened in Savan-
nah, Ga., he advocated, and carried by
overwhelming majorities, two measures
greatly opposed at the time by some of
the most distinguished members. These were
the establishment of "fraternal relations"
—not "organic union"—with the Northern
Presbyterian church, and the sending of
commissioners to represent the Southern
church in the Alliance of the Reformed
Churches of the World. In 1877 he was a
delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian council,
which met in Edinburg.

Southern Civilization.

He was also a delegate to the meeting of
the Evangelical Alliance, which met in
New York, in 1873, in which he made an
address in vindication of the civilization
of the South. Also to the Alliance of the
Reformed Churches of the World, which
met in Copenhagen, in 1884, where he
made an address which obtained for him
an invitation to visit the Crown Princess
of Denmark at the palace.

He was sent as a commissioner to the
Alliance of the Reformed Churches, which
convened in London, in 1888, and the sub-
ject of his speech before that body was
"The Antagonisms of Society and How to
Reconcile Them."

His Church

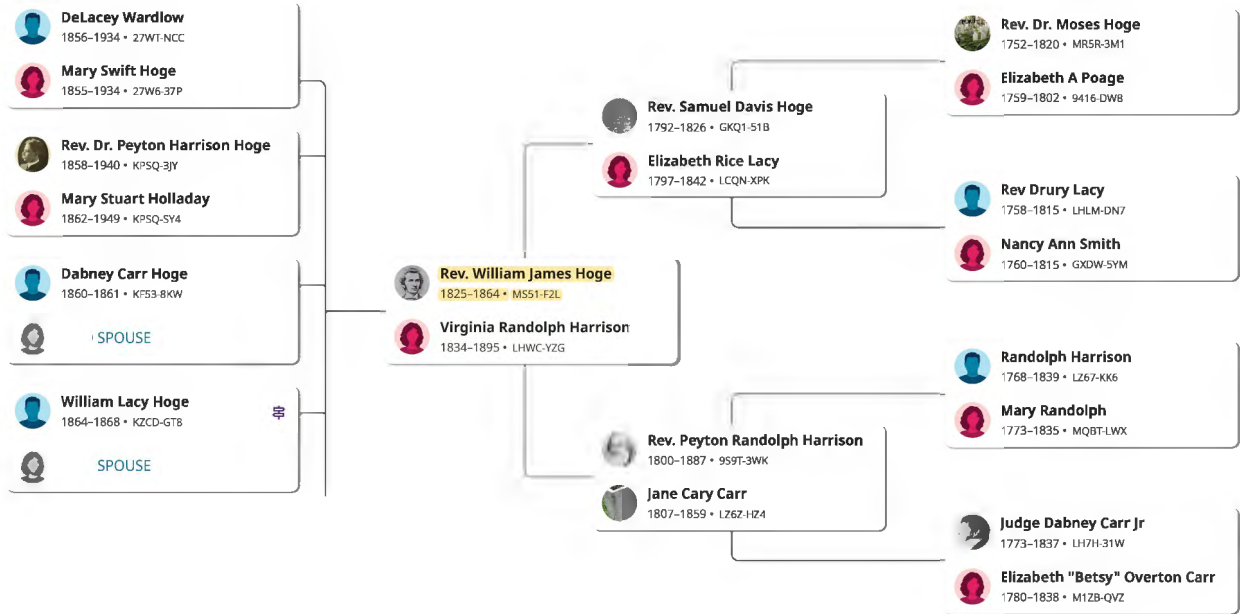
The church of which Dr. Hoge was pas-
tor was dedicated in 1848, and was en-
larged and beautified in 1873. Among the
young men reared and trained in it a
large number have entered the ministry.
The Fourth Presbyterian Church, of this
city, was a colony from Dr. Hoge's
church, and another, the Hoge Memorial,
was organized a few years ago. The lat-
ter has been one of the latest and most
successful enterprises of Dr. Hoge's life.
About twelve years ago he commenced
services in the spacious hall over the old
market, and it was a success from the
first. From this grew the handsome house
of worship now in the eastern section of
the city.

His Services During The War.

During the first year of the civil war
Dr. Hoge was a volunteer chaplain in the
Camp of Instruction, Camp Lee, where
the Virginia soldiers recently encamped
before leaving for Florida to await orders
to Cuba. He preached to the soldiers two
or three times a week without discontinu-
ing his services in his own church. In
1864 he ran the blockade from Charleston
and went to England by way of Nassau,
Cuba, and St. Thomas to obtain Bibles and
religious books for the Confederate army.
Lord Shaftesbury, the president of the
British and Foreign Bible Society, gave
him a hearty welcome and invited him
to make an address to the society in ex-
planation of the object of his mission.
The result was a free grant of 10,000
Bibles, 50,000 Testaments and 250,000 por-
tions of the Scriptures, (single Gospels,
Epistles, etc., in black, glazed covers,
with red edges and rounded corners,) just
what was most convenient to put in the
soldier's pockets, in all worth about \$4,000.
Dr. Hoge remained during the winter in
London superintending their shipment by
the blockade-runners to the Confederacy.

Dr. Hoge, as a preacher, has perhaps
never had his equal in the South. With
a natural eloquence inherited from gen-
erations of ministers, he combined a ripe
scholarship and the benefits of wide travel
and observation. For the past half cen-
tury there was hardly a great man in
any country whom he had not met. He
was widely known and universally loved
and respected. Dignity and gentleness
were his crowning traits.

REV. WILLIAM JAMES HOGE 1825-1864



William James Hoge was born August 14, 1825 in Athens, Ohio to Rev. Samuel Davis Hoge and his wife Elizabeth Rice Lacy. His paternal grandfather was the President at Hampden-Sydney College, his father was a professor there and his maternal grandfather was Rev. Drury Lacy, the famous orator with the “silver throat and a silver hand”. His siblings were Moses Drury Hoge (1819-1899), Ann Lacy Hoge (1821-1899) and Elizabeth Poage Hoge (1823-1847).

Rev. Hoge was married about 1847 to Mary Swift Ballard (1827-1850) from Framingham, Massachusetts and they were the parents of:

Elizabeth Lacy Hoge (1848-1939)
Addison Hoge (1849-1942)

He married again in 1855, this time to **Virginia Randolph Harrison** (1834-1895), the daughter of Rev. Peyton Harrison. They were the parents of:

Mary Swift Hoge (1855-1934)
Peyton Harrison Hoge (1858-1940)
Dabney Carr Hoge (1860-1861)¹⁹
William Lacy Hoge (1863-1868)

NOTE: This child was only four months old when his father died. He was the first “William Lacy Hoge” in our line. Unfortunately, he died when he was only four years old. Interestingly, his big brother, Peyton Harrison Hoge, named his first son, not after his own father, according to the traditional naming pattern of the day, but after the baby brother he’d lost 17 years earlier.

¹⁹ Dabney Carr Hoge (1860-1861) was the son of Rev. William James Hoge. The child “sickened and died from exposure to heat and fatigue consequent upon the long journey to Virginia (via Nashville) from New York, when [Rev. Hoge] resigned his pastoral charge in that city, in the summer of 1861”, as described by Rev. Dr. Moses Drury Hoge in the heartbreaking account of his brother William’s death in 1864. See “The Victory Won”, referenced above and in the bibliography.



Thomas Jefferson was the great uncle of Virginia Randolph Harrison Hoge.²⁰

William James' ministerial career was, frankly, overshadowed by the fame of his brother, one of Virginia's most influential Presbyterian ministers. But his was still an life of impact.

Both William James Hoge and Moses Drury Hoge were educated at Hampden-Sidney College. While the former spent virtually his entire career ministering at Second Presbyterian Church of Richmond and supporting the upper echelon of the Confederate government, William James Hoge followed a somewhat quieter path. He taught mathematics briefly at Ohio University before moving to Westminster Presbyterian Church in Baltimore (1852-1856) and then went to the Union Theological Seminary in Richmond, where he taught "Biblical Literature and New Testament Interpretation" (1856-1859).

Thomas Johnson, in his biography of Robert Lewis Dabney, described William James Hoge as "a most lovable man, born pastor and preacher" and said he was received at the seminary "with open arms." After

preaching in New York on several occasions, he received a call to be the associate pastor of the Brick Church in New York City, which he accepted in 1859.

Dilemma of Conscience

At 4:30 a.m. on April 12, 1861, Confederate troops fired on the United States military garrison at Fort Sumter in South Carolina's Charleston Harbor. This attack is traditionally considered the beginning of the Civil War in America. Rev. Hoge continued preaching in New York City throughout the early months of the conflict. On July 21, 1861, the First Battle of Bull Run took place. This is regarded as the first major battle of the Civil War.

²⁰ Yes, it's true. We are, in fact, related to *Thomas Jefferson*, though distantly. Bear with us as we attempt to explain the connection:

Peter Jefferson (1708-1757) was the father of President Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826). One of President Jefferson's nine siblings was his sister, **Martha Peyton Jefferson**. She married Dabney Carr in 1765. He was a close friend of President Jefferson. They are both buried at Monticello in Virginia.

Martha Peyton Jefferson's son was Dabney Carr, Jr., whose daughter was

Elizabeth Overton Carr, whose daughter

Jane Cary Carr married Rev. Peyton Randolph Harrison, whose daughter

Virginia Randolph Harrison married Rev. William James Hoge, whose son

Rev. Dr. Peyton Harrison Hoge was the father of

Virginia Randolph Bolling Hoge, William Lacy Hoge (Sr.), Mary Stuart Hoge, Peyton Harrison Hoge, Elizabeth Addison Hoge and our dear Aunt Cary (Evelyn Cary Hoge Mead)

William L. Hoge, Sr.'s son was **William Lacy Hoge, Jr.**, to whom this book is dedicated. This makes him the great-great-great-great-grandson of the sister of President Thomas Jefferson. (That's 4 "greats", if you're counting.)

Rev. Hoge's heart remained in full sympathy with the "Southern Cause", which caused a tremendous uproar within the congregation when he prayed for Confederate leaders as well as those of the United States, under the Biblical injunction that we should pray for those in authority. On July 21, 1861, as the First Battle of Bull Run was underway, he gave his last sermon at the Brick Church. It's entitled "*A Discourse Delivered By the Rev. William J. Hoge, D.D., Collegiate Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York on the Resignation of His Charge*" (published Baker & Godwin, Printers in New York, 1861). You can read the sermon for yourself at:

www.logcollegepress.com/s/Hoge-William-James-A-Discourse-Delivered-on-the-Resignation-of-His-Charge.pdf

In his 1861 final farewell to the congregation of the Brick Church in New York City, Rev. Hoge urged them to remember that political differences between himself and a small portion of the congregation had caused an irreconcilable rift. It's interesting to note that Rev. Hoge's son, Peyton Harrison Hoge, would face a somewhat similar situation nearly 50 years later (1907).

Rev. Hoge felt that his continued presence at the Brick Church would cause increasing discord and decided to return to Virginia. He steadfastly denied allegations that he had refused to pray for President Lincoln and the Federal troops, reminding the congregation that he had prayed for both sides in the conflict, just as the Apostle Peter had admonished Christians to pray for "all men".

In this final sermon, he gave a list of reasons why ministers should avoid political sermons. Rev. Hoge had tried to put aside his deep affection for the South and he had tried to stay true to his calling and his position at the Brick Church. He made it abundantly clear that he felt certain parties in the congregation were trying to create division within the congregation and he felt that his continued presence there would be detrimental. Rev. Hoge was branded a "rebel in broadcloth" and a "traitor voice from the pulpit" by the New York Herald, belittling his attempts to remain politically neutral.

The Personal Cost of Returning to Richmond as the Civil War Broke Out

Rev. Hoge, his wife and five young children headed south in the Summer of 1861 but getting from New York City to Richmond, Virginia in the middle of a war was not easy. "They had to detour through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and back through Kentucky and Tennessee by slow train. At one stop they saw in the local newspapers the names of two cousins killed in battle. Farther on, they learned that one of Virginia's brothers had also been killed."²¹ Their son Dabney Carr Hoge, less than 2 years old, became very sick from heat and fatigue during the journey. He died August 11, 1861, soon after they arrived in Richmond and about three weeks after the Hoges left New York. (The couple's youngest son, William Lacy Hoge was born in 1863, just four months before William James Hoge died in 1863. That child died at age 1868.)

Upon his return to Richmond, Rev. Hoge preached briefly at the Presbyterian Churches in Charlottesville and Petersburg, Virginia while also helping his brother, Moses Drury Hoge, evangelize to the troops. He was with the Confederate Army at Fredericksburg in the Spring of 1863. In the Summer of 1864, Rev. William James Hoge died of typhoid fever.

²¹ *The Meriwethers and Hoges* by Stanley Carter Schuler of Lyme, Connecticut, 1985, page 36.

James Hoge Tyler served as Governor of Virginia from 1898 until 1902.²² In his 1927 book *The Family of Hoge* (published posthumously), he describes William James Hoge as being regarded by many “as equal to his brother Moses [as an orator], and by some as his superior. . . . He was blessed with fine physical endowments, with a voice of unusual compass and power.”

In his publication “*The Victory Won – A Memorial of the Rev. Wm. J. Hoge, D. D., Late Pastor of the Tabb Street Presbyterian Church, Petersburg, Virginia*” (1864), Rev. Thomas Verner Moore described William James Hoge as having “a manly, soldierly look, a powerful sonorous voice, a warm, genial heart, a beaming countenance, a fine flow of language, and a soul on fire with love to his Saviour and to his perishing fellow-men.”²³

Rev. Moore talked about Rev. Hoge having “an exquisite relish of life that was contagious, and gave special charm to his society. His voice was one of unusual compass and power, and few who ever heard its deep organ-like notes in singing, or its clarion ring when excited in speaking, can soon forget its rich and musical inflections. These physical advantages contributed largely to his success as a preacher.” He continued:

“He had naturally a large, manly heart, full of genial and generous emotions, that lifted him above all littleness or jealousy of feeling, and made him love rather to ‘raise mortals to the skies’, than to ‘pull angels down’. His range of sympathy was a very broad one, enabling him to rejoice with the joyful, and mourn with the sorrowful, to mingle his feelings with the ripe and often saddened musings of hoary age, and enter into the gushing gladness of childhood, as if himself a little child. This quick sympathy with youth, gave him a rare power to attract the affections of the young and lead them to the great Shepherd.

“. . . He had what we may almost call a personal love for Jesus, that made Christ the great theme of his preaching, and largely of his conversation, and a love of souls that never seemed to weary of efforts to save them; a faith that seemed never to have been crippled by dark wrestlings with unbelief, and which seemed to feed upon the living Word, not only in the critical study of it, but in the joyous use of it, so that his mind, heart and very vocabulary became saturated with its spirit and language; and a hope that shone like a morning star, growing brighter and brighter, until it faded not into the darkness of the grave, but rather into the brightness of that day that has neither sunset nor cloud forevermore.

“His [book] *Blind Bartimeus* is a fine specimen of the mingling of the expository and experimental, and belongs to a high class of practical religious literature, as is proven by the many thousands of copies that have been sold on both sides of the Atlantic. His graceful and genial tribute to the lamented Dabney Carr Harrison, which has been so largely circulated in the army, and some more fugitive pieces, indicate the same power, and gave a promise for the future which we mourn to see thus prematurely blasted.”

The Battle Was Lost but Victory Was Won

The Victory Won includes a letter written by Rev. Dr. Moses Drury Hoge, an account of his own presence at the bedside of his “only brother”, William James Hoge, as he laid dying. Moses had received word that his brother was gravely injured and had been moved to the home of James Jones, Esq., about five miles from Petersburg because of the shelling and fighting taking place across

²² James Hoge Tyler (1846-1925) was born at Blenheim plantation in Caroline County, Virginia to George Tyler (1817-1889) and his second wife Eliza Hoge (1815-1846). His parents were both descended from the First Families of Virginia. Two hours after James was born, his mother died of complications from the birth. His maternal grandparents took the boy 300 miles by carriage to their home, Hayfield, subsequently known as *Belle Hampton*, in Pulaski County, Virginia. There he was raised by his maternal grandparents, General James F. Hoge (1783-1861) and Eleanor Haven Howe, as well as his uncle William E. Hoge and his wife Jane with their daughter and two sons of similar ages. You can learn more about him at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Hoge_Tyler

²³ www.logcollegepress.com/s/Moore-Thomas-Verner-The-Victory-Won.pdf

Richmond. Moses was able to catch a ride on an ammunition train to reach his brother's bedside. The account is quite poignant. We encourage you to read it in its entirety but this passage is especially heart breaking:

“After sending loving messages to many absent relations and friends, and expressing the hope that his death would be sanctified to the conversion of some in whom he felt a peculiar interest, he requested that preparation should be made for the baptism of his **little son William, an infant about four months old**. While these were making, he said, ‘My death will be as easy as the baptism of this child. Both death and baptism are consecrations to the Lord.’ When all was ready, he did not wait for me to propound the usual questions, but, in a manner inexpressibly tender and reverential, he pronounced the vows for himself and wife; and after the service was over he said, ‘Now take my little boy and place him in the sunlight!’ I took him to the window where the beams of the rising sun were shining brightly, and held the child for a few moments in the immediate rays. He gazed at him with unutterable fondness and admiration, while with bare arms and head illumined by the radiance, as with a halo, he disported [*“enjoyed oneself unrestrainedly”*] himself in the fresh air and golden light of the morning, and then said, ‘Take him away I am satisfied.’”

*This baby, William Lacy Hoge, died just four years later. He was the first **William Lacy Hoge** in our direct line. William, of course, was a given name that had been handed down for generations, most certainly since William Hoge arrived in America from Scotland in 1682 and Lacy was Rev. Hoge's mother's maiden name as well as the surname of her famous father, Drury Lacy.*

Rev. William James Hoge died on July 5, 1864 and is buried near his family at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond. He was only 38 years old.

The following year, Virginia and the children moved to Albermarle County. Sheridan's troops had confiscated anything of value that the widow might have had, including the family's food, wine and a precious half-pint of medicinal brandy. Eventually, the widow and her children were given a Yankee guard as protection. By the final days of the War, they had only \$125 in Confederate money left. They had nothing at all to sustain them until Virginia's father, Rev. Peyton Harrison, was able to reach them from Baltimore.

In the years that followed, Virginia and the children got by because she gave music lessons. Eventually, they were back at Hampden-Sydney in Virginia, where they lived with Peyton's step-brother Addison Hoge and Virginia took in boarders.

Virginia died in 1895. She is buried in the Hoge plot at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond beside her husband and many other family members.

Sermons and Writings Preserved

Several of Rev. William James Hoge's sermons and other writings are available at www.logcollegepress.com/william-james-hoge-18251864, including:

- Blind Bartimeus – Story of a Sightless Sinner and His Great Physician (1858)
- Discourse Delivered by the Rev. William J. Hoge, D.D., Collegiate Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York, on the Resignation of His Charge, July 21, 1861
- Sketch of Dabney Carr Harrison, Minister of the Gospel and Captain in the Army of the Confederate States of America (1862)
- The Improvident Traveler (undated tract, excerpted from “Blind Bartimeus”)
- What Wilt Thou That I Should Do? (undated tract)

Our Connection to Pocahontas

In an entirely different vein, it is through the marriage of William James Hoge to Virginia Randolph Harrison that the current Hoges of Louisville, Kentucky have a claim to being descended

from **Pocahontas**, who married **John Rolfe** in 1614.²⁴ The chart below shows this connection, down through Peyton Harrison Hoge (1858-1940).

Keep in mind that it is conservatively estimated that Pocahontas and John Rolfe have at least 2,000,000 descendants. That means that, within today's American population, one-third to one percent (0.33333% to 1%) – or one in every 300 people – are related to Pocahontas and John Rolfe. That kind of puts the whole thing in perspective, doesn't it? But it's still an interesting sidelight to our family history.

Descendants of Pocahontas

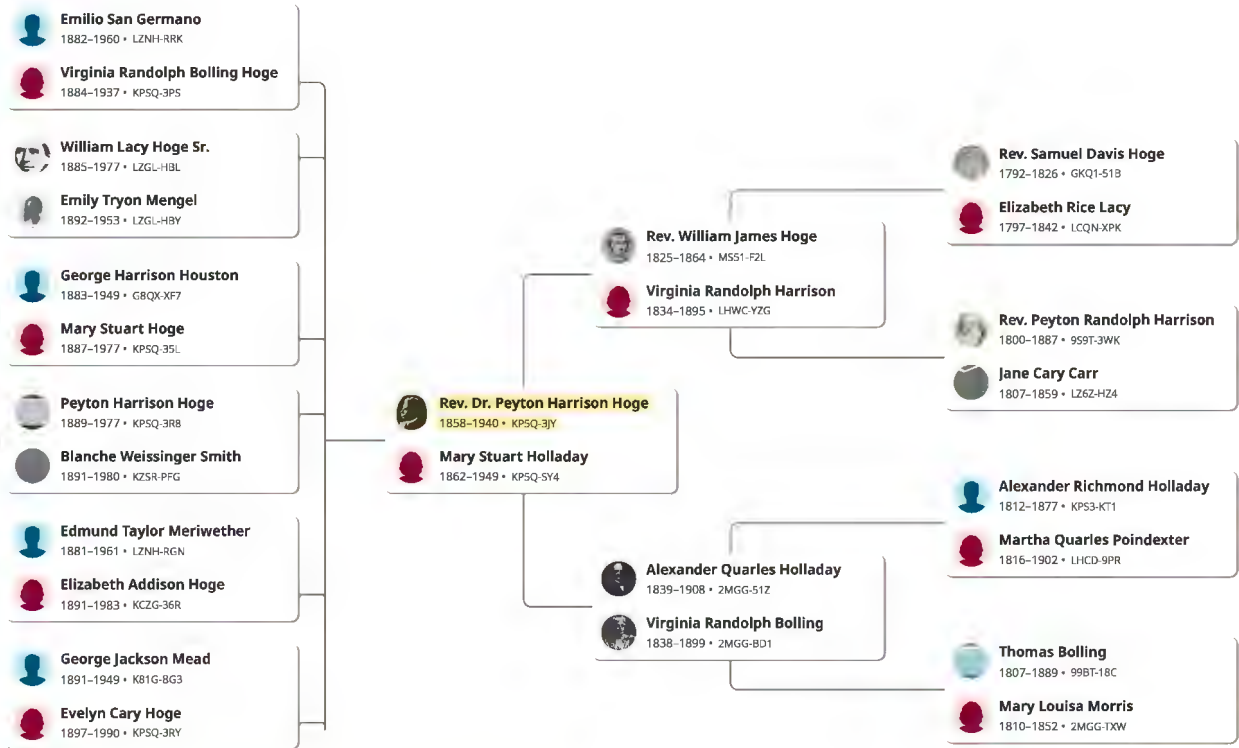
- 1 Pocahontas
- +John Rolfe
- 2 Thomas Rolfe
- +Jane Pothress
- 3 Jane Rollfe b: 1675
- +Robert Bolling
- 4 John Bolling
- +Mary Kennon
- 5 Jane Bolling b: 1703
- +Richard Randolph b: May 1690
- 6 Mary Randolph
- +Archibald Cary b: January 24, 1699/00
- 7 Jane Cary b: February 1750/51
- +Thomas Randolph
- 8 Mary Randolph b: 1773 d: 1835
- +Randolph Harrison b: February 11, 1769 m: 1790 d: 1835
- 9 Peyton Harrison b: November 19, 1800 d: 1887
- +Jane Cary Carr b: 1808 d: 1860
- 10 Virginia Randolph Harrison (aka Mere) b: March 31, 1834 d: August 9, 1895
- +William James Hoge b: August 14, 1825 m: February 7, 1855 d: July 6, 1864
- 11 Peyton Harrison Hoge b: January 6, 1858 d: October 12, 1940
- +Mary Stuart Holladay b: February 3, 1862 m: August 22, 1883 d: March 9, 1949

Family tree showing connection from Pocahontas to Virginia Randolph Harrison, wife of William James Hoge, father of Peyton Harrison Hoge (1858-1940)

Family tree created 01/01/2002 by Harrison Houston

²⁴ It's interesting to note that William L. Hoge, Jr.'s granddaughter, Jane Holladay Walker, married Robert Oliver Rolfe, Jr. in 2017.

REV. DR. PEYTON HARRISON HOGE 1858-1940



Oil portrait of the Rev. Peyton Harrison Hoge at
Pewee Valley Historical Society

Rev. Dr. Peyton Harrison Hoge (we'll refer to him in this chapter as "Rev. Hoge") was a highly respected clergyman and author born on January 5, 1854 in Hampden-Sydney, near Richmond, Virginia, the son of William James Hoge and his wife Virginia Randolph Harrison. One of his uncles was the celebrated minister about whom Rev. Hoge wrote the book, *Moses Drury Hoge: Life and Letters* in 1899.

His wife **Mary Stuart Holladay** was the daughter of Alexander Quarles Holladay, a Colonel in the Confederate Army (Virginia, 19th Regiment). Her father was a lawyer in a firm with his father and served as a Virginia Senator from Richmond. Holladay Hall at North Carolina State University in Raleigh was named for him as he had served as the first President of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (1889-1899).

A native of Spotsylvania County, Virginia, Colonel Holladay was the President of Florida Agricultural College, President of the Stonewall Jackson Institute and a distinguished educator.²⁵

Peyton met Mary Stuart Holladay at her debut when she was 18. After a long courtship, engagement and a lengthy separation, they were finally married on August 22, 1883, about a year after he was ordained and had become the pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Richmond.

To quote Alvis Milton Holladay, Sr.'s 1994 book, "*The Holladay Family*":

Now, dear reader and cousins, we invite you to sit back, relax, and feast your musings upon the glory and foibles of your noble ancestors. Follow them through the Viking invasions of England; the Hundred Years War; the Elizabethan period; the settling of Virginia; Bacon's Rebellion; the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown; the Battle of New Orleans with Jackson; the winning of the West; the Civil War; the scientific revolution in America; World War I and II; and the marvels of the twentieth century. Hear each one speak; share his problems; rejoice in his victories and weep at his failures; then wonder if you could have done better!

We recommend Alvis Holladay's book to any of you researching our shared family history. It's available for free download on the FamilySearch.org website.

The name *Holladay* has been an important one in our family and this book is a wonderful resource if you want to learn why.

Children of Peyton Harrison Hoge

Rev. and Mrs. Hoge were the parents of six children:

Virginia Randolph Bolling Hoge (1884-1937), who married Emidio San Germano²⁶

William Lacy Hoge (1885-1977), who married Emily Tryon Mengel

Mary Stuart Hoge (1887-1977), who married George Harrison Houston

Peyton Harrison Hoge, II (1889-1977), who married Blanche Weissinger Smith

Elizabeth Addison "Bessie" Hoge (1891-1983), who married Edmund Taylor

Meriwether; her second marriage was to Hugh McGee Rose

Evelyn Cary Hoge (1897-1990), who married George Jackson Mead

(1) Daughter Virginia Randolph Bolling Hoge

In the Spring of 1905, Rev. Hoge's 21-year-old daughter Virginia returned from two years spent studying abroad. She announced to her parents that she had fallen in love with the Marquis Emedio San Germano, a young Italian nobleman from Arpino, near Rome.

As Virginia's youngest sister, Evelyn Cary Hoge, tells the story in her book *Sunshine and Shadow*, Emedio followed Virginia from Europe back to Louisville and pursued her assiduously, eventually persuading Virginia's father, Rev. Hoge, to consent to their marriage, which meant

²⁵ Learn more about Col. Alexander Quarles Holladay, including his service as an officer in the Confederate States Army, his other children, his service as a Virginia State Senator, tenure at Florida State Agricultural College and the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, including his time as president of that institution at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Q._Holladay.

²⁶ Emidio San Germano (1882-1960), frequently misspelled, especially in American newspapers as "Emilio".

Virginia would be living in Italy and disconnected from her family back in Kentucky. Eventually, Rev. Hoge agreed and a flurry of elaborate wedding preparations were hastily undertaken.

The wedding took place on August 9, 1906 at Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church in downtown Louisville, Kentucky. The story of this fairy tale romance and wedding ran in newspapers across the country that month. A breathless account in the Baltimore Sun read:

MISS HOGE WEDS MARCHESE.

Brilliant Ceremony Outcome Of Romance Begun In Italy

(Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.)

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 9 [1906].—One of the most brilliant weddings the South has ever known occurred at Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church tonight at 8:30 o'clock, when Miss Virginia Randolph Bolling Hoge was married to the Marchese Emilio San Germano, of Rome.

Rev. Mr. Peyton H. Hoge, father of the bride, officiated.

The ceremony was the outcome of a love affair that began in Italy more than a year ago, when Miss Hoge was a student of music in Rome. The Marchese is a member of one of the oldest families in Italy, his title dating back to Victor Amadeo II, by whom it was granted. He is a Knight of the Garter and is of the Order of the First Knight of the Bath. His only sister is the Duchess Caraccioli. Miss Mary Hoge, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and there were five bridesmaids. The gown of the bride was of heavy white satin duchess, made princess, with long court train. Down the front were two panels of priceless rose point lace shaped to the figure, with clusters of tiny tucks at the waist line. Her tulle veil was fastened to her hair with a coronet of orange blossoms.

It is considered conservative to estimate the value of the wedding gifts at \$50,000.

The novelty of a girl from Kentucky marrying Italian nobility was followed intensely by newspapers in Louisville newspaper and across the country. A 1907 visit from Marchesa Virginia Randolph Bolling Hoge San Germano to her parents' home in Pewee Valley made another big splash in the papers. Today, we would liken this excitement to the reaction of the press and the public when someone famous, like Jennifer Lawrence, slips back into town to visit her family. The Marchesa's goings and comings made headlines in the papers of her day.

On June 8, 1907, the Louisville Courier-Journal published a news story advising that Rev. Hoge had received a cable message from his wife, who, with their daughter Evelyn Cary Hoge, had been visiting Marchesa Virginia Randolph Bolling Hoge San Germano at the villa she shared with her husband, Marchese Emidio San Germano in Italy. The cable announced the birth of Rev. Hoge's grand-daughter, Maria San Germano, named in honor of both of the children's grandmothers. At this point, Mrs. Hoge and her daughter Evelyn had been visiting Italy for six weeks.

• • •
The Rev. Peyton Harrison Hoge, pastor of the Warren Memorial church, yesterday afternoon received a cable message from Mrs. Hoge, who is visiting her daughter, the Marchesa Virginia, at the Marchese Emilio San Germano's villa, Arpino, in Italy, in which was announced the birth of a daughter to the Marchesa. The child will be christened the Marchesa Maria, in honor of the Marchese's mother and the Marchesa's mother, Mrs. Mary Hoge. Mrs. Hoge and her youngest child, Evelyn Cary Hoge, have been in Italy for the past six weeks.
• • •

Louisville Courier-Journal, June 8, 1907

But, after seven years of marriage, Marchesa Virginia Hoge San Germano left her nobleman husband. She arrived in New York City aboard the Cunarder Lvernia on August 27, 1913. She is quoted in the New York Times as saying that she had returned to America to sue her husband for a separation in Kentucky. The article goes on to quote her as saying:

"American girls come to a sudden realization when they marry foreign noblemen that fidelity is not a part of their husband's code of honor. They have no conception, according to American standards, of the obligations of matrimony and an American girl finds it hard, if not impossible, to understand how a man can love his wife and at the same time keep another establishment.

"The American girl marrying at home is often the victim of a drinking husband. Drunkenness she may understand, even though she does not approve. The American man drinks to excess frequently, the foreigner seldom or never, but the vices of the foreigner are, to my mind at least, worse than drinking. The European husband fails completely to understand why his wife should

seek to upset all the traditions of his kind and the American girl fails to understand how he can profess to love her and spend half his time in the society of another woman, or women.

“Women and gambling are the two principal vices of the noble European and no American girl can stand either and retain her self-respect.”

Virginia Hoge San Germano remained in the United States until her death in Washington, D.C. on May 4, 1937. Her entry for the 1930 U.S. Census identifies her as being divorced and living at the Windemere Apartments in Washington. She is buried near her parents and siblings at Cave Hill Cemetery in Louisville.

Mary Randolph San Germano (1907-1989) was the only child born of this fairy tale romance turned unhappy marriage. Her early years were spent with her parents in Italy but she grew up in America with her mother and returned to Kentucky in 1926, when she married Warwick M. Anderson, owner of Doe-Anderson Advertising of Louisville. They were the parents of two children:

Mary Stuart Anderson (1927-2017), who married George Waldo Emerson (1918-2002) in 1948. They were the parents of two children – Mary Randolph Emerson and George Waldo Emerson, Jr., both of whom are presumed to be living at the time of this publication of this book.

Nancy Lewis Anderson (born in 1934), who married Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Jr. (1930-2021) in 1955. Adlai was the son of Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Governor of Illinois from 1949 until 1953, a U.S. presidential candidate and a U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. He was the son of Adlai Stevenson (1900-1965), who was the Vice President of the United States under Grover Cleveland. Nancy and Adlai were the parents of Adlai Ewing Stevenson, IV, Katherine Stevenson, Lucy Stevenson and Warwick Stevenson, all of whom are presumed to be living at the time of this publication of this book. Nancy survived her husband, who died in 2021.

(2) Son William Lacy Hoge

Eldest son William Lacy Hoge married Emily Tryon Mengel. His life, his career and their descendants are discussed in substantial detail in the following chapter.

(3) Daughter Mary Stuart Hoge

Mary Stuart Hoge (1887-1977) married George Harrison Houston (1883-1949) in 1909. They are both buried at Cave Hill Cemetery and were the parents of four children:

Peyton Hoge Houston (1910-1994), who married Priscilla Moore (1913-1993) in 1942. They were the parents of twins Robert Stewart Houston and Russell Stewart Houston (born in 1934). Priscilla died in 1993. Peyton Hoge Houston married again, this time to Parrish Beaumont Cummings (1916-1996). Peyton died in 1994 and Parrish died in 1996. They are both buried at Dingtletown Community Church Memorial Garden in Greenwich, Connecticut. The burial place of Priscilla Moore Houston is unknown.

George Harrison “Harry” Houston, Jr. (1914-2006), who married Dorothy Cromwell Fielden (1913-1986) in 1943. They were the parents of Dorothy Holladay “Holly” Houston (1944-1987), George Harrison Houston, III (born 1945) and Edward Randolph “Ned” Houston (born 1947). Dorothy passed away in 1986 and she is buried at Dingtletown Community Church Memorial Garden in

Greenwich, Connecticut. George Harrison “Harry” Houston, Jr. married Emily Tryon Hoge (1916-2001) in 1988. They are both buried at Cave Hill Cemetery. Mary Stuart Houston (1918-1993), who married John Williams Meriwether (1912-1996) in 1940. They were the parents of John Williams Meriwether, Jr. (1942-____), Dr. Mary Stuart “Mimi” Meriwether (1944-1997), George Houston Meriwether (born in 1951) and Cary Mead Meriwether (born in 1954). Both Mary and John were cremated. Marie L. Houston (1919-____). Unfortunately, we are unable to authenticate any further information on Marie Houston at this time.

(4) Son Peyton Harrison Hoge, II

Peyton Harrison Hoge, II married Blanche Weissinger Smith (1891-1980) in 1913. He died in 1977 and Blanche passed away in 1980. They were the parents of two children:

Peyton Harrison Hoge, III married Elizabeth Ann Harris (1918-2003) in 1913. Peyton passed away in 2001 and Elizabeth died in 2003. Peyton was the Public Affairs Officer for the 38th Infantry Division during its campaign in the Pacific in World War II. For 33 years, Peyton was the mayor of the town of Anchorage, a suburb of Louisville. Peyton and Elizabeth were the parents of five children: Peyton Harrison Hoge, IV (born in 1943), George Weissinger Smith Hoge (born in 1947), Blanche Smith Hoge (born in 1952), Margaret Knight Hoge (born in 1954) and Elizabeth Knight Hoge (born in 1959). Peyton and Elizabeth are both buried at Cave Hill Cemetery.

Neil Hunt Hoge married Thomas Kennedy Helm, Jr. (1918-2005) in 1943. Thomas died in 2005 and Nell passed away in 2019. Neil was President of the Colonial Dames (NSCDA) in Kentucky, 1983-85. Thomas was a partner in the law firm of Stites, Peabody & Helm (now Stites & Harbison) for many years. They were the parents of three children: Thomas Kennedy Helm, III (born in 1946), Peyton Randolph Helm (born 1949) and Hunt Choteau Helm (born in 1953).²⁷ Both Neil and Thomas are buried at Cave Hill Cemetery.

(5) Daughter Elizabeth Addison Hoge

Elizabeth Addison Hoge (1891-1983) married Edmund Taylor Meriwether (1881-1961) in 1913. She passed away in 1983. They are both buried at Cave Hill Cemetery and were the parents of two children:

Elizabeth Hoge Meriwether (1915-2000) married Stanley Carter Schuler (1915-2003) in 1938. They were the parents of three children: Elizabeth Ashley Schuler (born in 1941), Miranda Blake Schuler (born in 1944) and Cary Meriwether Schuler (born in 1946). Elizabeth and Stanley are both buried at Cedar Hill Cemetery in Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Mary Randolph Meriwether (1921-1969) married Robert Parker McElwain (1918-1992). They were the parents of one child: Elizabeth Kent McElwain (born in 1944). After Robert’s death in 1992, Mary married Hugh McKee Rose (1917-1970) in 1951. Mary and Hugh are both buried at Cave Hill Cemetery.

²⁷ Thomas Kennedy Helm, III became the managing partner of Stites, Harbison law firm in Louisville.

(6) Daughter Evelyn Cary Hoge

Evelyn Cary Hoge (affectionately known in the family as “Aunt Cary”, 1897-1990) was the youngest of the children born to Peyton Harrison Hoge. She married George Jackson Mead (1891-1949) in 1921. He is best known as one of the chief founding team members of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft in July 1925. He designed a revolutionary, large, air-cooled, radial aircraft engine which was known as “The Wasp”. George Mead was the Vice President of Engineering and head of engineering for Pratt & Whitney from 1925 to 1935. He left Pratt & Whitney and its parent, United Aircraft and went on to serve as the president of the U.S. National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics as well as head of the aeronautical section of the National Defense Advisory Commission during World War II and a manager in the U.S. government's war materiel production effort.



Evelyn Cary Hoge Mead
“Aunt Cary”
1897-1990

Aunt Cary was an author and also served as the first female moderator of the National Association of Congregational Christian Churches.

Cary and George Mead lived primarily near Hartford, Connecticut and on their farm in New Hampshire. They were the parents of five children:

Hartford Courant newspaper 14 July 1990
MEAD, Cary (Hoge) Mead, 92, of Bloomfield, died Thursday (July 12), at home. Born in Wilmington, N.C., the daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Peyton H. Hoge, she was raised in Louisville and Pewee Valley, Ky. In 1921, she married George Jackson Mead, one of the founders and developers of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft and United Aircraft (now United Technologies). Active in her own right in many civic and church activities, she was a long-time member of the South Congregational Church of Hartford. Chairman of its building committee from 1957-60, she served for many years as church clerk, member of the Prudential Committee, chairman of the Supper Committee and a member of the choir. She also played the organ at a weekly neighborhood Hymn Sing during the Summers at Squam Lake. At the age of 64, she became the first woman moderator of the National Association of Congregational Christian Churches, logging nearly 100,000 miles a year in visits to churches around the world. Her far-ranging memory and gift of story telling resulted in publication of her biography of her husband, “Wings over the World” in 1970, which has gone into several reprintings at the request of United Technologies. Mrs. Mead leaves four sons, George N.J. Mead of New Hartford, Peyton H. Mead, M.D. of Bloomfield, Charles C. Mead of Palos Verdes, Calif., and William R.L. Mead of West Hartford; a daughter, Mary M. James of West Hartford; 18 grandchildren; 11 great-grandchildren; and a host of larger family. The funeral service will be held Tuesday (July 17, 1990), 11 a.m., at South Congregational Church, 277 Main St., Hartford 06106, with Dr. John R. Elmore and the Rev. Raymond G. Clarke, officiating. Interment will be the following day at 2 p.m. in the family cemetery at Squam Lake, Center Harbor, N.H. Arrangements are in charge of the James T. Pratt Funeral Home, Wethersfield. There are no calling hours. In lieu of other remembrances, memorial donations may be made to the Organ Restoration Fund of the South Congregational Church at the above address.

George Nathaniel Jackson “Jack” Mead (1922-2020) married Katherine Billingsley Wathen in 1945. They were the parents of four children: Charles Jackson “Chip” Mead (born in 1949), Virginia Randolph “Ginger” Mead (born in 1953), Cary Wathen Mead (born in 1956) and Barbara Hoge Mead (born in 1962).

Mary Randolph Mead (1925-1998) married David Alexander James (1921-1975) in 1960. They are both buried at Cedar Hill Cemetery in Hartford, Connecticut.

Peyton Hoge Mead, M.D. (1927-2018) married Sarah Clark “Sally” Noyes (1927-2012) in 1949. They were the parents of four children: Morgan Noyes Mead (born in 1950), Merrill Fowler Mead (born in 1953), Caroline Jackson Mead (born in 1955) and George Jackson “Jack” Mead, II (born in 1960).

His first wife, Sarah Noyes Emmel, married again, to Robert Cortland Emmel (1920-1998). Sarah died in 2012. She and her husband Robert are both buried at Corashire Cemetery in Monterey, Massachusetts.

Peyton Hoge Mead married again, to Marjorie Gunn “Mimi” Patterson in 1992. He died in 2018 and is buried at Cedar Hill Cemetery in Hartford, Connecticut.

Charles Cary Mead (1935-2003) married Carol Ann Vieth (born in 1937) in 1959. They are the parents of Jeremy Stewart “Jerry” Mead (born in 1961), Elizabeth Ellen “Betsy” Mead (born in 1964) and Robert Andrew

“Bob” Mead (born in 1965). Charles is buried at Mead Cemetery in Meredith, New Hampshire.

William Randolph Lacy Mead (1938-2000) married Johanna Henriette Jacoba "Hansy" Van Andel in 1958. They were the parents of eight children: Jan Willem “Jay” Mead (born in 1960), Mark Nathaniel Mead (born in 1961), Samuel Aldo “Sam” Mead (born in 1962), Sonya Henriette Mead (born in 1964), Tanya Georgine Mead (born in 1965), Roanna Margot “Ro” Mead (born in 1967), Anoushka Odette Mead (born in 1976) and Joshua Onni Franciscus “Josh” Mead (born in 1978). William died in 2000 and he was cremated. His wife Hansy survived him.

Our dear Aunt Cary was a generous and genuinely remarkable person. She was William L. Hoge, Sr.’s baby sister. She wrote and published two books in her later years – *Wings Over the World: The Life of George Jackson Mead* in 1971 when she was 74 and *Sunshine and Shadow*, a privately published personal recollection of her life and family, completed in 1983 when she was 86.

Her first book, *Wings Over the World*, was primarily about her husband George’s incredible success with Pratt & Whitney, one of the three primary manufacturers of airplanes in America during WW II and beyond, with particular emphasis on the importance of the WASP number 3088 engine, which revolutionized aeronautics. The book is still available from online used book sellers, if you are interested in learning more.



In her second book, Aunt Cary recounts the Spring and Summer of 1980. The producers of the movie “On Golden Pond” starring Henry Fonda, Jane Fonda and the incomparable Katherine Hepburn decided to shoot the film near Aunt Cary’s home at Squam Lake in central New Hampshire.

A camp was found nearby that was used as the primary set for the film and Aunt Cary was persuaded to rent the brick house on her property to Katharine Hepburn and her bungalow to Henry Fonda and his wife. Other family members and friends rented houses on their properties to Jane Fonda and her family, to the author of the book, a producer, Katharine Hepburn’s hairdresser, etc. The supply truck, the food truck, the costume truck and the catering truck took up the entire lake frontage. The Mead children helped as well, showing people where the dangerous rocks and shoals were, etc. It made for an exciting season. Aunt Cary described herself as feeling like “Noah’s dove that summer with no place to rest my foot.”

George Jackson Mead died in January of 1949 at age 57. He was originally buried at Elm Hill Cemetery in Sandwich, New Hampshire but was reinterred in August of 1949 to the “Mead Farm Cemetery” in Center Harbor, New Hampshire. Aunt Cary died in 1990. She was buried at Oakland Cemetery in Meredith Center, New Hampshire; however, her 1990 obituary indicates that she was to be buried “in the family cemetery in Center Harbor, New Hampshire” so perhaps the Find A Grave listing is wrong and we presume she is buried alongside her husband George on the Mead Farm.

Peyton Harrison Hoge's Ministerial Career

Rev. Hoge worked his way through Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia and later through the Theological Seminary in Richmond, receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1876 and a Doctor of Divinity degree in 1889.

Rev. Hoge served as pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church at Richmond from 1882-1885. Later he was the pastor at the First Presbyterian Church in Wilmington, North Carolina from 1885 until 1899 and he was pastor at Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church in Louisville, Kentucky from 1899 until 1907.²⁸

According to Aunt Cary in *Sunshine and Shadow*, her father was brought to Kentucky because of his outstanding speaking ability and his writings about the Presbyterian approach, which he perfected after graduating from Hampton-Sydney College and during his pastoral role at the First Presbyterian Church in Wilmington.

During his time in Louisville, Rev. Hoge helped to select the site for the Louisville Presbyterian Seminary and supervised its construction. He lived on the seminary property during this time and served as a Trustee of the Seminary.

Turmoil at Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church

But trouble was brewing at Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church. It took several years to reach its peak but quite an upheaval arose in Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church in 1907 because Rev. Hoge had performed a wedding ceremony six years earlier in North Carolina for a man who had been divorced. We might not think much about this today but this was quite scandalous in the early 20th century as Rev. Hoge was accused of “condoning the immorality of divorce”.²⁹

Henry Morrison Flagler (1830-1913) was one of the richest men in the world at the end of the 19th Century. In 1901, he was an immensely wealthy oil tycoon, real estate promoter and railroad developer.

Mr. Flagler's first wife had died years earlier and he had married Ida Alice Shourds, who is alleged to have suffered from extremely poor mental health for years. He was able to persuade the State of Florida to change its statute to permit him to divorce his second wife after she had been institutionalized for several years.

Ten days after Mr. Flagler's divorce was final, Rev. Hoge performed the ceremony in North Carolina marrying Mr. Flagler (71) to a young socialite named Mary Lily Kenan (then 34). Miss Kenan, as a child, had been a member of Rev. Hoge's church in Wilmington and he remained a lifelong significant figure for her.³⁰

Though his role in performing Mr. Flagler's wedding ceremony had never been a secret, years later it erupted into an enormous issue at Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church in Louisville. As a result, in May 1907, Rev. Hoge resigned his position as pastor, effective the following August 1.

²⁸ The above dates of ministerial service are taken from biographical information contained in a newspaper story about Rev. Hoge's unexpected death in 1940 (Louisville Courier-Journal, October 13, 1940) and a biographical sketch about Rev. Hoge on the website of the Pewee Valley Historical Society (www.peweevalleyhistory.org).

²⁹ See *Sunshine and Shadow*, a book by Evelyn Cary Hoge Mead (oldest daughter of Peyton Harrison Hoge), a memoir privately published in 1983 for more on his life. Pages 50-51 specifically address the family's relocation to Pewee Valley, Kentucky.

³⁰ See separate sidenote regarding Henry Flagler, his third wife Mary Lily Kenan, their connection to Rev. Dr. Peyton Harrison Hoge and her connection to Barry Bingham, Sr. of Louisville.

He planned to accept a new calling at a Presbyterian church in Princeton, New Jersey; however, the commotion brewing at Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church in Louisville had reached the hierarchy of the Presbyterian denomination and the job offer in New Jersey was withdrawn.

In his May 1907 letter of resignation, Rev. Hoge made it clear that he had long been aware of an undercurrent of discontent among some of his congregation: "I have always felt its presence, and have felt it cutting the sinews of whatever strength I possessed, and retarding the growth and progress of the church."

**PEWEE PROPERTY
CHANGES HANDS.**

**Dr. Peyton H. Hoge Purchases Home
of W. H. Newman for
\$7,000.**

The handsome country residence of W. H. Newman was purchased by the Rev. Dr. Peyton H. Hoge, former pastor of the Warren Memorial Presbyterian church, for \$7,000. The Rev. Dr. Hoge intends to make this his future home and will take possession of it about September 15.

Louisville Courier-Journal
August 10, 1907

Feeling that he "could no longer be responsible for conditions that [he] did not create and that [he] could not remove", he informed the church that he would be severing his pastoral relations with Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church.

On June 29, 1907, he purchased a large home on three acres in Pewee Valley, in Oldham County, east of Louisville, for \$7,000. News of his acquisition of the property was published in the local newspaper on August 10, 1907.

One month later, he preached his last sermon at Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church in downtown Louisville.

On July 31, 1907, the Louisville Courier-Journal published a notice in which Rev. Hoge announced he was opening a "Home for Boys" in his private home at 414 West Oak Street in Louisville until September 1, 1907, and afterwards to be located at his new home in Pewee Valley.

Rev. Hoge Begins his 22-Year Ministry at Pewee Valley Presbyterian Church

Rev. Hoge served as senior pastor at Pewee Valley Presbyterian Church from 1907 until his retirement in 1929 after 47 years of active ministry at various churches. He continued as pastor *emeritus* of Pewee Valley Presbyterian Church from 1929 until his death in 1940.

According to his daughter, Cary Hoge Mead, in her 1983 book *Sunshine and Shadow*, Rev. Hoge purchased a "sweet old rambling house with three acres of land" about 1907. She goes on to say that, when Henry Flagler learned about the upheaval his marriage to Mary Lily Kenan had caused to Rev. Hoge's pastoral career, he "insisted on giving him at this time what [Mr. Flagler] had planned to leave him in his will. Careful investment of this wonderfully generous gift, plus the small salary from the little church, gave us enough to live on."

This gift is estimated to have been \$40,000, sufficient to renovate the "sweet old rambling house" in Pewee Valley into a home Rev. Hoge named *Bemersyde* (a Scottish term meaning a stream or river runs through it), containing more than 20 rooms and 6,000 square feet of living space. To see spectacular pictures of the house from over the years as well as shots of the interior and more details about the history of the house and Rev. Hoge's life, see www.peweevalleyhistory.org/bemersyde.html.



Bemersyde House in
Pewee Valley, Kentucky

Bemersyde was also the name of the ancestral home of Clan Haig, which is discussed elsewhere in this book. This fact would have been quite clear to Rev. Hoge as he discussed it at length in his book *Moses Drury Hoge: Life and Letters* published in 1899.

Rev. Hoge and Mary Stuart Holladay were married for 57 years. At least 38 of their descendants were present for their 50th wedding anniversary in 1933.

Rev. Hoge died unexpectedly on October 12, 1940. He had traveled with his wife to Greenwich, Connecticut to perform the wedding ceremony for his granddaughter, Mary Stuart Houston, to John W. Meriwether. He had a heart attack while putting on his vestments, just minutes before the ceremony was to begin.³¹ According to Aunt Cary in her book *Sunshine and Shadow*, the wedding ceremony went on as scheduled. Only a very few people knew that Rev. Hoge had passed away until after the ceremony. The family did not want to ruin the happy moment for his granddaughter and her new husband.

A member of the Pendennis Club in Louisville as well as the Society of Colonial Wars, Rev. Hoge was survived at the time of his death in 1940 by five children: William L. Hoge of Louisville, Mary Stuart Hoge of Philadelphia, Peyton Harrison Hoge, Jr. of Louisville, Elizabeth Addison Hoge Meriweather of Louisville and Evelyn Cary Hoge Mead of Hartford, Connecticut. His daughter Virginia Randolph Bolling Hoge San Germano predeceased him in 1937.

At the time of his death, Rev. Hoge had 17 living grandchildren and 3 great-grandchildren. He, his wife and many of their children are buried at Cave Hill Cemetery in Louisville (www.cavehillcemetery.com).

³¹ For details on Rev. Hoge's unexpected death, see Louisville Courier-Journal, October 13, 1940, front page.



Rev. Peyton Harrison Hoge (standing far left) and his wife Mary Stuart Holladay Hoge (seated far left in front of him) pose with their three oldest children (Virginia, William and Mary) and other members of the Holladay family. Photo circa 1887, courtesy of Julia Holladay Worth.

A large number of Rev. Peyton Harrison Hoge's many books, sermons and other writings are available for free to download at <https://www.logcollegepress.com/peyton-harrison-hoge-18581940>, including:

- The Travels of Ego and Alter: An Epistolary Narrative of a Tramp Through the Old Dominion (1879)
- The Officers of a Presbyterian Congregation (1886)
- The Progressiveness of Christianity (1889)
- The Origin of Psalm LXVIII (1890)
- Reaching the Masses (1891)
- The General Assembly [Southern] of 1891 (1891)
- The Church on the Elizabeth River: A Memorial of the Two Hundred and Tenth Anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church of Norfolk, VA, 1682-1892 (1892)
- The Cultivation of the Missionary Spirit at Home (1892)
- History of the First Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, N.C. (1893)
- Presbyterianism and the Future (1893)
- Earlier Licensure (1895)
- Knowing God: A Sermon (1895)
- Natural Law and Divine Providence (1896)
- Whites and Negroes in Wilmington: A Calm Review of the Recent Troubles (1898)
- Moses Drury Hoge: Life and Letters (1899)

- A Gift to the Library (1899)
- Rev. Hoge's Views on Public Prayer (1900)
- The Twentieth Century (1900-1901)
- The Divine Tragedy; A Drama of the Christ (1905)
- Prayer (1912)

At least five of these volumes are available in 2023 on www.amazon.com in hardback, softback or digital forms.

Peyton Harrison Hoge's important contribution as biographer for his uncle, Rev. Dr. Moses Drury Hoge

An important accomplishment of Rev. Peyton Harrison Hoge's life was the 1899 publication of his book about his famous uncle, *Moses Drury Hoge: Life and Letters* by the Presbyterian Committee of Publication. In his Preface of the book, Rev. Peyton Hoge states:

“It was necessary, therefore, to gather up the materials of this biography [of Rev. Moses Drury Hoge] from family letters and records, from his own correspondence, extending through over sixty years, from contemporary newspaper reports and church records, and from the personal knowledge of his family and friends.”

Rev. Peyton Hoge's book was crafted from a “mass of material” from which he “endeavored to select what would best illustrate the life [he] sought to present, and the times in which that life was lived; endeavoring to keep in mind – however imperfectly [he may] have succeeded – the words of Emerson, that ‘all public facts are to be individualized, and all private facts are to be generalized. Thus, at once, History becomes fluid and true, and Biography deep and sublime.’”

Rev. Hoge recognized that addressing his uncle's significant part in the Civil War would expose his legacy to controversy. He endeavored to demonstrate fidelity to his subject by presenting the facts “as correctly and adequately as possible”, given the prevailing points of view of that time.

Rev. Hoge's book about Moses Drury Hoge addresses the ancestry, birth and boyhood of his famous uncle, his education and preparation for the ministry, his long ministerial career (including serving as the pastor of Second Presbyterian Church of Richmond, Virginia for a remarkable 54 years), his ceaseless support of the Confederacy in the Civil War, his trip to England to secure bibles and testaments for the rebel troops, his family life, his death, the anniversaries celebrated and a summation of his character and his body of work. Appended to the book are various orations, sermons, prayers offered at solemn occasions, addresses and writings of Rev. Moses Drury Hoge.

The book *Moses Drury Hoge: Life and Letters* is available for free download in the Books section of www.FamilySearch.org.

Sidenote about Henry Flagler, Mary Lily Kenan Flagler and Robert Worth Bingham

It was 1891 when North Carolina socialite Mary Lily Kenan met Henry Morrison Flagler, a founding partner of Standard Oil and one of the wealthiest men in the world. At the time, he was 61 and she was 23. There are hundreds of websites where you can learn more about Henry Flagler, his vast wealth, the scandals in which he was involved and the three women he married. We suggest you start at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Flagler to get a good overview and then dig further, if you are interested.

Founder of the Florida East Coast Railway, which ran from Daytona to Key West, Henry is best known for his development of Florida's east coast. He contributed to Florida's economy through tourism, agriculture and the grain business. He was also a pioneer in the development of Florida as an American vacation center.

Despite his seemingly limitless wealth, Henry was unhappy with his second marriage. His wife, Ida Alice Shourds, was reported to dabble in Spiritualism, allegedly speaking to spirits, consulting her Ouija board, talking openly about her husband's infidelity and was generally "unruly". She was declared "insane" in 1896 and was confined to an asylum in New York State on a permanent basis. She eventually died in 1930 after 35 years of involuntary confinement. Once the wife of one of the richest men in the country, she died alone at the sanitarium in Pleasantville, New York, where a private funeral service was conducted before she was buried at Cypress Hill Cemetery in Brooklyn.



Mary Lily Kenan and
Henry Morrison Flagler,
married August 24, 1901

Meanwhile, Henry had fallen madly in love with Mary Lily Kenan and soon he set the wheels in motion to obtain a divorce from Ida. The process took several years and involved Henry persuading the Florida Legislature to make a spouse's insanity legitimate grounds for divorce. While waiting for his divorce, Henry reportedly gave Mary Lily over \$1 million in jewelry [in 1901 dollars]. Incidentally, Henry Flagler was the only person to take advantage of that law and it was repealed in 1905.

Henry and Mary Lily married on August 24, 1901 – ten days after his divorce became final. The groom was 72; she was 34. Mary Lily's former minister, **Rev. Dr. Peyton Harrison Hoge**, went from Louisville, Kentucky to Kenansville, North Carolina and performed the wedding ceremony for the couple at her parents' plantation. The wedding had been secretly planned for some time and was a lavish affair. The press had a field day with the event and the accounts

were published in papers around the world.

Because Henry Flagler had gone through a very public divorce and because of his widespread fame, Rev. Hoge's decision to perform this ceremony came to plague his ministerial career several years later.

Henry and Mary Lily's marriage, by all public accounts, was happy. Henry lavished his new bride with a palatial 60,000 square foot



Whitehall Mansion in Palm Beach, Florida,
now the Henry Morrison Flagler Museum

home he built for her in Palm Beach, Florida, completed in 1902. The New York Herald described the Flagler “winter home” as “. . . more wonderful than any palace in Europe, grander and more magnificent than any other private dwelling in the world.” They traveled around the country in Henry’s private rail cars. They sailed on Henry’s 160-foot steam yacht and frequented the many hotels Henry had built throughout Florida. They also had a home in New York City as well, where Standard Oil had its headquarters.

In March 1913, Henry fell down the stairs at the Palm Beach mansion known as Whitehall. His hip was broken and, at 83, the injury led to his death two months later. If you visit Miami today, you’ll find many monuments and commemorations to the “Father of Florida”, as he was known. One of Miami’s main street is Flagler Street, there is Flagler Monument Island in Biscayne Bay, Flagler College, Flagler Hospital, Flagler County, Flagler Beach and much more. Whitehall, the home he built in 1902 for Mary Lily, is now a museum [www.flaglERMuseum.us].

As Henry Flagler’s widow, Lily became the richest woman in the country. The fortune was estimated in 1913 dollars to be worth \$60 to \$100 million. In today’s dollars, she would be worth approximately \$3,000,000.

A year or two after Henry Flagler’s death, Mary Lily renewed a relationship from her youth with Robert Worth Bingham, who was by then a former Judge in Louisville, Kentucky. His wife Eleanor Miller had died about three years earlier so he and Mary Lily were both unmarried. The fact that she was the richest woman in the country no doubt offered some enticement and Robert Bingham persisted in repeatedly asking Mary Lily to marry him. A few months later, she relented. Under pressure from Mary Lily’s family and advisors, Bingham signed a waiver giving up any claim to her fortune.

Mary Lily Flagler and Robert Bingham were married in a very small ceremony at the home of friends in New York City on November 15, 1916. Reportedly, as a wedding gift, Mary Lily presented her new husband with a check for \$50,000 and, allegedly, he gave her nothing at all.

Robert and the new Mrs. Bingham spent the first six months of their marriage at her homes in New York and Palm Beach. They went to Louisville in May 1917 and immediately thereafter Mary Lily’s health began to deteriorate. She complained of chest pains and was diagnosed with myocarditis. Reportedly, her husband hired a dermatologist to attend her, whose treatment consisted of regular shots of morphine.

In July 1917, Mary Lily had a codicil to her will drawn up whereby Robert Bingham would receive \$5,000,000 from her estate outright, irrespective of the waiver he had signed.

On July 27, 1917, during a heat wave, she was found in her tub, unconscious. Suspecting a heart attack, the dermatologist and a pediatrician treated her again with morphine. She died during convulsions shortly thereafter, only eight months after her wedding.

The initial death certificate listed the cause of death as edema, or swelling of the brain, with myocarditis, a heart condition, as a contributing cause. Her family, however, found her death suspicious and on September 17, 1917, her brothers and a team of doctors exhumed her coffin to perform a secret autopsy. Her body reportedly contained what was described as “enormous amounts” of morphine, and apparently heavy metal poisons, possibly arsenic and mercury.

The family sued Robert Bingham, but the case was eventually dropped. Speculation as to the true cause of Mary Lily’s death is still rampant. Some dispute the conclusion that she died of natural causes, suggesting a very different cause of death running from murder via an overdose of morphine to neglect from the withholding of proper medical attention. It’s been alleged she was a chronic alcoholic and died of that disease or even tertiary syphilis, reportedly contracted either from Robert

Bingham during youth or possibly from her first husband, Henry Flagler. The mystery of her death has endured for more than 100 years. She died with no children to survive her.

Sallie Bingham, grand-daughter of Robert Bingham, in an article entitled “Mary Lily Kenan Flagler Bingham: The Truth Will Out”, writes, “Just before his first payment was due from the executors [my grandfather] was told that a second autopsy report showed an overdose of Salvarsan had killed Mary Lily.” (Salvarsan was a potentially deadly treatment used decades ago to treat syphilis.) Ms. Bingham’s article goes on to discuss the fact that the “subsequent murder trial reached no conclusion about who had administered the dose” and she notes that her grandfather did not attend the rest of the trial and that the remaining witnesses “disappeared, as well as evidence.”

Eventually, Robert Bingham received the \$5,000,000 awarded to him by Mary Lily’s codicil and the remainder of her enormous estate was divided among her heirs, particularly her favorite niece, Mrs. Louise Wise Lewis, and her siblings. The distribution of Mary Lily’s estate was tied up in the courts for years. Robert Bingham used the massive gift from his late wife to purchase the Louisville Courier-Journal newspaper.

There have been a host of books and articles written about this case, including:

The Bingham of Louisville: The Dark History Behind One of America's Great Fortunes by David and Mary Chandler, 1988

House of Dreams – The Bingham Family of Louisville by Marie Brenner, Random House, 1988

Irrepressible – The Jazz Age Life of Henrietta Bingham by Emily Bingham, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2015

“Mary Lily Kenan Flagler Bingham: The Truth Will Out”, an article by Sallie Bingham on her website (www.salliebingham.com), 2015

“The Mary Lily Kenan Conspiracy” article by Robert Covert on the St. Augustine Historical Society’s website (www.staughs.com), 2023

A quick Google search will turn up many more sources for additional information.

COL. CHARLES CHRISTOPHER MENGEL, JR.
1856-1934
Father-in-Law of William Lacy Hoge, Sr.

No discussion of William L. Hoge, Sr. could be complete without a detailed conversation about his wife's father. Bill Sr. married Emily Tryon Mengel in 1914. Her father was the incomparable **Col. Charles Christopher Mengel**, the industrialist who founded C. C. Mengel, Jr. & Bro. Co., Mengel Box Company, the Mengel Company, Mengel Body Company, Mengel Playthings, Mengel Company Aircraft Department and Mengel Furniture Company.



Col. Charles C.
Mengel, Jr.

Parents of Charles Christopher Mengel, Jr. and Family's Migration to Louisville

The father of the subject of this chapter, also named Charles Christopher Mengel, Sr. was born about 1826 in Gera, Saxony, Germany. He immigrated to America in April 1853 and was in the tobacco industry, exporting seed leaf tobacco. He became a naturalized American citizen on May 15, 1854 in Boston. He died in 1896 at age 70 in Bay City, Michigan and is buried at Elm Lawn Cemetery there.

The senior Charles C. Mengel married twice. The first time was to Lucy A. Wheeler of West Springfield, Massachusetts on June 30, 1852. We know very little about her except her parents are believed to have been Calvin and Chloe Wheeler, that she died after only two years of marriage and she had no known children from this marriage.

On Christmas Day 1855 in Boston, Charles Christopher Mengel, Sr. married Jane Nickerson Potter, a native of Massachusetts born in 1836. This was Jane's first marriage. She died in 1924 and is buried at Elm Lawn Cemetery in Bay City, Michigan with her husband and her daughter, Jennie E. Mengel (1868-1894).

Charles C. Mengel, Sr. and his wife Jane Potter Mengel moved around quite a bit with their children. The first several years of their marriage, they were living in Massachusetts. In the 1860 census, they were living in St. Louis, Missouri with the four oldest children. For the 1870 census, they were living in the Bronx, New York with five children, as well as an Elizabeth Potter, about 70 years old, presumably Jane's mother. In one census record, Elizabeth is reported to have been born in Scotland; in another record, she is listed as having been born in Maine. By the time of the 1880 census, the family was living in Louisville, Kentucky. Charles, Sr. was enumerated as being 54 years old at the time and working as a tobacco manufacturer. His wife Jane was 45 by this time and six children are listed.

Charles C. Mengel, Sr. and his wife Jane Nickerson Potter were the parents of six children:

- (1) Son **Charles Christopher Mengel, Jr.**, the subject of this chapter (born 1856 in Gloucester, Massachusetts; died 1934 in Louisville, Kentucky)
- (2) Son **Clarence Rudolph Mengel** (born 1858 in Massachusetts; died 1939 in Louisville, Kentucky) – Married Mary Castleman in 1869 in Louisville. She was the mother of his four children: Samuel Castleman Mengel (1892-1961), Clarence R.

Mengel, Jr. (1894-1920)³², James F. Mengel (1896-____?) and Edwin Potter Mengel (1901-1964).

- (3) Daughter **Mary E. Mengel** (born 1860 in Missouri; died 1940 in Bay City, Michigan) – Married George Francis Ambrose. Mother of George F. Ambrose, Jr. (1884-1961), Mary Isabella Ambrose Wheat (1886-1983) and Clarence Mengel Ambrose (1889-1944).
- (4) Son **Edwin Theodore Mengel** (born 1865 in Missouri; died 1922 at age 57 in Bay City, Michigan of throat cancer). He was single, per his 1922 death certificate.
- (5) Daughter **Jennie E. Mengel** (born in 1868 in New York) – She died of Bright's Disease (kidney disease) in Bay City, Michigan on January 18, 1894. She was only 25 years old and is buried in Elm Lawn Cemetery in Bay City, beside her parents. She was listed on early census records as "Jane".
- (6) **Herbert Wheeler Mengel** (born 1870 in New York; died 1930 in Louisville, Kentucky) – Married Jennie Nita Angell (1872-1934); she was a prominent suffragist and educator. They were the parents of Elizabeth Mengel Duffield (1898-1980), Herbert Wheeler Mengel, Jr. (1900-1930), Francis Rawson Mengel (1910-1918) and twin Jane Potter Mengel (1910-1970).

When Charles C. Mengel, Sr. died in 1896, he was survived by his wife Jane and four of their six children (Mary, Edward, Clarence and Charles Mengel, Jr.). Jane Nickerson Potter Mengel died in 1924. They, along with their young unmarried daughter Jennie E. Mengel (1868-1894), are buried at Elm Lawn Cemetery in Bay City, Michigan.

Charles C. Mengel, Jr.'s Marriage, Children and Personal Life

On January 12, 1882, Charles Christopher Mengel, Jr. married **Emily Mason Tryon**, whose father, Captain Frank Tryon, was a Confederate officer captured and mortally wounded in the Battle of Stones River in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Charles and Emily Mengel had five children:

- (1) Daughter **Julia Morsell Mengel** (1883-1939), who married Dr. Cuthbert Thompson in 1909.
- (2) Son **Charles C. Mengel, Jr.** (1885-1937), who in 1911 married Mary Anderson Kelly (1886-1934), daughter of Colonel Robert Kelly. They were the parents of two sons: Charles C. Mengel, III (1912-1918, died at age 7) and Robert Morrow Mengel (1921-1990).
- (3) Daughter **Jane Potter Mengel** (1888-1952), who married Arthur Dwight Allen in 1910. They were the parents of four children: Arthur D. Allen, Jr. (1913-1959), Charles Mengel Allen (1916-2000), Jane Mengel Allen (1917-1986) and Tryon Belknap Allen (1918-1965).



Charles C. Mengel, Jr.
1856-1934

³² Clarence R. Mengel, Jr. (1894-1920), son of Clarence R. Mengel, saved a young girl named Madelyn A. Coffin from drowning off the coast of Osterville, Massachusetts, while he was on vacation with his father in 1911. Clarence, Jr. was then 17 years old. Later, in 1920, while in Africa on business for the Mengel Company, Clarence, Jr. died, presumably of a fever present in that area. He was 24 years old. See clippings from the Louisville Courier-Journal dated September 10, 1911 concerning the water rescue of young Madelyn and September 11, 1920 about his death in Africa.

Jane Potter Mengel Allen and her husband Arthur Dwight Allen (1879-1949) were both noted painters. Jane painted oils and water colors for exhibition. Mr. and Mrs. Allen had a joint exhibit of water colors in 1947 at the Museum of New Mexico in Santa Fe. Jane was a founder and past president of the Louisville Art Center Association. Her husband was a trustee of the University of Louisville.

Their son ***Charles Mengel Allen*** (1916-2000) received a B.A. from Yale University in 1941 and an LL.B from the University of Louisville School of Law in 1943. He was in private law practice from 1944 to 1945, and was a teacher at Arizona Desert School, Tucson, Arizona from 1945 to 1946, returning to private practice in Louisville, Kentucky from 1946 to 1955. He became assistant U.S. Attorney for the U.S. Department of Justice from 1955 to 1959, and was again in private practice in Louisville from 1959 to 1961. He was a judge on the Jefferson County Circuit Court, Fourth Chancery Division in Louisville, Kentucky from 1961 to 1971. On November 17, 1971, Judge Allen was nominated by President Richard M. Nixon to a seat on the United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky vacated by Henry L. Brooks. He served as Chief Judge of the U.S. District Court from 1977–1985, assuming senior status on October 1, 1985 and working in that capacity until his death in Louisville on January 4, 2000. A copy of a two-page article about his life, career and death is included in the Appendix to this book.

- (4) Daughter **Emily Tryon Mengel** (1893-1953), who married **William Lacy Hoge** (1885-1977), son of Rev. Dr. Peyton Harrison Hoge. They were the parents of three children: Emily Tryon Hoge, Mary Holladay Hoge and William Lacy Hoge, Jr. This branch of the Hoge family is discussed in substantial detail in the following chapter.
- (5) Son **Frank Tryon Mengel** (1898-1946), who in 1921 married Carolyn Pendleton Radford (1893-1971). They had one child, Alice Radford Mengel (1922-2006). Frank and Caroline divorced in 1935 and he married Ruby May West in 1940. We are unaware of any children born of his second marriage.

Colonel Mengel and the Kentucky State Guard

According to newspapers of the day and the biography of Colonel Mengel published in the *History of Kentucky and Kentuckians, Volume II*, about 1895, while President of the Louisville Board of Trade, Charles C. Mengel, Jr. reorganized the Louisville Legion, known as the 1st Kentucky Regiment after its return from Cuba. Despite the fact that he sought to place someone older than himself in charge, someone “better versed in military affairs”, he was unanimously elected Colonel; but only accepted the honor temporarily, as a matter of duty.³³ However, Colonel Mengel continued to accept the use of the title for the remainder of his lifetime.

As best we are able to determine today, Colonel Mengel’s title, by which he was commonly referred, arose not out of any active duty military service but rather from his successful efforts to reorganize the Kentucky militia and their responsiveness to a call from Gov. William Bradley during what was anticipated to be night of bloodshed and civil unrest associated with the election on November 7, 1899. No such unrest occurred and the State Guard was called off without a single shot having been fired. (See Louisville Courier-Journal, November 8, 1899, pages 1 and 3 for details about the election night riot that never happened.)

³³ *History of Kentucky and Kentuckians, Volume II*, Pages 605-606, by E. Polk Johnson, published by The Lewis Publishing Company of Chicago and New York, 1912 <<https://kytttp.genealogyvillage.com/hkk/mengel,cc.php>>.

Mengel Mansion built on Third Street in Old Louisville in 1885

Colonel Mengel in 1885 built a palatial three-story, 9,000 square foot home for his family at 1325 South Third Street in Old Louisville.³⁴

The house features eight bedrooms, four full baths and two half baths. There is a recently restored carriage house with six bedrooms that used to house all of the Mengel family's carriages and in which some of the servants resided.

Among the remarkable features of the home are the exotic hardwoods featured throughout, including mahoganies from Africa and South America as well as walnut, cherry, oak, maple and fir. See more information and pictures of the amazing interior of the house on the Old House Dreams website at <https://www.oldhousedreams.com/2010/12/09/1885-louisville-ky>.



**Col. Charles C. Mengel, Jr.'s Home at
1325 South Third Street in Old Louisville**

Death of Colonel Mengel

Charles C. Mengel, Jr. was a major figure in Louisville, certainly with respect to his business acumen, innovations and his involvement in civic affairs. It was certainly a shock for his family and the community when, on November 7, 1934, he died of a heart attack in the vestibule of the Louisville Country Club.

Colonel Mengel, at the time, was living with his daughter, Mrs. Cuthbert Thompson (Julia Morsell Mengel). The two of them had just had dinner with another daughter, Mrs. Arthur D. Allen (Jane Potter Mengel). Julia was driving them home when the Colonel became ill. She stopped at the Louisville Country Club, got him inside the main entrance and a sedative was administered. He said he felt better and asked Julia to take him home. Unfortunately, he collapsed in the vestibule of the Club. A doctor was summoned but Col. Charles Christopher Mengel, Jr. was dead by the time the physician arrived. His death was attributed to a massive heart attack.

And so . . . a legend and giant in the Louisville community had passed. We're sure his unexpected demise sent massive waves through the business, civic and social circles. He is buried at Cave Hill Cemetery, alongside his beloved wife, Emily Mason Tryon Mengel, and many other members of his extended family.

History of Various Mengel Enterprises

About 1877, Col. Mengel purchased a box and planing mill plant in Louisville. He and his brother, Clarence Rudolph Mengel (1858-1939), formed a limited partnership in 1886, known as the

³⁴ See Louisville Courier-Journal article written June 7, 2018 by Emma Austin entitled "Idyllic English Garden Hidden in Plain Sight in Old Louisville".

<https://www.courier-journal.com/story/life/home-garden/home-of-the-week/2018/06/07/old-louisville-home-english-garden-tour/465544002>

See also feature article from the Courier-Journal entitled "Old Louisville Home Tour showcases mansions" by Martha Elson, May 21, 2015:

<https://www.courier-journal.com/story/news/local/centralwest/2015/05/21/old-louisville-home-tour-showcases-mansions/27659169>

C. C. Mengel, Jr. & Bro. Company. About 1890, they were joined in the business by their younger brother, Herbert Wheeler Mengel (1870-1930).

The stock of *C. C. Mengel, Jr. & Bro. Company* was eventually acquired by the *Mengel Company*, which took over the box making enterprise and eventually acquired all of the mahogany business and capital stock of the original company. Those operations spanned the globe, including the west coast of Africa, British Honduras, Brazil, the Yucatan and other parts of Central America. The company developed its own railroads within those countries, built facilities for processing and shipping mahogany logs and other timber and owned its own fleet of vessels for transporting timber, cocoa beans, etc. from Africa and Mexico.

When the first shots were fired at Veracruz, Mexico in an attempt by the United States to occupy that port in 1914, the Mexican government confiscated all of the property of the Mengel Company, including its railroads and millions of feet of logs and other assets exceeding \$1.5 million in value at that time. This was a major setback for the company and its investors.

A few decades later, two Mengel ships were destroyed during World War I. One was a 4-masted wooden barque sailing ship re-christened the *C. C. Mengel, Jr.* which was sunk by a German submarine near Devon, England. That ship had been acquired by the company primarily to transport lumber from Belize to the United States. The other war-related casualty for the company was a schooner filled with cocoa beans from Africa that was sunk off the coast of Delaware by German submarines.

At one time, *C. C. Mengel, Jr. & Bro. Company* was the country's largest manufacturer of wooden boxes, and also owned a controlling interest in two other box manufacturers, the Columbia Box Co. and the Tyler Box Co.

In the second decade of the 1900s, the company erected a new 4-story steel reinforced concrete factory at 1100-1200 Dumesnil Street in Louisville which occupied the entire block between 11th and 12th Streets, adjacent to the Illinois Central Railway.³⁵

Yet another enterprise was *Mengel Body Company*, organized in 1922 as a subsidiary of the Mengel Co., which supplied automakers such as Ford with wooden car body components. A factory was built at 13th and Dumesnil Streets in Louisville where lumber was dried and cured and millwork completed. But the demand for wood and composite bodies eventually came to an end and the firm shifted its focus to crafting wood doors, furniture and even art-deco radio cabinets for Philco. The demand for these products escalated when World War II drew to an end and the company also turned its attention to contemporary home furnishings such as bedroom sets, dining room sets, living room furniture and desks.

Another entity, *Mengel Playthings*, produced a line of wooden toys in the early 20th Century, including wooden wagons, tricycles and wooden slides as well as miniatures such as a replica of Gar Wood's Miss America Speedboat, which was offered in two sizes and could actually be run in the water using a clockwork-powered propeller.³⁶

Like thousands of other companies, the Mengel Company became integral to the American war effort in World War II. In 1942, Louisville became the site of a \$12,000,000 Curtiss-Wright aircraft assembly plant that was shrouded in secrecy during much of its three years of operation. The mission was production of an experimental wooden cargo plane known as the C-76 Caravan. The

³⁵ Coachbuilt website page about *C. C. Mengel, Jr. & Bro. Company*, *Mengel Furniture Co.*, *Mengel Playthings*, *Mengel Body Company* and the *Mengel Company* at <http://www.coachbuilt.com/bui/m/mengel/mengel.htm>

³⁶ See Coachbuilt website referenced above.

presence of the Mengel Company on 12th Street made Louisville an ideal location. The company was a leading supplier and fabricator of wood and wood products and it became the largest single supplier of wood for the 20 or so twin-engine Caravans manufactured during the War. Unfortunately, the first Caravan built in Louisville crashed on its first public test flights on May 10, 1943 after an explosion in mid-air killed three crew members.³⁷ The project was abandoned and the Curtiss-Wright plant of Crittenden Drive near Standiford Field shifted to manufacturing C-46 Commando planes from aluminum and modifying support work on other aircraft.

After World War II, Mengel Company hired a French-American designer named Raymond Loewy to design a new line of modern furniture branded “Perminized”. Loewy, considered by some to be “the father of industrial design” created the Shell logo, the Greyhound bus logo and the Lucky Strike cigarette package, among many others. Loewy’s objective was to make “the mundane side of the 20th century more beautiful”. His design concept became known as “MAYA” (“most advanced, yet acceptable”). The mid-century modern furniture he designed for *Mengel Furniture* remains collectible, even today.³⁸

There is a lot of fascinating information about many of these Mengel enterprises on the internet, including a website dedicated to “Coachbuilt” vehicles which bills itself as the “Encyclopedia of American Coachbuilders & Coachbuilding”. For pictures and fascinating background on Col. Mengel and his 20th Century enterprises, visit:

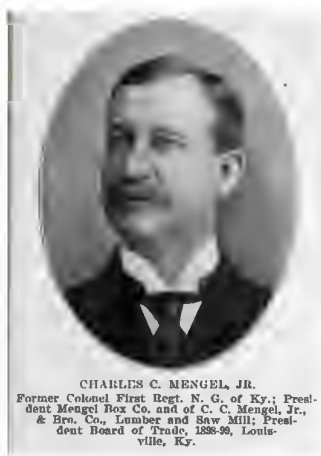
<http://www.coachbuilt.com/bui/m/mengel/mengel.htm>

The remarkable life of Col. Charles C. Mengel, Jr. – the son of a German immigrant – is summarized in this transcript of his biographical sketch published in *History of Kentucky – The Blue Grass State*, Volume III, pages 12-15, published 1928 by The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, Chicago & Louisville:

COLONEL CHARLES C. MENGEL

1856-1934

Colonel Charles C. Mengel, one of the prominent captains of industry in the United States and an outstanding figure in the line of industry where his activities have been largely centered,



Charles C. Mengel, Jr.

is the founder and president of the business from which has been developed The Mengel Company, Inc., the main office being located in Louisville, Kentucky. Colonel Mengel was born in Gloucester, Essex county, Massachusetts, October 29, 1856, a son of Charles C. and Jane (Potter) Mengel. For many generations the Mengel family were woolen manufacturers at Gera, Saxony, carrying on the business that had been established there by Michael Mengel during the early part of the seventeenth century. Colonel Mengel’s father was born at this old manufacturing town in Saxony, in 1826, and in 1849 came to America, locating in New England. He married Miss Jane Potter, who was born in Boston of Scottish parentage, and in later years removed to St. Louis, where he became a prominent dealer in tobaccos, and was the first American dealer to export seed leaf tobacco to Europe. His death occurred in 1896, in Bay City, Michigan.

³⁷ See “Louisville Critical to War Effort”, an article in the Louisville Courier-Journal by Martha Elson, published December 4, 2016, page K-10.

³⁸ Learn more about Raymond Loewy at:

www.via.studio/journal/design-craft-series-the-mengel-furniture-company

Colonel Charles C. Mengel was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, and although he graduated from high school at a comparatively early age, was well fitted by his educational training for business pursuits. He began his business career at the age of sixteen as an employee of an ax manufacturing firm in the east. In 1874 he came to Louisville and until 1877 was connected with the tobacco manufacturing business. In the summer of 1877 Colonel Mengel started the business from which has been developed the large industry now represented by The Mengel Company, Inc. At that time he purchased a box and planing mill plant located at the corner of Brook and Main streets, later incorporating the C. C. Mengel & Bro. Co., a firm still in existence, but whose stock was acquired in 1918 by the Mengel Company.³⁹ This corporation was organized in 1889 and took over the box part of the business of C. C. Mengel & Bro. Co., although it later acquired all the mahogany business and the capital stock of said company. The operations of that company extend all over the world, to the west coast of Africa, British Honduras, Yucatan and Mexico, where the company had found it necessary to develop and own railroads and establish other facilities for exploiting mahogany logs and timber, besides owning its own fleet of vessels for the transportation of logs, cocoa beans, etc., from Africa and Mexico. This company was the pioneer in its line of operations in the African field. As an incident of the prosecution of the business of the C. C. Mengel & Bro. Co., in Mexico, it is of interest to recall that, when Admiral Fletcher fired the first gun at Vera Cruz, the Mexican government promptly confiscated all the property of the company, including railroads, millions of feet of logs and other assets to the value of one million, five hundred thousand dollars, a claim for which amount is now in the hands of the United States government for collection. A further historic incident is the sinking of two of the company's ships, one of which was The Dirego destined for Havre, and the other, a schooner laden with cocoa beans from Africa, sunk off the coast of Delaware by German submarines. First of all businesses of this character to enter the African field, it is about the only one today which continues to own and cut its own timber. It is almost fifty-five years since Colonel Mengel became identified with Louisville's business interests and for more than half a century of that period he has been in the same business. He has had a most prominent connection with the industrial, civic, financial, military and club life of the city.

While president of the Louisville Board of Trade he reorganized the Louisville Legion, known as the First Kentucky Regiment after its return from Cuba, and whereas he sought to place someone better versed in military affairs than himself at its head, he was unanimously elected colonel; but he only accepted the honor temporarily as a matter of duty. It so happened that after his acceptance of the colonelcy the bitter factional troubles of 1899 and 1900 in Kentucky politics arose, and his regiment was on duty at Frankfort during a portion of that period.

For many years he has been a member of the Pendennis Club and a former president of that fine old organization; a member of the Louisville Country Club, the Engineers Club, the Audubon Club and the Salmagundi Club and former vice president of the Home of the Innocents.

On January 12, 1882, Colonel Mengel was married to Miss Emily Mason Tryon, who was born and reared in Louisville. Her father, Captain Frank Tryon, was a gallant Confederate officer who was captured at the surrender of Fort Donelson but later participated in the battle of Stone River, where he was killed. Colonel and Mrs. Mengel have two sons and three daughters, as follows: Julia Morsell, who married Dr. Cuthbert Thompson; Jane Potter, the wife of Arthur Dwight Allen and the mother of four children – Arthur D. Allen, Jr., Charles Mengel Allen, Tryon

³⁹ Col. Mengel's brother was Clarence R. Mengel (1858-1939), per the Encyclopedia of Louisville by John E. Kieber, published by University Press of Kentucky in 2001, page 610, which goes on to say that in 1890, they were joined by brother Herbert W. Mengel (1871-1930), all of whom were natives of Gloucester, Massachusetts.

Belknap Allen and Jane Allen; Charles C., Jr., who married Mary Anderson Kelly, daughter of Colonel Robert Kelly, and became the father of two sons, Charles C. Mengel (III), who is deceased, and Robert Morrow Mengel; Emily T., who is the wife of William H. *{sic, should be L.}* Hoge, son of Rev. Hoge, and the mother of three children – Emily Tryon Hoge, Mary Holladay Hoge and William Lacy Hoge, Jr.; and Frank Tryon, who married Miss Caroline Radford and has a daughter, Alice Radford Mengel.

Politically Colonel Mengel has always been a staunch *{sic}* republican and for years has been one of the party's counsellors and advisers in this section of the state. At no time a seeker of political preferment, Colonel Mengel has not been able wholly to deny himself to public service and has at different times accepted a place on the board of sinking fund commissioners, and later served as director of the Louisville Water Company, during which time many economic methods were introduced which enabled the water company to operate on a paying basis. Colonel Mengel is now one of the sewer commissioners, which commission was created by an act of the legislature for the purpose of constructing large sewers in this city for its proper drainage. He has always manifested a keen interest in securing good government for the city of Louisville and has rendered efficient services in its behalf and to the party to which he belongs. During the presidential campaign of 1896, known as the gold and silver campaign, Colonel Mengel did yeoman service in support of William McKinley and the gold standard. He wrote a very attractive and understandable booklet, advocating sound money, that was widely circulated and unquestionably wielded a most helpful influence for that political issue.

Colonel Mengel is a man of large affairs, well balanced capacities and powers whose sound judgment and even-paced energy have carried him steadily forward to a position of national prominence in his field of activity. His career is a notable example of brilliant achievement and his life has been conspicuously useful. The elements were happily blended in the rounding out of Colonel Mengel's nature, for he unites the refinements of life with the sterner qualities of manhood and his efforts have been resultant factors in everything he has undertaken.

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OBITUARY OF COL. CHARLES C. MENGEL, JR.

The Courier-Journal

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1934.

36 Pages Today

Heart Attack Fatal To C. C. Mengel, Sr.



EXPIRES AT 78

President of Company Bearing His Name Succumbs At Country Club

WAS 78 YEARS OLD

Death Comes Unexpectedly to Head of Louisville Firm

C. C. MENGEL, SR.

Because of the poor quality of the available image of this news story, the content of same was carefully transcribed from the front page of the Louisville Courier-Journal on November 9, 1934.

Col. C. C. Mengel, Sr., president of the Mengel Company, well known in Louisville civic and social circles, died unexpectedly at the Louisville Country Club at 10:10 o'clock Thursday night [November 8, 1934]. He was 78 years old.

Dr. John M. Keaney, Coroner, attributed death to a heart ailment. Relatives and business associates said Colonel Mengel had suffered heart attacks at irregular intervals over a period of years.

With a daughter, Mrs. Cuthbert Thompson [Julia Morsell Mengel], Dartmouth Apartments, with whom he made his home, Colonel Mengel was returning by automobile from dinner at the home of Mrs. Arthur D. Allen [Jane Potter Mengel], Glenview, another daughter, when he became ill.

Dies At Country Club.

Mrs. Thompson stopped the car at the Louisville Country Club and, taking him inside, administered sedatives. He told her he felt better and they were about to continue of their way home when he collapsed in the club's vestibule. Dr. Frank Strickler was summoned, but Colonel Mengel was dead when the physician arrived.

At the time of his death, Colonel Mengel was a member of the Sewer Commission. He was an early president of the Louisville Board of Trade, holding that position several terms. He also was a past president of the Pendennis Club and a former vice president of the Home of the Innocents and was a member of the Louisville Country Club, the Audubon Country Club, the Engineers' Club and the Salmagundi Club.

He was a director of the old National Bank of Kentucky and a former director of the Louisville Water Company and at different times was a member of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners. He was affiliated with the Republican Party. An aviation enthusiast, he flew many miles last summer while touring Europe.

Born in Gloucester, Mass., the son of Charles C. Mengel and Jane Potter Mengel, he later moved to Brooklyn, N.Y., where he was educated in public schools. His father was a woolen manufacturer, continuing in a business established by members of the Mengel family several generations back in Saxony. His mother was of Scottish parentage.

Colonel Mengel's father later engaged in the tobacco business, and in 1875, when Colonel Mengel came to Louisville, he also became interested in tobacco, for a time manufacturing plug chewing tobacco. After 1877, however, his principal interests were with the manufacture of lumber and boxes and the importation of mahogany timber.

At one time his firm was described as foremost in the production, export and use of mahogany timber, its operations extending to the West Coast of Africa, British Honduras and Yucatan, Mexico. The company found it necessary to develop and own railroads and establish other facilities for exploiting mahogany logs, besides owning its own fleet of ships for transporting logs, cocoa beans and other articles from Africa and Mexico.

As an incident of the transaction of the firm's business in Mexico, it was recalled that when Admiral Fletcher fired the first gun at Vera Cruz, the Mexican Government promptly confiscated all the property of the company in Mexico - property the value of which was estimated at \$1,500,000.

During the World War [WW I], two of the company's ships were sunk by German submarines. One of the ships was laden with munitions and destined for Havre.

In 1882, Colonel Mengel married Miss Emily Mason Tryon, daughter of Frank Tryon, a captain in the Confederate Army.

Besides Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Allen, Colonel Mengel is survived by another daughter, Mrs. William L. Hoge; two sons, F. Tryon Mengel of London, England and Charles C. Mengel, Jr.; a sister, Mrs. George F. Ambrose, Seattle, Wash., and nine grandchildren: Arthur D. Allen, Jr., Charles Mengel Allen, Tryon Belknap Allen, Miss Jane Mengel Allen, Miss Emily Tryon Hoge, Miss Mary Holladay Hoge, Miss Alice Radford Mengel, Will L. Hoge, Jr., and Robert Morrow Mengel.

Timeline of Col. Charles C. Mengel and Various Mengel Enterprises

- 1877 - Purchase of box factory by Charles C. Mengel, Jr.
- 1886 – **C. C. Mengel, Jr. & Bro. Company** was formed with Charles’ brother, Clarence R. Mengel. A massive plant was built in Louisville at 11th and Kentucky Streets.
- 1899 – **Mengel Box Company** organized; took over the box business from the original company.
- 1890 – Brother Herbert Mengel joined Charles and Clarence in the business.
- 1901 – Large factory built in Hickman, Kentucky to manufacture wooden boxes and furniture. Employed up to 200 people in the early years. Destroyed in fire in 1942; Hickman facility was not rebuilt.
- 1905 – Factory built at 11th and Dumesnil in Louisville. It covered 15 acres, nine of which were “under roof” at the paper container plant. Storage yards at 4th and G Streets covered 71 acres. There was also a cigar box factory on Preston Street as well as factories in St. Louis, Winston-Salem, Jersey City, Mengelwood in Tennessee, Rayville in Louisiana, Lufkin in Texas and Elkhart in Indiana and the above-mentioned facility at Hickman, Kentucky.
- 1914-1918 – The company built shell boxes for shipping munitions during World War I.
- 1919 – The business began to transition into the furniture making business, particularly bedroom pieces.
- 1920 – C. C. Mengel, Jr. & Bro. Company was consolidated with Mengel Box Company into the **Mengel Company**.
- 1921 – Mengel Company had large mahogany timber concessions at this time on the Gold Coast in Africa and owned several ocean-going vessels used for transporting timber.
- 1921 – Mengel Company wooden boxes, paper containers and plywood were being sold throughout the eastern, middle and southern United States.
- 1921 – Mengel Company employed 4,000 people in 1921 and had an annual payroll of some \$4,000,000.
- 1922 – **Mengel Body Company** was organized as a subsidiary; supplied automakers such as Ford with wooden car body components.
- 1920s – “Mengel Playthings” were a line of wooden toys produced by the Mengel Company, including wooden wagons, tricycles, slides and miniature boats. Very collectible items today.
- 1920s-1940s – Expansion and growth of the furniture such as dressers, night stands, wardrobes. The company’s reputation for quality craftsmanship and design solidified during this period.
- 1942-1945 – The “Aircraft Department” of the Mengel Company produced wooden parts for C-76 cargo planes during World War II. During this period, the company employed a considerable number of African-American women as part of its manufacturing workforce.
- 1950s – The “Cabinet Division” of the Mengel Company produced wood kitchen cabinets. The company was also producing wood interior doors during this period.



MENDEL BOX FACTORY
Mengel Box Company
in Louisville, Kentucky
(circa 1920s)

- 1950s – In the post-World War II era, the Mengel Company and its subsidiary, **Mengel Furniture Company**, innovated Mid-20th Century design and production techniques; known for using high-quality woods and veneers as well as modern design elements.
- 1954 – Container Corporation of America acquired all three divisions of the Mengel Company. The furniture division was sold to Kroehler Manufacturing Company.
- Late 1950s – Like many American furniture manufacturers, the Mengel Company faced changing consumer preferences, increased competition from foreign manufacturers.
- 1960 – Container Corporation of America, which owned 97 percent of the stock of the Mengel Company, merged the latter into the former.
- 1961 – **Mengel Wood Industries, Inc.** formed to purchase the wood products division of the Mengel Company from Container Corporation of America for about \$2.25 million. The new firm was composed of officials from the old Mengel wood products division.⁴⁰
- 1965 – U.S. Plywood acquired Mengel Wood Industries; \$3.25 million in stock transferred.

Colonel Mengel, his innovations and his various business enterprises built a lasting legacy in furniture design and manufacturing innovations. Many of their mid-century modern pieces are considered collector's items and are highly prized by vintage furniture enthusiasts. Pieces from the Mengel Company can still be found in antique shops, online marketplaces, and auctions.

Facts summarized above came from many sources, including Encyclopedia of Louisville (2014), the website coachbuilt.com, archived newspaper stories and a company profile published by Community Union Bank in the Louisville Courier-Journal in 1921.



Display of cardboard boxes produced by Mengel Box Company, circa 1950s



“Mengel Man” logo of Permanized Mengel Furniture, circa 1950s



⁴⁰ See “\$3.25 Million Stock Transferred – U.S. Plywood Buys Mengel Wood Industries” by Ernest L. Clark in the Louisville Courier-Journal, June 9, 1965. (Sale took place June 8, 1965.)



C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company's mahogany mill in Louisville, Kentucky in 1906 (Library of Congress photograph)



C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company's sternwheeler, circa 1909 (Library of Congress photograph)

C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company's 1912 ad for "Mahogany - King of Hardwoods"

Mengel Playthings

JUST FOR FUN

MENGEL Playthings tug at children's heart-strings! Children love them because they bring endless hours of active fun and frolic. These sturdy, brightly colored toys are honestly made. Unspittable Mengel Pip-Wood gives extra strength where the strains come. They stand the hard knocks of nursery and playground. Yet they are most reasonably priced. To give children sensible, year-long happiness, put Mengel Playthings on your Christmas list. A wide variety besides those shown below. Ask to see them at the toy stores.

Rock-a-Tot
Seat always level. Backs forward and backward. Adjustable for children up to four years old.



Bye-Bye Bye
Foot rest for crawling. Visible strength showing. Patent design as usual "rocking" and tipping over.



Wagon
A representation of a real wood wagon. 18 1/2 inches long. Complete mahogany hull. Strong springs. Durable. Money runs 200 feet at a whirling.



Trail-It-Along
A toy on upon which enough to hold a growing child. Built with Mengel Pip-Wood which shows strength polished throughout.

THE MENGEL COMPANY, INCORPORATED
LOUISVILLE, KY.

1924 - The Mengel Company Mengel Playthings -- "Just for Fun"

1947 - Mengel Furniture ad

Sidenote about Jennie Angell Mengel (1872-1934, wife of Herbert Wheeler Mengel, younger brother of Charles C. and Clarence R. Mengel – Louisville Suffragist and Educator⁴¹

Jennie Nita Angell was born in February 28, 1872 in Bay City, Michigan. She moved to Louisville after graduating from Cornell University to take a teaching job at the Hampton School for Girls on Walnut Street (it was renamed “Muhammad Ali Boulevard” in 1979).

As a teacher, Jennie Angell Mengel was a strong advocate for better education of girls and viewed education and, by extension, women's suffrage were vital issues facing the state and the nation.

She was elected President of the Louisville Woman Suffrage Association (LWSA) in 1915 and again in 1919. An impressive 1,138 new members were added in 1915. The group focused its efforts on the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, a constitutional guarantee of voting rights, regardless of sex. During the “Progressive Era” of 1890-1920s, young, educated women were urged to become involved in social reform and the LWSA found novel ways to promote their movement. They staffed booths at the Kentucky State Fair and at community events, held rallies, sent delegates to march in suffrage parades, appointed a Committee on Information to educate the public and established headquarters on Fourth Street.



As World War I escalated in 1917, Jennie Angell Mengel encouraged her fellow suffragists to participate in supporting the war effort, for instance, by growing Victory Gardens in their yards.

In 1919, Jennie Angell Mengel spearheaded a lobbying effort to gain ratification by the Kentucky State Legislature of the 19th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. On January 6, 1920, Kentucky became the 23rd state to ratify the 19th Amendment. The following year, she became President of the Louisville chapter of the League of Women Voters.

In 1925, at age 53, she earned an Masters Degree in history from the University of Louisville. "Civilization is still in the fight against that quadruple alliance -- ignorance, disease, vice, and crime", she commented, "and women have always helped to fight these enemies." Jennie Angell Mengel went on to teach history and worked as the University's Adviser to Women.

Personal Life:

Jennie Nita Angell married Herbert Wheeler Mengel in 1897. He was the younger brother of Charles C. and Clarence R. Mengel, both of whom are featured elsewhere in this book. Contrary to what you will read in multiple sources, including the ones referenced below, the Mengel brothers were natives of Massachusetts. It was their parents who immigrated to America from Germany.

Jennie and Herbert had four children: a daughter Elizabeth (born about 1899, later Duffield), Herbert Wheeler Mengel, Jr. (1900-1964) and twins Frances Rawson Mengel (1910-1912, died at age 2), and Jane Potter Mengel (later Shulhafer; 1910-1970).

Jennie Angell Mengel died in a car crash in 1934. She and her husband Herbert are buried in Lot 19, Section 29, at Cave Hill Cemetery in Louisville.

⁴¹ The information above was excerpted from material found in the 2020 publication *Louisville Women and the Suffrage Movement – 100 Years of the 19th Amendment* produced by the Cave Hill Heritage Foundation in partnership with the Louisville Metro Office for Women, the League of Women Voters, Frazier History Museum and the Filson Historical Society. Additional material was excerpted from an article entitled “Biography of Jennie Angell Mengel, 1872-1934” written by Dr. Ann Allen, Professor Emerita, Department of History, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, as corrected in September 2018, which can be found at: <https://networks.h-net.org/node/2289/discussions/2379557/jennie-angell-mengel-1872-1934-louisville-suffragist-and>

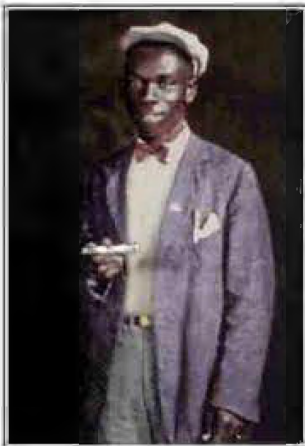
Sidenote about the Mengel Box Company Mill in West Tennessee:

Mengelwood, Tennessee still exists . . . sort of. It was a small town in Dyer County centered around the timber mill that was owned by the Mengel Box Company. It is in Western Tennessee, not far from the Mississippi River. The “Visit Dyer County” website includes a page on “The Minglewood Mural” that details the history of the community, a discussion of various spellings of its name and the fascinating history of popular music, especially the Blues and Country, is intertwined with the history of Mengelwood.

Today, the land – cleared of timber in the early 1900s by the Mengel Box Company – is now fields of corn, beans and cotton as far as the eye can see. The mill there was once “surrounded by homes, two schools, churches, a company store, a hotel, a movie theatre and a doctor’s office. There were also two ‘juke joints’ where workers relaxed after a week of hard labor either in the woods or in the mill.” (From an article by Danny Walden of the Dyer County Historical Society entitled “The Minglewood Mural” that includes a video and photographs on the Visit Dyer County website at www.visitdyercounty.com/murals/minglewood.)



Minglewood Blues was written by Noah Lewis
(Mural in Dyersburg, Tennessee)



Noah Lewis (1891-1961),
Composer and Performer of
Minglewood Blues

The living quarters, schools and churches at Mengelwood were all segregated. The bosses were white but the population of the workers was mixed and all of them were paid in “script”, not cash. Anything a worker needed could be purchased right there in Mengelwood at the company store using script. One weekends, the segregated juke joints were probably all busy as heck because this was the best opportunity for the workers to relax, drink and dance. All this was available without leaving Mengelwood to head into Dyersburg, a dozen miles away.

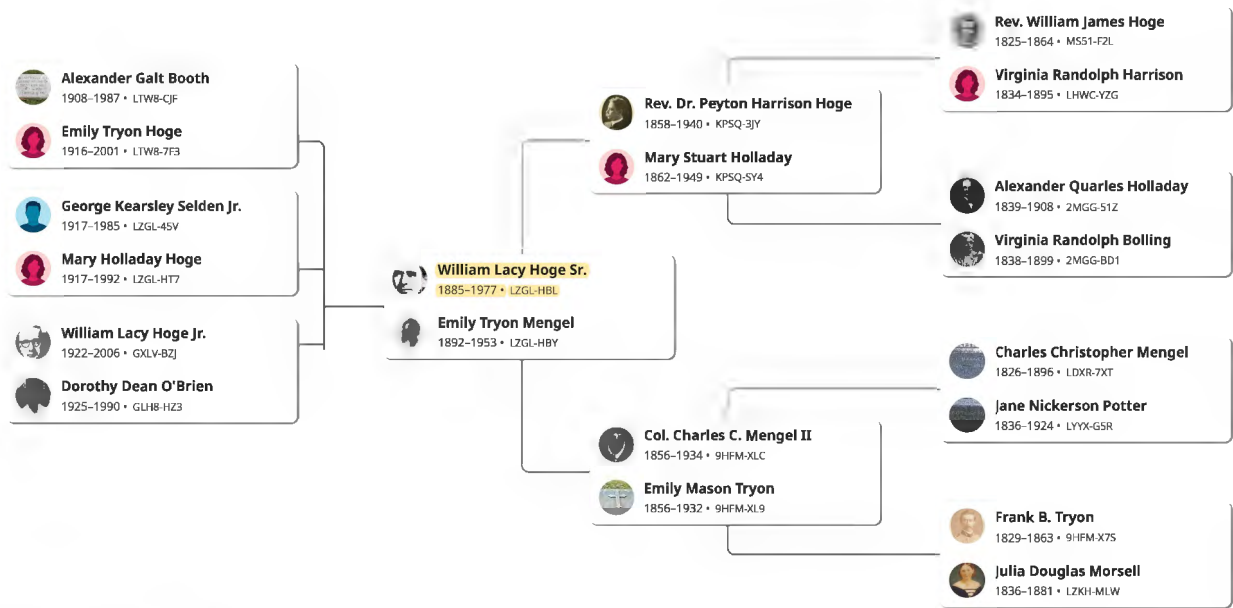
Noah Lewis was a rather famous blues harmonica player from West Tennessee. Reportedly, he once worked at the Mengel Box Company mill there. Noah could play two harmonicas at once – one with his mouth and the other with his nose! Noah wrote a song in the late 1920s called “*Minglewood Blues*”, which he sold to another performer and it became quite popular. Noah modified the lyrics and re-recorded the song himself, renaming it “*New Minglewood Blues*”. Decades later, the Grateful Dead recorded several versions of the song, as did Bob Dylan! It’s a pretty rocking tune. You can listen to the original and later versions by The Dead, Dylan, etc. on YouTube!

New Minglewood Blues By Noah Lewis (1928)

I was born in the desert, raised in a lion's den.
My number one occupation, stealin' women from their men.
If you're ever in Memphis, better stop by Minglewood.
The women down there, they don't mean a man no good.



WILLIAM LACY HOGE, SR. 1885-1977



William Lacy Hoge, Sr.

William Lacy Hoge, Sr. was the son of the distinguished and widely respected Presbyterian minister, Rev. Dr. Peyton Harrison Hoge and Mary Stuart Holladay.

Bill Sr. (as we'll refer to him here in this chapter) was born November 25, 1885 in Wilmington, North Carolina. He was a graduate of Washington & Lee University.

He was elected President of the Mengel Company in 1934 after the unexpected death of Col. Charles C. Mengel, who headed the firm from 1877 until 1934. Bill Sr. first joined the company in 1917. He was working for the Mengel Box Company as a Mechanical and Civil Engineer in 1918 when he registered for the draft of World War I and served as President of its subsidiary, Mengel Body Company from 1922 until 1934.

Bill Sr. became engaged to **Emily Tryon Mengel**, who came from the very influential and wealthy Mengel family of Louisville (discussed in detail in the previous chapter). The wedding was planned for April of 1915. Cary Hoge Mead, in her book *Sunshine and Shadow* (p. 75), explains:

“The invitations were out, all plans carefully made, and then Emily T. was stricken with scarlet fever. Everything had to be changed, of course, the invitations recalled, but all that was insignificant. Emily was a very sick girl.

“Each evening after work, William would go and sit beside her bed, well protected with mask and doctor’s gown over his clothes. That was a miserable several weeks for us all, as the whole family loved her dearly. After what seemed an eternity, she was better, and the plans all remade for the wedding to take place on June 9 [1914].”



Emily Tryon Mengel

The wedding took place in the Mengels' beautiful home on South Third Street. Aunt Cary describes Emily T. as "still very thin after her illness [but] beautiful, her blue, blue eyes shining, and her lovely dark hair curling softly around her face."

Children of William Lacy Hoge, Sr.

Bill Sr. and Emily Tryon Mengel (known as "Bammie") were married from 1914 until her death in 1953. They were the parents of three children:

- (1) **Emily Tryon Hoge** was born February 6, 1916 in Louisville. She married Alexander Galt Booth (1908-1987) on June 9, 1938. He was the son of Percy Newhall Booth (1874-1960) and Florence Coleman Curd (1879-1954). He served as a Jefferson County Circuit Court Judge and later as a Circuit Court Trial Commissioner. He was a graduate of Harvard Law School and practiced law in Louisville until his retirement in the early 1980s. They had one child: Julia Mengel Booth, who married Donald Davis Cooke in 1964 and later married John Craik Lord in 1989. Julia did not have any children of her own.

After the death of her first husband, Emily Tryon Hoge Booth married George Harrison ("Harry") Houston, Jr. on June 18, 1988, when she was 72 years old. She was a member of the Louisville Orchestra Association and the Fund for the Arts in Louisville, Kentucky. Emily died April 1, 2001, at age 85. George passed away unexpectedly in 2006 at age 91 while on a cruise of the waterways of Holland and Belgium with his third wife, Dr. Virginia Keeney.

- (2) **Mary Holladay Hoge** was born November 21, 1917. She married George Kearsley Selden, Jr. (1917-1985) on June 22, 1939. Together, they raised three children:

Andrew Kennedy Selden (born in 1942), who married Pamela Bartlett Hettrick (born in 1944). They are the parents of Christopher Stewart Selden (born in 1975) and Elizabeth Bartlett Selden (born in 1978)

William Randolph Selden (born in 1946), who married Daphne Murdock (born in 1956). They are the parents of Katherine Edwards Fox (born in 1975), Andrea Desiree Fox (born in 1978) and Laurel Ann Murdock (born in 1986). William was also married to Laura Rebecca Hamrick.

Emily Stewart Selden (born in 1950), who married Clarence Warren Walker in 1971. They are the parents of Clarence Warren Walker, II (born in 1972), Stewart Selden Walker (born in 1974) and Jenny Caroline Walker (born in 1977). Emily later married Thomas Sigman.

Mary Holladay Hoge Selden died November 18, 1992 in Charlotte, North Carolina. Her husband George predeceased her on December 29, 1985. Mary was survived by three children, five grandchildren, her sister Emily Hoge Houston and her brother William L. Hoge, Jr., both of Louisville.

- (3) **William Lacy Hoge, Jr.** was born December 13, 1922 in Louisville, Kentucky. His life is chronicled elsewhere in this book. He and his first wife, Dorothy Dean O'Brien ("Dobbie" to her family and friends) were the parents of five children, who are discussed in the chapter dedicated to Bill Hoge, Jr.

After the death of his first wife in 1953, William Lacy Hoge, Sr. married Elizabeth Tinsley Campbell in 1957, when they were 72 and 60, respectively. Elizabeth was the mother of Stuart Campbell and Tinsley Campbell.



William Lacy Hoge, Sr.

The former President of the old Mengel Company and President of William L. Hoge & Co., cabinetmakers, Bill Sr. headed the Mengel Company from the unexpected death his father-in-law, Col. Charles C. Mengel, in 1934, serving in that position until 1939.

Bill Sr. and his wife Bammie had a short business venture in plastics in New York City, then he formed his own company known as William L. Hoge & Co. Cabinetmakers in 1943 and retired as President of that company in 1954.

Bill Hoge, Sr. was active in several community and church organizations, including the Christian Businessmen's Committee, Campus Crusade for Christ and the old Louisville Board of Trade. He had been the treasurer for the Good News Club, a president of the Louisville Safety Council and was an elder for more than 40 years at Second Presbyterian Church in Louisville.

He was survived by his second wife, the former Elizabeth Tinsley, two daughters (Mrs. Mary H. Selden of Charlotte, North Carolina and Mrs. Emily H. Booth of Louisville), son William L. Hoge Jr. of Louisville, stepson S. Tinsley Campbell, eight grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

William Lacy Hoge Sr. died on September 27, 1977, in Louisville, Jefferson, Kentucky, at age 91. He was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky, alongside many generations of the Hoge family. His second wife, Elizabeth Tinsley Campbell Hoge, died on March 6, 1994 at the Episcopal Church Home in Louisville at age 96. She had been a "gray lady" and hostess for the Louisville USO Club during World War II and was a former member of the Women's Club of Louisville. She is also buried at Cave Hill Cemetery.



**William Lacy Hoge, Sr.
and Emily Tryon Mengel Hoge**



**William L. Hoge, Sr. and Emily Tryon Hoge
with grandchildren Billy and Annie Hoge**



**William L. Hoge, Sr.
with his sister, Cary Meade**



**William Lacy Hoge, Sr.
and Elizabeth Tinsley
Campbell Hoge**

CONCLUSION

"I hope to have God on my side but I must have Kentucky."

- Abraham Lincoln

Wags will often joke whether a person's composition is the result of genes or environment. The answer is obviously well beyond the reach of this short history. Even so, I suspect you could get a great deal of agreement that who we are is very much a result of both.

Warren Buffett, the "Oracle of Omaha", regularly states, "We have already won the lottery, being born in the United States in the last 100 years. Certainly, compared to the other seven billion people on Earth today, you would have to be very greedy to disagree. For me, the ultimate issue has been whether or not I have been useful to myself, my family, my friends and my country. It was a common practice during the lives of many of our ancestors to make a list or write out a plan for how to be successful. Just like Gadsby, many people believe that they can make a plan which will greatly affect their ultimate fate. Whether it is dumb luck or great effort, the Universe oftentimes gives us what we choose, not what we deserve.

We have set forth above, our best effort to share the William Hoge history for approximately the last 400 years. I believe that many of the stories of our ancestors showed remarkable talent, effort and sometimes joss or luck made huge differences in not only their status but in their heirs' lives.

Buffett also shares that your choice of spouse will be the single most important decision of your life. We have hugely discounted the role of the respective spouses in this analysis. Remember, under Anglo-Saxon law, there was the rule of primogenitor and the first sons' right to inherit, often to the exclusion of the other heirs and always the female heirs. It should be noted that a woman oftentimes could not own property in her own name until 1941. Many times, the woman was chosen, in part, because of her estate that she would bring to the marriage, but none of the genealogy trees record how these women's contributions were so significant.

This doesn't even touch the incredible contributions of child-bearing or the risks women suffered in the process of delivering heirs to their spouses. Maternal and infant mortality rates were obviously very high due to the inaccessibility to medical care. Some of your ancestors had many, many children who ultimately did not live to be adults. We will leave it future genealogists to more fully spell out the contributions of the spouses and effects of infant mortality. Half of the people who made incredible sacrifices and were fundamentally involved in the families have little or no recorded genealogical history. We did a few times spotlight the contributions of Cary Hoge Mead and Jennie Nita Angell Mengel. Another example of huge impact by a female spouse is found in the sacrifices of William James Hoge's wife, Virginia Randolph Harrison Hoge, in their circuitous odyssey to retreat from New York City to Richmond, Virginia at the height of the "War of Northern Aggression".

When William Hoge escaped Scotland in 1662, he could have never foreseen where his bloodlines would merge at the Falls of the Ohio in Louisville, Kentucky. The contributions of your ancestors as preachers and religious educators is readily apparent from a casual review of our efforts. Frankly, we have done our best to spell out these ancestors in an appropriate genealogical format.

Peyton Harrison Hoge and Col. Charles Christopher Mengel, Jr. were two of my great-grandfathers, both on my father's side. They were born only two years apart (1858 and 1856, respectively).

They both survived the trauma of witnessing the Great Civil War as children. Dr. Hoge vehemently supported the South. Col. Mengel was born in Massachusetts, lived in Missouri as a small child and grew to adulthood in the Bronx.

Dr. Hoge had a strong Scottish lineage that no doubt impacted him throughout his lifetime. Great-Grandfather Hoge became famous in his own right as a preacher, orator and writer as he followed at least four generations into the Presbyterian ministry.

Col. Mengel's mother was Scottish but his father immigrated to the United States from Saxony in eastern Germany. Great-Grandfather Mengel was always closely involved with his father and his brothers in his lifelong business enterprises.

Both were in Louisville, Kentucky at the turn of the nineteenth century.

Dr. Hoge was a product of the Deep South; born and raised in Richmond, Virginia, moving then to Wilmington, North Carolina and arriving in Louisville to be the pastor of Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church in 1899. He eventually moved to the sleepy country town of Pewee Valley in 1907, after resigning from the "mega church" of its day in downtown Louisville.

Col. Mengel, on the other hand, arrived in Louisville about 25 years earlier (1874). He soon became a self-made millionaire with business interests in foreign lands, forging innovative enterprises through multiple different business lines – C. C. Mengel, Jr. & Bro. Co., Mengel Box Company, the Mengel Company, Mengel Body Company, Mengel Playthings, Mengel Company Aircraft Department and Mengel Furniture Company.

Both Great-Grandfather Hoge and Great-Grandfather Mengel bore witness to many infamous moments in American history. Not the least of those moments were the American Civil War, the assassination of a President, the Reconstruction Period, the dawn of the 20th Century, the transformative invention of the first successful flying machine, the World War that was supposed to be the last global war, the prosperity of the Roaring Twenties followed by the heartbreaking despair of the Great Depression.

Our great-grandfathers' paths coincided through the 1914 marriage of the socialite daughter of a titan of industry (Emily Tryon Mengel) to the famous preacher's son (William L. Hoge).

Both of these Great-Grandfathers suffered considerable set-backs during their respective and very different careers.

Rev. Hoge became caught up in a scandal that arose because he had performed the marriage ceremony for a man who had divorced his wife on the grounds of her being insane and, to make matters worse, the wedding took place just a few weeks after his divorce became final. That scandal grew to such a frenzy within the Louisville church that he resigned.

Col. Mengel, on the other hand, had multiple business operations burn to the ground, his namesake grandson died at the age of 7, his 26-year-old nephew died mysteriously while on a trip to the West Coast of Africa on behalf of The Mengel Company, he had two ships sunk by the Germans during World War I and he lost at least one million dollar war-time contract with the U.S. government that doubtless would have made enormous profits for the company.

But, despite these set-backs, both of these significant players among our ancestors kept moving forward and persevered to do great things. Persistence is an incredibly valuable character trait, practiced by our ancestors with alacrity.

Col. Mengel died unexpectedly at age 78 in 1934 when he had a heart attack after leaving the home of one daughter, headed for the home he shared with another daughter. He died from a heart attack before a doctor could be summoned.

Similarly, Dr. Hoge died unexpectedly at age 82 six years later when he had a heart attack just minutes before performing his granddaughter's wedding ceremony.

Both of these men were monumental figures in our recent family history. As their joint great-grandchildren, my sisters and I became the threads that drew these remarkable men together.

Certainly, William Hoge of Scotland could not have envisioned Edward Francis O'Brien moving from Red Bank, New Jersey to Mockingbird Valley in Louisville, Kentucky, across the valley from the home of William L. Hoge, Sr. How these things happen in the course of a young man and a young woman's lives are in the possible words of the Hoge preachers "Providence".

The whirlwind of Edward Francis O'Brien's Irish family combined with the Scottish and German bloodlines produced the William L. Hoge, Jr. family and their heirs. Though one might be hesitant to highlight the pictures of the current heirs with their ancestors, we have included a number of pictures of William L. Hoge, Jr.'s current children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Many, many times, people remark upon how much we resemble our fathers and our grandfathers from both the Hoge and O'Brien lines.

The reader of this book can assemble their own list of character traits found in the ancestors and heirs, which make William Hoge of Scotland proud. Words like faith, integrity, industry, dignity, creativity, passion, loyalty and commitment all come to mind. However, the reader should make their own analysis if this study is to best profit the reader.

The author tries to ask appropriate questions, though he does not attempt to give any answers. The best question I've ever heard when reviewing a life is, "*Did I make a decent contribution to life?*"

Acknowledgments/Contributors

This humble effort was made much more effective thanks to the wonderful assistance of my sisters, **Jane Hoge (“Honey”) Walker**, **Dee Dee Hoge Crotty** and **Mary Hoge Young**. Their enthusiasm for the project and financial support has made all the difference.

I cannot fail to acknowledge and appreciate the support I’ve received for this project from my wife, **Carolyn H. Hoge**. She has encouraged and supported this effort with her usual aplomb and energy.

The idea for this effort certainly included the consideration of Uncle **Harry Houston**’s effort at genealogy and **Andy Seldon**’s retirement project. These relatives were incredibly successful and considered genealogy well worth their time and effort. Let’s not forget that our Great-Grandfather **Peyton Harrison Hoge** insisted on a comprehensive history of his uncle, **Moses Drury Hoge** well over a hundred years ago, because genealogy was and is important in capturing events of the past.

I owe a special debt of thanks to **Don H. Major**, my spiritual and life mentor for over 40 years. Don passed away in August 2023; however, he and I discussed our ancestors for all those decades, always with reverence. We were quite amused that nobody would ever confuse us with our fathers.

Finally, this book simply would not have happened but for **Lois Mauk**, who served as our primary researcher and editor. Lois was my legal secretary, paralegal and right arm for the final three decades of my legal career. I recently learned that Lois was told she has no viable fingerprints, presumably all the decades of typing for me wore them off.

Lois’ invaluable assistance was never adequately acknowledged but this opportunity cannot be missed. My sisters, my wife, the clients of our law firm, my colleagues and friends within the legal community and the recovery community all completely acknowledged Lois’ invaluable contributions to my life over those many years. Two or three times a year a competing lawyer would offer Lois a job in recognition of her unique skills and her wonderful way with the clients. No amount of praise will adequately acknowledge Lois’ contributions to my life as a trusted friend and invaluable colleague.

William L. Hoge, III
December 12, 2023

Message from the Editor
on the Science and Art of Family History Research

The Evolution of Genealogy:

I've been intrigued by genealogy, family histories and cemeteries for over 50 years. Even as a teen, I felt a need to understand my origins. This was decades before DNA testing or the internet. Family history research back then meant spending years looking for gravestones in old cemeteries, rooting around in dusty courthouse records and pouring over antique books containing genealogical footprints of long-dead relatives. It also involved a lot of old-fashioned letter writing to keepers of various faraway archives and to potential family connections, hoping that, in a few weeks, you might get a response, though oftentimes the answer was that the information sought was unavailable due to fires, floods or just lack of interest in preserving records.

But then the "Information Super Highway" was created. In the early years of internet access – meaning the advent of AOL, Prodigy, email discussion groups, etc. – we were suddenly able to connect with other researchers and exchange information and source materials. This was life-changing for genealogists. Few among us can imagine our lives today without the marvels of Internet we now take for granted.

It's now 2023 and we have instantaneous access to a previously unimaginable treasure trove of information, records and documentation. Take my word for it, back in the 1960s, we never dreamed it possible to type a few key words on a screen and, boom, there's your great-great-grandfather's obituary in front of you, revealing his parentage, siblings, spouse and descendants.

Undertaking This Hoge Family History Project:

When Billy Hoge approached me in the Summer of 2023 about helping him write this history of the Hoge family in Scotland and America, we had a lot of clues but only a limited amount of what I call primary historical documentation to support and flesh out those clues.

I spent a couple of weeks researching various family history research platforms as we needed a way to organize all of the information, photos and memories we were uncovering. But I also wanted to create a means of sharing what we'd found in a way that you could access and continue to build upon. This review started with the most popular platform – Ancestry.com. They have an huge wealth of shared information and digitized primary records (death, marriage, military service, photographs, immigration documents and so forth). But the *cost* of access through Ancestry.com is rather prohibitive. Premium access to Ancestry.com is currently running up to \$479 per year, per user. That's pretty pricey for someone not seriously into genealogy.

The online family history platforms that I investigated for this project included:

Ancestry	www.ancestry.com
Family Search	www.familysearch.org
Geni	www.geni.com (now owned by My Heritage)
My Heritage	www.myheritage.com
One Great Family	www.onegreatfamily.com
WikiTree	www.wikitree.com

They all have pros and cons associated with them and you're welcome to check them out for yourselves. Eventually, Billy and I decided to focus on **Family Search** (www.familysearch.org) for a variety of reasons, including the fact that access to their massive database of primary and secondary research materials is free and that the platform allows users to upload photographs and even voice recordings relating to specific family members. Because Family Search is owned by the Church of Latter Day Saints (LDS or the Mormon church) and because LDS has invested literally millions of

dollars in support of this project, it will likely be around and kept current for many generations to come. Further, the Church of Latter Day Saints has approximately **5,400 Family History Centers around the globe** which are all free and available to anyone to utilize. You can go to your local LDS Family History Center (there's one in East Louisville at Hurstborne Lane and Linn Station Road) and continue your research or learn how to navigate the Family Search system and even do audio recordings to add to your family history archive.

The biggest “negative” about the Family Search platform is that most information about any **living persons** within one's family is *confidential and accessible only to the person who created the entries on people who are not deceased*. Frankly, this is not really a “negative” in my opinion as we all know how critical it is in this day and age to keep our personal identifiers and family connections secure but it is something you should be aware of if you want to dig around in the family history data stored within the Family Search system.

My suggestion is for you to go to www.familysearch.org, sign up for a free account and begin your travel through time with **William Lacy Hoge, Sr.**

At the main menu, click on *Search*, then *Family Tree*, then “*Find by ID*”. Enter LZGL-HBL for WLH Sr. (Every individual entered into the Family Search database has a unique 7-character identifier made up of letters and numbers.) Click on “William Lacy Hoge Sr. • 1885-1977 • LZGL-HBL”. From there, you're free to explore what I and many others have contributed.

The family trees you'll see in this book at the top of every new chapter were created using Family Search. We added those to help you easily see connections to your ancestors.

Once we had input what we'd learned about the ancestors of the Louisville Hoges into Family Search, it was time to start building a narrative history of the family as it grew in Scotland, the migration to America by William Hoge in 1682, the expansion of the Hoge lines along the Eastern Seaboard, their predominance in the Presbyterian denomination and the theological education field and then the Hoges coming to Kentucky and intermarrying with some extraordinarily interesting other lines, such as Charles C. Mengel, Jr. and Edward Francis “Big Mike” O'Brien. From there, you'll find detours into Hoge connections with the richest woman in America, her marriage into the Bingham family which gave rise to their newspaper dynasty, the American women's suffrage movement, the packaging industry, the development of mid-20th Century furniture and so much more.

Name Changes Over the Generations:

As Billy likes to say, “Don't get wrapped around the axle” about variations in names or spellings, etc. In the early centuries of our country, record keeping was haphazard and the record keepers very often spelled what they heard phonetically. Further, the information recorded was frequently secondhand. This is particularly true of 19th Century census takers and even court clerks. Further, it was commonplace for people to change the spelling and pronunciation of their names. In one instance, we ran across a reference to someone within this line changing the spelling of his Hoge surname to Hogue because people with whom he was associated kept pronouncing it “Hog”. The metamorphosis of *Haig* into *Hoge*, *Hogue*, etc. is explained pretty thoroughly in an early chapter of this book.

The same is true of the pronunciation of names. The surname “Houston” is another example of this. In New York and Georgia, it is pronounced “HOUSE-ton” because the persons after whom those places were named originally spelled their names “Houstoun”, a spelling which changed over the years but the pronunciation did not. In Texas, however, Houston is pronounced the way Sam Houston said it.

Billy and I went to great efforts to avoid skewing relevant facts or the angle of approach. Our goal was to provide current and future generations of the family with an accurate representation of Hoge family history. Any sins of omission are greatly due to the enormity of the project and our human frailties.

Naming Patterns:

In Ireland, Scotland, Germany and much of Europe, there was a very strong traditional naming pattern for the eldest children born into a family:

First born son – named after Father’s father

Second born son – named after Mother’s father

Third born son – named after Father (unless he has one of the first two names)

Subsequent sons – named after Father or Mother’s brothers

First born daughter – named after Mother’s mother

Second born daughter – named after Father’s mother

Third born daughter – named after Mother (unless she shares one of the first two names)

Subsequent daughters – named after Mother or Father’s sisters

Generally speaking, the naming pattern for sons was adhered to by all economic classes and across all denominations in much of Europe and frequently continued with the migration to other countries. Consequently, it’s not unusual to see the same names recurring within the family across generations. These patterns were not hard and fast rules but can prove helpful in linking together names in your family tree, particularly if the name in question is in any way unusual.

Caveats

Not included here are hundreds of birth certificates, marriage licenses, death certificates, military service records, newspaper clippings, school records such as those from Exeter and Yale, etc. Many of those records are available for your perusal on the database we created on Family Search, referenced above.

Family history research depends on careful study, painstaking documentation of sources and, in certain instances, a bit of detective work. We have tried to exercise great care in our research but, if time proves we made mistakes, we apologize. Any omission of facts, credit, reverence or details or errors committed are entirely unintentional. You are encouraged to correct or supplement the story set out above by building on the information within the Family Search database.

Download Your Own Electronic Version of this Book from Dropbox

Billy Hoge is sponsoring the hosting of this entire book in PDF format on Dropbox until the end of December 2024. You can request a link to the shared file through Billy or by contacting me.

Building Your Family History

Documenting family histories is something that is never “finished”. Families grow and evolve constantly through births, deaths, marriages, divorces, successes and losses. Billy and I genuinely hope that the work we’ve put into bringing this project together both here in this book and on FamilySearch.org will inspire you to commemorate new people and events that take place in your own family circles.

I want to repeat Billy’s challenge to each of you to learn more about past, present and future of your extended families.

Though I find family history research fascinating and exciting, especially considering the leaps genealogy has taken over the last decade or so, I recognize this work may not be “your cup of tea”. Assuming I continue to enjoy good health and have the time available, I may be available to work at an agreed-upon hourly rate to research and write your family histories from the perspective of allied lines that have married into the Hoge lineage or to work on histories of entirely unrelated families. Feel free to reach out to me if I can be of assistance or, at least, offer some suggestions to help you get started on your own path.

Conclusion

The Hoges are certainly a very interesting family! Though I’ve known and worked with Billy since 1986, I learned so much researching this project. I hope this book will help descendants of William Hoge (1660-1749) realize what a fascinating story you have to share with your children and grandchildren.

Lois M. Mauk
Killeen, Texas
loismauk@gmail.com
December 12, 2023

Bibliography

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- 1971 *Wings Over the World: The Life of George Jackson Mead* by Cary Hoge Mead
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- 1899 *A Memorial Address for Moses Drury Hoge, D.D., LL.D.* after his death on January 6, 1899) by Robert P. Kerr, Moderator, extracted from the Southern Historical Society Papers. Available in 2023 at: <https://tinyurl.com/36ysnsze>
- 1863 *The Princeton Review*, excerpt regarding *Memorial Sermon of the late Rev. James Hoge*, preached October 4, 1863 by the Rev. William C. Roberts, Columbus, Ohio. Available in 2023 at: <https://tinyurl.com/4trxccme>
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- 1858 *Annals of the American Pulpit*, Commemorative Notices of Distinguished American Clergymen of Various Denominations, From the Early Settlement of the Country to the Close of the Year Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-five”, Volume IV, by William B. Sprague, D.D. Specifically, excerpts regarding **Samuel Davies Hoge** (1792-1846) and his father, **Moses Hoge** (1752-1820) as well as a separate excerpt concerning **John Blair Hoge** (1790-1826), another son of Moses Hoge (1752-1820). Available in 2023 for download at: <http://library.logcollegepress.com/Sprague%2C+William+Buell%2C+Annals+of+the+American+Pulpit+Vol+4+A.pdf>. See page 448 for a biography of John Blair Hoge, page 483 for Samuel Davies Hoge and page 485 for a letter from his brother Moses Drury Hoge on the occasion of Samuel’s passing.

Appendix

MOSES DRURY HOGE
(1818-1899)

An article excerpted from
Southern Historical Society Papers
Volume XXVI

Published 1898-1899

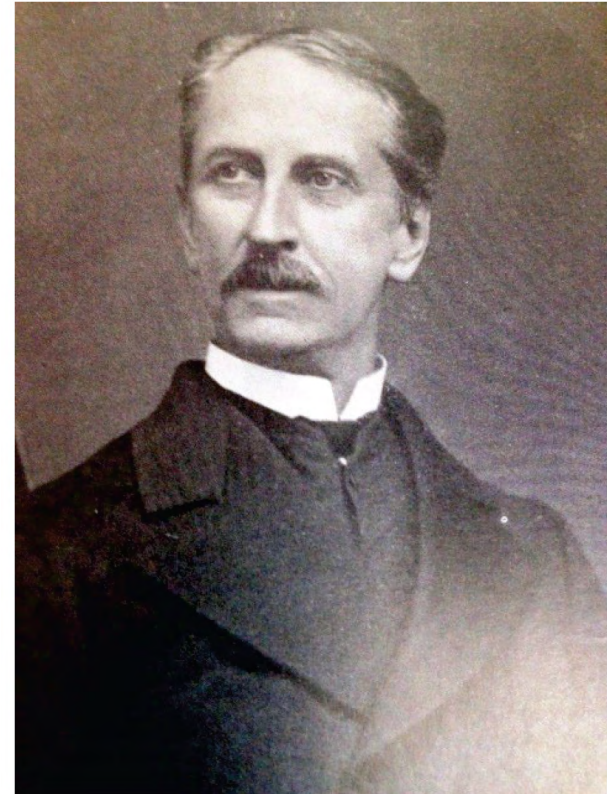
SOUTHERN
Historical Society Papers.

VOLUME XXVI.



EDITED BY
R. A. BROCK,
SECRETARY OF THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

RICHMOND, VA.
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
1898.



Moses Drury Hoge, D.D., LL.D.
1818-1899

A MEMORIAL.

MOSES DRURY HOGE, D. D., LL.D.

"And now abideth Faith, Hope, Charity, these three; but the greatest of these is Charity!"—*1 Corinthians, xiii, 13.*

[In this hastily put-together and crude offering, free use has been made of current relevant publications in the *Richmond Dispatch*.

It is humbly felt, that in the exemplification adduced, the premises are inherently sustained.—ED.]

The dawn of Friday, January 6th, 1899, brought with it to the people of Richmond, Va., the knowledge of an event, which in the heart of every one, was as a public calamity; and the occasion of grief to all.

The animating spark of the so-endearing citizen and minister "Doctor Hoge," had passed gently to God who gave it, at twenty minutes past two o'clock. His death was not unexpected, but, it was not the less sorrowful.

Scarce ever, has the rubric gem—"Faith, Hope, Charity," been more impressively and touchingly exemplified in man, and in not another, have the elementary virtues, it is felt, more abounded.

Indeed, words seem at fault, and inadequate to depict a life so benignant, so beneficent.

It was one, in its purity, devotion and absence of thought of self not often realized in such harmonious grandeur of simple blessedness.

His adoration of, and his humble submission to every dispensation of The Omnipotent was sublime—as the trust of a little child.

He was upheld in every visitation of seeming calamity; and there was no cloud in life to him, that had not its silver lining, whate'er the gloom of its cast.

His tender and expansive heart was eager in its response to every cry of woe, to all knowledge of want, and suffering, was, to him, as an atoning mantle for human frailty.

Still, he desired not that the world know of what was his paramount enjoyment.

Constant was his succor of the needy, and the effects of his benefactions may never be measured.

A countless multitude have successively rejoiced, in his blessedly protracted ministrations, in his unheralded bounties.

Whilst the current subtle influence of a character so nearly unique cannot be calculated, it, as absurdly, was not bounded.

Truly, it permeated ducts of thought broadly, and its influence, contagiously impelled action in others, whilst the personal medium, never cared to reckon its inspiring potency.

Dr. Hoge was of us, he could not tear himself from us whatever the dazzling offer, the attractive advantage to allure.

Nothing, it seemed, could make him forgetful of endeared association, of cherished and familiar objects, of the heart-flood of reciprocative affection incidentally attendant upon a loving ministration, so sweetly and so evenly protracted.

It is transparent that there were no restricting lines with him in heart or hand; in gracious ministration, in succoring benefaction.

As a citizen, whilst it is palpable there could have been no expectancy of personal profit (certainly this is clear to the world now), there was never a call upon him, and his physical ability permitted, for furtherance of any proper object; of devotion, of honored rite, of intellectual advancement, of public good, nay, of innocent enjoyment, to which he did not contribute by his honored presence and by invocation and words of cheer.

It is simply true that every one who knew him, or who ever came within the radiance of his remarkable personality, was attracted to him.

Every man, woman and child here in the compass of his immediate labors, loved him and revered his virtues. Comprehensive of country of birth, of sectarian tenet, of diversity of avocation, of condition in life; because all felt his influence.

This charm, as well as his intellectual gifts, swayed whithersoever he went, however distant; thus two continents delighted in honoring him.

All this came not by endowment alone. It is held that virtuous ancestry will constrain in successive generations, and there could scarcely be inheritance more worthy than that of our loved minister.

Constant still is the publication of tribute to his memory, of his useful offices in comprehensive offering, and in expressions of sorrow from distant points.

Rev. Dr. Moses Drury Hoge was born at Hampden-Sidney College, Prince Edward county, Virginia, September 18th, 1818. He was descended on his father's side from ancestors who emigrated

from Scotland and settled in Frederick county, Va., in 1736, on the domain of Thomas Lord Fairfax, of Colonial memory. His grandfather was Dr. Moses Hoge, President of Hampden-Sidney College, one of the most eminent among great and good ministers, who have so richly blessed the Presbyterian Church in Virginia. John Ranpolph says in one of his letters that the Doctor was the most eloquent man he ever heard in the pulpit or out of it. Three of his sons became ministers of the Gospel—Dr. James Hoge, of Columbus, O.; John Blair Hoge, of Richmond, Va.; and Samuel Davies Hoge, Professor of Natural Sciences in the Ohio University, at Athens. The last named died early in life, leaving two sons, who became ministers of the Gospel, the younger of whom was the late Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D., and the elder the late Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D., of this city.

The youngest son of Dr. Moses Hoge, of Hampden-Sidney College, was Dr. Thomas P. Hoge, the only one of his four sons who did not become a minister of the Gospel. He was a popular physician, and at one time a large planter in Halifax county and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He had two sons—one of them captain of an artillery company—and both of whom were killed in the same battle during the war.

When Dr. Hoge's uncle, Dr. James Hoge, was a young man, he removed to Ohio, then a frontier State. He went as a domestic or home missionary, and settled at Franklinton, where there had been a fort for protection against the Indians. He purchased a farm on the opposite side of the Scioto river, and built the first house where the city of Columbus now stands. It was through his influence that the asylum for the deaf and dumb and other philanthropic institutions were built in Columbus. He induced Dr. Hoge's father, soon after he had been licensed to preach, to remove to Ohio. He was a man of such studious habits, of such conciliating manners and ability as a preacher and a college professor, that he would have attained great distinction but for his death at thirty-three years of age. After his death all of his family returned to the South.

On the maternal side Dr. Hoge was descended from the Lacy family, which emigrated from England to Virginia in early Colonial times. His grandfather was the Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., President of Hampden-Sidney College, a minister of great eminence and worth. Two of his sons became ministers—the Rev. William S. Lacy, of Louisiana, and Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., formerly President of Davidson College, and late of Raleigh, N. C. Many of the

descendants of both Dr. Hoge and Dr. Lacy also entered the office of the ministry. On both sides, therefore, Dr. Hoge was undoubtedly of the annointed of the Lord.

Dr. Hoge was educated at Hampden-Sidney College. When he graduated there Dr. Wm. Maxwell, (whose widow died in this city a few weeks ago, of venerable years) was the president of the institution, and he was a man of fine attainments, and an ornate and finished speaker. Among his classmates were Colonel Charles S. Carrington, a whole-souled, splendid man; Judge F. D. Irving, whom the lawyers called "the grand old man;" Dr. William T. Richardson, afterward editor of the *Central Presbyterian*, and Dr. R. L. Dabney, one of the profoundest thinkers of the day.

Out of all these distinguished men Dr. Hoge won the first honor, and was the valedictorian. While at college he gained a widespread reputation as an orator. Members of his society used to say that his speeches in debate were brilliant and powerful.

BEGAN HIS MINISTRY HERE.

From college Dr. Hoge went at once to the Union Theological Seminary, and he came direct to Richmond after his ordination, as the assistant of Dr. Plumer, pastor of the First Presbyterian church. In this capacity his pastoral work had special reference to the supply of a mission chapel. His success in gathering worshippers there opened the way for organizing the Second Presbyterian church. He was naturally called to be its pastor, and was duly installed. This is the only pastorate that he ever had, although tempting and pressing calls time and time again came from great cities North and South, and invitations to the presidency of Hampden-Sidney College, and other literary institutions; to become a pastor in Lexington, Virginia; St. Louis, Brooklyn, New York, Nashville, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Charleston, and elsewhere, none of these ever tempted him from the field of his first labors.

WHY HE CAME HERE.

The circumstances under which Dr. Hoge came to Richmond seem of moment and interest. As he drew near the end of his course in the Theological Seminary, a little church in Mecklenburg county signified its wish to engage him as its pastor as soon as he obtained his license. About that time, however, Dr. Plumer visited Prince Edward county, and told Dr. Hoge that he would probably be invited to Richmond to become assistant at the First Presbyterian church.

Dr. Hoge said that he would prefer a small country charge, at least until he gained some experience, and had composed some sermons. Dr. Plumer requested a meeting of the faculty of the Theological Seminary, explained his wishes to the members, and sent for Dr. Hoge. They united in advising him to come to Richmond if he received an invitation. There was another small church in another county to which Dr. Hoge had been recommended, but an influential elder opposed the call on the ground that he did not think the young minister qualified for the position.

LICENSED TO PREACH.

Dr. Hoge was licensed to preach at a meeting of the Presbytery in Lynchburg. The circumstances were without parallel. It was the same church in which his father had been licensed, and what made the event unique was that Dr. Hoge's father was Moderator of the Presbytery and gave the charge to his son. Thus three generations of the same family were connected by this strange sequence of services in the same church.

AS DR. PLUMER'S ASSISTANT.

It was in the year 1844 that Dr. Hoge was invited to Richmond by the session of the First Presbyterian church. The invitation was accepted, and an arrangement was made by which he was to assist Dr. Plumer until a lot could be purchased and a small church erected, with the view of ascertaining whether another congregation could be collected in a new locality. The site on which the Second Presbyterian church now stands was purchased, a lecture-room built, a congregation gathered, and on the 27th of February, 1845, Dr. Hoge was installed as pastor—the Rev. Dr. Leyburn preaching the ordination sermon, Dr. Plumer delivering the charge to the pastor, and Rev. William Lyon the charge to the people. In a few months it was found that the lecture-room was too small for the needs of the congregation, and plans were adopted for the erection of a more commodious house of worship. Dr. Hoge went, with Mr. Samuel P. Hawes, to New York to obtain a model for the new church building; an architect of that city was chosen, who drew the plans, in accordance with which it was erected. It was dedicated in the year 1848, a dedication hymn having been composed by the late John R. Thompson, and introduced into the hymn-book subsequently authorized by the Presbyterian General Assembly. In the process of time the edifice was found too small for the requirements of the con-

gregation, and it was enlarged by throwing a transept across the eastern end, thus adding two wings to the building, enlarging and beautifying it at the same time. These alterations were carried out by Mr. George Gibson, an honored deacon of the church, and perhaps the only original member now living.

An incident connected with the early history of the church illustrates the growth of the city in a westerly direction. When the officers of the First Presbyterian Church proposed to purchase the lot on which the Second Church stands, it was earnestly opposed by an influential member, on the ground that it was too far up-town, and that a congregation could not be gathered at such a remote region.

SENT OUT ITS FIRST COLONY.

In the year 1882 the Second Presbyterian Church sent forth its first colony, now known as the Church of the Covenant. It occupied the building erected on west Grace street, near Richmond College, the chief contributor being the late Dr. James McDowell, son of Governor McDowell, of Rockbridge county. Its first pastor was Rev. Peyton Harrison Hoge, under whose ministry it was steadily advancing until his removal to Wilmington, N. C. He was succeeded by Rev. A. R. Holderby, who was succeeded by Rev. J. Calvin Stewart, under whose administration another locality was chosen and a new church erected. This is now one of the most flourishing churches in the city.

THE OLD-MARKET MISSION.

The second colony sent out from this church was the Old-Market Mission, which has now become the the strong and well-organized Hoge-Memorial Church. This proved to be one of the most successful enterprises of Dr. Hoge's life. About twenty years ago he commenced services in the spacious hall over the Old Market, and it was a success from the first. The size of the congregation was limited only by the size of the hall; a flourishing Sabbath-school was established, Bible classes, weekly lectures, visitations from house to house, and all the agencies by which the temporal and spiritual good of the people in that part of the city could be advanced were employed. So large did the work become that Dr. Hoge found it impossible to continue to preach three times every Sunday, and personally to satisfy the requirements of two congregations, as he wished to do, and in consequence the Rev. L. B. Turnbull was called as an

assistant to Dr. Hoge, his chief charge being the Old-Market Hall Mission. No better choice could have been made. Mr. Turnbull became pastor of the Old-Market Hall Church, after its organization, and it flourished greatly under his care. Owing to impaired health, he was compelled to resign his charge, and Rev. James E. Cook, one of the young ministers who grew up in the Second Presbyterian Church, and who had just completed his theological course, was ordained and installed as pastor of the Old-Market Hall Church.

DEVOTED TO THE CONFEDERACY—SERVED IT IN EVERY WAY
POSSIBLE.

During the civil war Dr. Hoge was greatly interested and exercised in the welfare of the Confederate soldiers, temporal as well as spiritual. He preached to them regularly every Sunday, and did loving pastoral work in the hospitals. Judge Farrar, in some reminiscences written for the *Dispatch* several years ago, had this to say:

“During the war I was closely thrown with Dr. Hoge. The winter of 1862 was a period of disaster to the Confederate cause. My company was ordered to Richmond to recruit. Sickness prevailed in the camp, and almost every day some brave fellow was carried to his grave. We had but few comforts. The men were dispirited. I went to see Dr. Hoge and told him the condition of things. He did what he could for us. Without hesitation he consented to do so. Rain, hail, or shine, every Sunday night he was at his post, preaching and visiting the sick, giving words of comfort and encouragement. I say this: If the Confederate soldier ever had a friend, that friend was Dr. Hoge. The old veterans loved him. This love was beautifully illustrated at the meeting of Lee Camp, shortly before Dr. Hoge celebrated the golden anniversary of his pastorate. Before adjournment an old soldier arose and said: “Mr. Commander, I hear that the people are going to give Dr. Hoge a public reception. Lee Camp ought to be there. Dr. Hoge is one of the best friends the soldier ever had. Why, last week he buried a man from the Soldiers’ Home when the snow was up to his knees.” The camp resolved at once to attend.

WENT ABROAD FOR BIBLES.

Dr. Hoge’s most signal service during the war was in 1862, when he ran the blockade from Charleston and went to England by way of Nassau, Cuba, and St. Thomas to obtain Bibles and religious books for the Confederate army. Lord Shaftesbury, the president of the

British and Foreign Bible Society, gave him a hearty welcome, and invited him to make an address to the society in explanation of the object of his mission. The result was a free grant of 10,000 Bibles, 50,000 Testaments, and 250,000 portions of the Scriptures, such as single Gospels, Epistles, the Psalms, and Proverbs bound in black glazed covers, with red edges and rounded corners, of a size most convenient for the soldiers’ pockets. The value of the donation was £4,000. Dr. Hoge remained during the winter in London, superintending the shipment of the books by the blockade runners to the Confederacy. He also obtained a large supply of miscellaneous religious books adapted to camp life, which were sent over in the same manner, and though some of the vessels on which the books were transported were captured, at least three-fourths of the Bibles reached the Confederacy.

Dr. Hoge used to say that this splendid donation of the English Bible Society was the biggest fee he ever got for a speech, and that he reaped a rich reward on his return to Virginia in visiting the camps and hospitals and lines of battle seeing so many of the soldiers reading the little red-edged volumes.

It has been stated here that Dr. Hoge was thoroughly Southern in his allegiance. Endearing customs and familiar objects could but hold in his loyal heart. It was in seemingly fixed surroundings, inevitable that he should hold relationship to that vexed element in national politics—the negro. He was a holder of slaves—most likely by inheritance. In apology, if it be so, for that in which the Virginian was simply an involuntary medium of Providence and benefaction....

The remainder of this Memorial written in honor of Rev. Moses Drury Hoge (1818-1899), can be found, in its entirety at:

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/590be125ff7c502a07752a5b/t/61a6b5d777f4dd71603a6227/1638315482377/Hoge%2C+Moses+Drury%2C+A+Memorial+Moses+Drury+Hoge%2C+D.D.%2C+LL.D..pdf>

OR at <https://tinyurl.com/36ysnsze>

**HON. CHARLES MENGEL ALLEN
(1916-2000)**

Obituary published in Louisville Courier-Journal on January 5, 2000

Charles M. Allen, 1916-2000



Charles M. Allen accepted congratulations after being sworn in as U.S. district judge for the Western District of Kentucky on Dec. 28, 1971. His wife, Betty Anne, was beside him, and his daughter, Angela, was next to her.

U.S. judge is remembered as 'a noble kind of man'

By LESLIE SCANLON
Staff Writer

After learning that Senior U.S. District Judge Charles M. Allen had died yesterday morning, Edward H. Johnstone Jr. said, he pulled out a Bible.

It was the Bible that Allen, who was then chief judge, had used to swear Johnstone in as a federal judge in 1977. In it, Allen had cited two verses, Deuteronomy 1:16-17, for Johnstone to consider in his career on the bench.

The verses read in part, "Judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him."

"Ye shall hear the small as well as the great; Ye shall not be afraid of the face of man."

"He followed that through," Johnstone said yesterday. "He was a great judge. We'll miss him."

Flags at all federal courthouses in the Western District of Kentucky flew at half-staff yesterday in Allen's honor after he died of complications from pneumonia early yesterday at Baptist Hospital East. They will remain lowered until a memorial service for Allen Friday.

Johnstone described his colleague as "a noble kind of man who has been a light to every judge on this court down through the years."

Allen believed "these courts belong to the people and not to the judges," Johnstone said.

"To me, some of the greatest cases Allen handled were cases ... that were complex, difficult and involved the rights of little people, ordinary people — and that's a lasting tribute to Judge Allen."

He said anyone who walked into Allen's chambers was "treated with equal dignity."

Stories about Allen are courthouse legends, from tales of the uncashed stock-dividend checks he routinely used as bookmarks in the

law library to those of the days he'd come to work in socks that didn't match.

But people who knew him best say Allen's absent-mindedness reflected an agile mind that was almost constantly engaged, a man who honestly cared little for appearances and who lived intellectually "on a different plane," his longtime clerk Ann K. Benfield said.

Allen's sense of fairness and his devotion to the law outweighed political concerns, Johnstone said.

He called him "wise and learned," yet humble. Allen was stern, but still compassionate and deeply religious.

Lawyer Herb Segal played tennis with Allen every Wednesday night for years, Segal said. Allen didn't look like a judge and was able to make people feel at ease.

Like many who loved Allen, Jesse W. Grider, the former federal court clerk, has a million Charles Allen stories. He recalled the time Allen confided to former U.S. District Judge Thomas Balantine that he had never figured out how to use the rear window defroster on his car. Grider said he bought several used cars from Allen, and in cleaning them out found "the tennis balls and the money, Social Security cards. He lost two keys for the office and both of them were under the seat."

Allen descended from a wealthy Louisville family. His forebears started what became Belknap Inc., a now-defunct hardware wholesaler, and friends say Allen sometimes described himself as having been "born with a silver spoon" in his mouth. Allen's father, Arthur Dwight Allen, was Belknap's treasurer, but retired at 46 to his home in Glenview, where he painted and was active in community affairs.

Charles Allen graduated from Yale University in 1941, and later said his father suggested he become either a teacher or a judge because "you have an inherent sense of fairness," Allen



In his later years, Allen was a slender, frail-looking man with thick glasses and wavy white hair.

apparently did try his hand briefly at teaching, but decided it wasn't for him. He graduated from the University of Louisville Law School in 1943.

Allen married Bettye Anne Cardwell. They had two children, Charles Dwight Allen and Angela M. Allen, both of whom became writers.

After more than a decade in private practice, Allen served as assistant U.S. attorney for the Western District of Kentucky from 1955 to 1959, specializing in civil cases. He resigned to resume private practice.

In 1961, the Republican Party nominated him for the chancery branch of Jefferson Circuit Court. He won the election and held the position until 1971. He was re-elected even in years when the Democrats swept nearly all the state judgeships.

As a state court judge, Allen presided over cases from the weighty to the mundane — ruling that a Kentucky statute denying bail in juvenile cases was unconstitutional; upholding a Shively

ordinance regulating barking dogs; and, in 1971, ruling that fellow Republican Addison "Mitch" McConnell did not meet the residency requirement to make a run for state representative in the 31st Legislative District.

Allen was 55 when President Richard Nixon offered him a lifetime appointment to the federal bench. The Senate confirmed the nomination within a week.

In his later years, Allen was a small, slender, frail-looking man with thick glasses and wavy white hair — a man whose delicacy and distracted air might have fooled some inexperienced lawyers into thinking he couldn't follow their arguments. "They think he's asleep," Johnstone said, "but all of a sudden he throws a slider ball to them."

Allen was said to have a phenomenal memory. Attorney David Friedman, who frequently appeared before Allen in civil-rights cases, recalled one hearing laden with hours of extremely technical, dry testimony. Allen had no law clerks to take notes for him. At one point, Friedman said, another lawyer raised an objection, citing a figure — and Allen glanced up from the bench and gently corrected the lawyer, producing from memory the accurate number that had been mentioned in testimony hours earlier.

At lunchtime, Allen was often seen ambling along the streets of downtown Louisville, his clothes a little disheveled and a golf cap on his head. Most days, he ate lunch and played bridge at the Wynn-Stay Club, a little-known but exclusive enclave on Muhammad Ali Boulevard.

According to courthouse lore, U.S. marshals were bringing a prisoner to the federal courthouse for a hearing one day, and the man grumbled incessantly.

See U.S. JUDGE Page 3, col. 3, this section

U.S. judge is recalled as 'noble kind of man'

Continued from Page B 1

that he was being treated unfairly. Allen's clerk, Benfield, recalled that the prisoner pointed to a slightly unkempt man walking down the sidewalk and said: "He's just a bum; he's probably going to rob a liquor store in an hour. Why don't they get him off the street?"

"Of course, it was Judge Allen walking back from lunch. . . . Apparently this defendant almost passed out when he walked into the courtroom" and saw Allen on the bench, presiding over his case.

In his personal life, Allen's passions included baseball, tennis, trains and bridge. And, according to Benfield, he signed up for an aerobics class in his mid-70s.

Allen had been fascinated by trains since childhood. Friends say the basement of his home in Harrods Creek was filled with train timetables and photographs and other railroad memorabilia. In 1957, he helped found the Kentucky Railway Museum and for years was active in the Louisville chapter of the National Railway Historical Society.

Chief Judge Charles R. Simpson III said that when Allen held court in Paducah, he stayed in a fleabag motel so he could be near the locomotive repair yards there.

Allen loved to climb onto the tracks and photograph locomotives barreling toward him. Sometimes he'd drive furiously to get ahead of the train.

"He's scared a lot of people taking pictures of trains," Johnstone said.

Besides his wife and children, Allen is survived by six grandchildren.

A memorial service will be at 11 a.m. Friday at St. Francis in the Fields Episcopal Church, 6710 Wolf Pen Branch Road, with visitation at the church from 4:30 to 7 p.m. tomorrow. Pearson's Funeral Home is handling arrangements.

Memorial contributions can be given to his church or the Kentucky Railway Museum.

Staff writer Mark Schaver contributed to this story.

MAJOR CASES OF JUDGE ALLEN

September 1979:

Sentences convicted polluter Donald Distler to two years in prison and fines him \$50,000 for dumping toxic chemicals into Louisville's sewers, the toughest penalty ever handed down in a federal pollution case at the time.

December 1980:

Strikes down state law restricting abortions for women more than 12 weeks pregnant. One of several rulings over the years striking down state efforts to restrict abortions.

June 1982:

Clears the way for political activist Angela Davis to speak at Central High School rally after school officials canceled the event, fearing it might cause a disturbance.

Orders that the Ku Klux Klan be allowed to hold a rally at Valley High School after school officials banned it and civil-rights and religious groups joined efforts to block it.

October 1986:

Orders Jefferson County to begin releasing inmates from Jefferson County Jail after finding that the jail is too crowded and the population exceeds a limit he had imposed. The releases continue to this day.

December 1987:

Approves payment of \$3.5 million to settle a 14-year-old lawsuit by 100 black plaintiffs who said they were denied jobs with the Louisville police department because of their race.

WILLIAM L. HOGE, SR.'S FAMILY PHOTOS



19__ - Emily Tryon Mengel



19__ - Emily Tryon Mengel Hoge



19__ - HOGE - Emily Tryon Mengel as a young adult



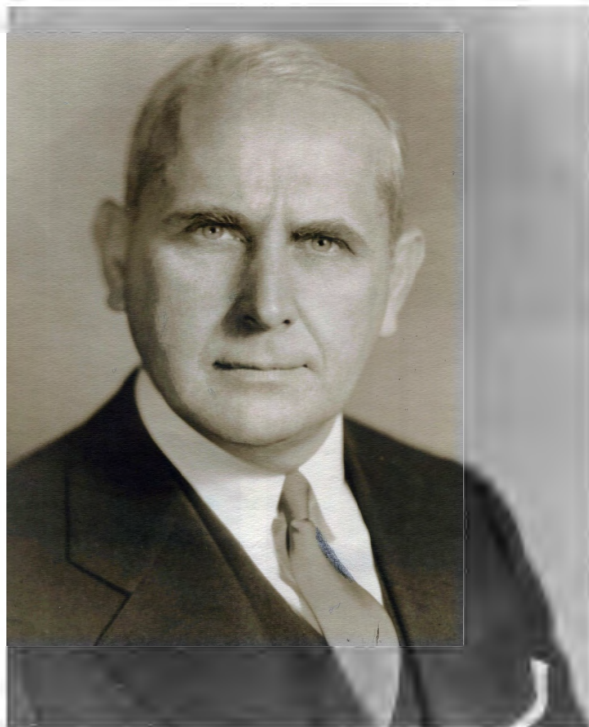
19__ - HOGE - Emily Tryon Mengel

WILLIAM L. HOGE, SR.'S FAMILY PHOTOS



*Merry Christmas.
William and Emily Hoge.
Emma Mary Biddy*

19__ - Residence of Mr & Mrs William L Hoge Sr.



19__ - William Lacy Hoge Sr



19__ - William Lacy Hoge, Sr



19__ - William Lacy Hoge, Sr and Elizabeth Tinsley Campbell Hoge

WILLIAM L. HOGE, SR.'S FAMILY PHOTOS



19__ - William Lacy Hoge, Sr and Emily
Tryon Mengel Hoge



19__ - William Lacy Hoge, Sr.



19__ - William Lacy Hoge, Sr.



19__ - William Sr and Elizabeth Tinsley Campbell
Hoge

WILLIAM L. HOGE, SR.'S FAMILY PHOTOS



19__ = HOGE - Emily Tryon Mengel



William Lacy Hoge Sr and Elizabeth Tinsley
Campbell Hoge



WLH Sr with his sister, Cary Mead

WILLIAM L. HOGE, SR.'S FAMILY PHOTOS

When Santa with his reindeer fleet
The Christmas spirit feigns repeat
And slush and snow and sometimes sleet
Engenders flu - in soaking our feet.
Then Mengels gather from far and near
To enjoy once more the Yuletide cheer.
At that time food is provided
But not enough the group decided
For we must see that all are chided
For sins and foibles once confided.
And therefore with a quaking boot
I solicit all to say things moot
But before proceeding lets repeat the tally
Of those all over in Rand-McNally.
Charles our scholar is way down West
Cause he likes Schnitzel Beet
Longest Avenue gave no rest
When suggestions took the acid test.
Jane our schoolmarm from Kentucky Home
What of brats you must condone
What of sailors who used to roam
Sending ahead some eau de cologne.
What of you dear elder Jane
How goes the household on far-off lane
Is there some reason to complain
Does burping augment or relieve the pain.
Artie our man of world-wide travel

1945-12-25 Poem by William Lacy Hoge Jr about WLH Sr.

- 2 -
And now find solace in eating gravel.
Alexander our arm-sea-air
Found no highball over there
Tools off well-dons with war and care
To find a house and make Em nère.
Dad of Thirty-second Street
Found it hard to make ends meet
Fired his son so indiscreet
And now the Company's hard to beat.
Mother is a nervous eock
Instructions she reads within a book
But self-same occasionally do her rook
Still at our plates we patiently look.
I've left out some, but do not cry
Others will fix you 'ere you fly.
The closing verses I find hard
Not being a union bard,
More likely a salesman of poor lard
Consequently my brain is slightly scarred.
But before I close let me say this
Atom bombs may all of us kill
But at that time may God it will
That all the Mengels in heaven be
Sitting around the Christmas tree.

By- Wm. L. Hoge, Jr.
Dec. 25, 1945.

1945-12-25 Poem by William Lacy Hoge Jr about WLH Sr. (cont.)

WILLIAM L. HOGE, SR.'S FAMILY PHOTOS

Daddy's 80th Birthday, November 25, 1965

I In eighteen hundred and eighty five
A day we'll all remember
Perpetual youth was truly here
On the twenty-fifth day of November.

II He's tall, good looking and very suave,
His hair is wavy at his feet.
His Roman nose and silver hair
Make the picture complete.

III In ~~various~~ firms from Coast to Coast
His management was supreme.
He ran his home and church with equal zest
His wife and children, just like a dream.

IV He doesn't either smoke or drink
And all the health food he consumes
Keeps him in the pink.

V And when he comes to the pearly gates
And knocks on Peter's door
There'll be no question where he'll stay
For then and evermore.

VI So here's a toast to our dear Dad
And his wife, so lovely and fine,
1965 - William Lacy Hoge Jr - Daddy's WLH Sr's 80th birthday

Jack is nimble - Jack is quick,
But he doesn't jump over a candlestick.
He came to town on a job, not a spree
And he went to a party of four, not three;
And one of the four was a peach of a girl
She had a smile and she had a curl
Partly under a cute little hat,
And he liked the girl and he called her "Tat"

And he said to himself when he went away,
"I'll come back, and I'll come to stay,
And if I find I can't do that,
I'll do my best to marry Tat
Because without her, life would sure be flat."

But Tat had a lot to say about this
As does every other attractive Miss.
She wasn't sure she'd marry the guy
But she did admit he'd caught her eye.
All she said, we can only guess
But we know the final word was "Yes".

So like all the ones in song or story
Who did great deeds for love or glory,
Amid this scene of joy and laughter
We drink a toast -
May they both live happy forever after.

W.L.H.

19__ - William Lacy Hoge, Sr's Poem by WLH
about a girl named Tat