

## **Orson Martin**

### **Harry G. Enoch, 2003**

Orson Martin (1764- ) was the son of John Martin (1740-1821), who was the son of Valentine Martin (1710-1760). The Martins were a prosperous family of Virginia planters. John Martin brought his family to Kentucky and settled on Lower Howard's Creek. Orson was the fourth child of John and Rachel and their second son. Orson Martin married Nancy Embree, a daughter of Joseph Embree, who lived on Lower Howard's Creek and was a member of the Old Providence Church. Orson and Nancy had the following children: Joseph, Elizabeth "Betsy", John, Gilson, Milly, Brightwell, Cabel and perhaps others.

John Martin's eldest son, William, and youngest son, Valentine, became prominent figures in the neighborhood. It was Orson, however, who had the vision to realize the industrial potential of Lower Howard's Creek, along with the initiative and skill to take advantage of that potential. As a young man he was recognized as one of the leading entrepreneurs of the valley. His occupations included farming, blacksmithing and milling. He built and operated a sawmill and gristmill on Howard's Creek. Unfortunately, after such early promise, Orson's career crashed under the weight of family problems and business reversals brought on by the influence of alcohol.

The following is a chronology of the life of Orson Martin.

- 1764            November 5  
The following entry was recorded in Rev. William Douglas's register for Dover Church, St. James Northam Parish, Goochland County, Virginia:  
*John Martin & Rachel Pace, a son named Orston, born November 5, 1764. Baptized March 3, 1765.* Orson was named after his Uncle Orson Martin (c1731-1763), a prosperous farmer of Cumberland County, Virginia.  
**William M. Jones, editor, *The Douglas Register*, Richmond, Virginia, 1928, p. 244.**
- 1787            June 18  
Orson Martin's property was assessed by one of the Fayette County commissioners in order to determine the tax he owed for the year. He was recorded with 1 tithable (white male over 16 years old); 1 black over 16; 1 black under 16; 3 horses, mares, colts &c; and 11 cattle.  
**Fayette County Tax List, 1787**
- 1788            Orson Martin was assessed for 1 tithable.  
**Fayette County Tax List, 1788**
- 1789            September 9  
Orson Martin was one of thirty-four men from Holder's Station and the Bush Settlement who signed a petition for tobacco inspections and warehouses to be established at more convenient places than the present location at Boonesborough. They requested a new warehouse *nearly opposite Boonesborough on William Bushes land* and another *on Colonel John Holder's land on Kentucky River below the mouth of lower*

*Howard's Creek at the place called Holder's landing.* The petition was rejected in November 1789. After Kentucky became a state, warehouses were built in both locations.

**James R. Robertson, *Petitions of the Early Inhabitants of Kentucky to the General Assembly of Virginia, 1769 to 1792*, Louisville, Kentucky, 1914, p. 139**

- 1791 Orson Martin was assessed for 1 tithable and 2 horses in Fayette County.  
**Fayette County Tax List, 1791**
- 1792 September 11  
Orson Martin's name was entered on the Fayette County tax roll in the district of Charles Morgan, commissioner. Martin's taxable property included 1 tithable, 4 horses, 12 cattle and 100 acres of land. The land was on Lower Howard's Creek, part of John Martin's tract purchased from William Bush. John did not make his son Orson a deed for the property until 1798 (see below).  
**Fayette County Tax List, 1792**
- 1793 August 29  
Orson Martin was recorded in the first tax list of Clark County, on the roll taken by Robert Higgins, deputy sheriff. Orson was assessed for 1 tithable no slaves, 5 horses, 13 cattle, and 100 acres of land.  
**Clark County Tax List, 1793**
- 1794 May 15  
Orson Martin was assessed for 1 tithable, 4 horses, 12 cattle, and 100 acres of land in Clark County.  
**Clark County Tax List, 1794**
- 1795 June 6  
Orson Martin was assessed for 1 tithable, 4 horses, 12 cattle, and 100 acres of land on Lower Howard Creek in Clark County. The roll showed that he paid 2 shillings for 1792; 2 shillings for 1793; and 1 shilling 6 pence for 1794.  
**Clark County Tax List, 1795**
- July 27  
A road report to the Clark Circuit Court lists some of the property owners on Lower Howard Creek, including Orson (Austin) Martin. *The persons appointed to lay off the road from James McMahans passing by John Martins to Holders road on the east side of Boons creek made their report in these words: Beginning at said McMahans thence thro the Lands of Thomas Harris, David Hampton, Samuel Reed, Daniel Ramy, John Reed, Robert Elkins, Robert Clark Sr., Ambrose Bush, Robert Clark and along his line to Joseph Stevens lane, Philip Bush, Austin Martin, John Martin, James Bryant, Henry Bryant, James Morrow, Zely Moss, Matthias Brandenburgh, Richard Hickman [and] road blazed thro said lands.*  
**Clark County Order Book 1, p. 228**

1796

June 11

Orson Martin was assessed for 1 tithable, 5 horses, 13 cattle, and 100 acres of land on Howard Creek that was entered, surveyed and patented by William Bush.

**Clark County Tax List, 1796**

October 5

William Bush and his wife Frances and Francis Bush and his wife Rachel sold to Orson Martin 25 acres of land on Lower Howard Creek for £50. The property was described as *Beginning at a small sycamore Standing on the Creek Barr below Briants Mill dam & on Bushes old line, thence with Bushes line North forty Degrees East forty four poles to a Red oak on William Trimbles line, thence with Trimbles line South Thirty five Degrees East Sixty Eight poles to the aforesaid Howards Creek, thence Down the said Creek with its meanders and several Courses thereof to the Beginning.* This tract would later become known as "Factory Bottom."

**Clark County Deed Book 2, pp. 113-114**

October Court

Orson Martin petitioned the court for *a water gristmill on Howard Creek near his sawmill*, Martin owning the land on one side of the creek. A writ was issued directing a jury of citizens to view the location, assess the damages that a dam would cause to property owners, and report back to the next court.

**Clark County Order Book 2, p. 113**

October Court

William Trimble, Samuel Smith, Philip Bush Sr. and Isham Allan were ordered to view *a road from Martins Saw Mill near Isham Allans, also from [Allan's] mill on Howard Creek, to the Stone Meeting house passing by Bryans and Martins mills.*

**Clark County Order Book 2, p. 118**

December Court

The jury reported back to the court that Orson Martin's proposed dam would injure 1 acre of William Trimble's land as well as Francis Bush's spring. However, Martin was granted leave by the court to build a dam 9 feet high.

**Clark County Order Book 2, p. 130**

1797

March 27

William Trimble and his wife Mary sold to Orson Martin 1¼ acres of land on Lower Howard Creek *for and in consideration of one shilling.* The property was described as *Beginning at a Buckeye on the Creek bank, corner to [Trimble's] settlement.* This tract is situated on the east side of

Lower Howard Creek adjoining the 25 acres Martin purchased from the Bushes in 1796.

**Clark County Deed Book 2, pp. 231-233**

May 29

Orson Martin was assessed for 1 tithable and 4 horses. Cattle and land were not recorded on the roll.

**Clark County Tax List, 1797**

1798

June 20

For the sum of £200, John Martin sold to his son Orson 105 acres of land on the east side of Lower Howard Creek, being the north end of the tract John Martin purchased from William Bush in 1796. The tract began at *two Sugar trees & a Hickory on the bank of Howards creek at Taylors mill pond*. The name was spelled "Austin" and "Orson" in the deed.

John Martin and his wife Rachel sold the south end of their property to their son Valentine *in consideration of the natural affection we bear to Vallentine Martin and for the sum of Ten shillings and six pence*; this deed of gift was made in 1808. Orson's and Valentine's brother William lived on a 122-acre tract adjoining and south of Valentine's. William purchased his land from William Bush in 1795.

**Clark County Deed Book 3, pp. 463-464**

**Clark County Deed Book 6, pp. 231-232**

**Clark County Deed Book 1, pp. 403-405**

July Court

Orson Martin was appointed overseer of the road *from the Stone Meeting house to Taylors mill* and William Taylor was appointed overseer *from Taylors mill to Holders mill*.

**Clark County Order Book 2, p. 240**

1799

July Court

On the motion of Francis McKinney, the court ordered a road to be viewed *from Martins Mill to the Bourbon line* and a report to be made.

**Clark County Order Book 2, p. 311**

August Court

An indenture from John Martin to Orson Martin was proved by the oath of John Sphar and ordered to be recorded. (This was the deed made June 20, 1798.)

**Clark County Order Book 2, p. 324**

August Court

The report on the road *from Orson Martins Mill to the Bourbon line* was ordered quashed.

**Clark County Order Book 2, p. 325**

October Court

*An indenture of Apprenticeship from Richard King to Orson Martin was produced in Court and acknowledged by the parties and ordered to be Certified.*

**Clark County Order Book 2, p. 341**

November Court

The court ordered that *John Martin Sr., Orson Martin, Richard Hickman, Edmund Hockaday and William Martin . . . view a road from Pattens mill on Howards Creek to Combs boat yard, viewing also a way for the same down the said Creek and make report.*

**Clark County Order Book 2, p. 353**

1801

April 17

Orson Martin was assessed for 1 tithable, 1 black under 16, 3 horses, and 125 acres of land on Howard Creek that was surveyed and patented by William Bush.

**Clark County Tax List, 1801**

August 8

Orson's wife *Nancy Martain* was accepted as a member by *Expearrance* in Providence Church. Orson Martin never joined the church to which his parents and in-laws belonged. John and Rachel Martin became members in 1787, Joseph and Milley Embree in 1784.

**Providence Church Minutes, 1780-1833, transcribed by George Doyle, p. 40.**

October 14

Orson Martin leased out his gristmill to Daniel McVicars for five years at \$400 per year. The indenture stated that Martin was renting out *his Merchant Mill, dwelling house next [to] the Mill house and in fact all his prevelige and possession on the west side of Howards Creek except the House next [to] said Mill & the Garden adjoining the said House.*

For his part, Martin agreed to *finish the mill in the following manner, Viz., to Finish Both the Water Wheels, Cog wheels and trundle Head and everything Necessary to run two pair of Stones, the Mechinery excepted.* Martin was also to *find the bolting Cloths & all the Iron Works, Wire for the screen and timber for finishing the mill Compleat.*

Martin had received approval to build this mill from the circuit court in 1796. It is unclear in 1801 whether the gristmill was just being completed, or whether it had been destroyed by fire or flood and was being rebuilt, or whether it was being enlarged or improved.

McVicars agreed to supply *a pair of Good four and a half feet Burr stones, a screw of the best kind, bail & cranes, one scale Berm scales and the necessary Weights for weighing flower, also two Sets of Elevators, one Hopper boy and in fact all the Machinery necessary in Manufacturing wheat in the most Compleate manner.*

Both parties signed a penal bond for \$5,000 to be exercised in the event either failed to comply with the agreement. McVicars also agreed to

return the mill *in Complete Order for Manufacturing* and to pay for any damages.

**Clark County Deed Book 4, pp. 285-287**

**Clark County Order Book 2, p. 527**

October Court

Orson Martin, William Martin and John Martin, having been appointed by the court to select the best way for a road *from Pattons mill on Howards Creek to Combs Landing on the Kentucky river* returned their report, dated October 27. They viewed *the Ground from Pattons mill down said Creek to the mouth* and also *the Grounds from said mill to Combs landing* and it was their opinion that *a road can be made down the Creek with Less Labour & to the Greatest advantage to the Publick*. They also reported that the land down the creek was owned by Matthew Patton Sr. and Samuel Combs.

**Clark County Order Book 2, pp. 522-523**

1802

April 26

Orson Martin was assessed for 1 tithable, 2 slaves, 3 horses, and 175 acres of land on Howard Creek that was entered, surveyed and patented by William Bush.

**Clark County Tax List, 1802**

1803

July

James Flanagan sued Orson Martin for trespass and requested damages of £200. Flanagan stated that on a certain day he *was possessed of 302½ bushels of wheat of the price or value of £200*, and that on that same day he *lost the said wheat out of his Hands and possession*, and that afterwards on that same day the wheat *came to the hands and possession of the said Defendant*. Flanagan complained that although Martin *knowing the said wheat to be the proper goods & chattel* of Flanagan, refused to turn over the wheat, and afterwards on that same day *converted and disposed of the said wheat to his own use*.

The outcome of this suit was not recorded. Flanagan subsequently obtained a judgment against Martin that was executed in 1806 (see below) and may have been the result of this case.

**James Flanagan vs Orson Martin, Clark Circuit Court, Civil Cases, 1803**

1804

July

John Moss accused Orson Martin of assaulting him on 1803, stating that Martin *did beat, wound & ill treat him*. A jury found Martin guilty and awarded Moss one shilling in damages.

**John Moss vs Orson Martin, Clark Circuit Court, Civil Cases, 1804**

July

Orson Martin sued William Taylor for slander. Martin's complaint stated that he was *a good, true, pious, faithful and honest citizen*, etc. and had

never been *suspected to be guilty of felony arson*, and that nevertheless, William Taylor in the year 1803 did say “*that he hath just cause to suspect and doth suspect that Orson Martin, Blacksmith of the County aforesaid, did feloniously, voluntarily and maliciously burn his grist mill house.*” And that at another time, Taylor pronounced in the presence of diverse other good Citizens “*that burning his mill was not the worse the said plaintiff had done.*” Martin’s complaint was filed in July 1803 by Henry Clay; the defendant’s attorney, J [Jesse?] Bledsoe, entered a not guilty plea in August 1803.

The case was continued a number of times and then dismissed by agreement in July 1804.

**Orson Martin vs William Taylor, Clark Circuit Court, Civil Cases, 1804**

- 1806 August 9  
James Sympson, deputy acting on behalf of William Bush, sheriff of Clark County, sold to William T. Bush for \$300 a tract of 105 acres belonging to Orson Martin, *including [the] farm where said Orson Martin formerly lived*. This was the land Orson purchased from his father in 1798. The tract was exposed to sale *agreeable to an Act of Assembly of this State subjecting Lands to the payments of Debts*, the debt in this case being due to judgments against Martin obtained by James Flanagan and Josiah Hart in Clark Circuit Court. William T. Bush received a deed for the property on May 23, 1807.  
**Clark County Deed Book 7, p. 338**
- 1807 March 20  
Isham Allen held a note on Orson Martin for £30, dated October 1804. In 1807, Allen filed a complaint against Martin for nonpayment, and Martin was jailed for debt. In March 1807, in order to get the defendant out of jail, John Martin and Orson Martin signed a bond to Sheriff William Bush to pay £30 debt and £30 damages by the April term of court.  
**Isham Allen vs Orson Martin, Clark Circuit Court, Civil Cases, 1807**
- 1808 The Clark Circuit Court ordered a road viewed *from Orson Martins [blacksmith] Shop to Lexington crossing Jewitts Creek*.  
**Clark County Order Book 4, p. 242**
- George G. Taylor held a note on Orson Martin for 6 pounds 10 shillings 1½ pence. Martin failed to pay by the date due, June 1808, and Taylor filed suit.  
**George G. Taylor vs Orson Martin, Clark Circuit Court, Civil Cases, 1808**
- 1810 Orson Martin was recorded in the U.S. census as “Austin Martin,” head of a family in Clark County. The household included 2 males under 10; 2 males 16 to 26; 1 male 26 to 45; 2 females under 10; 2 females from 10 to 16; one female 16 to 26; and one female over 45.  
**1810 U.S. Census, Clark County, Kentucky, p. 134**

June 2

Orson Martin was assessed for 1 tithable, 6 horses, and 70 acres of “2d rate” land on Howard Creek. Martin reported to the assessor that the land was entered and surveyed in the name of James McMillan and patented by William Trimble.

**Clark County Tax List, 1810**

December 18

James Sympson, sheriff of Clark County, exposed for sale a portion of Orson Martin’s 25-acre “factory bottom” tract to satisfy two judgments against him in Clark Circuit Court: *Jesse Robinson against the Estate of Orson Martin for \$573.86* and another *in favor of Robert Barus for \$16.07½ against the Estate of said Martin*. At public auction, James Reed was the purchaser of 16¼ acres and 22 square poles for the sum of \$589.93½. The tract included *the Grist Mill and dwelling house of said Martin*. A deed was issued to Reed on September 30, 1812.

On April 20, 1813, James Reed sold 16¼ acres and 22 square poles to John Halyard for \$1. The property was described as being the tract conveyed to Reed by the sheriff on September 30, 1812. Daniel Orear was one of the witnesses.

**Clark County Deed Book 9, p. 147**

**Clark County Deed Book 9, pp. 352-353**

1811

May

Orson Martin was assessed for 1 tithable, 6 horses, and 70 acres of land on Howard Creek that was patented by William Bush and William Trimble.

**Clark County Tax List, 1811**

1812

September 12

Providence Church took up a charge against Joseph Martin, Orson’s son. Though Orson was not a member of the church, the elders seemed know all about his family problems. *A Complaint Against Brother Joseph Martin for treating his Father Ill, the Church took it up & agrees to bare with him by giving reproof*. Joseph was baptized and accepted as a member of the church in 1810.

**Providence Church Minutes, 1780-1833, p. 77**

November 14

Joseph Martin found himself back up on charges at Providence, and this time he was “excluded,” a manner of putting a person out of the church until they repented or by some other means convinced the elders to take them back into membership. *A Complaint by Brother Morrise Miles against Joseph Martin. The Church took it up and he is Excluded for treating his Father ill & other disorderly conduct*.

An indication of Joseph’s “offences” may be gleaned from his deposition and Orson’s answer in Nancy Martin vs Orson Martin. Joseph

went fifteen years without membership in Providence, and then in 1827 he was *Restoared . . . by repentance*, and at the same church meeting *Dismissed by letter*.

**Providence Church Minutes, 1780-1833, p. 78**

1813

April 2

Orson Martin and Nancy his wife sold to Daniel Orear a small parcel of land on Lower Howard Creek for \$60. The tract was described as *Beginning on the north side of the Mill Dam and runing thence S35E 9 poles to a Stake, thence S52E 29 poles to a hickory, thence N35W 14 poles across the mill Dam, from thence as the creek runs to the place of begining and was to include all and Singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging and Mills and all out houses.*

On September 14, 1818, Daniel Orear sold this tract to Thomas and Flavel Vivion for \$200. The parcel description was the same and it was said to contain 1 acre, xx rods and 30 perches.

**Clark County Deed Book 9, pp. 464-465**

**Clark County Deed Book 14, pp. 500-501**

August

During this year, troubles mounted between Orson and his wife Nancy. In August, Nancy filed a complaint against Orson in Clark Circuit Court seeking a divorce from her husband and a separate maintenance and alimony.

**Nancy Martin vs Orson Martin, Clark Circuit Court, Civil Cases, 1814**

August 14

Providence Church was very active in the private lives of its members, as evidenced in the following proceedings by the elders. *A Complaint by Brother Nathaniel Haggard Against Sister Nancy Martin taken up & appoint Brethern David Haggard & John Rountree to see & request her to attend Next Church Meeting.*

**Providence Church Minutes, 1780-1833, p. 81**

August 31

Orson Martin appeared on the tax roll with 1 tithable and no other taxable assets. His son Joseph appeared on the roll for the first time in 1813.

**Clark County Tax List, 1813**

September 11

*The referance respecting Sister Nancy Martins ill Treatment to her Husband taken up. The sister is retained in fellowship with a reproof for her Conduct.*

**Providence Church Minutes, 1780-1833, p. 82**

1814

Orson Martin appeared on the tax roll in 1814 with 1 tithable and no other taxable assets.

**Clark County Tax List, 1814**

January 24

*Ordered that a Subpoena Issue to Orson Martin to cause him to appear here at the next court to shew cause, if any he has or can say, why Brightwell & Caleb Martin, his children, should not be bound out according to Law.*

**Clark County Order Book 5, p. 154**

February 28

*On the motion of Gilson Martin, ordered that Brightwell Martin & Caleb Martin, children of Orson Martin, be bound out as apprentices to said Gilson Martin to learn the trade of Bricklayer, the said Orson Martin having been duly summoned and heard in this behalf, upon the said Gilson's giving bond with Nathan Wilson as security therein in the penalty of \$400 conditioned to act agreeably to the Act entitled "an act concerning the Poor in relation to said apprentices." Gilson was an older brother of Brightwell and Caleb. Nearly four years after this date, church elders brought charges against Nancy for having her children bound out.*

**Clark County Order Book 5, p. 161**

March 5

Orson Martin and Nancy his wife sold to Daniel Orear a parcel of land on Lower Howard Creek containing 16 acres 1 rod and 18 poles for \$140. The tract was described as *Beginning at a buckeye fourteen poles from where Said Orson Martin's line crosses the creek and runing thence S77E 56 poles to a black ash in William Trimbles line, thence with said Trimbles line N35W 64 [poles] 24 linkes to a red oak tree corner, thence S40W 42 [poles] 16 linkes to the creek, thence as the creek runs 14 poles to the place of begining.*

This deed and the previous deed to Orear were signed by Orson Martin but not Nancy Martin, nor was Nancy Martin examined to obtain her consent. John Halyard was a witness on both deeds to Orear.

**Clark County Deed Book 10, pp. 120-121**

March 12

*A Complaint [against] Sister Nancy Martin taken up [and] refurd & appoint Brethren Morris Miles & Edward Bundorum to See & request her to attend next Church Meeting.*

**Providence Church Minutes, 1780-1833, p. 83**

April 9

*The Complaint Against Sister Nancy Martin Again taken up & She is retained in fellowship.*

**Providence Church Minutes, 1780-1833, p. 84**

October 8

Notice placed by Orson Martin in the Winchester newspaper: *Whereas my wife Nancy has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date. Orson Martin Winchester Advertiser, October 8, 1814*

1816 Nancy Martin requested and received from Providence Church a letter of dismissal, an indication that she was preparing to move and join another church.

**Providence Church Minutes, 1780-1833, p. 91**

1817

July 15

Milly Martin, daughter of Orson Martin (consent) married Demarquis D. Embree. Gilson Martin was surety.

**Marriage Bonds of Clark County, 1793-1850, George Doyle, 1933**

October 11

It is not clear if Nancy left Clark County and came back, but she was a Providence member in 1817 when the church again investigated charges against her. *A Complaint by brother Nathaniel Haggard against Sister Nancy Martin taken up & refurd till next Church Meeting.*

**Providence Church Minutes, 1780-1833, p. 97**

September 17

Gilson Martin married Seley Scholl. Abraham Scholl was surety.

**Marriage Bonds of Clark County, 1793-1850, George Doyle, 1933**

November 8

*The complaint against Sister Nancy Martin again taken up. The charges called & read as follows. Charge 1st, for leaving her Husband at Boonsburrrough or Suffering him to be drove off[f]. 2nd, for entering into an artickel of lease with her Brother Thomas which Should be Void if She lived with her Husband again & She is lose her improvement. 3rd, for attempting to Sign her name Embry in lue of Martin when She was about to Sign the above artickel. 4th, for having her children bound out Saying She was not in a Situation to Support them & when Conversed with on that Subject, Stated it was for the purpose of keeping them from under the Controle of their Father. The Church agrees to lay it over & Call a Meeting to attend on Tuesday next to envestigate the above charges.*

**Providence Church Minutes, 1780-1833, p. 97**

November 11

*The charges against Sister Nancy Martin taken up & after an investigation of the charges, the Church agrees to Continue her in fellowship. The fact that the church retained her as a member and did not censure her is an indication that the charges against Nancy were exaggerated or could not be supported.*

**Providence Church Minutes, 1780-1833, p. 98**

- 1820            April 8  
 Nancy Martin requested and received from Providence Church a letter of dismissal, an indication that she was preparing to move and join another church. In spite of being dismissed by letter in 1816, this is evidence that Nancy remained a member until 1820.  
**Providence Church Minutes, 1780-1833, p. 108**
- 1821            January 22  
 Betsey Martin married Marcus Scholl. Orson Martin was surety.  
**Marriage Bonds of Clark County, 1793-1850, George Doyle, 1933**

\* \* \* \*

The unfortunate Orson Martin let a promising career slip away under the influence of alcohol, a disease that appears to have been widespread on the frontier. It was the downfall of George Rogers Clark for whom our county was named. And, if the Providence Church is any example, alcoholism was common in this county among the highborn, yeomen and slaves. Early church minutes list over twenty members who were “excluded” for drunkenness or “drinking too much spirituous liquor.” The names include some well-known figures on Lower Howard’s Creek:

John Lisle (minister)  
 Beal Kelly  
 Thomas Burrus  
 Richard Bennett  
 William West  
 John Hays  
 Gholson Bush (excluded twice)  
 Stanley Beaver  
 Jeremiah Bush (excluded 5 times)  
 Robert Orear  
 William Wigglesworth  
 John Alexander (minister)  
 Samuel Goodrich  
 Joseph Gatewood