



GEN. JEREMIAH TILFORD BOYLE was born in Mercer (now Boyle) County, Ky., in May, 1818, and was the son of Chief Justice John Boyle, so long recognized as one of the leading jurists of the State. His mother was a Miss Tilford, a name well known in Kentucky. He was educated with great care, and completed his course at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, from which well known institution he was graduated. Subsequent to that time he attended the law department of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., whence he was also graduated in due course of time. He at first located in the practice of his profession at Harrodsburg, but after the county of Boyle was set off and Danville became the county seat, he removed to that place, where he engaged successfully in practice until 1861. He was appointed commonwealth's attorney, but resigned that position in order to attend to his private practice. He attained distinction at the bar, and was recognized as an eloquent advocate and an excellent counselor. Some years after removing to Danville he married a daughter of Hon. Simon Anderson of Garrard County, and subsequently engaged in business with his brother-in-law, William C. Anderson, of Danville, who at one time represented his district in Congress. In the great contest preparatory to the election of delegates to frame a new constitution for the State in 1849, Gen. Boyle advocated with great zeal the emancipation of the slaves, and both by his pen and eloquence before the people, proved himself one of the ablest champions of that cause in the State. When the civil war commenced, he gave his support to the cause of the Union, and raised a regiment for service. For meritorious conduct in the field, in 1862 he was promoted to brigadier-general, and was soon after placed in command of the department of Kentucky, assuming the direction of military affairs in the State. This position, peculiarly trying to a native Kentuckian, owing to his love of justice and great magnanimity of character, he discharged with singular faithfulness and met the approval of the Government and of those in the State who appreciated the motives of his action. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, commanding a brigade in Nelson's division. After having served with distinction for several years in the department of Kentucky, he resigned, being actuated by the unpleasant nature of the duties which his command imposed upon him. He was a man of untiring energy, and everything calculated to promote the material prosperity of the State found in him an able and willing advocate. He was the first person to urge the construction of street railways in Louisville, and, perhaps, owing to him that the city now possesses its excellent system of roads. He was president of and organized the original company, and under his direction the first street railroad was built in that city, and that at a time when almost insurmountable difficulties surrounded the undertaking. Soon after the close of the civil war, Gen. Boyle took hold of the Edgefield, Henderson & Nashville Railroad, which had been dragging along with great difficulty for several years, and with his usual zeal imparted life to the enterprise. He visited Europe to negotiate with the French stockholders of the road, and so successful was he that he was able to prosecute the work with great rapidity to its completion. He subsequently devoted himself with great vigor to the inauguration of the narrow-gauge system in Kentucky, and by his presentation of the subject gained the favorable attention

of the public. He was a man of great firmness of character, engaged with enthusiasm in whatever he undertook, and seldom failed in his purpose. He had good administrative ability, was generous and charitable to a fault, assisting unsparingly those in need. In his private life he was strongly attached to the domestic circle, and was a consistent professor of Christianity. He died in Louisville, Ky., July 28, 1871, leaving a wife and seven children. His eldest son, Col. Wm. O. Boyle, known as the "Boy Major," served with distinction in the war, and fell at the head of his brigade at the battle of Marion, Tennessee., December 18, 1864. He was the most youthful officer of his rank in the Federal Army.

Kentucky: A History of the State, Battle, Perrin, & Kniffin, 4th ed., 1887 Boyle Co.

Foster, John Watson, 1836–1917, American diplomat, b. Pike co., Ind.;



grandfather of John Foster Dulles. Foster practiced law (1857–61) at Evansville, Ind., and then served (1861–65) with the Union army in the Civil War. He later edited (1865–69) the Evansville Daily Journal and became a leader of the Indiana Republican party. The U.S. minister to Mexico (1873–80), to Russia (1880–81), and to Spain (1883–85), Foster was (1892–93) Secretary of State under President Benjamin Harrison. He represented (1893) the United States in the arbitration of the Bering Sea Fur-Seal Controversy and acted (1894) for China in negotiations for the treaty with Japan. His numerous books include *A Century of American Diplomacy, 1776–1876* (1900, repr. 1969) and *Diplomatic Memoirs* (1909).

The Columbia Encyclopedia, Sixth Edition. 2001.

Here's an interesting quote about this from the following source:

History of Henderson County, Kentucky. Starling, Edmund L.. Henderson, Ky.. unknown. 1887.

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Since this gigantic and most unfortunate military struggle was first commenced, the citizens of Henderson, Union and Webster Counties had especially been made to feel the iron hoof of war upon their property and persons. It would fill a large volume printed in small type to tell of all the confiscations, pressings, military necessity, secret thefts, audacious robberies, and indiscriminate plunderings which were carried on in these counties during the dark and gloomy years of war. Both sides treated horses, saddles, arms and food from the beginning as public property.

Contributed by Marilyn Phegley,

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