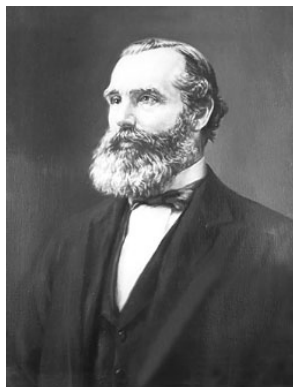


ALPHABETICAL LISTING

ADAMS, HENRY CULLEN (1850-1906), inducted by 1920
See page 31



ADAMS, JOHN (1821-1889), inducted between 1920 and 1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Pioneer Chicago livestock dealer John Adams established a business at the Myrick House, the city's first stock yards, in 1861. Originally from the market town of Wellingborough in Northamptonshire, England, Adams moved to Milwaukee before settling in Chicago. His firm—later Adams, Eldredge & Jackson—became John Adams & Sons when his children joined the business.



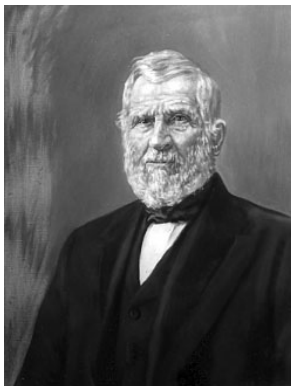
ADAMS, WILLIAM PHIPPS, II (1901-1996), inducted 1970
Artist: Thomas Embert ("Tom") Phillips (1927-2005)

William "Bill" Adams was born in Odebolt, Iowa, and earned a bachelor's degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1933. Under the business name Adams Brothers & Company, Adams operated his family's farm—the largest in Iowa. Historically a grain farm, Bill Adams expanded the Hereford herd on Adams Farm (also known as Fairview) in 1946. In 1963, he moved the operation to Kilgore, Nebraska. Adams served as director of the Iowa Hereford Association, the American Hereford Association, and the International Live Stock Exposition (1960-1974).



ALEXANDER, ROBERT AITCHESON (1819-1867), inducted 1903
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936); original portrait by James R. Stuart

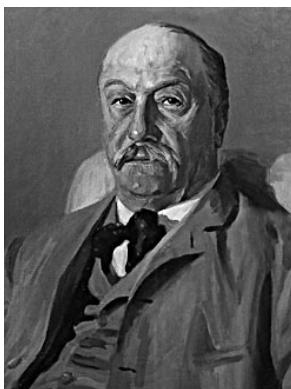
Robert S. C. (Spreul Crawford) Aitcheson Alexander was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, and raised on Woodburn, the farm his father established in Woodford County. He enrolled in Trinity College, the University of Cambridge, England, around 1837. While abroad, Alexander inherited the estate of his Scottish uncle, and was transformed, overnight, into one of the wealthiest men in the world. He returned to Kentucky in 1849 and used his financial resources to establish Woodburn Stud as a leading Thoroughbred and Standardbred farm. Two of the men Alexander had previously enslaved (both of whom remained at Woodburn after they were freed) trained winners of the Kentucky Derby; and fifteen of his horses were famously stolen by Confederate General John Hunt Morgan's raiders during the Civil War. Alexander made several trips to Great Britain to obtain foundation stock, establishing some of the finest Shorthorn and Jersey cattle and Southdown and Cotswold sheep herds in the United States. Woodburn remained in the hands of his brother, A.J., after his death in 1867.



ALLEN, LEWIS FALLEY (1800-1890), inducted by 1915

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Breeder Lewis Falley Allen was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, but settled in Buffalo, New York. He established the first Shorthorn registry in 1846, which was merged with two other registries in 1883, to form a unified herd book under the auspices of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Allen, the uncle of President Grover Cleveland, published many books on Shorthorns as well as an overview of *American Cattle* and a study of *Rural Architecture*. He was president of the New York Agricultural Society and served as a state legislator, championing the efforts to expand and maintain canals to bring agricultural goods to markets.



ALLERTON, SAMUEL WATERS, JR. (1828-1914), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Experiences growing up on a bankrupt family farm in Amenia, New York, propelled Samuel Waters Allerton, Jr., into the workforce at age twelve. He and a brother rented farmland and reinvested profits, and soon he was making aggressive and risky livestock purchases in the New York and Chicago markets. This self-made man began investing in farmland, eventually accumulating 80,000 acres in several states, mostly in the Midwest. When he first traded cattle in Chicago, no bank existed, so his purchasing power was limited. As soon as the National Bank Act passed in 1863, he rallied investors to found the First National Bank of Chicago. Allerton worked with John B. Sherman (another bank shareholder and a stockyard operator) to bring together Chicago's three independent stockyards, forming the Union Stock Yards in 1866. He invested in many businesses and projects, including the Chicago City Railway and the World's Columbian Exposition, and he directed much of his vast accumulated wealth toward philanthropy, supporting schools, colleges, hospitals, and other public institutions.



ANDREW, JESS C. (1899-1955), inducted between 1920 and 1936

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Jess C. Andrew was president of the International Live Stock Exposition from 1951 until his death in 1955. Born in West Point, Indiana, he attended Purdue University and Ames Agricultural College. In 1946, the Purdue Agriculture Alumni Association named him a Certificate of Distinction Winner, and in 1949, he was awarded an honorary doctorate in agriculture from the university. On his Indiana farm, The Pines, he bred Shropshire sheep and Angus and Shorthorn cattle. He helped establish favor for the Yorkshire hog breed when he imported many English Large Whites. Andrew was an eight-term Indiana legislator and member of the state prison board. Known for his sharp wit, he was a popular speaker at livestock events.

AGRIBUSINESS LEGACY FAMILY: THE ARMOURS



ARMOUR, PHILIP DANFORTH, SR. (1832-1901), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Philip Danforth Armour demonstrated strong entrepreneurial qualities at age nineteen, when he left his hometown of Stockbridge, New York, for the California Gold Rush. Seeing little opportunity in panning, he established an operation to build sluices (washing cradles), and within five years, he had accumulated several thousand dollars. Armour took his fortune to one of the gateways to the West—Milwaukee—in 1859, and launched a partnership selling fresh produce and smoked and pickled meat. Plankinton & Armour expanded the Milwaukee packing business in 1863, and four years later, he and his brothers formed Armour & Company, packing hogs at Union Stock Yards in Chicago.

Philip Armour moved to Chicago to take over the helm of the company in 1875, expanding the business to include cattle and sheep. A visionary, Armour established a network of factories to process many major by-products of the slaughterhouse—glue, fertilizer, soap, etc.—gaining strength in the market by keeping meat prices low. When the refrigerated railcar was invented, he built his own fleet. He also invested in the grain trade, adding several grain elevators to Chicago's skyline. Starting with a bequest left by his brother, Philip Armour founded a mission house that grew into the Armour Institute of Technology—a technical college providing training in mechanical, electrical, civil, and chemical engineering. When Armour died in 1901, Armour & Co. was Chicago's largest enterprise, and the company's national operation was one of the largest employers in the world.



ARMOUR, JONATHAN OGDEN (1863-1927), inducted by 1920

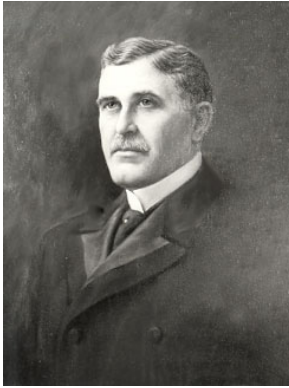
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

The eldest child of Philip D. Armour, J. Ogden Armour was born in Milwaukee and educated at Yale. He left prior to graduation to intern at Armour & Company in Chicago, becoming a partner in 1884 and ascending to the presidency at his father's death in 1901. Under J. Ogden's leadership, the company's production facilities were greatly expanded at Armour complexes in the United States, Canada, and South America, broadening the scope of the operations to maximize by-product utilization. The Armour empire included thousands of refrigerated railcars, more than 400 branch houses to distribute products, and tens of thousands of employees. J. Ogden's tenure included challenges with labor unions and concerns over monopolies in the meatpacking industry. He relinquished control of Armour in 1923, after taking the company public in an effort to recover from financial troubles following World War I. He established the Armour Scholarship at the International Live Stock Exposition and continued to support and advance the Armour Institute of Technology, founded by his father.

ARMOUR, PHILIP DANFORTH, JR. (1869-1900), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

The portrait of Philip Armour's son—who died at a young age before taking control of Armour and Company—was documented in the 1920 catalogue of the collection. Not listed in the 1948 inventory, it is presumed to have been lost in the 1934 fire and not replaced.



ARMOUR, KIRKLAND BROOKS (1854-1901), inducted 1952 or 1953

Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

A nephew of Philip D. Armour, Sr., Kirkland B. Armour was born in Stockbridge, New York, and moved to Kansas City in 1870 to work in Armour & Company's facilities there. Kirk Armour became vice president and general manager of the Kansas City plant in 1892 and president in 1898. He purchased a foundation Hereford herd from C.M. Culbertson of Newman, Illinois, and imported hundreds of English head, building the breed's influence. He was President of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders Association in 1899, when the first National Hereford Show—the predecessor of the American Royal—was held.

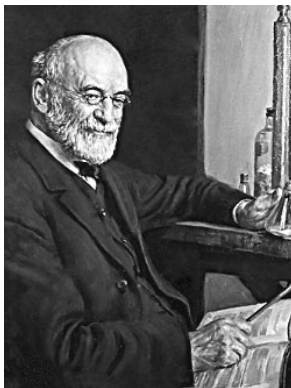


ARMSBY, HENRY PRENTISS (1853-1921), inducted 1921

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

A pioneer of laboratory experimentation in animal research, Dr. Henry Prentiss Armsby elevated the field of feeding and nutrition to an advancing science in the United States. The Massachusetts-born Armsby did undergraduate work in chemistry at Worcester Polytechnic Institute and Yale University and completed his doctorate at Yale. After investigating digestion and metabolism at the Agricultural Research Station in Mochern, Germany, he joined the staff of the first Agricultural Research Station in the United States, in Connecticut. Dr. Armsby wrote the principal textbooks in the field, served as professor and dean of agriculture, and conducted groundbreaking research at the Agricultural Experiment Stations in Connecticut, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania.

With USDA funding, Armsby modified the human nutrition work of Atwater, Benedict, and Rosa, building the world's only respiration calorimeter for cattle research at Penn State in 1898. The apparatus, which measured heat, methane, and carbon dioxide produced by farm animals, is preserved in a museum to agriculture research today. The decades of work did not lead to a practical feeding standard, but rather to a more complete understanding of the complex factors of animal nutrition, digestion, and the utilization of feeds. Dr. Armsby additionally held the positions of director of the Institute of Animal Nutrition, president of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, and founder/president of the American Society of Animal Nutrition. He was awarded numerous honorary doctorates, honors from European scientific organizations, membership in the National Academy of Science, and was inducted into the Saddle & Sirloin Club upon his death.

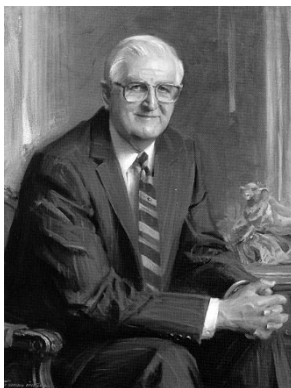


BABCOCK, STEPHEN MOULTON (1843-1931), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Best known for the milkfat test that bears his name, Dr. Stephen Moulton Babcock was a chemist who helped advance agricultural science at a critical time, when the dairy industry was shifting from individual family dairies to factory dairies that combined the milk production of multiple farms. Born in Bridgewater, New York, Babcock studied at Tufts and Cornell universities, earning his doctorate from the University of Gottingen, Germany, in 1879. At the start of his career, he taught at Cornell and began milk analysis work at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva. In 1887, he moved to the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Wisconsin—Madison. There, he perfected the Babcock test, adding sulfuric acid to milk samples to dissolve all solids but fat, then spinning the samples in a centrifuge, to force the fat to the top where it could be easily measured. The test revolutionized the industry, allowing farmers to select for richer milk characteristics, factories to compare milk sources and produce consistent products, and the market to establish fair milk prices according to quality. Dr. Babcock refused to file for a patent and profit from his invention, but he received multiple awards and prizes at international expositions for two decades.

Stephen Babcock also expanded the scientific understanding of the cheese ripening process and helped develop the cold storage method of curing cheese. He convinced Dean William Henry to allow him to conduct the “single-grain experiment,” comparing the health of cattle fed a single plant ration only. He also tested the effects of trace butter and vegetable fats in the diets of laboratory rats. These experiments paved the way for the discoveries of Vitamins A and D and helped developed nutrition as a science. Dr. Babcock was inducted into the National Agricultural Hall of Fame in 1984.



BAKER, FRANK H. (1923-1993), inducted 1986

Artist: Everett Raymond Kinstler (1926-2019)

Dr. Frank Baker is considered the “Founding Father” of the Beef Improvement Federation (BIF) and was a pioneer in the industry, using creative strategies and new technologies to solve a wide range of problems, from diet-health to animal welfare issues. Baker was born in Oklahoma and was awarded the Purple Heart while serving as a paratrooper during World War II. He studied at Oklahoma State University, completing his Ph.D. in 1954. Dr. Baker had a distinguished career as an animal scientist at four universities: Oklahoma State (1951-1953 and 1958-1962), Kansas State University (1953-1955), the University of Kentucky (1955-1958), and the University of Nebraska (1966-1979). He was president of the American Society of Animal Science and of the Council of Agricultural Sciences and Technology. At the time of his death in 1993, Dr. Baker was Senior Program Officer for the nonprofit organization, Winrock International, where he directed the International Stockmen’s School.



BAKEWELL, ROBERT (1725-1795), inducted 1903

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936); original portrait by James R. Stuart

Robert Bakewell was an English agriculturalist who revolutionized stockbreeding, transforming the quality of Britain’s cattle, sheep, and horses. Born on a tenant farm in Dishley, Leicestershire, the young Bakewell traveled extensively to observe agricultural techniques and to study the anatomy of animals. After apprenticing with his father, he began to pioneer a number of innovative practices with grassland irrigation, crop rotation, and test plots with varied manures and flooding methods. His most influential experiments, however, involved the selective breeding of cattle and sheep; so influential, in fact, that Charles Darwin cited them in his landmark work, *On the Origin of Species*.

Bakewell was the first to separate males from females, allowing mating only deliberately. By selecting animals with desired characteristics and mating near relatives with the same desired characteristics, he proved that line breeding could fix type. Robert Bakewell was first to breed cattle and sheep for meat production and the first to lease animals for stud fees. In 1783 he established the Dishley Society to protect the purity of his stock—the forerunner of breed associations. Bakewell’s daring advancements earned the attention of King George III in his time and the respect of the men of the Saddle & Sirloin Club one hundred years later. His was one of the first portraits assigned to painter James R. Stuart when the collection was established.



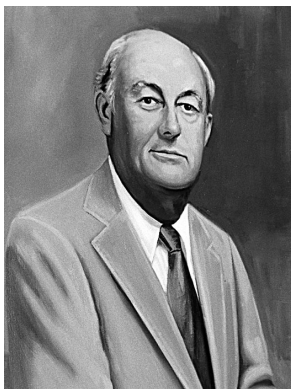
BARCLAY-ALLARDICE, ROBERT (1779-1854), inducted 1903
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936); original portrait by James R. Stuart

When the Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Collection was first conceived in 1903, Henry F. Brown commissioned James R. Stuart to paint portraits of several British legends of agriculture, including Robert Barclay-Allardice, the 6th Laird (Scottish lord) of Ury. Captain Barclay, as he was best known following military service, was a gentleman farmer who advanced the Shorthorn foundation of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. His grandfather and father were credited with greatly improving thousands of acres of farmland and establishing the county as an agricultural leader. In 1842 Captain Barclay published an *Agricultural Tour of the United States and Upper Canada*, documenting the farms he toured while helping a relative purchase land in America and comparing the agricultural methods and results he observed with those in Britain. Barclay's greatest claim to fame, however, was as an athlete, specifically, an "endurance pedestrian." In 1809, he became a celebrity after successfully walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours for a reward of 1,000 guineas. For forty-two consecutive days and nights, he walked one mile each and every hour. Millions of pounds were wagered by interested citizens, and the feat was heralded as one of the most newsworthy events of the time.



BARKER, ELBERT JEREMIAH (1876-1963), inducted 1939
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

Elbert J. Barker was a prominent Berkshire breeder and judge from Thorntown, Indiana. He served as president of the American Berkshire Association.



BARNHART, CHARLES E. (1923-2007), inducted 1987
Artist: Jack K. Hodgkin (born 1936)

Born in Windsor, Illinois, Charles Barnhart completed undergraduate studies at Purdue University and then received a Ph.D. from Iowa State University in 1954. He accepted a position at the University of Kentucky in 1948. In four decades of service to that institution, Dr. Barnhart served as director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, beginning in 1966, and dean of the College of Agriculture, from 1969 until his retirement in 1988. During his tenure, research projects, published research, and university facilities increased dramatically. Barnhart's own early research in swine nutrition resulted in several patents, and as an internationally recognized authority on nutrition, he authored or co-authored more than 100 publications. In the late 1950s, he conducted pioneering research on virginiamycin, an antibiotic widely used in animal and poultry production. Dr. Barnhart played a significant role in the establishment of the North American International Livestock Exposition and helped bring the Saddle & Sirloin gallery to Louisville.



BATES, THOMAS (1775-1849), inducted 1903

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936); original portrait by James R. Stuart

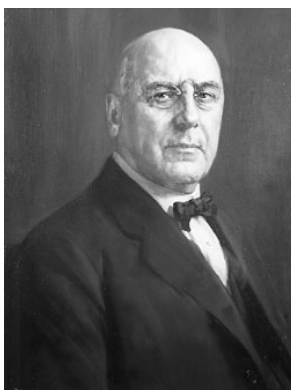
Thomas Bates was one of the original livestock legends depicted when the Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Collection was launched in 1903. Born in Northumberland, England, Bates began building a Shorthorn herd in 1800, with foundation animals from Charles Colling. The crowning triumph of his career was Duke of Northumberland, sired by Belvedere in 1835, with Duchess 34th (also sired by Belvedere) his dam. That same year, Bates, aged thirty-five, began formal agricultural training at the University of Edinburgh. Thomas Bates kept milk and butter records and tested his best cows, valuing milk qualities the same as meat when selecting cattle. Milking and dual-purpose Shorthorns would ultimately derive from his methods. When he died in 1849, the great Kirklevington herd—which had commanded some of the highest prices of his day—was sold at auction.



BATTLES, OTTO V. (1882-1967), inducted 1930

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Otto V. Battles started raising Angus cattle at age sixteen and founded the legendary Rosemere Herd in Maquoketa, Iowa, winning more championships than any herd at the time. He formed a partnership with the wealthy capitalist, Chester A. Congdon, in Yakima, Washington, and their 1938 dispersal sale broke all-time sales records. Battles judged in the British Isles, the U. S., and Argentina, and served as president of the American Angus Association in 1920 and 1934. In 1983, he was inducted into the American Angus Heritage Foundation Hall of Fame.



BAYARD, EDWIN STANTON (1867-1952), inducted between 1920 and 1936

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

A pioneer agricultural broadcaster, Edwin S. Bayard was assigned to direct the first farm market reports on national radio, originating from KDKA in Pittsburgh in 1921. Born in Kingston, Ohio, and educated at Waynesburg College, Bayard established one of the first Aberdeen Angus herds in Pennsylvania. He wrote a 250-page bulletin on Beef Production for the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in 1913 and was editor of *Pennsylvania Farmer* and *National Stockman & Farmer*. Bayard was a trustee for Pennsylvania State College for thirty-three years, served as director of the American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association, and president and secretary of the Pennsylvania Livestock Breeders' Association.



BELL, SAMUEL, JR. (1854-1912), inducted between 1920 and 1936

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Born in Bole, Nottinghamshire, England, Samuel Bell and his brother William immigrated to America as young men, settling in Wooster, Ohio, in 1880. They imported Shires and Belgian horses, and beginning in 1893, concentrated the Bell Brothers business on Percherons. Samuel Bell was on the board of directors of the American Shire Horse Association and president of the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses. His son, also named Samuel, was a prominent livestock judge, officiating at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. The latest located record indicates that the younger Bell was still active in 1919, shipping American-bred draft horses to Belgium, to assist with anticipated shortages caused by the Great War.



BELLOWS, GEORGE PURDY (1862-1913), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

George and C.D. Bellows—doing business as Bellows Brothers of Maryville, Missouri—bred and exhibited Village Supreme, the 1916 International Grand Champion Shorthorn bull. George Bellows was born near Champaign, Illinois, and attended the University of Missouri for two years before joining his father and brother as Bellows & Sons in 1881. In addition to breeding Shorthorns, Bellows held a second career as a livestock advertising solicitor, and then became an auctioneer of pedigreed stock in 1904.



BENNETT, SAMUEL E. (1872-1925), inducted between 1920 and 1936

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Born in East Liverpool, Ohio, Samuel E. Bennett completed his doctorate of veterinary medicine at Ohio State University in 1890 and was immediately appointed chair of the Department of Veterinary Science at the University of Kentucky, where he served for six years. He was then veterinarian and chief inspector at the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and later, at Union Stock Yards in Chicago. Dr. Bennett was an authority on foot-and-mouth disease and oversaw the closure of the International Live Stock Exposition in 1914, during the epizootic. Bennett died in 1925, the result of a traffic accident.

BENSON, EZRA TAFT (1899-1994), inducted 1960

See page 38



BERMINGHAM, WALTER A. (life dates unknown), inducted 1954

Artist: James Murray Haddow (life dates unknown)

Walter Bermingham was the first press agent for the International Live Stock Exposition. From Lincoln, Illinois, he attended St. Ignatius College in Chicago and stayed in the city. In the early years of the automobile, Bermingham served as automobile editor for the *Chicago Evening American*, and then moved to the *Evening Post* in 1917. He was also publicist for the Chicago Auto Show for many years.



BESUDEN, HENRY CARLISLE (1904-1985), inducted 1971

Artist: Jack K. Hodgkin (born 1936)

Henry Besuden's life took an unexpected turn when he was majoring in agriculture and playing basketball at the University of Kentucky: the Clark County farm he had inherited was served with a lien and the threat of sale, unless he could make it profitable quickly. In desperation, he bought seventy Southdown sheep to eat down the weeds and fortify the soil, and eventually, he became a renowned breeder of purebred sheep. Between 1950 and 1971, Besuden won a record-breaking twelve grand championships in eighteen tries at the International Live Stock Exposition. He was president of the American Southdown Association, vice president of the International, trustee of the University of Kentucky, and member of the Kentucky Governor's Commission on Agriculture. Besuden received the Green Pasture Award for conservation practices and the Golden Sheaf Award for agricultural achievement, and was named to the Saddle & Sirloin Club in 1971.



BIGGAR, WALTER (1878-1949), inducted 1946

Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

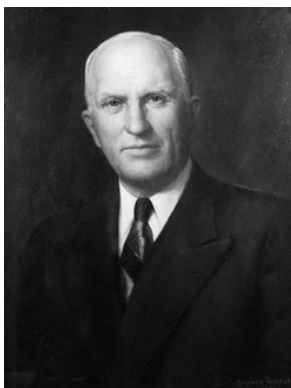
A renowned Scottish breeder and importer of Galloway, Shorthorn, and Hereford cattle, Walter Biggar judged the steer classes at the International Live Stock Exposition thirteen times between 1921 and 1946. During his final trip to the show, he was inducted into the Saddle & Sirloin Club Portrait Collection. Biggar also judged at the Canadian National and the Royal Sydney Show, among others.



BLIZZARD, WARREN LALE (1888-1954), inducted 1939

Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

Warren Blizzard, born in McPherson, Kansas, attended Kansas State University and began his career as an animal husbandry assistant there. In 1915, he joined the Animal Husbandry Department at Oklahoma A&M College, becoming head of the department in 1919. When he moved to Oklahoma, the state was new to the union, and its livestock industry was just beginning. With an uncanny ability to select herd sires, Blizzard helped propel the young state to one of the top livestock states in the nation in just two decades. He coached the first of Oklahoma A&M's national championship livestock teams and led the college to an impressive record competing for the grand champion steer. Warren Blizzard was inducted into the Hall of Great Westerners at the National Cowboy Museum in 1958.



BOHSTEDT, GUSTAV (1887-1986), inducted 1951

Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

Dr. Gustav Bohstedt was a pioneer in the field of animal nutrition, introducing fibrous feed and urea in rations. His work with vitamins and minerals in rations was cited when he was honored with the Morrison Award by the American Society of Animal Science in 1949. Born in Holstein, Germany, Bohstedt's family immigrated to America when he was fifteen years old. He entered the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin and completed the requirements for the Ph.D. degree in 1925. By this time, he was chief of the Department of Animal Industry at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Bohstedt returned to his alma mater in 1928 and was named chair of the Department of Animal Husbandry in 1943, retiring in 1957.



BOND, FRANKLIN (1863-1945), inducted between 1936 and 1948
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

One of the largest commercial sheep operators in U. S. history, Frank Bond moved to northern New Mexico from his birthplace of Ontario, Canada, in 1882. Along with his brother, George, he launched the profitable retail venture, Española Mercantile, and expanded the business to include sheep and wool sales. Bond was known as the "Gentleman Sheepherder," since he developed a system of partido agreements under which hundreds of men were contracted to manage his vast herds. In 1930, he set a record by placing 30,000 sheep into eleven eastern markets in a single day. Bond purchased hundreds of thousands of acres of western land as well, leaving the family interests to his son when he retired to California in 1925. Criticized for creating monopolies, overgrazing lands, and taking advantage of his herders, Bond was certainly a successful, if somewhat ruthless, livestock entrepreneur.

THREE-GENERATION LEGACY FAMILY: THE BOOTHS OF KILLERBY



BOOTH, THOMAS (c. 1755-1835), inducted 1903
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936); original portrait by James R. Stuart

Another of the foundation breeders painted by Stuart when the collection was established, Thomas Booth began breeding Shorthorns on his Killerby estate near Catterick, Yorkshire, in 1790. He selected bulls from the Colling brothers, but cows from other breeders. Booth was the first breeder to stress beef almost to the exclusion of milk, and he sought to reduce the bone while concentrating on meat and fleshing qualities. Once he had beefy animals with strong constitutions, he then fixed their traits through line breeding. In 1819, Booth left Killerby in the hands of his eldest son, John, and took part of the herd to establish a new farm at Warlaby. After Thomas's death in 1835, John and his brother Richard continued to improve the breed.

BOOTH, JOHN (c. 1787-1857), inducted 1903

Son of Thomas Booth, one of the first portraits in the gallery; presumably not replaced after the 1934 fire.

BOOTH, RICHARD (1788-1864), inducted 1903

Son of Thomas Booth, one of the first portraits in the gallery; presumably not replaced after the 1934 fire.



BOOTH, THOMAS CHRISTOPHER (1832-1878), inducted 1903
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936); original portrait by James R. Stuart

Grandson of Thomas Booth, T. C. was the last of the celebrated Booth breeders. The younger Thomas took over Killerby at his father, John's, death in 1857, although much of John's herd was sold at auction in 1852. When his uncle Richard died in 1864, he reunited both herds, Killerby and Warlaby, and worked to restore the reputation of the Booth Shorthorns. Upon the death of William Torr, he added more quality stock to the herd. In 1868, his success was demonstrated at the Royal Agricultural Society's show, where Lady Fragrant and Commander-in-Chief were both named breed champions.



BOSS, ANDREW (1867-1947), inducted 1929

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

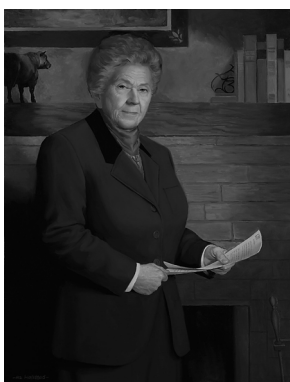
Considered the founder of farm management, Andrew Boss, was born in Wabash County, Minnesota, and enrolled in one of the first classes (1891) at the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture. Upon graduation, he began his work on the research farm there, and by 1905, was elevated to full professor. As professor of animal husbandry, Boss developed the first college course in dressing and curing meats in the nation, and the university built a Meat Science Laboratory in 1901 to further the field. This building was later named for him. Professor Boss was a major promoter of livestock shows, especially the International, and was one of the founders of his state's livestock breeders association. Also renowned in agronomy, Boss helped increase corn productivity substantially and worked with Willet Hays to develop the Minnesota 13 cultivar.



BRADFUTE, OSCAR EDWIN (1862-1929), inducted between 1920 and 1936

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

A member of the executive committee when the International Live Stock Exposition was founded, Oscar E. Bradfute was raised on Meadow Brook, a Xenia, Ohio, Shorthorn farm. Three years after graduating from Indiana University in 1884, he established an Angus herd at Meadow Brook and quickly became a leading breeder, winning several International championships. He was president of the American Angus Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation. Bradfute judged at the International, the American Royal Live Stock Show, and many state fairs. He was a trustee of Ohio State University, Cedarville College, and the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.



BRADLEY, MINNIE LOU OTTINGER (born 1931), inducted 2014

Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

Minnie Lou Bradley, matriarch of the Bradley 3 Ranch in the Texas Panhandle, was the second woman to be inducted into the Saddle & Sirloin Club Portrait Collection. A pioneer livestock breeder in her region, Bradley was the first woman president of the American Angus Association. Born in Hinton, Oklahoma, Minnie Lou Ottinger played on the state championship high school basketball team and showed livestock in 4-H (girls were not permitted in Future Farmers of America at the time). She was the first female student to enroll in animal husbandry at Oklahoma A&M and the first female member of the college's legendary livestock judging team. She captured the attention of many in 1951, as the first woman to earn high individual in beef cattle at the American Royal, and then surpassed that achievement as the first woman named high individual overall at the International Intercollegiate Livestock Judging Contest in Chicago. In 1953, Ottinger earned another "first": the first female to complete a bachelor's degree in animal husbandry at Oklahoma A&M. She married fellow student, Billy Jack Bradley, soon thereafter. She has operated the Bradley 3 Ranch in partnership with her daughter and son-in-law.

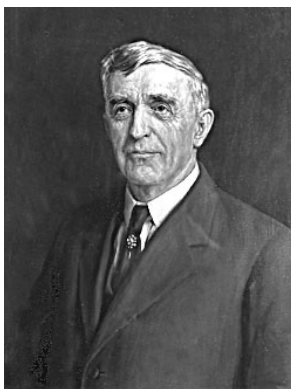
Minnie Lou Bradley's beef packing plant was one of the first to market branded beef products, and her ranch was one of the first quality assurance programs in the U. S. She has been honored as a Master Breeder by OSU, was named a top leader in the industry twice by *Beef Magazine*, and has been inducted into the National Cowgirl Hall of Fame. Bradley has devoted much of her energy to encouraging women in ranching and has been honored for her model land stewardship practices as well. Her accomplishments in the livestock industry are extraordinary, regardless of her gender.



BRIGGS, HILTON MARSHALL (1913-2001), inducted 1978

Artist: Jack K. Hodgkin (born 1936)

This portrait was the first to be added to the collection following the move from Chicago to Louisville. Hilton Briggs earned degrees from Iowa State and North Dakota State University and a Ph.D. from Cornell University. His teaching career began at Oklahoma State in 1936, where he served as Associate Dean of Agriculture and Associate Director of the Agriculture Experiment Station. In 1950, he was appointed Dean of Agriculture at the University of Wyoming. Dr. Briggs was named the thirteenth president of South Dakota State University in 1958 and served in that position until 1975. He was president, and later fellow, of the American Society of Animal Science, and he authored the essential textbook, *Modern Breeds of Livestock*, through four editions. Briggs was also a well-known livestock judge, especially of sheep, for fifty-five years.



BROWN, HENRY FRANCIS (1837-1912), inducted by 1915

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

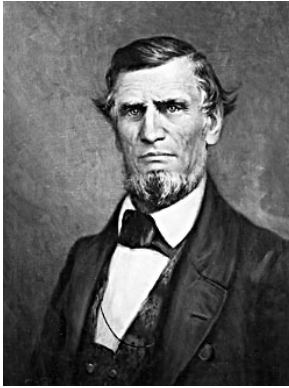
A wealthy capitalist with a passion for the cattle industry, Henry F. Brown participated in the foundation of the Saddle & Sirloin Club in Chicago and paid artist James Stuart's commission, to paint the first portraits for the "Sanctum Sanctorum" gallery of foundation breeders. Born in East Baldwin, Maine, Brown moved to Minnesota in 1860 and invested heavily in timber land and mills. He then purchased iron ore mines and leased them to the U. S. Steel Company. In 1867, Brown established a Shorthorn cattle farm near Minneapolis, and for fifty years, was one of the top breeders in the nation, serving three terms as president of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association. Brown was also a principal investor in the North American Telegraph Company, president of the Union National Bank of Minneapolis, and an auto enthusiast and good roads advocate in the Minneapolis Automobile Club.



BROWN, JAMES (life dates unknown), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Head cattle buyer for Armour and Company's national operations for decades, James Brown was born near Springfield, Illinois. He moved to just outside Buffalo, Wyoming, in 1880, but returned to Illinois in 1889, where he joined the firm of Ward and Brown, before taking a position with Armour. Brown purchased the first Shorthorns for his Thaxton Farms, in Dundee, Illinois, in 1908, and added a Shropshire sheep program in 1915. He was a director of the International Live Stock Exposition for many years.



BROWN, JAMES NICHOLAS (1806-1868), inducted between 1911 and 1915

Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

A leader in Illinois agriculture, James N. Brown was born near Cynthiana, Kentucky, and educated at Transylvania University. When he was twenty-eight, he moved with his father and siblings to Sangamon County, Illinois, in protest of Kentucky's continued support of the institution of slavery. The family took Kentucky bluegrass seed and foundational livestock with them, including animals descended from the first livestock imported to Kentucky—a major boost to the new state of Illinois. Carrying a title he earned while serving in the militia, Captain Brown was first elected to the Illinois State Legislature in 1840. He served there with Abraham Lincoln and was a close friend of the future president, later acting as a pallbearer at the President's funeral. While a legislator, Brown introduced the bill to establish a State Board of Agriculture, and he initiated the Illinois State Fair, serving as the first president of both. In 1857, Captain Brown helped organize the Illinois Importing Company to import cattle, Southdown and Cotswold sheep, Berkshire pigs, and horses. Three years later, he led a convention to promote the passage of the Morrill Bill. In 1911, Brown was honored by the Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame, and soon thereafter, inducted into the Saddle & Sirloin Club.



BROWN, R. A. "ROB," JR. (born 1936), inducted 2018

Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

Born in 1936, Rob Brown, Jr., was the fourth generation raised on a purebred and commercial cattle ranch in Throckmorton, Texas. In 1958 he graduated from Texas Tech University, becoming the first in his family to graduate from college. Over the decades, Rob Brown, Jr., has cemented the diverse legacy of the R. A. Brown Ranch with a quarter horse breeding program focused on servicing working cowboys; seedstock herds of various cattle breeds; a commercial cow-calf herd; and stocker, cattle feeding, and wheat farming operations. Committed to service, Brown has held leadership roles in many state, regional, and national organizations including as: director of the National Cattlemen's Beef Association (NCBA); director and president of the American Quarter Horse Association; president of the American Simmental Association; and president of the Senepol Cattle Breeders Association. Rob Brown was North American Simmental Man of the Year in 1975; and in 1988 he received the Golden Book Award from the World Simmental Federation. A pioneer in hybrid and composite breeds—including SimAngus and Hotlanders—he was honored by the Beef Improvement Federation as Seedstock Producer of 1993, and he received their Pioneer Breeder Award in 2007. He also received the 2013 Pioneer Breeder Award from the Red Angus Association. The NCBA honored him with the 2002 Vision Award and conferred the Cattle Business of the Century Award on his ranch in 1999.

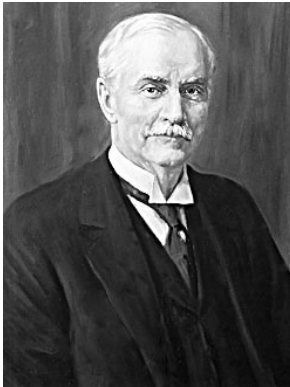
His entrepreneurial spirit brought income to the R. A. Brown Ranch in periods of drought, becoming one of the first ranches to commercialize hunting rights and develop a mesquite cooking wood business. Brown's father was co-founder of the American Quarter Horse Association, and he continued this legacy, being named to their Hall of Fame in 2004. He helped establish the Texas Ranch Roundup rodeo, as an effort to maintain the traditions of cowboys and working horses. In addition, Rob Brown led one of the country's most successful coordinated marketing programs—Ranchers Renaissance—selected to be a case study in best practices by Harvard University Business School.



BUCHANAN, WILLIAM INSCO (1853-1909), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

"Diplomat of the Americas," William I. Buchanan was born in Covington, Ohio, and moved to Sioux City, Iowa, in 1882. He was not formally educated. In 1887, he organized a series of Corn Palace Expositions in Sioux City, which featured elaborate buildings created from crop grains. This work attracted the attention of President Grover Cleveland, and Buchanan was appointed to the World's Columbian Exposition, representing Iowa. In 1890, he was named head of the Department of Agriculture for this 1893 world's fair in Chicago. Under Presidents William McKinley and Teddy Roosevelt, Buchanan served as envoy to the Argentine Republic, and in 1903, was appointed the first foreign minister to Panama. In the midst of these assignments in Latin America, Buchanan returned to the U. S. as director-general of the Pan-American Exposition, the 1901 world's fair in Buffalo, New York. William Insko Buchanan led many international conferences and treaty negotiations before his sudden death in London in 1909.



BUEL, MUNSON PARKER (1845-1923), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

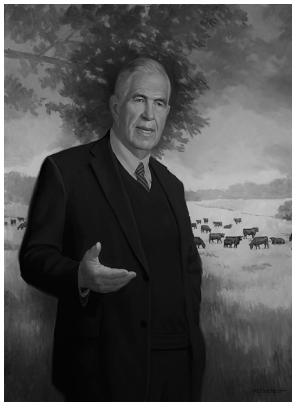
Considered one of the most experienced cattle operators of his day, Munson Buel was born in Croton, Ohio, and spent time in California and Nevada before entering the livestock trade in Chillicothe, Missouri, in 1869. In 1876, Buel joined the livestock commission firm of Hunter, Evans & Company in St. Louis. By 1894, he was president of a similar firm, Evans-Snyder-Buel in Chicago. A member of the Chicago Livestock Exchange, Buel was also a charter member and president of the Saddle & Sirlain Club.



BUNN, JOHN WHITFIELD (1831-1920), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

John W. Bunn was treasurer of the Illinois Board of Agriculture for thirty-nine years and often used his personal wealth to cover debts and premiums for events such as the Illinois State Fair and the American Fat Cattle Show, an event for which he also served as treasurer. Born in New Jersey, Bunn moved to Springfield, Illinois, to join the wholesale grocery business of his older brother, Jacob. Both men became significant friends of attorney Abraham Lincoln, and John was the treasurer of his 1860 presidential campaign. Bunn's wealth was amassed through various investments, including the railroad pocket watch manufacturing company, Illinois Watch, and the shoe manufacturing firm, Selz, Schwab & Company. He founded multiple railroads in Illinois as well and was treasurer of the University of Illinois. John W. Bunn was a driving force behind several major events, including the United States Centennial, World's Columbian Exposition, Illinois Centennial, and Abraham Lincoln Centennial and was active in the Saddle & Sirlain Club from its inception. His portrait is framed in a triptych with fellow Illinois agriculture leaders, Lafayette Funk and James Judy.



BURKE, TOM (born 1943), inducted 2017

Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

Tom Burke was raised on a family farm near Blooming Prairie, Minnesota. A charter member of the Minnesota Junior Angus Association, he was the organization's first president in 1960 and served three consecutive terms. In 1961 Tom and his twin brother Tony were selected by the Minnesota Future Farmers of America as Star Farmers of Minnesota. In 1963 he was elected president of the 53,000-member 4-H Federation. After completion of his military obligations, Burke joined the staff of the *Drovers Journal*, and in 1968 he joined the staff of J.B. McCorkle—a national Angus sale management firm, carrying on the business after Mr. McCorkle's death in 1972. Tom Burke has been an Angus sale manager for an unprecedented period of 53 years and has managed over 10,000 registered Angus sales in 47 states, seven provinces of Canada, the Caribbean, Mexico, and Scotland. He has addressed Angus Field Days in over 35 states and seven provinces of Canada. Burke was elected chairman of the All-American Angus Breeders' Futurity in 1972 and is currently serving his 49th term as Futurity Chairman. He served on the Board of Directors of the International Livestock Show in Chicago, Illinois. In 1983 *USA Today* recognized Tom Burke as the "Most Traveled Person in America."

In 1988 he was elected to the National Board of the National Suffolk Association and served as president 1994-1996. Burke was recognized as a Marketeer of the Year in Denver during the National Western Stock Show in 1994. In 2002 he judged the 29th Annual North American International Livestock Open Class Suffolk Show. Two years later he was inducted into the American Angus Association's Heritage Foundation. In 2006 he received the American Angus Association's historic Herd Award and in 2013 was elected to their Board of Directors. He served as a delegate to both the World Angus Secretariat in Mexico (2015) and the World Angus Forum in Edinburgh, Scotland (2017). In 2016 Tom Burke was honored by the Livestock Publication Council with the Lamplighter Award. He has authored twelve books highlighting the Angus breed.



BURNETT, EDGAR ALBERT (1865-1941), inducted 1930

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Born in Hartland, Michigan, Edgar Burnett received a bachelor's degree in 1887 from Michigan State Agricultural College and served as an assistant to the faculty there, before becoming professor of animal husbandry at (South) Dakota Agricultural College. There, he implemented the agricultural experiment station and conducted swine research. In 1899, he left for the University of Nebraska, becoming Associate Dean of Agriculture and director of the experiment station in 1901. Burnett expanded the agricultural curriculum and the state's experiment stations. He was appointed Dean of Agriculture in 1909. He was bestowed an honorary doctorate by his alma mater in 1917. Dean Burnett spent two years in the American Education Corps, planning agricultural lectures in France, and in 1925, he was named president of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges. During the final decade of his career, Edgar A. Burnett was Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, retiring in 1938. Robert Grafton was the artist of record for the original Burnett portrait as well as the post-fire replacement, made a few years later.



BURNETT, SAMUEL BURK (1849-1922), inducted between 1936 and 1948

Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

"Burk" Burnett was a prominent Texas rancher, banker, and oilman. Burnett's family moved to Denton County, Texas, from Missouri, when he was a child. As a teenager, he led his first cattle drive along the Chisholm Trail and soon after, made his first cattle purchase, which came with ownership of a brand, 6666. Four Sixes Ranch would become one of the largest cattle empires in Texas history. In the 1870s and 1880s, he negotiated lease agreements with his friend, Comanche chief Quanah Parker, and started to move cattle to Oklahoma Territory. He grazed up to 10,000 cattle on 300,000 acres there until the territory was opened to homesteading. Burnett then asked President Teddy Roosevelt for time to relocate the cattle operation. Between 1900 and 1903, Burnett purchased more than a quarter million acres in Carson and King counties, Texas, and expanded his operation to 20,000 head. At Roosevelt's suggestion, Burkburnett, Texas, was named for him. After the discovery of oil on his land in 1921, Burnett's wealth increased dramatically. He turned the ranch over to his son and devoted his time to oil and banking. Burk Burnett was treasurer of the Stock-Raiser Association of North-West Texas and president of both the National Feeders and Breeders Association and the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show.



BUTLER, WILLIAM JOHN (1881-1948), inducted between 1936 and 1948

Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

Montana State Veterinarian from 1913 to his death in 1948, Dr. William J. Butler also served on the veterinary board of the International Live Stock Exposition. Butler was born in Bowling, Scotland, and immigrated to the United States as a child. He graduated from the Veterinary School at New York University in 1903 and moved to Helena, Montana. In addition to serving as the state's veterinary surgeon, Dr. Butler oversaw the study of livestock diseases through the Livestock Sanitary Board and focused on cases of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever in his work on the State Board of Health. In 1938, he was an official U. S. delegate to the International Veterinary Conference in Zurich, Switzerland.

BUTZ, EARL LAUER (1909-2008), inducted 1974

See page 38



CAINE, JOHN THOMAS, III (1882-1955), inducted 1952

Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

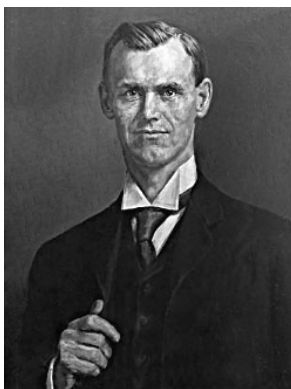
Son of a long-time Utah congressman, John Thomas Caine III earned degrees at the Agricultural College of Utah and Iowa State College and headed the Animal Husbandry Department at Utah State from 1906 to 1914. He gained experience at stockyards and packing operations in Los Angeles, Chicago, and Europe, before being appointed to the United States Department of Agriculture in 1918. In Washington, he oversaw animal husbandry in fifteen western states and then served as chief of the Packers and Stockyards Administration. In 1928, Caine joined the Chicago Union Stock Yards as a public relations representative and livestock superintendent. His last position, held for twelve years, was general manager of the National Western Stock Show in Denver, where he was employed when inducted into the Saddle & Sirloin Club.



CAMPBELL, MELVILLE CLARK (1849-1932), inducted between 1920 and 1936

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Pioneer Kansas rancher and cattleman M. C. Campbell was born in northern Illinois, where his family drove steers to the Chicago market. In 1872, he moved to Barton County, Kansas, and served as county clerk for a term, before resettling in Wichita. In 1882, he drove Texas cattle to Clark County and established the 20,000-acre Campbell Ranch on the Cimarron River. Campbell was a leader of the Kansas Livestock Sanitary Board and the Kansas National Livestock Show and a founder of the Kansas Livestock Commission. He helped organize the National Bank of Commerce in Wichita, in 1896, and continued as a director when the bank became First National. In 1957, he was named Block & Bridle Outstanding Stockman at Kansas State University.



CARLYLE, WILLIAM LEVI (1870-1955), inducted between 1903 and 1909

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

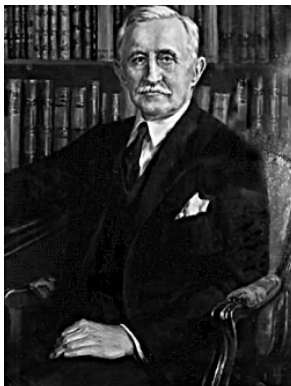
Funding for this portrait commission was raised by William Carlyle's students at Colorado Agricultural College, where he served as professor, beginning in 1903, and then as dean, 1905-1909. Born in Ontario, Canada, Carlyle completed his bachelor's degree at Toronto University and pursued graduate studies at the Provincial Dairy School in Guelph. After serving as a lecturer at Ontario Agricultural College, he moved to the United States to teach at the University of Wisconsin. There, his research focused on the food requirements of cattle and sheep. Following his six-year appointment in Colorado (during which he earned his master's degree), Carlyle served as Agriculture Dean of the University of Idaho and Oklahoma A&M. In 1919, William Carlyle returned to Canada to manage a Percheron farm in Calgary, Alberta, and soon met the Prince of Wales, who hired him to stock and manage a new farm in Calgary—the EP Ranch—named for Edward Prince. Through 1942, he continued to work for His Royal Highness, King Edward VIII, who became the Duke of Windsor after abdicating the throne in 1936. A director of a coal mining operation, Carlyle spent a short time managing the mines, before retiring in 1943.



CARNES, NORRIS KENNETH (1895-1997), inducted 1969

Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892-1991)

Certainly one of the longest-serving champions of agriculture in the Saddle & Sirloin Club, Norris K. Carnes died in 1997 at the age of 102. Born in Royalton, Minnesota, Carnes received his bachelor's degree from the University of Minnesota in 1917, before serving as a field artillery captain in World War I. After the war, he taught animal husbandry at the university, while earning his master's degree. In 1922, he joined the Central Livestock Association—the world's largest livestock marketing agency at that time—becoming general manager in 1925. Norris Carnes achieved many honors in his long life, including: University of Minnesota Outstanding Achievement Award (1951), American Meat Institute Animal Agriculture Award (1968—the same year his portrait was hung), and Minnesota FFA Hall of Fame (2004). On the board of the State Agricultural Society from 1944-1981, Carnes supervised the cattle, horse, meats, and space rental departments for the Minnesota State Fair. In 1977, Carnes Avenue on the Minnesota fairgrounds was dedicated to honor him.



CARPENTER, REID (1853-1936), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

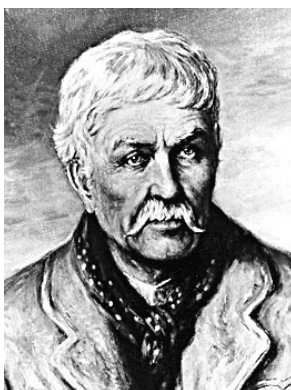
Attorney Reid Carpenter, educated at Wooster University and the University of Michigan, was involved in several manufacturing enterprises, and in urban rail and utility investments. He also served as president of Citizens National Bank for a number of years. His induction into the Saddle & Sirloin portrait gallery, however, was based largely on his achievements at Maxwalton Farm, in his hometown of Mansfield, Ohio. Carpenter and his Scottish partner, Peter Ross, imported Shorthorn foundation stock at the turn of the century. His bull, Avondale, took honors at the International and the American Royal, and then sired five International champions. Reid Carpenter was president of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association from 1916-1919. After a tour of Great Britain, he laid the foundations for a successful Aberdeen-Angus herd as well.



CASEMENT, DAN DILLON (1868-1953), inducted 1939

Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892-1991)

Born near Painesville, Ohio, and educated at Princeton and Columbia Universities, Dan Casement began his ranching career at age twenty-two. In 1915, he founded Juniata Farm in Manhattan, Kansas, focusing on the breeding of Herefords and Quarter Horses. He volunteered to serve in the Great War, even though he was forty-nine years old in 1917. After the war, Casement helped charter the American Quarter Horse Association, served as correspondence editor for *The Breeder's Gazette*, and wrote for the American Hereford Association. For many years, Casement was a director and judge at the International Live Stock Exposition. Dan Casement was inducted into the Hall of Great Westerners in 1958.



CHISHOLM, JESSE (ca. 1805-1868), inducted 1941

Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

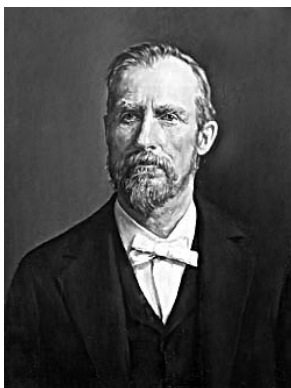
Jesse Chisholm was a nineteenth-century trader, guide, and interpreter on the Great Plains. The Chisholm Trail—used by ranchers to drive cattle from Texas and Oklahoma to the Kansas railroads, which served the eastern markets—was named for him. Born in Tennessee, Chisholm moved with his Cherokee mother to Arkansas in 1810. As a young adult, he joined the Cherokee Nation in Oklahoma and became a trader. Fluent in fourteen Indian languages, Chisholm became a valued interpreter, assisting with councils and treaty negotiations. In 1846, he accompanied a Comanche delegation to Washington to meet with U. S. President James Polk. During this period, he was also employed as an Indian negotiator by Sam Houston, president of the Republic of Texas. After the Civil War, Chisholm established a new trading post in present-day Oklahoma City. Soon after, an enterprising man named Joseph McCoy established a stockyards and new railheads in Abilene, Kansas, and encouraged Texas cattlemen to drive their herds there, to meet the post-war beef shortages in the East. The longhorns followed the wagon trails of Jesse Chisholm's trading empire.



CHRISTIE, GEORGE IRVING (1881-1953), inducted between 1920 and 1936

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

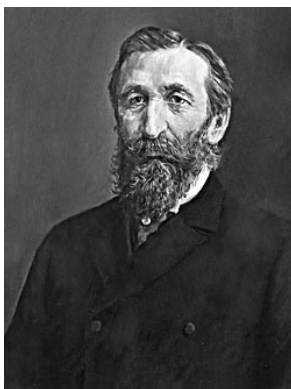
George I. Christie divided his career between Canada, his country of birth, and the United States. Born in Winchester, Ontario, he earned a bachelor's degree from Ontario Agricultural College in 1901. In 1903, he completed post-graduate work at Iowa State College, and then worked there for two years as an agronomy assistant. Christie moved to Purdue in 1905 and rose to the position of director of extension. As Indiana State Food Director, he investigated the discovery of the European corn borer in the U. S. in 1917, and then during World War I, he spent time in Washington, D. C., first as assistant to the secretary of agriculture, then as deputy secretary of the cabinet. He returned to Purdue in 1920, to direct the Agricultural Experiment Station. President Coolidge considered him for the post of Secretary of Agriculture in 1925, the same year he received an honorary doctorate from Iowa State. George Christie crossed the border once again in 1928 to accept the post of President of Ontario Agricultural College, where he served until 1947.



CLARK, THOMAS (1842-1927), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Third-generation Hereford breeder Thomas Clark, born in Herefordshire, England, moved to America in 1866. He learned the butcher's trade in Ohio and secured his first Herefords there, before purchasing Evergreen Stock Farm in Beecher, Illinois, in 1877. Partnering with neighbor, T. L. Miller, to build herds, the two men shipped carloads out west, to help establish the breed in expanded territories. They also worked on the American Hereford Herd Book. Thomas Clark was director and cattle superintendent of the International Live Stock Exposition.



CLARKE, NEHEMIAH PALMER (1836-1912), inducted by 1915

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Considered one of the most successful breeders of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn and Galloway cattle in his day, Nehemiah Clarke was born in Massachusetts but moved to St. Cloud, Minnesota, at age twenty. He began his career with hardware, mercantile, and lumber businesses, and eventually negotiated many government contracts for lumber and to transport mail and freight. He amassed considerable wealth and used it to strengthen his Meadow Lawn herds. Clark was president of the Clydesdale Association and the Minnesota Board of Agriculture.

CARRYING A LIVESTOCK LEGACY TO NORTH AMERICA: JOHN CLAY AND SON

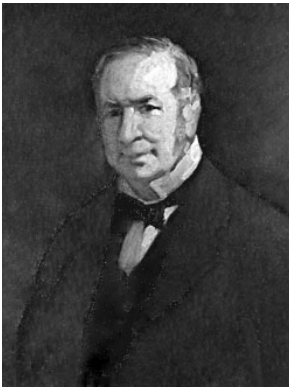


CLAY, JOHN, JR. (1851-1934), inducted between 1920 and 1936

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

John Clay, Jr., was one of the more colorful and influential figures of the great Wild West. Born and educated in Scotland, he and his father visited North America to help organize substantial Scottish and English land investments for livestock production. In 1879, Clay moved to Canada, to manage the Canada West Farm Stock Association. In 1882, he was Chicago bound. He managed several Wyoming herds, and then took over the massive Swan Land and Cattle Company in 1888, after Alexander Swan was removed from the business by company directors. Clay shifted the focus of what had been the largest cattle enterprise in the nation, to sheep. He was also financing loans to Scottish investors, and in 1892, began buying bank stocks. Within a few years, John Clay controlled a network of nearly two dozen banks, managed many of the major ranches in the West, and founded one of the largest livestock commission firms in the nation.

In 1890, John Clay was elected president of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, which sought to control land rights, organize roundups, and investigate cattle rustling. His six-year tenure of leadership included the turbulent Johnson County War of 1892, a controversial period of violence between the representatives of vast corporate ranches and smaller ranchers settling the West. Clay was a prolific writer and published many accounts of his life experiences. He was elected president of the International Live Stock Exposition in 1923 and served for many years. In 1961 his name was enshrined in the Hall of Great Westerners.



CLAY, JOHN, SR. (1824-1904), inducted between 1920 and 1948

Artist: Miss Wright (only information known at time of printing)

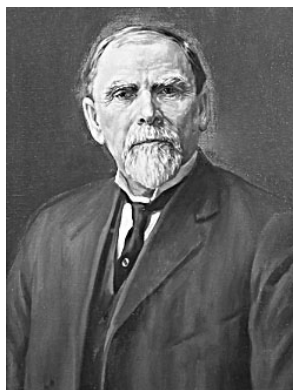
The life story of this Scottish breeder and investor was published by his eldest son, also a Saddle & Sirloin honoree. John Clay, Sr., bred Shorthorn cattle and Cheviot and Border Leicester sheep on tenant farms throughout Scotland. He served on the Royal Agriculture Commission, establishing tenant rights and hunting game laws, and he was president of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture. He and his son made a trip to North America in 1879, to initiate a great era of Scottish and English investment in land and cattle in the American West.



COBB, EMORY (1831-1910), inducted by 1915

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

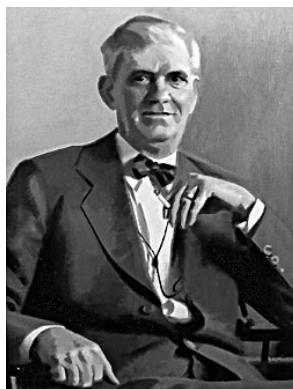
Although Emory Cobb was honored by the Saddle & Sirloin for his work as a Shorthorn breeder and his leadership of the American Shorthorn Association and the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station board, he is perhaps best known as a communications pioneer. Born in Dryden, New York, Cobb learned telegraphy in Ithaca at age sixteen, finding employment as a telegraph operator. While still in his early twenties, he was appointed manager of a Chicago telegraph office, and there, he helped supervise the merging of three companies as Western Union. He remained an officer of the fast-growing company for years, and is often credited with inventing the money transfer service in 1871. Soon thereafter, wiring money became Western Union's primary business. Emory Cobb was a key investor and philanthropist in his community of Kankakee, Illinois, where he established the First National Bank, the opera house, and the electric railway company. Cobb was also a trustee of the University of Illinois (1867-1893) and president of the Bozeman (Montana) National Bank.



COBURN, FOSTER DWIGHT (1846-1924), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for twenty years (1894-1914), Foster Dwight Coburn had no university training in agriculture, but he achieved enough practical experience over his lifetime to publish dozens of books in the field and to gain consideration for the post of U. S. Secretary of Agriculture. Coburn moved to Kansas from Wisconsin in 1867, after serving the Union Army during the Civil War. He was an early promoter of alfalfa and published several books on its value. Coburn edited the *Livestock Indicator*, served as president of the board of regents of Kansas State Agricultural College, and was director of several financial institutions. He was a judge at several world's fairs: the World Cotton Centennial in New Orleans (1884), Chicago's World's Columbian Exposition (1893), and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis (1904).



COCHEL, WILBER ANDREW (1887-1955), inducted 1937

Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892-1991)

President of the American Society of Animal Production in 1916, Professor Wilber Cochel was that organization's designated inductee to the Saddle & Sirloin Club in 1937. Born on a farm in Tipton, Missouri, Cochel earned an academic degree from the University of Missouri, in 1897, and then engaged in farming. He soon recognized the need for scientific training, so he returned to the university to earn a bachelor's degree in agricultural science. While a student, he was superintendent of the Holstein-Friesian exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis (1904), and he also conducted a cattle feeding exhibit there. Upon graduation, he took a position with the Agricultural Experiment Station at Purdue University and started a series of significant cattle feeding experiments, including ones introducing the silo. He also originated the idea of hosting cattle feeders' meetings at the close of the feeding experiments. His teaching and research careers continued at the agricultural colleges of Pennsylvania State and Kansas State. Cochel later spent twenty years as editor of the weekly *Kansas City Star*.



COFFEY, WALTER CASTELLA (1876-1956), inducted 1936

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Raised on a Shropshire-Southdown farm in Indiana, Walter Castella Coffey's first career was as a school teacher. In 1903, he accepted the position of flockmaster at the University of Illinois and quickly progressed from student, to graduate student, to faculty member there. Offered the position of Dean of the Department of Agriculture and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Coffey moved to the University of Minnesota in 1921. Dean Coffey was elevated to the university presidency in 1941, serving through 1945. In 1952-1953, he was acting president of Hamline University, an institution that had granted him an honorary doctorate in 1927.

Walter Coffey was a member of U. S. President Calvin Coolidge's Agriculture Conference, the executive committee of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, and the board of the Federal Reserve Bank in St. Paul, among others. He was a director of the International Live Stock Exposition and president of the American Society of Animal Production, the organization that selected him to be a Saddle & Sirloin honoree. Walter Coffey died just hours before his eightieth birthday. One of his last major projects was to raise the funds to build a new student union at the University of Minnesota.



COLE, LEON JACOB (1877-1948), inducted 1939

Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

Dr. Leon Jacob Cole, born in Allegany, New York, was an early leader in applying genetics to agriculture. Cole conducted research in Alaska, Bermuda, and Central America and focused his early work in ornithology. He led the first studies to leg-band birds, as a method for studying their migration. After completing his doctorate in zoology from Harvard in 1906, he became chief of animal breeding and pathology at the Rhode Island Experiment Station. In 1910, Dean Russell at the University of Wisconsin made the bold step to establish a Department of Experimental Breeding (later Genetics) within the College of Agriculture, and Dr. Cole was hired to lead it. There, he developed a broad network of cooperative research for the improvement of plants and animals. Dr. Cole held multiple leadership positions, including with the National Research Council, the Genetics Society of America, the journal *American Naturalist*, and Margaret Sanger's Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau. The American Society of Animal Production presented his portrait in 1939.

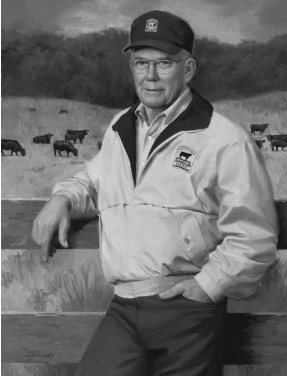


COLLING, CHARLES (1751-1836),
inducted in 1903

COLLING, ROBERT (1749-1820),
inducted in 1903

Artist of both: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936); original double portrait by James R. Stuart

A double portrait of Charles and Robert Colling was one of the first works painted by James Stuart, when the Saddle & Sirloin collection was founded in 1903. When repainted after the 1934 fire, the brothers were framed as separate works. Charles and Robert Colling, of the County Durham in northern England, are considered the founders of the Shorthorn breed. The Colling brothers learned line breeding from Robert Bakewell and applied these techniques to four cows purchased by Charles in 1783 and to Robert's bull Hubback. In 1810, the bull Comet—a result of these bloodlines—became the first bull to sell for 1,000 guineas. Adding to the Colling brothers' legend was Favourite, known as the "Durham Ox," also from Hubback's bloodline. This massive and impressive castrated bull was purchased by a man who had a custom carriage built to tour the animal throughout England and Scotland. Appearing at fairs and other events over a period of several years, the Durham Ox helped establish the standards to define the Shorthorn breed and brought renown to the Colling brothers. Engravings of the animal were popular prints at the time, and one such print was hung in the Saddle & Sirloin Club in Chicago.



COLVIN, LOUIS M. (born 1938), inducted 2009

Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

Louis M. "Mick" Colvin may have grown up on a Pennsylvania dairy farm, but he made his mark in the beef industry. After graduating from Pennsylvania State University in 1960, Colvin was hired as herdsman for Mole's Hill Farm in Sharon, Connecticut. There, he raised the herd's profile with three International champions and a National Western champion. He earned his first four Angus cows, as rewards for his work, and he also earned the John B. Brown Memorial Trophy for herdsman of the year (1963). He had similar success managing Longleaf Plantation in Aiken, South Carolina. In 1968, Mick Colvin became a fieldman for the American Angus Association. As imported exotic breeds gained popularity, the number of cattle registered with the association dropped. The changing supply of beef caused the USDA to lower standards for top grades. Colvin, along with Fred Johnson and Harold Etling, developed a strategy to revitalize the market for high quality beef. In 1978, Colvin and Johnson founded the Certified Angus Beef (CAB) Program.

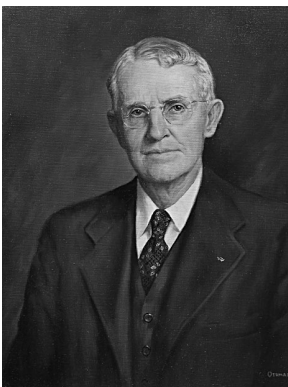
Serving as executive director of CAB for twenty-two years, Colvin turned the concept of identifying and marketing quality beef into a worldwide brand. He retired in 1999 to devote more time to Colvin Angus Farm in West Salem, Ohio. Colvin was honored as a Penn State Distinguished Alumnus (1985) and Angus Heritage Foundation Hall of Fame recipient (1994). The same year his Saddle & Sirloin portrait was hung, Mick Colvin was among the twenty-one charter members inducted into the Meat Industry Hall of Fame.



CONNER, JAMES DICKEN, JR. (1853-1940), inducted between 1936 and 1948

Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

Born in Wabash, Indiana, J. D. Conner attended Wabash College, was admitted to the bar, and began practicing law in 1876. In 1887, Conner organized and incorporated the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses and served as its secretary-treasurer for years. He was one of the leaders in advancing the breed in the United States.



CONSTANT, ROBERT FRANKLIN (1859-1955), inducted 1950

Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

Robert F. Constant was a prominent Shorthorn breeder in Buffalo Hart, Illinois. In 1944, he was the recipient of *The Breeder's Gazette* award in recognition of his many winning carloads of fat cattle at the International Live Stock Exposition as well as other honors at the Illinois State Fair and elsewhere. Constant was a charter member of the Sangamon County Farm Bureau and a fifty-year member of the Cornland Masonic Lodge.



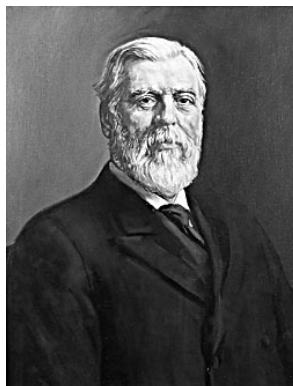
COOK, ANDREW BRAID (1864-1928), inducted between 1920 and 1936

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Wisconsin-born A. B. Cook found Montana to be a land of opportunity when he moved there in 1883. He gained a railroad and civil engineering background working on transportation expansion projects, and he used that experience to land major railroad contracts. His concrete company was also involved in major infrastructure projects as the West grew. Cook started a real estate business in Missoula and established holdings in mining, lumber, banking, and more. He served as Montana state auditor for one term as well, but A. B. Cook was best known for his extensive Hereford cattle ranches, starting with Flying U Ranch in 1907. He produced grand champions at the International, the American Royal, and the National Western between 1914 and 1927. Cook was president of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders Association and on the board of the International. After losing a major lawsuit in 1928, A. B. Cook was forced to sell his herd; he died one month later.

COOLIDGE, CALVIN (1872-1933), inducted 1929

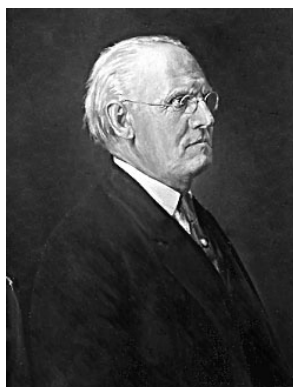
See page 33



COOPER, JOHN SIDNEY (1842-1917), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

This Chicagoan began as a railroad brakeman and conductor, and then operated a street cleaning business, before launching a teaming and stable business. In 1885, he established the horse and mule commission within the Union Stock Yards, where he organized national auctions. He served as president of the National Horse Exchange and represented the horse commission merchants on the board of directors at the International Live Stock exhibition in its early years.



COWAN, BRYANT OWSLEY (1852-1929), inducted between 1920 and 1936

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

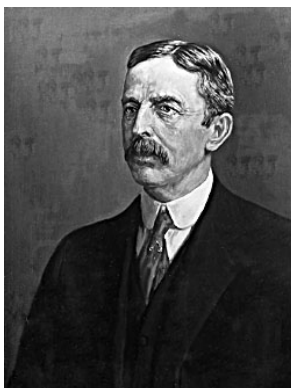
B. O. Cowan was assistant secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association and published key volumes on the breed, including, *Shorthorn Cattle in Missouri* (1914) and *Record of Shorthorn Prize Winners* (1919). He was born in Andrew, Missouri, and died in Santa Monica, California.



COWAN, SAMUEL HOUSTON (1858-1928), inducted between 1936 and 1948

Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

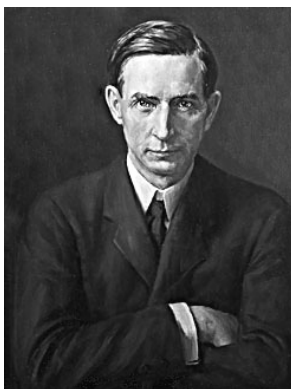
Pioneering western lawyer and authority on railroad rates and regulations, Sam Cowan was born and raised in Tennessee and moved to Texas with his family at age twenty. He taught school for a time, then moved to Sweetwater and studied law. In 1883, Cowan moved to Big Springs and became active in surveying and other land matters, working closely with ranchers. He served as district attorney for ten years, and then moved to Fort Worth in 1893, as counsel for the Texas Cattle Raisers Association. During that period, the regulation of transportation rates was a major issue, and Cowan worked on key legislation and frequently testified before Congress. After twenty-three years with the Cattle Raisers, Cowan was retained as attorney for the American Live Stock Association. He represented the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) several times and prepared the original Hepburn Bill in 1906, giving the ICC power to regulate railroad shipping rates. President Teddy Roosevelt offered Cowan an appointment on the Interstate Commerce Commission, but he refused.



COZZENS, SAMUEL (1848-1924), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

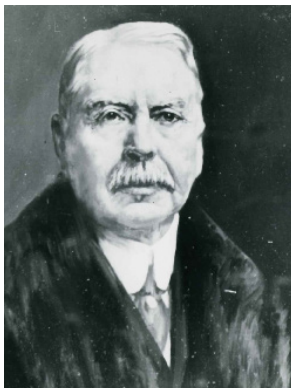
Born in Providence, Rhode Island, Samuel Cozzens moved to Chicago at age eighteen and was assigned to work the Dexter Park horse market at Union Stock Yards. In time, he was promoted to superintendent of the horse department and placed in charge of the horse stables at the stockyards. In 1898, Cozzens launched a coach and saddle horse business. He served as director of the Globe Rendering Company, Livestock Exchange Bank, and Stock Yards Savings Bank.



CRAIG, JOHN ALEXANDER (1868-1910), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

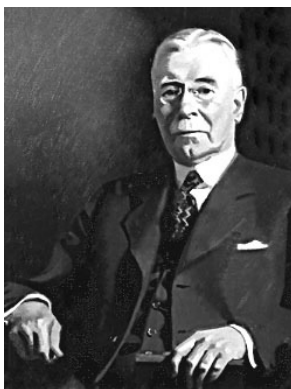
Educated at Ontario Agricultural College and the University of Toronto, John A. Craig, from Russell, Ontario, was considered the "father of the technical art of live stock judging in America" (*Breeder's Gazette*, 1910). While still a student, he edited the *Canadian Live Stock Journal*, and in 1889, was chosen to head the first American college devoted to animal husbandry, at the University of Wisconsin. He subsequently held faculty and experiment station positions at Iowa State, Texas Agricultural College, and Oklahoma State. Craig developed the livestock judging score card system and worked with others to establish uniform scoring based on defined and outlined standards of type for the respective breeds. *Judging Live Stock*, which he published in 1901, was the authoritative work on the subject for many years. Professor Craig led efforts to organize the first major intercollegiate judging contests, at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in 1898 and at the International in 1900. Suffering from poor health, he died on his San Antonio ranch in 1910, ending a brief but significant career in animal husbandry education.



CROUCH, JEPHTHA (1843-1927), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

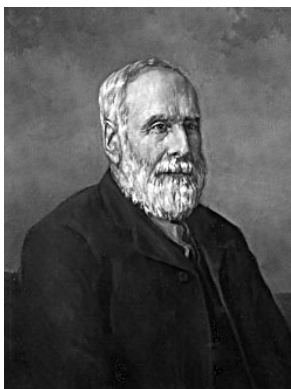
One of the largest importers of draft horses in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Jephtha Crouch was born in Owen County, Kentucky, and moved to Indiana at age ten. As a young man, he worked in horse sales, but also spent several years operating a general store. In 1879, he settled in Lafayette, Indiana, and again entered the horse trade. Crouch began importing horses in 1882 and by 1885 had established the famous Lafayette Stock Farm. Doing business with his sons, as J. Crouch & Sons, they expanded land holdings throughout the West, including an extensive ranch in South Dakota. Specializing in Percheron, Belgian, Shire, German coach, and Hackney stallions and mares, Crouch earned top honors in the early years of the International Live Stock Exposition, and his exhibit at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair was widely celebrated. In 1912, the Crouches extended their interests to Hereford cattle, buying the famed Van Natta herd.



CROWELL, HENRY PARSONS (1855-1943), inducted 1940

Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892-1991)

Best known as the founder of Quaker Oats, Henry Parsons Crowell was an imaginative businessman, designing clever and practical packaging—the first cereal box—and breaking new ground in national advertising. Crowell purchased the bankrupt Quaker Mill, already equipped with the first cereal trademark, in 1881, and he turned it into a thriving corporation with multiple divisions, including commercial animal feed. Born to a wealthy Cleveland family, Crowell contracted tuberculosis as a teenager and spent several years immersed in outdoor activities, including ranching in Iowa. The investment in Quaker eventually made Crowell one of the wealthiest men in America, and he diversified with the Perfection Stove Company and a Percheron horse breeding farm. In 1921, he purchased the 55,000-acre Wyoming Hereford Ranch. Crowell was known for donating seventy percent of his earnings for more than forty years to charity. A major supporter of the Moody Bible Institute, he established the Crowell Trust in 1927, to grant funds to organizations supporting the teaching and the expansion of Evangelical Christianity.



CRUICKSHANK, AMOS (1808-1895), inducted 1903

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936); original portrait by James R. Stuart

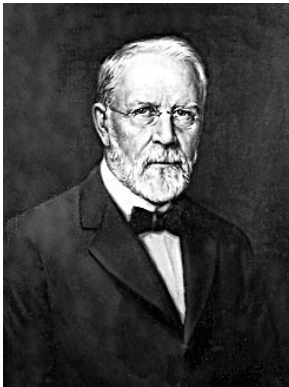
Another of the very first Saddle & Sirloin honorees painted by James Stuart, breeder Amos Cruickshank's likeness is based on the last-known photograph of him taken when *Breeder's Gazette* editor Alvin Sanders visited him in Scotland. Amos Cruickshank and his brother, Anthony, began breeding beef type Shorthorns in 1837, with foundation bulls from Robert Barclay-Allardice's herd. Their tenant farm, Sittyton, in Aberdeenshire, was most productive after 1860, when the Champion of England was sired. In 1871, the Cruickshanks sent stock to America and Canada, solidifying Sittyton's reputation as one of the most famous Scottish herds.



CUDAHY, EDWARD ALOYSIUS, SR. (1860-1941), inducted between 1936 and 1948

Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

The youngest of the Cudahy Packing Company brothers, Edward, Sr., was the only one born in the United States. After attending public schools in Milwaukee, Edward began working for Armour Packing Company in Chicago at age fifteen. The company was then managed by his older brother, Michael. When Michael and Philip D. Armour founded Armour Cudahy (later Cudahy Packing) in Omaha, Nebraska, Edward moved there to work for the company, taking over as president in 1910, when his brother died. He became chairman of the board in 1926. Cudahy helped establish the Omaha Stockyards. In 1900, Edward Cudahy's son, Edward, Jr., was kidnapped and held for a \$25,000 ransom. Ransom paid, the sixteen-year-old was returned unharmed, but the case and the accused kidnapper's acquittal was one of the major news stories of that time.



CUDAHY, MICHAEL (1841-1910), inducted between 1936 and 1948

Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

Michael Cudahy, the eldest of the Cudahy meatpacking brothers, was born in Count Kilkenny, Ireland, and immigrated to Milwaukee with his family in 1849, to escape the Great Irish Famine. The Cudahy brothers helped innovate and grow the meatpacking industry at a critical time, rising from poverty to become some of the wealthiest men in the nation. At age fourteen, Michael began working for a Milwaukee meatpacker, working his way up to inspector, and then superintendent of the packing house of Plankinton and Armour. By 1875, he was made a partner in Armour & Company, serving as superintendent of the company's Chicago plant at Union Stock Yards. With Philip D. Armour, he founded Armour Cudahy in Omaha, 1887. In 1890, he traded shares with Armour, establishing the independent Cudahy Packing Company in Omaha. The headquarters moved to Chicago after Michael's death. Brothers Patrick and John continued to develop the business in Milwaukee, and eventually Cudahy Packing also had major operations in Kansas City, Sioux City, Wichita, Memphis, Salt Lake City, and Los Angeles.

The Cudahy brothers, and later, their children, helped revolutionize the meatpacking industry, first shifting from barreled pork to a cured meat business. They developed a process of summer curing meat in stationery refrigeration units, so it was available year-round. Cudahy responded to European tariffs and wartime food supply needs by shifting to serve the domestic market. In 1957, Cudahy Company was one of 500 companies listed in the first S&P 500.

CULBERTSON, CHARLES M. (life dates unknown), inducted between 1920 and 1948

The portrait of C. M. Culbertson, Hereford breeder and breed organization president was hanging in the collection in 1948, but did not appear in the 1951 catalogue. Whereabouts unknown.



CUMMINGS, WILLIAM CHARLES, SR. (1874-1945), inducted between 1936 and 1948

Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

Long-time Chicago banker William Cummings supported the industry through livestock loans. Starting as a messenger, he rose through the ranks to become president of Drovers Trust & Savings at Union Stock Yards. In 1916, he also took over as president of Drovers National Bank. When key stockyards buildings, including the bank, were destroyed in the 1934 fire, he immediately established a temporary location and did not miss one day of business. One of Chicago's wealthiest residents, Cummings received abduction threats in 1935, but stayed out of harm's way.



CURTISS, CHARLES F. (1863-1946), inducted by 1915

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Charles Curtiss was raised on a farm ten miles from the Iowa State College campus. He earned his bachelor's degree there in 1887, joined the faculty in 1891, and completed his master's in 1894, earning one of the earliest graduate degrees awarded at the school. Curtiss quickly expanded the agriculture program by developing a four-year curriculum and publishing volumes to document the school's research. He was named the school's first professor of animal husbandry in 1896. When James "Tama Jim" Wilson left Iowa State to become U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, Curtiss was chosen to take his place as Director of the Experiment Station and Dean of Agriculture. Dean Curtiss served until his retirement in 1932. During his thirty years as dean, Iowa State developed one of the nation's first cooperative extension services, established a tremendous livestock judging legacy, exhibited multiple grand champions, and introduced soybeans and alfalfa to Iowa. Dean Curtiss was president of the American Society of Animal Nutrition and the International Live Stock Exposition. A prominent livestock judge, he bred Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep, and Berkshire hogs on his Rockwood Farm.



DANIEL, O'DELL G. (1920-2017), inducted 2001

Artist: Istvan Nyikos (born 1942)

Dr. "Dan" Daniel was born and raised in Paris, Arkansas, completed the Bachelor of Science degree at the University of Maryland, and earned his Ph.D. from Oklahoma State University. He began teaching at Panhandle Agricultural and Mechanical College, and then accepted the position to lead the University of Georgia's Extension Animal Science Department in 1958. There, he revitalized the 4-H livestock program, formed the Beef Cattle Improvement Association, built a new bull test station, and helped launch televised cattle auctions in Georgia. When he retired as head of the Animal Science Department in 1981, Dr. Daniel had helped build a department of more than forty scientists. He served as a steer judge in twenty-seven states and was superintendent of the Southeastern Livestock Judging Contest for eighteen years. Dr. Daniel bred cattle at his Partisover Ranch. He was named to the Georgia Agricultural Hall of Fame in 1998.

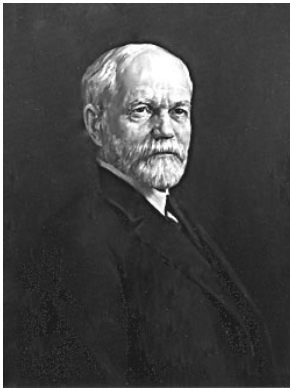
This painting is the only egg tempera work in the Saddle & Sirloin Club collection. Canadian artist, Istvan Nyikos, applied transparent layers of pigment suspended in an egg yolk binding medium, to create this likeness of Dr. Daniel.



DARLOW, ALBERT EDWARD (1899-1966), inducted 1958

Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892-1991)

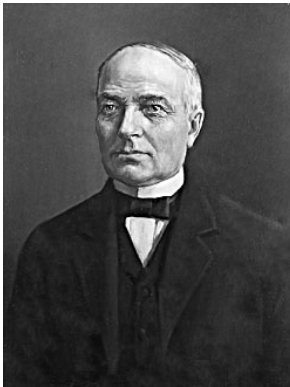
Named president of the American Society of Animal Production in 1954, that organization selected Al Darlow for Saddle & Sirloin honors four years later. Darlow earned his bachelor's and master's degrees from Oklahoma A&M College, and then joined the faculty there in 1919. He continued a winning legacy begun as a student, serving as coach of the judging team at the International. Darlow also established the sheep herd at Oklahoma and published extensively on sheep feeding and breeding. In 1935, he joined the faculty of the University of Wisconsin and while there, earned his Ph.D. Darlow returned to Oklahoma in 1943, to lead the Animal Husbandry Department, and eventually, to serve as dean and vice president. During his tenure, and until his retirement in 1964, Dean Darlow helped transform the state of Oklahoma from a row crop state into a livestock state. He was inducted into the American Angus Heritage Foundation Hall of Fame in 1983.



DAVENPORT, EUGENE (1856-1941), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

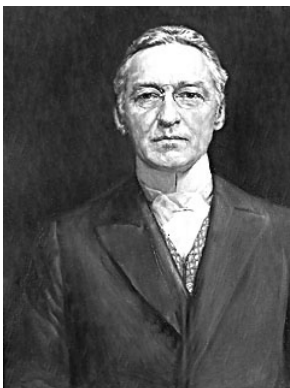
An outspoken advocate for a national system of vocational education, Eugene Davenport was a leader for the integration of agriculture into the public schools. Born on a Michigan farm and educated at the University of Michigan, Davenport taught at his alma mater from 1889 to 1891, and then spent time in Sao Paulo, Brazil, helping to establish a government-supported agricultural college. From 1895 to 1922, Davenport was dean of agriculture at the University of Illinois. Dean Davenport also served as vice president of the university, 1920 to 1922. His *Principles of Breeding*, published in 1907, was a seminal work on reproduction and heredity. Three honorary doctorates were conferred upon him: University of Michigan (1907), University of Kentucky (1913), and Iowa State College (1920).



DAVIDSON, JAMES IRONSIDE (1818-1902), inducted by 1915

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, James Ironside Davidson immigrated to Ontario, Canada, in 1842. He established a farm with a small investment and began to import Cruickshank Shorthorns in 1871, bringing many Scottish cattle to North America. Davidson was the principal Sittyton importer until the health quarantine of 1886, and at that time, he shifted his interests to Clydesdale horses. Davidson served a brief time in the Canadian House of Commons, 1891-1892.



DAVISON, G. HOWARD (1867-1936), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Making use of the Doctor of Veterinary Science degree he earned from the American Veterinary College in 1890, G. Howard Davison became the pioneer Shropshire sheep breeder in America, transforming the breed from a big-framed, slower maturing, open fleeced animal to a compact, thickly meaty, early finishing type animal. The work he accomplished, importing British stock to Altamont—his Millbrook, New York, farm—resulted in his election to the Royal Agricultural Society. To further promote and establish the breed, he offered sheep to agricultural colleges and experiment stations across the country, even if they could not afford to purchase them. Dr. Davison held leadership positions with many organizations, including the New York State Fair, the American National Livestock Association, the National Horse Show Association, and the American Dairy Shorthorn Association. He was a director and sheep superintendent of the International, serving as its president in 1917 and 1918. He was also president of several publishing firms, including the press that published *Agricultural Digest*. Dr. Davison died in England in 1936.



DAY, GEORGE E. (1863-1949), inducted between 1936 and 1948
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

On the faculty of Ontario Agricultural College from 1893 to 1918, Professor George E. Day played an active role in developing a bacon-type hog, and he conducted experiments involving crossbreeding, carcass evaluation, and rate of gain. In addition to his academic duties, Day was a charter member of the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair Association. In 1918, he became secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Shorthorn Association. Day was inducted into the Canadian Agricultural Hall of Fame in 1964.



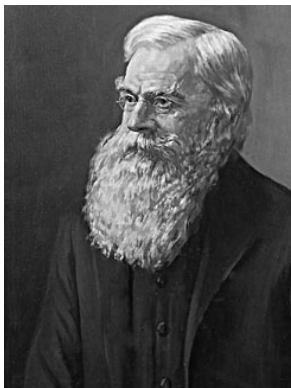
DAY, JOHN (1761-1815), inducted between 1920 and 1948,
 painting dated 1811
Artist: Thomas Weaver (1774-1843)

This painting is not only the smallest in the collection, at 24-by-19-inches, it is also the oldest, painted by Shropshire artist, Thomas Weaver, more than two centuries ago. The subject was arguably the greatest livestock promoter of his time—John Day from Lincolnshire, England—who purchased the massive castrated bull, Favourite, from breeder Charles Colling in 1801. Favourite sired Durham Ox. Day commissioned the construction of a custom, four-horse carriage, and he proceeded to tour the ox to fairs and other events throughout England and Scotland for six years. Day also published engravings of the animal that became popular prints at the time, building a Durham Ox legend and helping establish Shorthorn breed standards.



deRICQLES, ALPHONSE EDWARD (1867-1943), inducted
 between 1936 and 1948
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

Alphonse deRicqles was a livestock commission man in Colorado and Nebraska, serving as general manager of the American Live Stock and Loan Company. He was also an officer of the Colorado Museum of Natural History. A scholarship at the College of Agriculture, Colorado State University, bears his name.



DETMERS, HEINRICH JANSSEN (1833-1906), inducted 1919

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Heinrich Janssen Detmers (Americanized as Henry Johnson Detmers) was a pioneer of bacteriology and veterinary education. Born in Oldenburg, Germany, and educated at the Royal Veterinary Colleges in Berlin and Hannover, Dr. Detmers taught in Neuenburg for three years. In 1865, he immigrated to the United States, establishing a veterinary practice in Dixon, Illinois. From 1869 to 1875—a period when farmers were suffering great losses annually due to contagious animal diseases—he lectured in veterinary medicine at the agricultural colleges of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas, often serving as the first veterinarian on the teaching staff. In 1878, Detmers was called to Washington by the U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, to investigate contagious pleuropneumonia in cattle and hog cholera. He returned to the academic world in 1885, to establish the nation's second state-supported veterinary college at Ohio State University. In the founding decade of that program, Dr. Detmers organized a free clinic, structured a curriculum that included the first veterinary bacteriology courses in the U. S., and established a veterinary hospital. He retired in 1895, resuming his private practice and continuing research. Several years after his death, in 1919, the Ohio State Veterinary Medical Association presented his portrait to the Saddle & Sirloin Club in Chicago.



DICK, GEORGE FREDERICK (1881-1967), inducted between 1920 and 1941

Artist: Ernest Sigmund Klempner (1867-1941)

Dr. George Dick was professor of clinical medicine at the University of Chicago, where, along with his wife, Dr. Gladys Henry Dick, he isolated the causative bacterium for scarlet fever and developed the toxin to immunize against the disease. The couple also developed the skin test to determine susceptibility to scarlet fever. The Dicks were nominated for the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1925, but it was not awarded that year. They did receive the University of Edinburgh Cameron Prize in 1933.



DODGE, JAMES EDWARD (1873-1934), inducted between 1920 and 1936

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

A native of Wisconsin, Jimmy Dodge became manager of Hood Farm in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1896. There he bred Jersey cattle and Berkshire hogs. In 1923, J. C. Penney hired him to manage his Guernsey herds at Emmadine Farm and Foremost Dairies, in Hopewell Junction, New York. A year after Dodge's death, Alvin Sanders published a biography of the "farm-minded boy who won his way to fame in animal husbandry." He was inducted into the National Dairy Shrine.



DONOVAN, JAMES F. (1902-1979), inducted 1965

Artist: Bjorn Peter Egeli (1900-1984)

Chairman of Union Stock Yard and Transit Company and a director of the International Live Stock Exposition, James Donovan began working as a sixteen-year-old messenger boy for Frederick Prince's Boston brokerage firm. Years later, in Chicago, he managed Prince's Central Manufacturing industrial park network in Chicago, as well as similar industrial real estate centers in other cities, including Phoenix and Tempe, Arizona, and Sacramento, California. When Fred Prince died in 1953, Donovan and William Wood Prince were named co-trustees of the F. H. Prince holding company, overseeing multiple corporations.



DORNEY, MAURICE, J. (1851-1914), inducted 1944

Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

This parish priest was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, and ordained in Chicago. In 1880, The Reverend Maurice Dorney moved into the Transit House lodge near Union Stock Yards and began work to build a new Catholic church, St. Gabriel. A temporary wooden structure was eventually replaced with a stone church designed by architects Burnham & Root in 1887. Father Dorney, who earned a law degree while pastor, was a tremendous resource to the Union Stock Yards community, finding work for new immigrants, mediating disputes between laborers and management, and securing major financial support for his parish. Known as the "King of the Yards," Father Dorney was a gifted orator and often spoke in favor of temperance, keeping the neighborhood's many saloons in check.

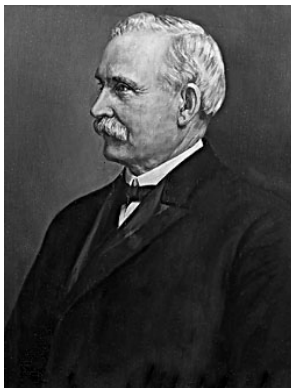


DORSET, MARION (1872-1935), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Marion Dorset, a gifted high school scholar, was admitted to the University of Tennessee as a second year student. In 1894, he interrupted medical school at the University of Pennsylvania to accept a position as assistant chemist in the Biochemic Laboratory of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. He attended night school, earning his medical degree from George Washington University in 1896. Iowa State College awarded the honorary degree of doctor of veterinary medicine to him as well. In 1900, he was made assistant chief of the Biochemic Division at the USDA, advancing to chief four years later.

Dr. Dorset's medical discoveries made a significant impact on the livestock industry. He determined the cause of hog cholera—a disease that was decimating swine populations in the U. S.—and, in 1916, developed the serum to cure it. He supervised the nation-wide campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis, and discovered the rapid method for detecting pullorum disease in chickens. Dorset also invented the purple ink inspection stamp to mark federally inspected meats. Dr. Marion Dorset was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an honorary member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, and was inducted into the National Agricultural Hall of Fame in 1989.



DRYDEN, JOHN (1840-1909), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Raised on Maple Shade Farm in Winchester (later Brooklin), Ontario, John Dryden bred Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep, and Clydesdale horses, and accepted leadership roles in many breed organizations. After serving on his township council, Dryden was elected to the Ontario legislature in 1879, where he would serve until 1905. In 1880, he was appointed to the agricultural commission and was named Minister of Agriculture in 1890. As ag minister, he restructured the troubled Ontario Agricultural College, established dairy schools at Strathroy and Kingston, and created a "traveling dairies" program—portable, horse-drawn dairies which toured the province to educate farmers. Dryden strengthened Canada's dairy industry with these programs, and also found new markets for dairy products. Facing American tariffs and competition from Dutch exports, he raised quality standards and promoted cheese and butter factories, establishing a solid export market to Britain. In 1895, he founded an experimental farm that was closed by the opposition when he lost the 1905 election, but the city that grew in that location still bears the name of Dryden, Ontario.



DRYDEN, WILLIAM ARTHUR (1881-1949), inducted 1948

Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

The son of John Dryden, above, Will A. Dryden took over the Maple Shade Farm herd in 1903. A respected Shorthorn breeder and livestock judge, Dryden was president of the Dominion Shorthorn and sheep breeders associations, executive director of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Company, chairman of the Canadian National Livestock Records, and president of the Brooklin Spring Fair in 1921-1922. Dryden was instrumental in founding the Canadian Royal Winter Fair, the world's largest indoor agricultural fair, serving as its first president, from 1919-1923. He was managing director of the Royal from 1936-1949 and served on its executive committee from its inception until his death in 1949.



DUGGAN, CARLOS M. (circa 1868-19??), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

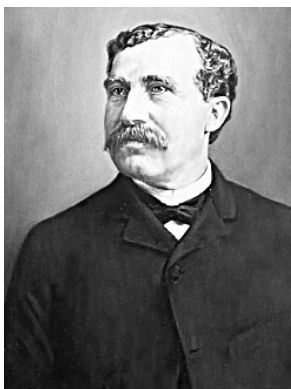
Carlos Duggan was the first Argentine cattle breeder to judge at the International Live Stock Exposition in 1916. Argentina was a leader in the beef industry as early as the late 1800s, when refrigerated railcars and ships opened the export market. Cattle first imported by the Spanish Conquistadors had thrived there, and Argentine ranchers could export beef when it was seasonally less available in the Northern Hemisphere. Cattlemen from the British Isles settled in South America to capitalize on this opportunity. Born in Buenos Aires, Argentina, to British parents, Duggan's family had the largest breeding herds in their nation and controlled one million acres of ranch land. The foundations of their famous Shorthorn herd were from Amos Cruickshank's Sittyton herd. Duggan was treasurer of the Shorthorn Association of Argentina and was a respected beef cattle judge around the world.



DUNBAR, CHARLES C. (1875-1929), inducted 1949

Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

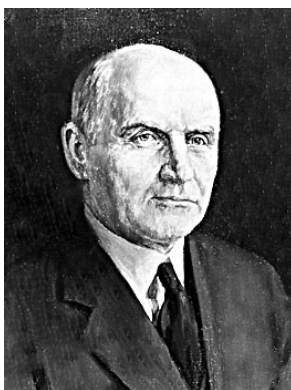
Born in Osceola, Iowa, Charles Dunbar was a partner in the livestock commission firm of Walters and Dunbar, in Chicago.



DUNHAM, MARK WENTWORTH (1842-1899), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

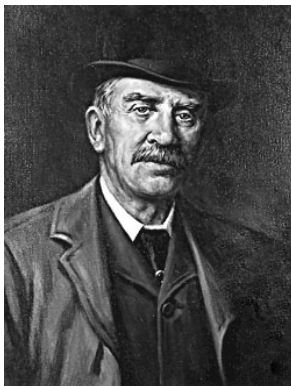
Mark Wentworth Dunham's Oaklawn Farm, in Wayne, Illinois, was at one time considered the largest horse breeding farm in the world. In 1870, Dunham purchased the Percheron stallion, Success, the first of hundreds of Percherons he would import from France. He had the ability to select the finest draft horses, and contributed much to the development of the breed. Dunham promoted Oaklawn—which grew to 2,000 acres, with barns for up to 800 horses—with a catalogue that featured illustrations by the famous French horse painter, Rosa Bonheur. During the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, Oaklawn became a popular destination for world's fair visitors. Dunham's promotion of fine draft horses contributed to the development of the American prairie, in the decades prior to the engine-driven plow.



DUNLAP, RENICK WILLIAM (1872-1945), inducted between 1920 and 1936

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Born in Kingston, Ohio, Renick Dunlap graduated from Ohio State University in 1895. He served in the Ohio Senate from 1903 to 1905, and then became the state's Dairy and Food Commissioner. From 1914 to 1916, he was the Ohio Secretary of Agriculture. Dunlap held the position of assistant secretary in the U. S. Department of Agriculture from 1925 to 1932. Upon his retirement, he returned to farming in Ohio.



DUTHIE, WILLIAM (1893-1923), inducted between 1920 and 1941

Artist: Ernest Sigmund Klempner (1867-1941)

This neighbor of Amos Cruickshank's farm purchased thirty-five Sittyton cows when the famed Scottish herd was dispersed. William Duthie established an equally renowned herd of Aberdeenshire Shorthorn cattle at Collynie.



ENSMINGER, MARION EUGENE (1908-1998), inducted 1985
Artist: Thomas Embert ("Tom") Phillips (1927-2005)

Born in Stover, Missouri, Gene Enslinger received his Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota in 1941. He was the first manager of the Dixon Hills Experiment Station at the University of Illinois and held teaching positions at the University of Massachusetts, the University of Minnesota, and Washington State University. As head of the animal sciences department at WSU, Enslinger initiated a doctoral program and built the Cattle Feeding Laboratory and Hilltop Stables, one of the finest light-horse facilities in the world. "Doc E," in partnership with his wife, published extensively, including nearly two dozen books and hundreds of articles and bulletins.

Their 1995 book, *A Concise Encyclopedia of Foods and Nutrition*, represented one of the most significant missions of his life: world hunger and nutrition. He traveled to sixty-nine countries to conduct seminars and publish materials to strengthen local agriculture. He founded the International Stockmen's School and the Enslinger Ag-Tech Schools on several continents. Dr. Enslinger was the first president of the American Society of Agricultural Consultants and was the recipient of the Distinguished Teaching Award from the American Society of Animal Science in 1960. Honorary doctorates were conferred by the University of Ukraine in 1994 and Iowa State University in 1996.



EVANS, ROBERT JONES (1863-1930), inducted between 1920 and 1948
Artist unknown

Robert Evans was a leader in the swine industry. Born in El Paso, Illinois, Evans served as president of the National Swine Growers Association and secretary of the American Duroc-Jersey Record Association. He was editor of the *Duroc Sentinel* and founder of the *Duroc Bulletin*.



FAIRBAIRN, ROBERT ASHLEY (1866-1951), inducted between 1920 and 1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Robert A. Fairbairn was a horse breeder and National Biscuit Company (Nabisco) executive. He was president of the International Live Stock Exposition in 1922 and of the National Horse Show in 1919-1920. He was also chairman of the executive committee of the National Horse Association. A prominent importer and breeder of Clydesdales, Fairbairn had several International champions. He established Fair Acres Drivers Club, a half-mile harness track in New Jersey, but is better known for Fairholme Farm in Winchester, Kentucky. There, Robert A. Fairbairn bred two Kentucky Derby winners, Gallahadion (1940) and Hoop Jr. (1945).