SADDLE & SIRLOIN PORTRAIT GALLERY
GUIDEBOOK TO THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY HALL OF FAME

2026 EDITION

Published in conjunction with the 53rd
North American International Livestock Exposition

Believed to be the world's largest portrait gallery commemorating a single industry, the Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Gallery, The Livestock Industry Hall of Fame, honors leaders in all facets of the American livestock industry—leaders chosen by their peers. The collection was established at Chicago's Union Stock Yards in 1903, where the International Live Stock Exposition resided. In 1977, the collection moved to the Kentucky Exposition Center in Louisville, home of the North American International Livestock Exposition (NAILE), where a new inductee is recognized annually.

The 2026 edition of the guidebook—a brief history of the Gallery and its inductees—acknowledges the more than 380 individuals who have been honored with a Saddle & Sirloin portrait over the years. This edition is reimagined in a new format, with some color photos added for the first time, and is published in a year when our agricultural heritage shines brightly as we commemorate the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the birth of our constitutional republic.



About the cover—
The cover features "Bull in Defiant Stance," by Isidore Bonheur, a bronze sculpture in the University Art Collection, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. The University gained possession of the coveted trophy by winning the International Collegiate Livestock Judging Contest in 1901, 1902, and 1903. The sculpture became the trademark of the International during its 76-year history and has continued to be associated with the Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Gallery at the Kentucky Exposition Center.

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Louisville, Kentucky

CONTENTS

Letter from the President and CEO……..4

The Saddle and Sirloin Portrait Foundation……5

Preface & Acknowledgements……6

Inductees into the Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Gallery, listed chronologically……7

Historical Overview:

The Foundations of the American Livestock Industry……12

Chicago: Crossroads of the Nation and “Slaughterhouse to the World”……14

The International Live Stock Exposition……15

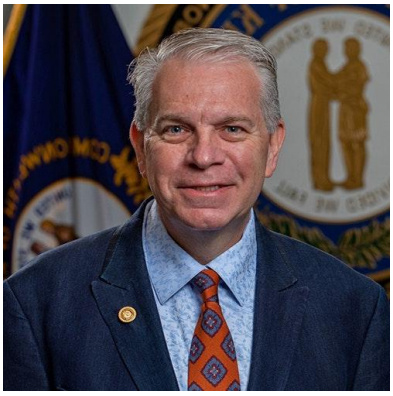
The North American International Livestock Exposition……17

A Portrait Gallery to Honor the Greats of the Livestock Industry……19

The Kentucky Exposition Center in Louisville……24

The Artists of the Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Gallery……25

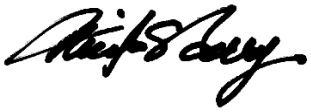
Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Gallery Biographies……35



LETTER FROM THE INTERIM PRESIDENT & CEO

Kentucky Venues is honored to be the home and caretaker of the Saddle & Sirloin Club Portrait Collection. Believed to be the world's largest portrait gallery devoted to a single industry, it honors more than 375 leaders of the American livestock industry, each one chosen by their peers. Our mission serves agriculture, tourism, and economic development, so it is fitting that this collection lives at the Kentucky Exposition Center, home of the North American International Livestock Exposition, the world's largest purebred livestock show.

My love of American history is no secret, and few places tell the story of American agriculture better than these walls. Every portrait is a reminder that we stand on the shoulders of those who came before us. As we invest more than half a billion dollars in the Kentucky Exposition Center, we are building a future worthy of that legacy, and new digital initiatives now underway will put this history in the hands of today's leaders and tomorrow's. Together with our partners at the Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Foundation, I hope you will join us in our efforts to promote and preserve this gallery for the millions of guests who walk through our venue.



Michael E. Berry
Interim President and CEO
Kentucky Venues, 2026

THE SADDLE & SIRLOIN PORTRAIT FOUNDATION: SUPPORTING THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY HALL OF FAME

In 2017, a group of recent Saddle & Sirloin portrait inductees and associates began to explore the possibility of establishing a foundation to support the Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Gallery housed at the Kentucky Exposition Center in Louisville, Kentucky. Under the leadership of this group, a foundation was established, and in 2019, 501(c)(3) status as a charitable organization was approved by the Internal Revenue Service.

In 2026, the Foundation Directors are: Harold Workman, Chair; Dr. Gary Minish, Vice Chair & Fundraising Chair; Corinne Fetter, Treasurer; Dr. Dennis Liptrap, Secretary; Dr. David Hawkins, Program & Marketing Chair; and members Tom Burke, Julia Hall, Dr. Maynard Hogberg, and Dr. Roger Hunsley.

The Saddle and Sirloin Portrait Foundation was officially announced at the 2019 North American International Livestock Exposition, and the first donations were made by portrait inductees and board members. Today, the Foundation encourages inductees and their families, as well as the broader agricultural community to join in supporting the Gallery. Donations are used to enhance the display and interpretation of portraits at the Kentucky Exposition Center, increase awareness of the Portrait Gallery, and maintain and conserve the portraits.

For more information and to contribute online, visit the Foundation website:
https://www.saddleandsirloinportraitfoundation.org

Or mail donations to:
Saddle and Sirloin Portrait Foundation
14702 Landis Lakes Dr.
Louisville, Kentucky 40245
Attn: Corinne Fetter



Preface and Acknowledgements

Founded in 1903 at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, The Saddle & Sirloin Club portrait collection fulfilled a mission to honor significant leaders in the livestock industry. Alvin Sanders documented the origins of the collection in the 1915 publication *At the Sign of the Stock Yard Inn* and maintained an inventory of the portraits until his death in 1948. Biographical information about the first 127 inductees was gathered in Edward N. Wentworth's 1920 book *A Biographical Catalogue of the Portrait Gallery of the Saddle and Sirloin Club.*

Decades later, in the final days of the International Live Stock Exposition, the Saddle & Sirloin Club leaders, led by Frank Harding, selected the Kentucky (Fair &) Exposition Center as the new home of the portrait collection. Charles Barnhart and Harold Workman oversaw this transition to Louisville in 1975, and Harold Workman became the collection's principal champion. The tradition of honoring new livestock industry inductees each year was transferred to the North American International Livestock Exposition.

Dr. Wesley Garrigus wrote new biographies of the inductees in 1978 and prepared the text for the 1981 collection guidebook. Dale F. Runnion, Dr. Harlan D. Ritchie, and Dr. Richard Willham collaborated to author the 1992–2009 editions. Stephanie (Darst) Seber began a new research and writing project in 2010, to expand the historical essay and biographies and to add information about the artists, many of whom were among the most celebrated portraitists of their time. The results of that project were first published in the 2013 edition, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the NAILE. Stephanie Seber updated the 2020 and 2026 editions to reflect ever-ongoing research. The 2026 edition has been reformatted to increase font size and allow for some color photos. A limited number of printed, spiral bound copies will be offered for sale for $15 each, plus shipping. Contact the Expositions Division at (502) 367-5200 to request a printed copy.

Many individuals have participated in the care, display, and interpretation of the collection over the years, including Harold Workman, David Snider, Corinne Fetter, Jeff Zinner, Stephanie Seber, Joe McGee, Barry Dozier, Melissa Cooper, John Greathouse, Katrina Johansen, and Michael Herberg, as well as many members of the Kentucky Exposition Center Operations team and Louisville's fine arts community. The Interim President & CEO of Kentucky Venues, Michael E. Berry, and the Kentucky State Fair Board continue to renew the facility's commitment to the collection, and its future has been made brighter by the establishment of the Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Foundation, led by an active Board of Directors. To all who have shown dedication to this collection, including many others not named above, we offer our gratitude.

Inductees of The Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Gallery, The Livestock Industry Hall of Fame

In order by date of induction (or by date range, if specific date unverified)

Name	Year Inducted	Page
Paul H. Hill	2026	110
William H. “Bill” Rishel	2025	167
Jim S. Williams	2024	202
Jarold Callahan	2023	60
Darrell D. Anderson	2022	39
J. Neil Orth	2021	153
Everett Forkner	2020	90
Robert Hall Jr.	2019	102
R. A. “Rob” Brown Jr.	2018	55
Tom Burke	2017	57
Maynard G. Hogberg	2016	112
James David “Dave” Nichols	2015	150
Minnie Lou Ottinger Bradley	2014	52
David R. Hawkins	2013	106
Gary L. Minish	2012	140
Patrick King Goggins	2011	97
Ray E. Sims	2010	179
Louis M. “Mick” Colvin	2009	69
Sarah Paine “Sal” Forbes	2008	89
John A. Rodibaugh	2007	168
Lester James Leachman	2006	125
Roger E. Hunsley	2005	115
Richard L. Willham	2004	201
Harold F. Workman	2003	205
Bennett R. Houston	2002	114
O’Dell G. “Dan” Daniel	2001	77
Lowell Eugene Walters	2000	195
Frederick Hurst Johnson Jr.	1999	118
Orville K. Sweet	1998	184
Robert Totusek	1997	191
Clinton Keith Tomson	1996	190
Nicholas Robert Petry	1995	156
Harlan D. Ritchie	1994	167
James Calvin “Jim” Hillier	1993	111
John C. “Jack” Ragsdale	1992	164
Ray Roberts Woodward	1991	204
Ronald H. Nelson	1990	149
Clair E. Terrill	1989	186
Dale F. Runnion	1988	169
Charles E. Barnhart	1987	45
Don L. Good	1987	97
Frank H. Baker	1986	43
Marion Eugene Ensminger	1985	85
Herman Reger Purdy	1984	163
Wesley Patterson Garrigus	1983	94
Frank W. Harding Jr.	1982	104
William Guy Nash	1981	149
George Washington Litton	1980	129
Warren Gammon	1979	93
Hilton Marshall Briggs	1978	53

—collection relocated to Louisville, KY in 1977—

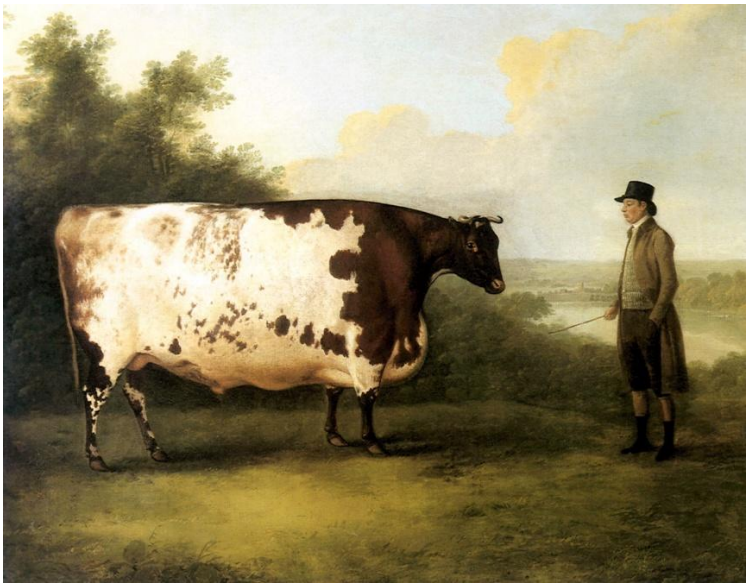
Name	Year Inducted	Page
Earl Lauer Butz	1974	59
Jewell Clarence “J. C.” Holbert	1973	112
Richard T. Orr	1972	153
Henry Carlisle Besuden	1971	49
John Franklin “Frank” Richards Jr.	1971	166
William Phipps Adams II	1970	36
Norris Kenneth Carnes	1969	62
Galo Plaza Lasso	1968	159
Charles Steele Potter	1967	161
Everett George Mitchell	1966	141
James F. Donovan	1965	81
Foster Clarence Palmer	1964	155
Allan Blair Kline	1963	123
Otto Gustav Nobis	1962	151
Evan Fisher Ferrin	1961	88
Ezra Taft Benson	1960	48
Robert Justus Kleberg III	1959	122
Albert Edward Darlow	1958	77
Arlie Max Mucks Sr.	1958	147
Fernand Edwin Mollin	1957	142
Frederick Pabst Jr.	1957	154
Jay Laurence Lush	1956	131
Francis Marion Simpson	1955	178
Jack Turner	1955	193
Walter Aloysius Bermingham	1954	48
Charles Jackson Lynn	1954	131
William Henry Wood Prince	1954	162
Luther Abraham Weaver	1954	198
George Henry Hammond	1953	103
William J. O’Connor	1953	152
Phineas Stephens Shearer	1953	176
Kirkland Brooks Armour	1952 or 1953	41
John Thomas Caine III	1952	60
Roland L. Pemberton	1952	156
Arthur D. Weber	1952	199
Gustav Bohstedt	1951	50
Milton Preston Jarnagin Jr.	1951	118
Arthur Weimar Thompson	1951	187
James Wolcott Wadsworth Jr.	1951	194
Robert Franklin Constant	1950	70
Carl Warren Gay	1950	94
Charles Albert Dunbar	1949	84
John Arthur Hill	1949	109
Albert Knell Mitchell	1949	141
Samuel Clyde Fullerton Sr.	btwn. 1948–51	91
Franklin Delano Roosevelt	btwn. 1948–51	168
Frank L. Scofield	btwn. 1948–51	175
Gustavus Franklin Swift Jr.	btwn. 1948–51	185
William Arthur Dryden	1948	83
Walter Harvest Peters	1948	156
Roscoe Conklin “R. C.” Pollock	1948	160
William F. Renk	1948	166
John Garrett Tolan	1948	188

Name	Year Inducted	Page
Henry Noel Gibson	1947	95
George H. Hart	1947	105
Guy Lee Noble	1947	151
Frank C. Rathje Sr.	1947	164
Joseph Elwyn Wing	1947	204
Walter M. Biggar	1946	49
Simon Everett Lantz	1946	124
Henry Perly Rusk	1946	170
Arvid Frederick Nyholm	by 1945	27
George Edward Day	1944	79
Maurice J. Dorney	1944	82
Will Johnson	1944	119
Franklin George King	1944	121
Harry Lucian Garrigus	1943	93
Alphonse Edward deRicqles	1942	80
Jesse Chisholm	1941	63
Eugene Duncan Funk Sr.	1941	91
George McKerrow	1941	136
Joseph Hooker Mercer	1941	137
Burton Charles Mossman Sr.	1941	147
Oakes Mortimer Plummer	1941	160
William Henry Tomhave	1941	189
Edwin Alphonso Trowbridge	1941	191
Franklin Bond	1940	50
Henry Parsons Crowell	1940	73
Edwin Stanton Good	1940	98
Andrew James Bell Little	1940	128
Stanley Rude Pierce	1940	159
Frank Miles Rothrock	1940	169
Francis Emroy Warren	1940	196
Edward Norris Wentworth	1940	199
Elbert Jeremiah Barker	1939	45
Warren Lale Blizzard	1939	49
William John Butler	1939	59
Dan Dillon Casement	1939	63
Leon Jacob Cole	1939	68
James Dicken Conner Jr.	1939	69
Roland Jacob Kinzer	1939	121
Clifton Robert Musser	1939	148
Thomas Alexander Russell Jr.	1939	171
Louis Albert Schreiner	1939	175
Edgar Clayton Stone	1939	183
Charles Henry Williams	1939	202
Henry Herbert Kildee	1938	120
Frank Barron Morrison	1938	145
Charles Edwin Snyder	1938	182
Wilber Andrew Cochel	1937	67
Carl Raymond Gray Sr.	1937	101
Orvis T. Henkle Sr.	1937	107
James Jerome Hill	1937	109
William Harper Pew	1937	157
Perry Fox Trowbridge	1937	192
Samuel “Burk” Burnett	btwn. 1936–48	58
Samuel Houston Cowan	btwn. 1936–48	72
Edward Aloysius Cudahy Sr.	btwn. 1936–48	74
Michael Cudahy	btwn. 1936–48	75
William Charles Cummings Sr.	btwn. 1936–48	76
Robert Wadsworth Grafton	btwn. 1936–48	28
Henry Stouffer McNair	btwn. 1936–48	137
Abel Head Pierce	btwn. 1936–48	158
Abraham Wertheimer	btwn. 1936–48	200
Robert Simpson Ford	btwn. 1936–39	89
Walter Castella Coffey	1936	67
Alexander Legge	c. 1936	126
George Colvin Humphrey	1935	114
John Day	btwn. 1934–74	79
Alexander Hamilton Swan	btwn. 1934–48	183
Ernest Browning Forbes	1934	88
Henry Sieben	1934	178
Herbert Clark Hoover	1933	113
Robert Sidney Shaw	1933	176
Arthur Mastick Hyde	1932	116
Frederick Sampson Purnell	1932	163
Renick William Dunlap	1931	85
Otto Vincent Battles	1930	46
Edgar Albert Burnett	1930	58
Andrew McNairn Soule	1930	182
Andrew Boss	1929	51
Calvin Coolidge	1929	70
George Irving Christie	1928	64
James Duncan McGregor	1928	136
Herbert Windsor Mumford	1928	148
Gordon Haines True	1927	192
James Warfield Martin	1925	135
Walter Frederick Handschin	1924	103
Archibald MacNeilage	1924	133
Leland D. May	1924	135
Frederick Blackmar Mumford	1924	147
Frank Edson White	1924	201
Harry Luman Russell	1922	171
Edmund Haynes Taylor Jr.	1922	186
Henry Prentiss Armsby	1921	42
John Henry Shepperd	1921	177
Walter Farwell	btwn. 1920–49	87
John Clay Sr.	btwn. 1920–48	65
Charles McClay Culbertson II	btwn. 1920–48	75
Robert Jones Evans	btwn. 1920–48	86
Thomas Dove Foster	btwn. 1920–48	90
George Macpherson-Grant	btwn. 1920–48	133
Ralph Martin Shaw	btwn. 1920–48	175
Theobald Smith	btwn. 1920–48	181
John Alden Spoor	btwn. 1920–48	182
Oakleigh Thorne	btwn. 1920–48	187
Benjamin Tomkins Sr.	btwn. 1920–48	189
George Frederick Dick	btwn. 1920–41	81
William Moir Duthie	btwn. 1920–41	85
John Hewer	btwn. 1920–41	108
Emil Henry Ingwersen	btwn. 1920–41	117
John Thomas Lytle III	btwn. 1920–41	131
Seth W. Mabry	btwn. 1920–41	132
Isaac Newton	btwn. 1920–41	150
Edward Foster Swift	btwn. 1920–41	185

Name	Year Inducted	Page
Louis Franklin Swift	btwn. 1920–41	185
William Caldwell Warfield	btwn. 1920–41	195
John Adams	btwn. 1920–36	36
Jesse Charles Andrew	btwn. 1920–36	39
Edwin Stanton Bayard	btwn. 1920–36	46
Samuel Bell Jr.	btwn. 1920–36	47
Samuel E. Bennett	btwn. 1920–36	47
Oscar Edwin Bradfute	btwn. 1920–36	52
Melville Clark Campbell	btwn. 1920–36	61
Andrew Braid Cook	btwn. 1920–36	70
Bryant Owsley Cowan	btwn. 1920–36	71
James Edward Dodge	btwn. 1920–36	81
Robert Ashley Fairbairn	btwn. 1920–36	86
Charles Goodnight	btwn. 1920–36	98
Howard Mason Gore	btwn. 1920–36	99
Robert Harmon Hazlett	btwn. 1920–36	107
Bernard H. Heide	btwn. 1920–36	107
John Avery “Jack” Hill	btwn. 1920–36	110
Robert Justus Kleberg Jr.	btwn. 1920–36	122
Seaman Asahel Knapp	btwn. 1920–36	123
Wellington Leavitt	btwn. 1920–36	126
Frank Orren Lowden	btwn. 1920–36	130
Henry Wright Marshall Sr.	btwn. 1920–36	134
William McCombie	btwn. 1920–36	135
Edwin Thomas Meredith	btwn. 1920–36	138
Robert F. Miller	btwn. 1920–36	138
Jay Holcomb Neff	btwn. 1920–36	149
Howard Remus Smith	btwn. 1920–36	180
Richard Lawrence Smith	btwn. 1920–36	181
William John “W. J.” Tod	btwn. 1920–36	188
Elijah B. White Sr.	btwn. 1920–36	200
John Clay Jr.	btwn. 1920–34	65
Frederick Henry Prince	btwn. 1920–34	161
Hugh Watson	btwn. 1920–34	197
William Marian Jardine	btwn. 1920–30	117
Alexander Galbraith Jr.	btwn. 1920–22	93
Henry Cullen Adams	by 1920	36
Samuel Waters Allerton Jr.	by 1920	38
Philip Danforth Armour Sr.	by 1920	40
Jonathan Ogden Armour	by 1920	41
Philip Danforth Armour Jr.	by 1920	40
Stephen Moulton Babcock	by 1920	42
George Purdy Bellows	by 1920	47
William Insco Buchanan	by 1920	56
Munson Parker Buel	by 1920	56
John Whitfield Bunn	by 1920	56
Reid Carpenter	by 1920	62
Thomas Clark	by 1920	64
Foster Dwight Coburn	by 1920	66
John Sidney Cooper	by 1920	71
Samuel Cozzens	by 1920	72
John Alexander Craig	by 1920	72
Jeptha Crouch	by 1920	73
Eugene Davenport	by 1920	78
George Howard Davison	by 1920	78
Marion Dorset	by 1920	82
John Dryden	by 1920	83
Carlos Duggan	by 1920	84
Mark Wentworth Dunham	by 1920	84
Benjamin Franklin	by 1920	91
Isaac Funk	by 1920	91
William Ransdell Goodwin Jr.	by 1920	99
Ulysses S. Grant	by 1920	100
William J. Grant	by 1920	100
Alexander Hamilton	by 1920	102
William Henry Hatch	by 1920	106
Robert Thomas Holloway	by 1920	113
Thomas Benton Hord	by 1920	114
Benjamin Peters Hutchinson	by 1920	115
Thomas Jefferson	by 1920	118
Louis Keefer	by 1920	120
Carsten Conrad Kohrs	by 1920	124
Arthur George Leonard	by 1920	127
John Mortimer Levering	by 1920	127
Abraham Lincoln	by 1920	128
Duncan McLean Marshall	by 1920	133
John Marshall	by 1920	134
George Edgar Martin	by 1920	134
Andrew M. Montgomery Sr.	by 1920	143
Justin Smith Morrill	by 1920	143
Julius Sterling Morton	by 1920	146
Robert Burns Ogilvie	by 1920	152
Frederick Pabst Sr.	by 1920	154
William Penn	by 1920	156
Joseph Rosenbaum	by 1920	168
Jeremiah McLain Rusk	by 1920	170
Joseph Edward Guinane Ryan	by 1920	172
John Brill Sherman	by 1920	177
William E. Skinner	by 1920	180
Robert Boyd Thomson	by 1920	187
John Ross Tomson	by 1920	190
Jonathan Hall Truman	by 1920	192
William S. Van Natta	by 1920	193
William Freeman Vilas	by 1920	194
George Washington	by 1920	196
Henry Jackson Waters	by 1920	196
Daniel Webster	by 1920	199
James Wilson	by 1920	203
Heinrich Janssen Detmers	1919	80
Nicholas Hocker Gentry	1918	95
James Law	1918	125
Alonzo Dorus Melvin	1918	137
John Robbins Mohler	1918	142
Leonard Pearson	1918	155
John Gunion Rutherford	1918	172
Daniel Elmer Salmon	1918	173
John Miller Sr.	by 1917	138
William Miller Jr.	by 1917	138
Henry Fairfax	1916	87
Henry Baird Favill	1916	87
Charles Henry Ingwersen	1916	116
Henry Christian Ingwersen	1916	116

Name	Year Inducted	Page
Thomas Edward Wilson	1916	203
Alvin Howard Sanders	btwn. 1915–1920	173
Lewis Falley Allen	by 1915	38
Nehemiah Parker Clarke	by 1915	64
Emory Cobb	by 1915	66
James Ironside Davidson	by 1915	78
Marquis de Lafayette Funk	by 1915	91
John Dean Gillett	by 1915	96
James William Judy	by 1915	119
Charles Edward Leonard	by 1915	127
Simpson Farrow Lockridge	by 1915	129
James Henry Pickrell	by 1915	157
Charles Sumner Plumb	by 1915	159
John Franklin “Frank” Prather	by 1915	161
Walter Gilbey	1915	96
James Ben Ali Haggin	1915	101
Frank W. Harding Sr.	1915	104
Edward Morris	1915	145
John Harrison Skinner	1915	179
Edward Milton Tilden	1915	188
John Francis	1914	91
William Dempster Hoard	1914	111
Andrew James Lovejoy	1913	130
John W. Groves	1912	101
James Nicholas Brown	btwn. 1911–1915	54
Henry Francis Brown	c. 1909	53
James Brown	c. 1909	54
Richard Albert Gibson	c. 1909	95
William Alexander Harris	c. 1909	105
Abram Grant Renick	c. 1909	164
Benjamin Franklin Van Meter	c. 1909	193
Nelson Morris	1908	144
Murdo Mackenzie	1907	132
Gustavus Franklin Swift Sr.	1907	184
William Levi Carlyle	1905	61
George H. Harding	1905	104
Blanford Rude Pierce	1905	158
James Harvey Sanders	1904	173
Felix William Renick	c. 1903	165
George William Renick	c. 1903	165
Jonas Webb	c. 1903	198
Robert Aitcheson Alexander	1903	37
Robert Bakewell	1903	44
Robert Barclay-Allardice	1903	44
Thomas Bates	1903	46
John Booth	1903	50
Richard Booth	1903	50
Thomas Booth	1903	51
Thomas Christopher Booth	1903	51
Charles Colling	1903	68
Robert Colling	1903	68
Amos Cruickshank	1903	74
Charles Franklin Curtiss	1903	76
William Arnon Henry	1903	108
William Torr	1903	190
William Wetherell	1903	200

SADDLE & SIRLOIN PORTRAIT COLLECTION
HISTORICAL OVERVIEW



The Durham Ox was bred by CHARLES COLLING in 1796, following the breeding techniques of ROBERT BAKEWELL. The giant steer toured England in a custom carriage, thereby helping to establish the standards for the Shorthorn breed.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE AMERICAN LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

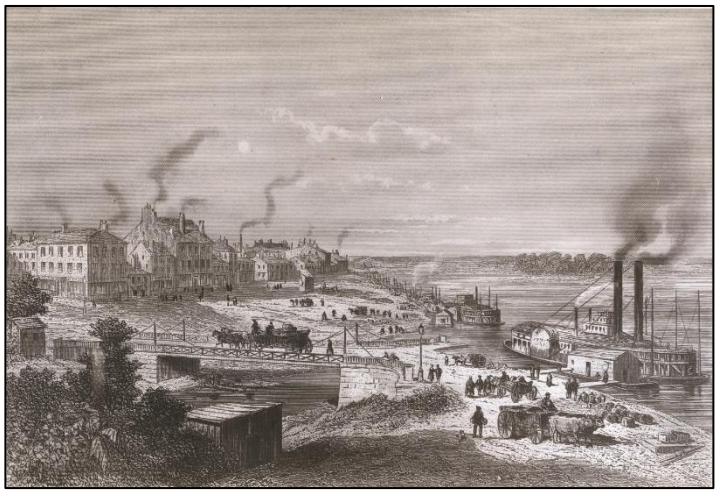
UPPER CASE LETTERING in the following overview indicates individuals inducted into the Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Gallery.

Livestock were among the most valuable possessions of early Americans in the British colonies and in the newly formed United States of America two and one-half centuries ago. Cattle, swine, sheep, and horses provided food, fiber, labor, and transportation. America's foundation stock was imported from Great Britain, where landowners such as ROBERT BAKEWELL, "CAPTAIN" ROBERT BARCLAY, and BEN TOMKINS began to selectively breed and record livestock in the eighteenth century. US Speaker of the House and envoy to Britain, Henry Clay, brought the nation's first Hereford cattle to his Lexington, Kentucky, farm in 1817. CAPTAIN JAMES N. BROWN, FELIX RENICK, ROBERT A. ALEXANDER, and others accomplished similar milestones for other breeds, and soon American herd books and records associations were founded.

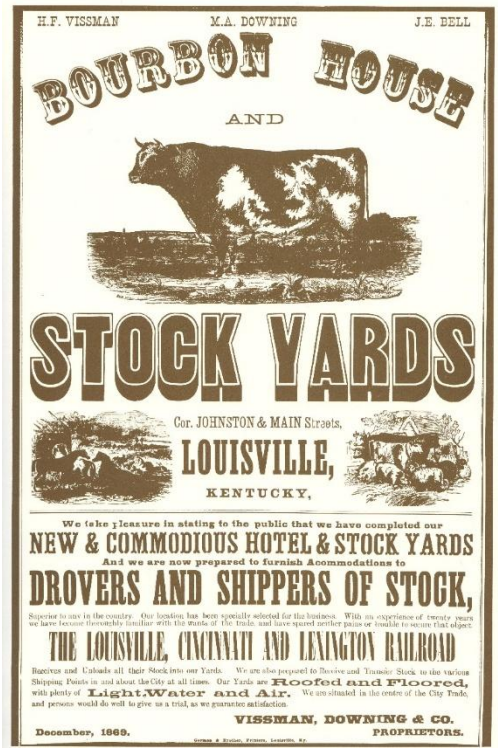
Cattle auctions on county court days inspired the first American agricultural fair, held in Massachusetts in 1811. The first fair and stock show in Kentucky—on Lewis Sanders's Fayette County farm, followed soon after, in 1816. As county, regional, and state fairs were established across the young nation, the goals of showing, judging, and selling livestock remained primary.

Centrally located livestock pens and slaughterhouses were established to provide fresh meat for the citizens of each regional community in the growing American republic. By the 1830s, two

major inland ports, Louisville and Cincinnati, were in competition to become the nation's principal meatpacking center, exporting processed meat to Pittsburgh, New Orleans, and other major cities via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.



Several early livestock fairs were organized in Louisville, KY, a river city that was a commercial center during the steamboat age.


H.F. VISSMAN M.A. DOWNING J.E. BELL

BOURBON HOUSE

AND

STOCK YARDS

Cor. JOHNSTON & MAIN Streets,

LOUISVILLE,

KENTUCKY,

We take pleasure in stating to the public that we have completed our

NEW & COMMODIOUS HOTEL & STOCK YARDS

And we are now prepared to furnish Accommodations to

DROVERS AND SHIPPERS OF STOCK,

Superior to any in the country. Our location has been specially selected for the business. With an experience of twenty years we have become thoroughly familiar with the wants of the trade, and have spared neither pains or trouble to secure that object.

THE LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD

Receives and Unloads all their Stock into our Yards. We are also prepared to Receive and Transfer Stock to the various Shipping Points in and about the City at all times. Our Yards are Roofed and Floored, with plenty of Light, Water and Air. We are situated in the center of the City Trade, and persons would do well to give us a trial, as we guarantee satisfaction.

VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO.

December, 1869. PROPRIETORS.

This 1869 broadside advertising the hotel at the Bourbon Stock Yards in Louisville notes the regular shipment of livestock by railroad. The Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad opened with 175 miles of track that year.

Packing operations in Louisville's Butchertown neighborhood continued to expand when the Bourbon House—later the Bourbon Stock Yards—opened in 1834, a business eventually distinguished as the oldest continuously operating stockyards in the United States. Rail transportation blossomed in the 1850s, expanding from 9,000 to 30,000 miles of track in that decade; and the burgeoning railroads promised the fastest possible transportation of livestock and processed meat. The local packing industry continued to grow during the Civil War, as Louisville packers earned major contracts to supply meat to the troops.

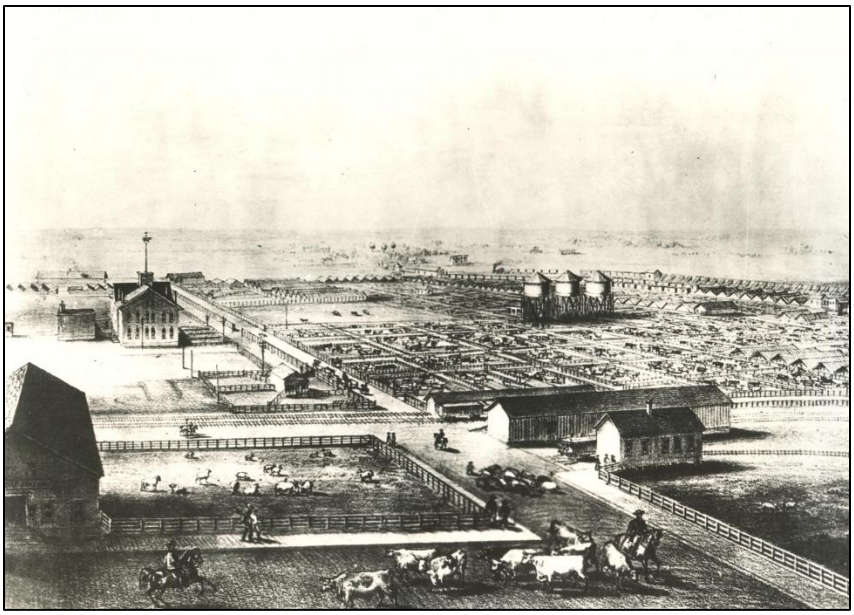
When wartime blockades all but stopped commerce along the Mississippi River—and President Lincoln signed legislation to advance the railways westward, thereby connecting western cattle ranchers to eastern markets—centrally-located Chicago quickly emerged as the hub of the nation's new transportation industry. Soon thereafter, Chicago also became the livestock capital of the United States. Louisville's status shifted from a national to a regional packing center, with Chicago-based companies (Swift and Armour) establishing plants in the River City, alongside local, family-operated businesses such as Fischer.

CHICAGO: CROSSROADS OF THE NATION AND "SLAUGHTERHOUSE TO THE WORLD"

Chicago was firmly established as the transportation crossroads of the nation in 1865, when an ambitious manager of two small railroad livestock operations, JOHN B. SHERMAN, envisioned consolidating all the city's small stockyards into one common market. Sherman organized a consortium of nine railroad companies to form the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, and he rallied investors to convert a tract of Chicago swampland into the new center of the American meat packing industry.



A limestone gate—an early project of famed architects Burnham & Root—marked the entrance to the Union Stock Yards. Now on the National Historic Register, the gate is one of only two Union Stock Yards structures still standing.



One of the earliest images of the Union Stock Yards, dating to 1866, shows the expansive site which eventually grew to occupy 475 acres.

By 1900, Chicago's "Packingtown" employed 25,000 workers who produced 82 percent of all domestic meat consumed in the United States. This city-within-a-city was home to dozens of packinghouses and by-product factories, as well as financial, social, and residential resources to support them. Entrepreneurial men such as PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR SR., GUSTAVUS SWIFT SR., NELSON MORRIS, and GEORGE HAMMOND led the way.

The livestock industry headquartered at Union Stock Yards helped establish Chicago's early identity, but it also dramatically transformed American commerce. The division of labor and the specialized meat processing stations that developed at Packingtown became a primary model for the assembly line, eventually impacting the automobile industry and all mass production. The transactions of "The Yard" influenced the development of the commodities exchange and futures market as well. Boosted by the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 and the introduction of early refrigeration soon thereafter, Union Stock Yards gave rise to some of the first truly global corporations in the United States. Social reformers (including REV. MAURICE DORNEY) and labor unions fought for safety standards for the workforce, and legislators such as HENRY CULLEN ADAMS passed the Meat Inspection Act and Pure Food and Drug Act to protect consumers.



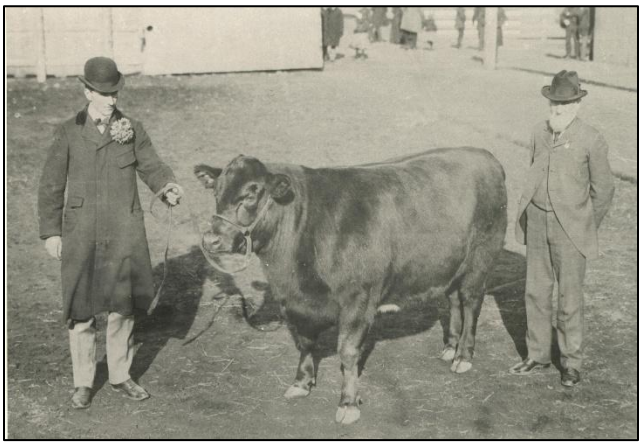
In 1954, Union Stock Yards celebrated a remarkable milestone: the sale of the Yard's one billionth animal.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION: "THE LARGEST EXHIBITION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD"

In 1878, with the support of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, LAFAYETTE FUNK and COLONEL JAMES W. JUDY started the Chicago Fat Stock Show. This annual autumn market animal event emulated the historic Smithfield Club Cattle Show in London, England. The Fat Stock Show's exposition building was demolished after the 1892 show, to make way for the World's Columbian Exposition fairgrounds, and the Chicago Fat Stock Show ended.

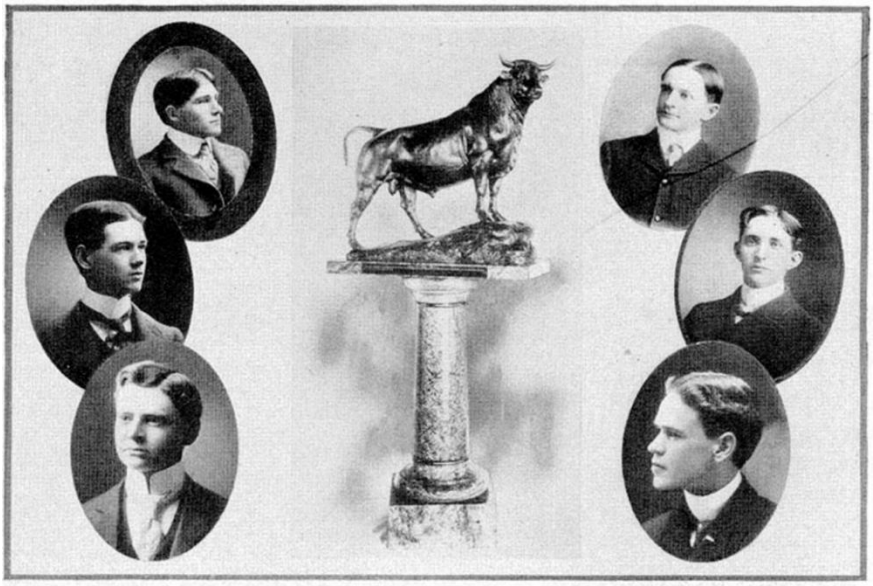
Six years later, ROBERT B. OGILVIE, MORTIMER LEVERING, WILLIAM E. SKINNER, and DR. G. HOWARD DAVISON crafted a plan to bring a major stock show back to Chicago. Under the leadership of

Union Stock Yards manager ARTHUR G. LEONARD and Union Stock Yards president JOHN A. SPOOR, the first International Live Stock Exposition (ILSE) opened in 1900, funded through the sale of lifetime subscriptions.



"Advance," Grand Champion steer at the first International Live Stock Exposition in 1900, was an Aberdeen Angus owned by Stanley R. Pierce.

The first International attracted 300,000 visitors, to view more than 6,000 head of livestock. In time, the International established divisions for beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine, draft and Saddlebred horses, grain and hay, and wool. Popular among the many educational displays was the "Meat Shoppe," where consumers could learn about meat cuts, cooking techniques, and livestock by-products. The International was a training ground for thousands of young people each year, participating in collegiate judging and boys and girls club activities, including 4-H livestock judging.



This team from the University of Illinois won the first National Collegiate Livestock Judging Contest in 1900. Winning teams received the Spoor Trophy featuring a likeness of a bull sculpted by French artist Isidore Bonheur. The image of the "defiant bull" has served as the emblem of both the International and the Saddle & Sirloin portrait collection.

The continued success of the show through the First World War and the Great Depression demonstrated the importance of the livestock industry. During its run from 1900–1975, the International was cancelled for only two reasons, the devastating foot-and-mouth epizootic of 1914–1915 and the Second World War. It remained one of the premier livestock events in the nation for decades.

Ironically, transportation trends—responsible for the founding of Union Stock Yards—also contributed to the demise of the ILSE. The development of the federal highway system and refrigerated trucking allowed meatpackers to move their operations to less costly rural communities, away from the railroad centers. With this decentralization, Union Stock Yards closed in 1971, and the last International Live Stock Exposition was held there in 1975.

A FITTING SUCCESSOR TO THE INTERNATIONAL: THE NORTH AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION

Just as the final chapter for the International Live Stock Exposition was closing, a new showcase for the industry was making history. The first North American Livestock Exposition (NALE) was held in 1974, at the Kentucky Fair & Exposition Center in Louisville. The show had its origins in two previous Louisville shows, the Bourbon Beef Show, founded in 1946, and the Louisville Fat Cattle Show which preceded it, 1922–1946.

The Louisville Fat Cattle Show was a cooperative project of the Bourbon Stock Yards Company, the Live Stock Exchange, and the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, to “stimulate the interest of farm youth and adults in the production of the finest quality beef cattle.” Entries grew from 250 in the inaugural year of 1922 to over 1,500 in 1937. After the Fat Cattle Show’s silver anniversary in 1946, the show ended, and its youth events transitioned into the 4-H and FFA cattle show at the Kentucky State Fair. Also in 1946, the Bourbon Beef Show was established with both youth and open events. By 1960, it was one of the largest shows of its kind in the nation, outgrowing the facilities at Bourbon Stock Yards. The show moved to the Kentucky Fair & Exposition Center for two years but closed when the Kentucky Distillers Association was unable to continue their sponsorship of the event. The short-lived Louisville Steer and Carcass Show then tried to take hold at Bourbon Stock Yards in the early 1970s. These shows served as predecessors to the North American.



Officials open the gates for the first North American Livestock Exposition in 1974.

The first NALE was a beef show, but from its inception, plans were in place to expand to other species. After adding shows for sheep, dairy, swine, and quarter horses, the NALE was renamed the North American International Livestock Exposition (NAILE) in 1978, directly acknowledging the ties to the legacy of Chicago's International. However, early NAILE leaders, including HAROLD WORKMAN, JACK RAGSDALE, Garland Bastin, and CHARLES BARNHART, envisioned a different kind of livestock show—one focused on the *exhibitor's* interests and needs, with ever-expanding opportunities for youth to compete, both in the ring and in academic contests. The North American became the new home for the National Collegiate and National 4-H Livestock Judging Competitions, and as the show grew, BOB HALL created additional opportunities for youth to earn coveted premiums. The NAILE Steer Show and Market Lamb Show became junior events in 1979, and the first Supreme Drive was added to the Junior Heifer Show in 2007. NAILE species continued to expand as well, as draft horses, dairy goats, llamas, alpacas, Boer goats, mules, and donkeys arrived to compete on the legendary green shavings.

Today, the North American International Livestock Exposition is the world's largest purebred livestock show. The 50th Anniversary of the NAILE was celebrated in 2023 with a historical display, commemorative video, and oral history video project documenting memories of the show's founders and leaders.



A PORTRAIT GALLERY TO HONOR THE GREATS OF THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

In 1903, two founders of Chicago's International Live Stock Exposition—ROBERT OGILVIE and ARTHUR G. LEONARD—along with livestock journalist and historian ALVIN H. SANDERS, envisioned a well-appointed space to meet and entertain visitors and business associates at the Union Stock Yards. The top floor of the Pure Bred Live Stock Record Building—home to various national breed registry associations—was designated for this purpose. The impressive Tudor- and Mission-style reception and banquet rooms of the "Saddle & Sirloin Club" were places where livestock men could gather over a sirloin or a saddle of lamb.

The Saddle & Sirloin Club founders decided that their retreat should house a painted portrait collection, paying tribute to individuals who had made significant contributions to the advancement of animal husbandry. The Club quickly evolved into, as Sanders described in his 1915 published history of the origins of the Club, "a Pantheon" dedicated to honoring the great leaders of the livestock industry and inspiring "all who seek to follow in their footsteps."

The first portrait hung in the Club was of WILLIAM ARNON HENRY, the first Dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. Ogilvie commissioned Wisconsin portrait painter, James R. Stuart, to create Dean Henry's likeness, along with portraits of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century foundational breeders from the British Isles, including brothers CHARLES and ROBERT COLLING, THOMAS BOOTH, and WILLIAM WETHERELL. Impressed with these initial installations, HENRY F. BROWN, a Shorthorn breeder and timber and iron ore baron, commissioned Stuart to paint several more portraits for the Club, mostly depicting "great men of the olden days."





The Saddle & Sirloin Club was in the Pure Bred Live Stock Record Building, adjacent to the Stock Yards Inn.

The Club selected some of the finest portrait artists working in America to follow Stuart as its official painters, including ARVID NYHOLM and ROBERT W. GRAFTON, whose years of service to the Club overlap. These two painters were so significant to the collection that self-portraits of each were added to the Saddle & Sirloin gallery.

Once the foundational breeders were honored, the Club began to focus on more contemporary industry figures. A formal process of nomination and review by a selection committee developed, with honorees usually inducted at a formal dinner held during the International. When Armour & Company executive and ILSE ringmaster, EDWARD WENTWORTH, himself an avid art collector, published the first catalogue of Saddle & Sirloin biographies in 1920, he documented 127 inductees. The gallery continued to grow, with several portraits added annually, including a few that came into the collection other than by official nomination.

On May 19, 1934, tragedy struck at Union Stock Yards: a fire quickly spread from the wooden, hay-filled livestock pens to surrounding buildings, engulfing nearly all the main buildings that housed the International Live Stock Exposition. The more than 200 portrait paintings, as well as the records documenting the first three decades of Saddle & Sirloin inductees, were destroyed. A newspaper reported that 300 paintings were lost—the entire portrait gallery and a sizeable number of animal and landscape paintings. Only a bronze sculpture of the Greek god of herdsmen, Hermes, and a few bronze plaques survived the blaze, and they remain with the collection today.





FAMOUS COLLECTION DESTROYED BY FIRE

Paintings of Saddle and Sirloin Club of Chicago Now But Ashes.

Chicago, May 26—(AP)—The ashes of a famous collection of portraits are buried in the remains of a basement at the Union Stock yards, one of the irreplaceable losses of last week's fire.

Gone in the flames are 300 paintings, valued at $300,000, which once formed a part of the inimitable charm of the Saddle and Sirloin club—a club at which princes rubbed shoulders with rough and ready breeders of live stock—and liked it.

The fire that destroyed the Saddle & Sirloin portrait gallery was not as tragic as the historic 1910 Union Stock Yards fire which killed twenty-one firefighters and three Yards workers, but one cowboy and several hundred head of livestock did lose their lives in the 1934 blaze. Eight square blocks within the complex were destroyed, including the Stock Yard Inn (pictured here) and the adjacent Pure Bred Live Stock Record Building.

After the fire, the facilities were quickly rebuilt, with financial support from Union Stock Yards chairman FREDERICK H. PRINCE. Robert Grafton began the daunting task of repainting the Saddle & Sirloin portraits. By the time of his death in December 1936—in a mere two-and-one-half years—Grafton had painted an astonishing 164 portraits for the collection. Almost all of these were replacements for the ones lost. Grafton based many of the replacements on photos of the original portraits, and of course, he had painted a few of the originals initially.

With Grafton busy repainting so many portraits, Othmar Hoffler stepped in as one of the new artists of record for new honorees, just a few months before Grafton's death. Hoffler may have also painted some of the replacements, as not all induction dates are presently known. (As additional newspapers and publications are digitized around the country each year, our research to update the guidebook frequently uncovers new details, including induction dates.) Artist Ernest Klempner was also working at this time on both post-fire replacements and new induction portraits.

Seven portraits painted prior to 1934, which presumably were not a part of the collection at the time of the fire, are now the oldest works in the gallery. The oldest of these seven is a rather small portrait by the prolific English artist Thomas Weaver. In 1811, Weaver painted the celebrated British livestock promoter JOHN DAY, perhaps from life. It is likely that someone donated the painting to the collection sometime after the fire.

The undated portrait of President ULYSSES S. GRANT is by Oliver Ingraham Lay, who died in 1890, so this painting also predates the Saddle & Sirloin Club itself. Grant is one of five American presidents recorded in the 1920 published guide to the collection, and the only one of that group to still be represented in the gallery after the fire. The destroyed portraits of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Franklin D. Roosevelt were never replaced. According to a plate affixed to the back of the frame, President Grant's portrait was presented to a veterans' fraternal organization in New York in 1911. Presumably, a different portrait of Grant perished in the fire, and the work by Lay was brought in to take its place. (Five other subjects from American history—the only other honorees not directly related to agricultural interests—were also lost in the fire and were not replaced in the collection: early statesmen Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, William Penn, and Daniel Webster, and US Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall.)

The 1904 portrait of *The Breeder's Gazette* founder JAMES HARVEY SANDERS and the 1908 portrait of packing company giant NELSON MORRIS are very special to the collection, as they were painted by the first Saddle & Sirloin artist, James R. Stuart. Alvin Sanders provided the Club with the 1904 Sanders portrait, as well as a portrait of himself, to replace those lost in the fire. Both had been hung in Sanders family residences. The Stuart portrait of Morris was not the official induction portrait, for a different portrait of Morris (the one without a hat) is pictured in the 1920 catalogue

of the collection. There are two portraits of Morris in the collection today: the one by Stuart and the post-fire replacement by Robert Grafton, similar to the original induction version (sans hat). Interestingly, the first published list of portraits in the collection, dated 1948, indicates that there were two paintings of Morris then as well, one hanging in the Library and one in the Banquet Hall.

Correspondence from Arthur Leonard indicates that the Nelson Morris portrait was one of the first prioritized for replacement by Grafton, along with the one of Morris's son, EDWARD, and portraits of P. D. and J. O. ARMOUR, GUSTAVUS SWIFT, THOMAS WILSON, JOHN B. SHERMAN, EDSON WHITE, ROBERT OGILVIE, G. HOWARD DAVISON, and JOHN CLAY JR. Leonard also indicated that Grafton would complete the portraits of college deans and those of the early breeders with particular urgency. The latter were hung in a special, shrine-like room known as the "Sanctum Sanctorum"—literally, the "Holy of Holies."

The 1913 portrait of rancher WALTER FARWELL, by the Russian painter Ossip Perelma, predates the fire as well. Perelma's only contribution to the Saddle & Sirloin was not commissioned for the collection but was, instead, added to the gallery some years after it was painted. Finally, the only other works that predate the 1934 fire are both by Arvid Nyholm, the collection's second official artist who died in 1927: the undated portrait of Saddle & Sirloin co-founder Alvin Sanders (mentioned above) and a self-portrait of Nyholm, dated to 1922. The self-portrait was added to the collection by 1945, for the Saddle & Sirloin Club loaned it to the Art Institute of Chicago that year.

Reincarnated after the blaze, the Saddle & Sirloin Club continued to grow in the succeeding decades. In many years, several inductees were added annually, including honorees nominated by the American Society of Animal Production (now the American Society of Animal Science)—primarily individuals representing the research and academic aspects of the industry. In 1955, however, the Portrait Committee announced that available wall space in the Club had become limited, so it would no longer accept nominations from the Society each year.

The collection depicts livestock breeders, association officials, judges, ranchers, packing industry administrators, financiers, journalists, educators, researchers, veterinarians, auctioneers, agriculture policy makers, politicians, and others. By the closing of the International in 1975, Club recordkeepers had catalogued at least 333 portraits. Some twenty-five portraits mentioned in the records are no longer a part of the collection, including works that were not repainted after the fire or did not move with the collection to Louisville.

Before the Saddle & Sirloin Club was razed in Chicago, its members considered proposals from a dozen institutions interested in maintaining the traditions and the perpetual care of the Portrait

Collection. In 1976, Club members selected the Kentucky Fair & Exposition Center (now known as the Kentucky Exposition Center) as the new home for the collection. The portraits—just over 300 of them—were moved to Louisville in 1977, and with them, the legacy of the International was transferred to the North American International Livestock Exposition (NAILE). The care of the collection was transferred to the Kentucky State Fair Board, a state agency in the Kentucky Tourism, Arts, and Heritage Cabinet.

Today, the traditions continue of the collection now known as the Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Gallery, the Livestock Industry Hall of Fame, with new members inducted during the NAILE. In 1978, the first inductee was added in Louisville, after a three-year hiatus. Two portraits joined the gallery in 1987, but since that time, only one new individual has been honored each year. The 50th portrait inducted in Louisville will join the gallery in November 2026.

The Kentucky State Fair Board, which manages the livestock expo and the Kentucky Exposition Center, continues its work to care for, display, and research the collection. A research and editing project was completed in 2013, to expand and update the background information and the inductees' biographies. Including the portrait added in November 2026, the total number of individuals believed to have been honored throughout the Saddle & Sirloin's 122-year history now stands at 383, with 370 portraits still physically represented in the collection (twelve of these are duplicates of works temporary lost while in storage at the Executive West Hotel in the 1980s but later recovered). Ongoing research leads to newly digitized newspaper clippings and archival documents related to induction ceremonies once lost in the fire. When this happens, names and biographies are added to the gallery roster, even though the portraits are no longer a part of the collection. Dr. Walter Handschin and Abram Renick are the latest additions of this kind.

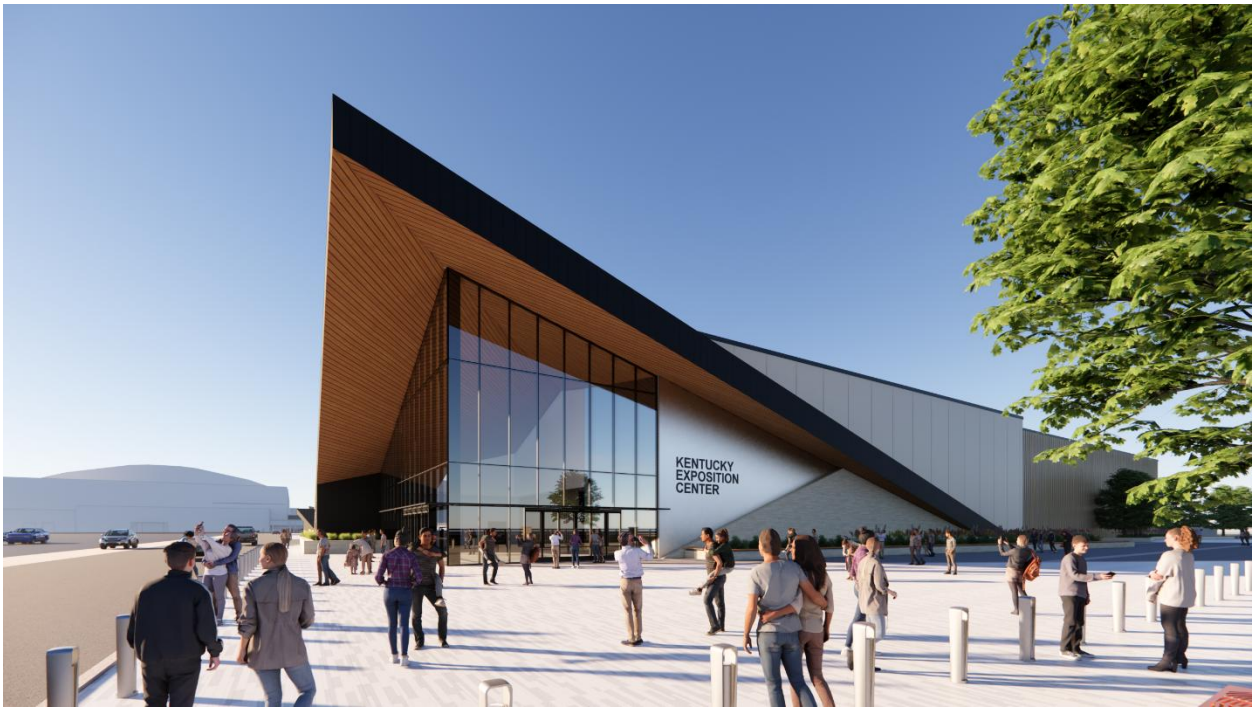
Thought to be the largest collection of painted portraits commemorating a single industry, the Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Gallery—the Livestock Industry Hall of Fame—continues the heritage of its founders, to pay homage to those who have made the greatest contributions to the livestock industry.



THE KENTUCKY EXPOSITION CENTER IN LOUISVILLE

Celebrating its 70th year in 2026, the Kentucky Exposition Center (KEC) is one of the largest public facilities in the United States, with 1.2 million square feet of indoor space, including historic Freedom Hall and Broadbent Arena. KEC is now undergoing the largest expansion and renovation in its history, a nearly half-billion-dollar, two-phase project. Phase I, a 350,000-square-foot multi-purpose building, is set for completion in December 2026. When both phases are complete, KEC will be the fifth-largest facility of its kind in the nation, with an estimated 1.5 million square feet of climate-controlled space supporting the region's thriving agricultural and trade show sectors, including the agency's six in-house shows and events, and the facility's diverse client roster.

KEC is the permanent home of the National Farm Machinery Show and Championship Tractor Pull, the Kentucky State Fair, the World's Championship Horse Show, and the North American International Livestock Exposition and North American Championship Rodeo. The Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Gallery is displayed on the South Wing Conference Center mezzanine and in the Freedom Hall VIP Suite, known as the Saddle & Sirloin Club.



Architectural rendering of the Phase I multi-purpose building anticipated to be completed in December 2026.

THE ARTISTS OF THE SADDLE & SIRLOIN PORTRAIT GALLERY

Many of the nation's finest portraitists have been commissioned to create Saddle & Sirloin portraits. Unfortunately, the artist names are not recorded for a small number of the paintings, so this list of artists may not be complete. We welcome any additional information to strengthen the collection files.

The following artist biographies are listed in chronological order, according to when the artists added portraits to the collection.

James Reeve Stuart (1834–1915)

James R. Stuart was the painter of the original portraits that formed the nucleus of the Saddle & Sirloin portrait collection. Robert Burns Ogilvie and Henry F. Brown commissioned Stuart to paint more than a dozen paintings of foundational livestock breeders for a room in the Club that would be called the Sanctum Sanctorum, the "Holy of Holies," the innermost shrine. The works that launched the collection in 1903 were lost in the 1934 fire, however two portraits by Stuart are still in the collection, James Harvey Sanders and one of the two Nelson Morris likenesses. The Stuart version is the one that shows meat packing giant Morris wearing a hat.

Born in Beaufort, South Carolina, to wealthy plantation owners, Stuart attended the College of South Carolina, University of Virginia, and Harvard College, and he studied in the Boston art studio of Joseph Ames. He was the second American accepted to study at the Royal Academy in Munich, Germany, and he also studied at the Karlsruhe Art School. When the Civil War began, Stuart returned home to join the Confederate Army. He continued to paint, and Generals Leonidas Polk and "Stonewall" Jackson were among his subjects. His family's estates decimated by the war, Stuart relocated to Savannah, Georgia, and established an art studio. In 1867, he moved his studio to St. Louis and began to travel for portrait commissions. After visiting Madison, Wisconsin, for a commission in 1872, he decided to move there permanently. Stuart served as Artist-in-Residence at the University of Wisconsin and taught at Milwaukee College. In addition, he was a founding member of the Studio Club.

James R. Stuart's paintings may be found in the Madison Capitol Building and the Museum of Fine Arts Boston, but the largest public collection of his work (at least thirty-two paintings) is now in the Wisconsin Historical Society, where he once served as curator. Interestingly, this Wisconsin collection includes four Stuart portraits of men who were also inducted in the Saddle & Sirloin Club. Two of those portraits, dated 1891 and 1906, are of William D. Hoard; one is an 1888 portrait of Jeremiah Rusk; and the fourth is a 1913 likeness of William Freeman Vilas. Arvid Nyholm painted the original Saddle & Sirloin portrait of Hoard, and likely, of Rusk, too; but the artist of the original induction portrait of Vilas is not recorded.

Oliver Ingraham Lay (1845–1890)

There are a few portraits in the collection that are singular works by well-known artists. Some of the artists were chosen specifically to paint a particular honoree's likeness, but for others, their presence in the gallery is a mystery. The portrait of President Ulysses S. Grant is one such mystery, although a few clues are available. This painting by Oliver Ingraham Lay was presented to the Ulysses S. Grant Post No. 327 of the GAR (Grand Army of

the Republic, a fraternal organization of Civil War veterans), Brooklyn, New York, by Charles A. Manson in 1911, according to a metal plate affixed to the back of the frame. The work is undated, but artist Oliver Ingraham Lay died in 1890. Where it was prior to 1911 is part of the mystery, as is how or when it came to Chicago to join the Saddle & Sirloin. We do know that a portrait of Grant was in the collection by 1920, perhaps painted by Arvid Nyholm or Robert Grafton, but it was lost in the 1934 fire. The Lay portrait was presumably purchased or donated to the collection after the Club was rebuilt.

Oliver Ingraham Lay was born in New York City, where he studied at Cooper Union, the National Academy of Design, and Thomas Hicks's studio. He was a regular exhibitor at the Century Association, an arts and letters club founded by editor and poet William Cullen Bryant. Many leading artists in New York were among its members, including Winslow Homer, who was painted by Lay. Lay also painted a portrait of his friend and mentor, Fedelia Bridges, one of the most prominent women artists of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Oliver Ingraham Lay's son, Charles Downing Lay, was one of the first landscape architects of renown in the United States.

Ossip Perelma (1876–1950)

Only one Saddle & Sirloin work (the only pastel on paper in the collection) has been attributed to this Russian nobleman and artist—the 1913 portrait of Walter Farwell—but no story remains to explain how it came to the collection after the 1934 fire. Ossip Perelma (also known by several variations of that name, including Ossip Perelman and Count Ossip de Perelma) studied painting at the Imperial Academy of Russia and lived in Paris for a time. He traveled to the United States in 1913 and again in 1916, when he applied for citizenship. (He was naturalized in 1927.) Perelma resided in various US cities over the next many decades, including Washington, DC; New York City; Riverside, California; and Sarasota, Florida.

In 1916, a New York art gallery hosted an exhibition of Perelma's portraits, including one of *Mrs.* Walter Farwell, which may have been painted when Perelma was portraying her husband. The United States National Museum on the Washington Mall (one of the first Smithsonian museums) exhibited forty-eight portraits and narrative paintings by Perelma in 1917. In 1918 and 1919, one-man shows of his works were organized at the Corcoran Gallery and the Detroit Institute of Arts. During his career, Perelma painted several prominent Americans, including President Woodrow Wilson, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, Secretary of the Interior Franklin Lane, and Russian ambassador Boris Bakhmeteff.

Arvid Frederick Nyholm (1866–1927)

Born in Stockholm, Sweden, Arvid Nyholm studied architecture and theatrical painting before shifting his focus to portrait and landscape painting. He studied at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Stockholm, as well as privately with Anders Zorn, one of Sweden's most prominent artists. Nyholm immigrated to New York City in 1891 and eventually settled in Chicago in 1903, where he exhibited regularly at the Art Institute and the Swedish Club. Two significant independent commissions of his career were portraits of Minnesota governor Adolph Olson Eberhart (1917) in the state's capitol building and Swedish American inventor and engineer John Ericsonn (1927) in the National Portrait Gallery, Washington, DC.

In 1922, the University of Wisconsin-Madison established its own Agriculture Hall of Fame portrait gallery, initiated by Robert Ogilvie, one of the Saddle & Sirloin collection founders. Arvid Nyholm painted thirteen portraits for Agriculture

Hall on the UW campus, and six were subjects previously inducted in Chicago (Babcock, Craig, Henry, Hoard, Russell, and Vilas). It is possible that Nyholm contributed the original, pre-fire portraits of these men to the Saddle & Sirloin as well.



Nyholm became the second long-term Saddle & Sirloin portraitist, although few records remain to document this period of work. The dates of his employ and the total number of portraits he contributed are unknown, since records and works were lost in the fire, but two works by him are in the collection today, the portrait of Alvin Sanders and Nyholm's own self-portrait, dated 1922. His self-portrait was likely added to the collection sometime after his death in 1927.

Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

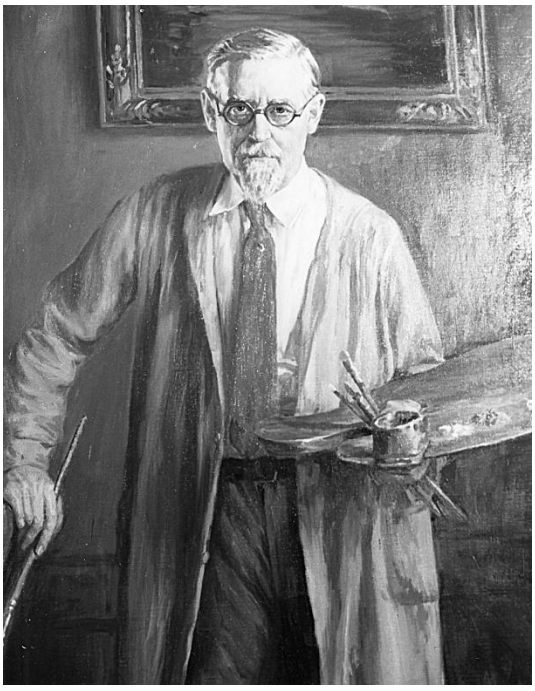
More works in the Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Gallery today are by Robert Grafton than any other artist: 160. Born in Chicago in 1876, Robert Wadsworth Grafton studied at the Chicago Academy of Design and the School of the Art Institute of Chicago before traveling overseas to study at the Académie Julian in Paris, as well as in the Netherlands and England. After his return to Chicago, he became involved in several artists' organizations, including the Palette and Chisel Club, becoming its president in 1906.

Grafton moved to Michigan City, Indiana, and spent winters painting in New Orleans between 1916 and 1920, with his friend Louis Oscar Griffin. There, the two collaborated on murals in the St. Charles Hotel in 1917. Grafton painted many other murals, too, including those for the Tippecanoe County (Indiana) Courthouse, the Illinois State Capitol, the Lafayette School in Chicago, the Hotel Rumely in La Porte, Indiana, and the First National Bank in Elkhart, Indiana. Perhaps best known for his portraits, however, Grafton depicted three Indiana governors and two US presidents, Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover. These latter two were for the Saddle & Sirloin collection. Both presidents sat for the painter in the White House—a rare honor for a portrait artist—and charming stories have been recorded about those two projects.

In 1929, Union Stock Yards president Arthur G. Leonard arranged for Robert Grafton to visit the White House to paint Calvin Coolidge for the Saddle & Sirloin Club, just before Coolidge's term was to end. Details about Grafton's encounters with the President in 1929 were documented by the President's Secret Service agent, Colonel Edmund W. Starling, in his 1946 best-selling memoir, *Starling of the White House,* and later excerpted in the 2002 anthology, *Katharine Graham's Washington*. According to Agent Starling, Grafton found President Coolidge to be true to his reputation: quiet and hard to read. The artist felt that he might be unable to complete the commission because the President would not reveal anything about himself. One day, the nervous painter knocked over a can of turpentine on a White House rug, but a twinkle came into the

President's eyes as he said, "Now don't you worry about the old rug. I'm going to move out of here in a few days." The exchange enabled Grafton to establish a warm rapport with the President and finally capture the true spirit of the man on the canvas. Agent Starling admired the finished painting, saying, "He captured the little fellow exactly—half owl, half elf."

Four years later, Herbert Hoover's Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur Hyde, arranged for Grafton's White House sittings with the 31st President. (Grafton had painted Secretary Hyde's portrait for the Club the year before, so the two men were well acquainted.) A newspaper reported that the sittings were constantly interrupted by meetings, and President Hoover even signed some legislation while Grafton was painting him. After spending as much time in the White House as the President would allow, Hoover sent Grafton back to his studio in Michigan City with the suit he had been wearing for the sittings. Grafton arranged for a model to pose in the President's clothes, so the work could be completed.



Robert Grafton became an official Saddle & Sirloin Club portraitist around 1915 and then was later commissioned to repaint the portraits destroyed by the 1934 fire. For the last two years of his life, Robert Grafton painted with tremendous speed, returning 162 of the lost portraits to Chicago, and painting two new inductees during the same period. (Four of these works are no longer in the collection.) His signature is visible on only one, the likeness of Frederick Pabst Sr. His own portrait, a self-portrait, was hung in the collection to honor his extraordinary accomplishment and contribution. The *Chicago Daily Tribune* reported that the re-painting project contributed to Robert Grafton's early death in 1936, at age 59.

Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

Stepping in after Grafton's death was Othmar Hoffler, who painted seventy-seven Saddle & Sirloin portraits from the mid-1930s through the early 1950s, an average of four or five per year. Four of those were post-fire replacements. Seventy-four Hofflers remain in the collection today. Born in Buffalo, New York, where he attended the Art School of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, Hoffler had settled in Chicago by 1930. He was active at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago and in the Palette and Chisel Club, earning the club's Gold Medal in 1930 and serving as an officer in 1935. Most of his documented works are portraits, including five presidents of Iowa State University.

Benjamin Soloman Kanne (1897–1952)

Benjamin Kanne was a Russian artist who, like many others, moved to Chicago to work. He painted four portraits in the collection during the second quarter of the twentieth century.

Ruth Alice Anderson (Temple) (1891–1957)

Born in Pennsylvania, Ruth A. Anderson worked as a painter in Baltimore and Boston, spending summers in Gloucester, Massachusetts. Her married name was Temple, although she did not use it professionally. Anderson initially studied art

with her aunt, Esther M. Groome, a painter who worked in the Impressionist style. She also studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Art under Cecilia Beaux and William Merritt Chase, among others. Her work was exhibited widely, including at the Pennsylvania Academy, the Art Institute of Chicago, and the Corcoran Gallery. Given that many of her works were destroyed in a 1930s art studio fire, Anderson's portrait of John Spoor is particularly valuable today. The artist's career was impacted by vision loss during the final seven years of her life.

Oskar Gross (1871–1963)

Born in Vienna, Austria, the son of a prominent architect, Oskar Gross graduated with honors from the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts in 1896. Before graduation, he was already making a comfortable living as a portrait painter. In 1898, he won a commission to paint murals for the Hungarian pavilion at the Exposition Universelle in Paris, where architect Daniel Burnham discovered him and lured him to Chicago. Gross spent much of the first decade of the century painting murals in buildings designed by Burnham and Louis Sullivan, and then he shifted back to portrait painting and began to teach at the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts. One of his best-known works was a portrait of General Douglas McArthur (1942) commissioned by the *Chicago Tribune*. In 1953, he was commissioned to paint the likeness of Iowa State professor Phineas Stephens Shearer for the Saddle & Sirloin Club.

Joseph Allworthy (1892–1991)

Born in Pittsburgh to a family of mural painters, Joseph Allworthy moved to Chicago as a child. In 1907, he enrolled in the School of the Art Institute of Chicago, working as a janitor to pay his tuition. He traveled in Europe and studied for a time with Australian tonalist painter Max Meldrum in Paris, but he returned to Chicago in 1922.

Allworthy was a tonal-realist painter who specialized in still lifes and portraits, including twenty-three Saddle & Sirloin commissions between 1937 and 1969. Although other Saddle & Sirloin painters were active during the same period, Allworthy is distinguished as being one of the longest-serving Club painters, associated with the collection for more than three decades. (Only the current portrait painter, Richard Halstead, has exceeded Allworthy's tenure.) In addition, Joseph Allworthy painted the official portrait of Adlai Stevenson for his 1952 presidential campaign, as well as likenesses of prominent business leaders including Eli Lilly and William E. Boeing. He served as teacher to his great-niece and adopted daughter, Dorian Allworthy, and she continues in his tradition as a tonal-realist painter and a drypoint engraver in Chicago.

Ernest Sigmund Klempner (1867–1941)

Austrian American artist Ernest Klempner painted sixteen Saddle & Sirloin portraits during the same period as Hoffler and Allworthy, a few of them post-fire replacements, the rest, new inductees. Born in Vienna, he spent several years in London at the start of the twentieth century, and then immigrated to the US in 1915, settling in Evanston, Illinois. Klempner became a US citizen in 1922. In addition to his livestock industry commissions, Klempner painted a wide variety of other subjects, including President Herbert Hoover (*not* the S&S portrait of him) and several prominent figures in the music world—Enrico Caruso, Josef Hofmann, Fritz Kreisler, and Efrem Zimbalist Sr.

Martha Groves McKelvie (1886–1976)

Martha McKelvie painted the 1939 portrait of Roland Kinzer. McKelvie was an extraordinarily accomplished, multimedia artist who was not only a painter, but a pianist and music educator, Hollywood columnist, movie scriptwriter, and novelist. In addition, she served as First Lady of

Nebraska when her husband, cattleman Samuel Roy McKelvie, was governor (1919–1923).

(William) Dean Fausett (1913–1998)

There is one painting by Dean Fausett in the Saddle & Sirloin collection, the 1960 portrait of Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture under President Eisenhower and president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS). Dean Fausett, also an LDS member, was born in Price, Utah, and studied at Brigham Young University. He moved to New York City, where he studied at the Art Students League and the Beaux Arts Institute of Design and served as an apprentice to his older brother, Lynn, an established mural painter. Fausett's promise as an artist was recognized early, and he was named a fellow of both the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation and the Louis Comfort Tiffany Foundation. He was also the recipient of the Carnegie International Prize.

In the late 1930s, Dean Fausett found employment with federally funded New Deal projects, painting several murals at post offices around the country, through a program coordinated by the US Treasury Department. In addition, he created murals for the US Air Force at Randolph Field and for Grant's Tomb in New York City (the national memorial where Saddle & Sirloin honoree Ulysses S. Grant is laid to rest). He was president of the National Society of Mural Painters from 1979–1984.

Fausett excelled in portraiture, painting Presidents Dwight Eisenhower (in the Eisenhower Library collection) and Ronald Reagan, musician Hoagy Carmichael, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, and Grandma Moses (the latter, on the occasion of the popular folk artist's 100th birthday). An acclaimed landscape painter as well, Fausett's works are found in prominent collections including the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Whitney Museum of American Art, and the Art Institute of Chicago. President Eisenhower chose a landscape by Fausett, *Derby View – Vermont,* to hang in his White House study during the eight years of his term. In 1964, the US Bureau of Reclamation commissioned him to create a series of sepia drawings to document Major John Wesley Powell's exploration of the uncharted West. Dean Fausett lived in Vermont during the final decades of his life; he died there in 1998.

Bjorn Peter Egeli (1900–1984)

Bjorn Egeli was born in Oslo, Norway, to an artistic family. When his father died, the fifteen-year-old joined the crew of a ship and spent some of his time at sea painting maritime subjects. He came to the United States, enrolling in the Brooklyn Art School in 1924 and the Corcoran School of Art in Washington, DC, the following year. At the Corcoran, he studied under Richard Sumner Meryman and S. Burtis Baker. Egeli was a prized pupil there, winning awards as well as commissions to create murals, book illustrations, and portraits for clients.

In 1936, the National Gallery of Art organized a one-man show of thirty-four Egeli portraits, and he continued to focus on that genre throughout his career. His subjects included Presidents Eisenhower and Nixon, several Supreme Court justices, General Douglas MacArthur, the brothers who founded the Mayo Clinic, and members of the Du Pont family. The National Portrait Gallery's permanent collection includes more than two dozen works by the artist. In 1967, Egeli painted James F. Donovan and Charles Steele Potter for the Saddle & Sirloin Club honors. His son, Peter E. Egeli (b. 1934), is an accomplished painter of portraits and marine subjects.

Eugene Alexander Montgomery (1905–2001)

Eugene Montgomery contributed two portraits to the collection during its final years in Chicago. The Texas-born artist moved to Chicago in the 1920s

to study at the School of the Art Institute, and he lived the rest of his life in that area. He maintained two careers: one as a commercial illustrator for magazine covers and advertisements, and the other as a muralist and portraitist. Following the tragic death of football coach Knute Rockne, Montgomery was commissioned to paint his portrait for Notre Dame University in the 1930s, and beginning in 1939, Sears Roebuck commissioned him to paint murals in stores around the country. He completed twelve murals, representing the local communities of each Sears store, in Houston, San Antonio, Charlotte, Denver, and other cities. Later, he painted portraits of Sears founders and executives. Montgomery also created portraits and a mural of automobile history for Allstate Insurance and portraits for Motorola, Inc., and Northwestern University, among others. Eugene Montgomery's painting, *Woman with Mandolin,* is in the private collection of Oprah Winfrey.

Everett Raymond Kinstler (1926–2019)

New Yorker Everett Kinstler studied at the Art Students League where he later taught. He began his career at age sixteen as a book and magazine illustrator and inker of comic books and pulp publications. A successful artist of the comic book "golden age," Kinstler's work influenced the Pop Art genre. In addition to illustrating dozens of comic books for publishers Avon, Dell, Ziff-Davis, National/DC Comics, Atlas/Marvel, and others, he wrote and published four books about his life and art, revealing much about his career transition to portrait painter.

Kinstler built a significant reputation as a portraitist. The more than 2,500 portraits in his body of work include likenesses of Tony Bennett, Leonard Bernstein, Carol Burnett, James Cagney, Salvador Dali, Mayor Rudy Giuliani, Katherine Hepburn, Tommy Lasorda, John Wayne, Tennessee Williams, and Tom Wolfe. Legendary singer Tony Bennett, who was also a painter, was an occasional student in the art classes Kinstler taught. Everett Kinstler painted more than fifty US Cabinet officers—more than any artist in the nation's history—and seven US Presidents posed for him: Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and George W. Bush. His paintings of Presidents Ford and Reagan are the official White House portraits.

Among his professional honors, Kinstler received the Sargent Medal from the American Society of Portrait Painters (1997), the National Portrait Gallery's Copley Medal (1999), the Portrait Society of America's Gold Medal (2001), and three honorary doctorates. The National Portrait Gallery in Washington, DC, has acquired more than eighty of his works, and his life's work was the subject of a 2004 documentary film. The Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Gallery features three works by Everett Raymond Kinstler, added in 1982, 1984, and 1986.

Thomas Embert Phillips (1927–2005)

Represented by two works in the collection is Tom Phillips, who served as the illustrator for American Hereford Association publications in Kansas City, Missouri, for many years. He also illustrated many covers and articles for *Western Horseman Magazine.* Born in Chickasha, Oklahoma, Phillips's artistic talent was recognized at a young age. He studied at the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center and the Kansas City Art Institute. In addition to traveling the nation to sketch Hereford ranches and paint western landscapes, Phillips also directed his artistic talent toward recording the history of Native peoples, including painting a mural at the Akta Lakota Museum in Chamberlain, South Dakota. A member of the Chickasaw Nation, he was inducted into their Hall of Fame in 1998.

In 1970, Tom Phillips painted Hereford Association president, William P. Adams, and then in 1985, he

was called on again to create the portrait of world nutrition authority Marion Eugene Ensminger. Five years later, the artist and the academic collaborated on a textbook project, with Tom Phillips creating the illustrations for the second edition of *Feeds and Nutrition*, co-authored and published by Ensminger.

James Jay Ingwersen (1930–2025)

James J. "Jim" Ingwersen was born in Chicago, and his father was an art director in the advertising industry, as well as a practicing artist. The Ingwersen family, however, had ties to the livestock industry *and* the Saddle & Sirloin Club. Jim's great-grandfather Henry C. "Harry" Ingwersen's portrait was hung in the Club during the early years, along with the portrait of Harry's brother, Charles. Both were leaders in the livestock sales and meatpacking businesses. Harry's son, Emil (Jim's great-uncle), was also a portrait honoree.

Jim Ingwersen—who lived and worked in the Tree Studio Art Colony in Chicago from the 1950s until 1973—had a busy art career, producing hundreds of commissioned portraits over the last seven decades, including the official portrait of US Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens and the portrait of the 1971 Saddle & Sirloin inductee, Frank Richards. Jim Ingwersen painted Richards's portrait years before, to honor his 1963 retirement as executive secretary of the American Angus Association, however, after Richards's death, the portrait was moved to Chicago for a posthumous induction ceremony during the International. In 1973, Jim Ingwersen established a home and art studio on a historic farm in Door County, Wisconsin, and it became a creative hub for the community. On March 28, 2025, Ingwersen announced that he was donating his studio and property to the Peninsula School of Art. He died two days later, just shy of his 96th birthday.

Jack Kennedy Hodgkin (born 1936)

Kentuckian Jack K. Hodgkin was commissioned to paint six new portraits of men inducted between 1971 and 1987, as well as the replacement for the portrait of James Ben Ali Haggin that was not moved from Chicago. In addition, he repainted a dozen works believed to have been lost during a renovation of the Executive West Hotel, where, at one time, more than sixty Saddle & Sirloin portraits hung. The induction banquets for new inductees were held at the hotel—located across the street from the Kentucky Exposition Center—for many years. (The misplaced paintings were later found, so those inductees are represented in the collection twice.) Hodgkin, who resides in Winchester, Kentucky, painted portraits for Fort Boonesborough and the Kentucky Hall of Governors at the state Historical Society, among other commissions. He is also a musician who plays jazz tenor saxophone and piano.

Walter Blakelock Wilson (1929–2011)

As a child, Walter Blakelock Wilson was inspired by the work of his great grandfather, the renowned nineteenth-century landscape painter Ralph Albert Blakelock. Born in Auburn, New York, Wilson received a fine arts degree from Colgate University in 1951. A pilot during the Korean War, he painted portraits of generals while in the service. In 1956, he settled his family in Colorado Springs, earned a master's degree at Colorado College, and established the art department at the Fountain Valley School, an independent high school. As a painter, Walter Wilson was equally known for landscapes as for portraits. He painted one Saddle & Sirloin commission in 1991: Dr. Ray Woodward. Wilson moved his studio to Tubac, Arizona, in 1988. The book *Walter Blakelock Wilson: An American Artist* (Tubac, AZ: Draw Me a Sheep Productions) was published in 2010.

Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

The artist of record for the Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Gallery at the time this guide was published is Richard S. Halstead. Born in Lafayette, Indiana, Halstead graduated from the Chicago Academy of Fine Art in 1970 and apprenticed with portrait painters John Angle in Toronto and Gustav Likan in Chicago. He has taught at the Ontario College of Art, the American Academy of Art (Chicago), the Noyes Cultural Arts Center (Evanston, Illinois), and at his own school, the Halstead School of Portrait and Figure Art in Evanston, Illinois. Richard Halstead's subjects include Cardinal Joseph Bernardin, Archbishop of Chicago (in the National Portrait Gallery), and Governor Mitch Daniels (the official 2012 portrait for the Indiana Statehouse). Including the 2026 commission, he has painted thirty-two Saddle & Sirloin portraits. The first was completed in 1990.

Richard Halstead shared a bit about his creative process for this edition of the guidebook:

> *Making a portrait for the Saddle and Sirloin Collection always begins with conversations I have with a few of the subject's chosen friends and colleagues. After that, I typically spend several days with the honoree, allowing me to learn something of their special presence and their role within the industry.*
>
> *Back in the studio, I sort through the large number of photographs I've taken during the visit, selecting different ones for different aspects that provide hints about subtleties of character. From these bits and pieces, I assemble a composition, a painted image, that gives what I hope to be a true sense of that person and what he/she represents in the livestock world.*

ADDITIONAL SADDLE & SIRLOIN ARTISTS

The oldest portrait in the collection (1811) is by the prominent English painter Thomas Weaver (1774–1843), who was frequently commissioned to paint both breeders and their prized stock. Nineteenth-century stockman John Day likely posed for Weaver, and Weaver painted his famous steer, the Durham Ox, as well.

Friedrich "Fritz" Werner (1898–1994) was born in Vienna, Austria, and studied at the National Academy of Arts in Munich, the Vienna Imperial Academy, and the Academy des Beaux Arts in Paris. He spent several years in Argentina before settling in the United States, and he lived and worked in California, New York, and Arizona.

Norwegian American painter Christian Abrahamsen (1887–1983)—who studied at the School of the Art Institute, Chicago—painted the original portrait of John Francis, lost in the 1934 fire.

Other artists who have painted portraits (one or two paintings each) in the Saddle & Sirloin collection include: Chicago painter James Murray Haddow (1910–1965); Austrian American painter Herman Krause DeJori (1901–1999); Elizabeth Nelson Fairchild (1910–1985), who painted in New York and California; Ramona Farris (1918–2006), an Indiana-based artist and art teacher; Thomas W. ("Tom") Orlando (1931–2025), who was living in Massachusetts and teaching at Pratt Manhattan when commissioned; C. J. Fox Studios (a commercial studio in California, specific artist not identified); John Boyd Martin (born 1936),

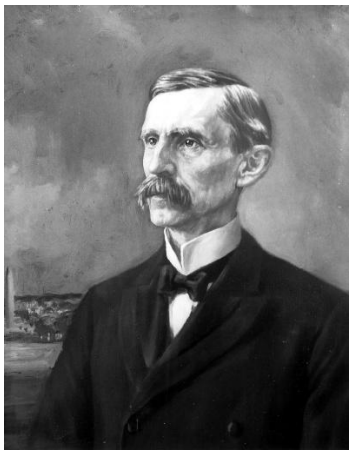
with his studio in Overland Park, Kansas; Hungarian Canadian painter Istvan Frigyes Nyikos (1942–2026); Dr. James Walter Grimes, (1902–1981), who was also professor of art at Ohio State University; and Kandé White Mast (born 1950), a Kansas City, Missouri, painter.

There are a handful of portraits marked in the collection as “artist unknown,” and one for whom the identity of the artist is uncertain. The painter of John Clay Sr.’s portrait is listed in the 1975 inventory as “Miss Wright”—a mystery we hope to clarify in the future.

SADDLE & SIRLOIN PORTRAIT GALLERY
THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY HALL OF FAME

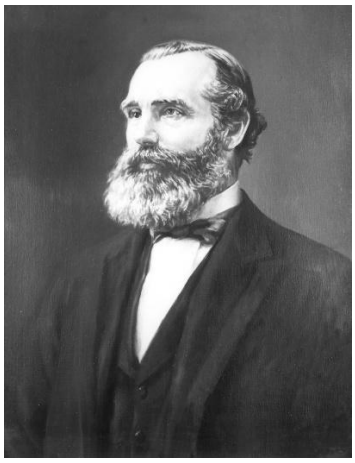
BIOGRAPHIES

ALPHABETICAL LISTING



ADAMS, HENRY CULLEN (1850–1906), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Henry Cullen Adams was born in Verona, New York, and raised in Wisconsin. A dairy and fruit farmer, Adams was a leader in several state agricultural organizations, including the board of agriculture, horticulture society, and dairymen's association. He also served two terms in the Wisconsin State Assembly. In 1902, he was elected to the US House of Representatives, where he worked on the Meat Inspection Act, Pure Food and Drug Act, and oleomargarine bill. Just before his unexpected death, Adams authored a bill to gradually double federal appropriations to agriculture experiment stations established under the Hatch Act of 1887. The Adams Act, unanimously passed in 1906, was a major boost to agricultural research. This portrait is framed as a triptych, with two other agricultural policy leaders, William Hatch and Justin Morrill.



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

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



ADAMS, WILLIAM PHIPPS II (1910–1996), inducted 1970
Artist: Thomas Embert ("Tom") Phillips (1927–2005); original portrait by Joseph Allworthy

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), where he oversaw the Diamond Jubilee celebration of the Exposition in 1974. Saddle & Sirloin artist Joseph Allworthy painted the Bill Adams portrait that was presented to the Club in 1970, but a portrait by Tom Phillips was moved to Louisville from Chicago.

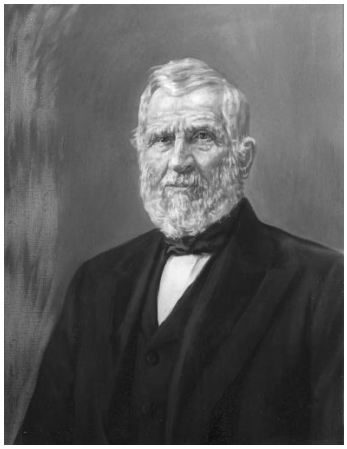


ALEXANDER, ROBERT AITCHESON (1819–1867), inducted 1903
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936); original portrait by James R. Stuart

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. In 1857, he published one of the earliest equine stock catalogues in America.

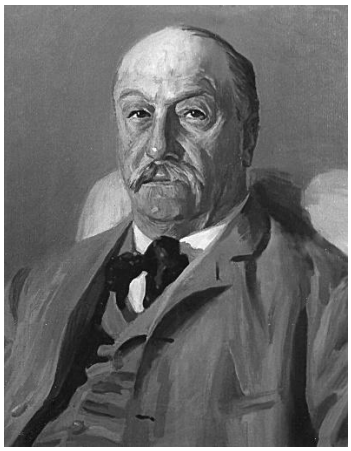
R. A. Alexander made several trips to Great Britain to obtain foundation stock, establishing some of the finest Shorthorn and Jersey cattle and Southdown and Cotswold sheep herds in the US as well. Several of his prize horses were famously stolen by Confederate raiders led by Sue Mundy and William Quantrill in 1864 and 1865. During these Civil War raids, a valuable silver trophy that Alexander commissioned for Woodlawn Race Course in Louisville remained safe, buried underground at Woodburn. Today that trophy—the Woodlawn Vase—is one of the most famous and valuable trophies in sports, awarded annually to the winner of the Preakness Stakes. The raids and the loss of valued horses took their toll on Alexander's health, and he died in 1867. The Thoroughbred genealogies he had recorded were published in the *American Stud Book* (1868) soon after his death. Due to the significant contributions he made to Thoroughbred bloodlines, Sanders D. Bruce dedicated the *Stud Book* to Alexander's memory.

Woodburn Farm was transferred to his brother, A. J., who continued to carry on his brother's breeding legacy, with Woodburn Stud producing four Kentucky Derby winners, four Preakness Stakes winners, and ten Belmont Stakes winners by 1894, many trained by two men R. A. Alexander had previously enslaved—Ansel Williamson and Edward D. Brown. In 1993, Robert Aitcheson Alexander was inducted into the Harness Racing Hall of Fame's Hall of Immortals in Goshen, NY.



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.



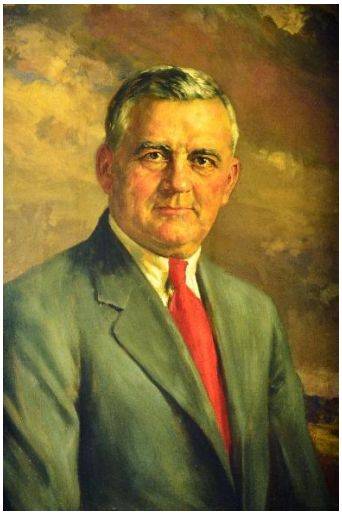
ALLERTON, SAMUEL WATERS JR. (1828–1914), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

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.



ANDERSON, DARRELL D. (1949–2025), inducted 2022
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

Darrell D. Anderson of West Lafayette, Indiana, contributed to the livestock industry in multiple, diverse arenas, including breeding Suffolk sheep; creating the National Swine Registry; creating the National Junior Suffolk Sheep Association and the National Junior Swine Association; breeding llamas; auctioneering; and hiring, mentoring, and developing the next generation of livestock leaders. He was the youngest president of the National Suffolk Sheep Association, established the junior association of the breed, and served as secretary of the National Sheep Improvement Program. Anderson guided the practical application of the Swine Testing and Genetic Evaluation System (STAGES) and served as a steady hand during the formative years of the National Swine Registry. Darrell Anderson and his wife, Merlene, impacted the llama industry as breeders and organizers of March Llama Madness. Anderson additionally served as the founding superintendent of the NAILE Llama Show and led the highest averaging and highest grossing llama sales in US history. Although his contributions crossed many species, he was the first llama breeder inducted into the Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Gallery.



ANDREW, JESSE CHARLES (1889–1955), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Jesse C. Andrew was president of the International Live Stock Exposition from 1951 until 1954. 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



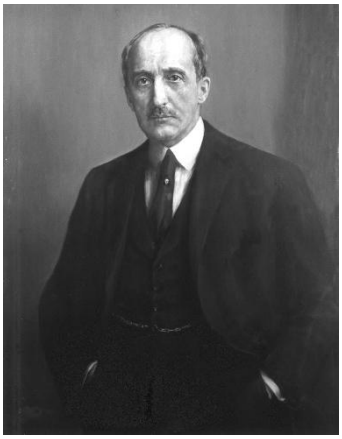
ARMOUR, PHILIP DANFORTH SR. (1832–1901), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

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 positioned the company to gain control 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.

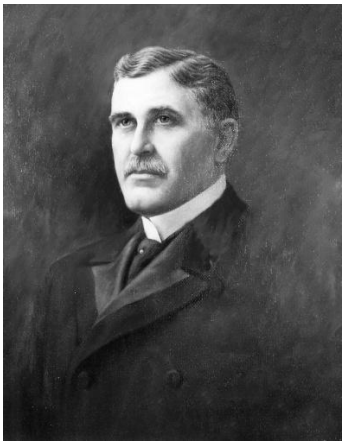
ARMOUR, PHILIP DANFORTH JR. (1869–1900), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

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.



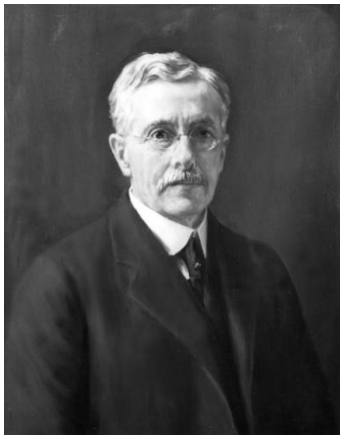
ARMOUR, JONATHAN OGDEN (1863–1927), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

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. Odgen'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 as a strategy 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, KIRKLAND BROOKS (1854–1901), inducted 1952 or 1953
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

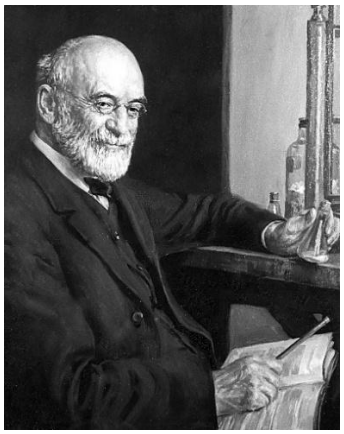
A nephew of Philip D. Armour Sr., Kirkland B. Armour was born in Stockbridge, New York, and moved to Kansas City in 1870 to work in Armour & Company's facilities there. Kirk Armour became vice president and general manager of the Kansas City plant in 1892 and president in 1898. He purchased a foundation 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 Möckern, 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 measures heat, methane, and carbon dioxide produced by farm animals, is preserved in a museum dedicated 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.

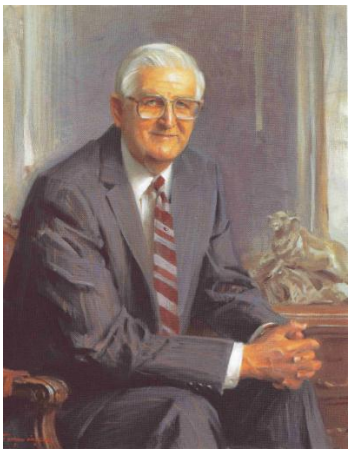


BABCOCK, STEPHEN MOULTON (1843–1931), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

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 Göttingen, 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 develop 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), University of Kentucky (1955–1958), and 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 many 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 portrait was one of the first 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

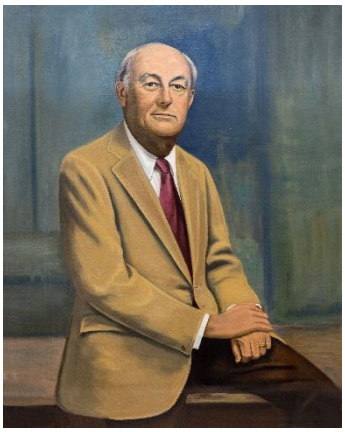
When the Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Collection was first conceived in 1903, Henry F. Brown commissioned James R. Stuart to paint portraits of several British legends of agriculture, including Robert Barclay-Allardice, the 6th Laird (Scottish lord) of Ury. Captain Barclay, as he was known following his military service, was a gentleman farmer who advanced the Shorthorn foundation in 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 every single 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 ELMER (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 large 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.



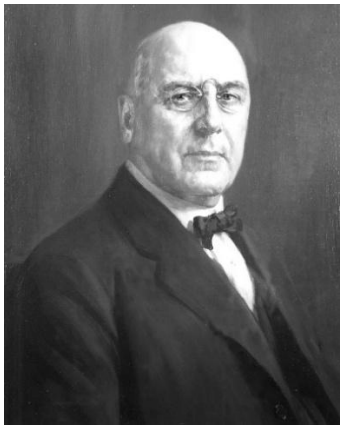
BATES, THOMAS (1775–1849), inducted 1903
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936); original portrait by James R. Stuart

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 VINCENT (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 was an esteemed judge in the British Isles, the US, 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.



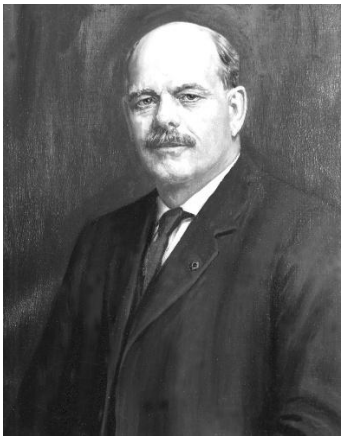
BAYARD, EDWIN STANTON (1867–1952), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

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 and 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 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born in Bole, Nottinghamshire, England, Samuel Bell and his bother William immigrated to America as young men, settling in Wooster, Ohio, in 1880. They imported Shire 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 Bellows was born near Champaign, Illinois, and attended the University of Missouri for two years before joining his father and brother, C. D., in 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. 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.



BENNETT, SAMUEL E. (1872–1925), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

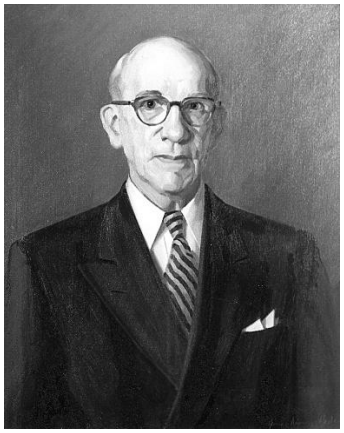
Born in East Liverpool, Ohio, Samuel E. Bennett completed his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine at Ohio State University in 1890 and was immediately appointed chair of the Department of Veterinary Science at the University of Kentucky, where he served for six years. He was then veterinarian and chief inspector at the US 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.



BENSON, EZRA TAFT (1899–1994), inducted 1960
Artist: (William) Dean Fausett (1913–1998)

Born on a farm in Whitney, Idaho, Ezra Taft Benson completed his bachelor's degree at Brigham Young University and earned a master's degree from Iowa State University. Back in Idaho, he became a county extension agent and state extension specialist. He also founded a farmer's cooperative. In 1939, Benson moved to Washington, DC, to become Executive Secretary of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. President Eisenhower named him Secretary of Agriculture in 1953. He served the President during both terms, even though he opposed many of the administration's policies, including price supports for farmers. Two significant accomplishments during his tenure as Secretary were the extension of Social Security benefits to farmers and the enactment of the overseas food assistance program, "Food for Peace."

When Secretary Benson left office, he focused his attention on serving the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, of which he was an Apostle. In 1975, Brigham Young University established the Benson Agriculture & Food Institute in his name. Its mission is to teach village farm families in developing countries how to become nutritionally self-sufficient. He became President of the Church in 1985.



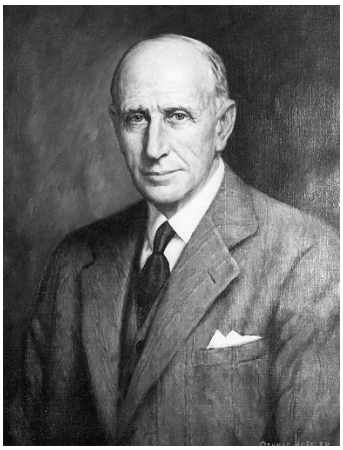
BERMINGHAM, WALTER ALOYSIUS (1880–1969), inducted 1954
Artist: James Murray Haddow (1910–1965)

Walter Bermingham was the first press agent for the International Live Stock Exposition and was still serving in that position when honored by the Club. Born in 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. Henry 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.



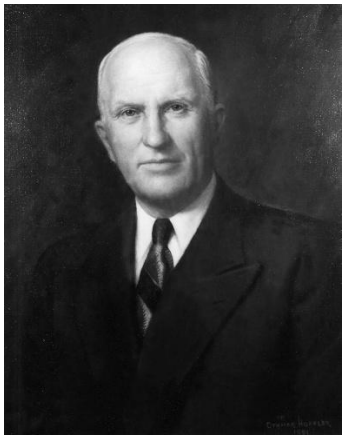
BIGGAR, WALTER M. (1878–1949), inducted 1946
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

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 department head 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 Oklahoma to one of the top livestock states in the nation in just two decades. He coached the first two Oklahoma A&M national championship livestock teams in 1925 and 1928. Warren Blizzard was inducted into the Hall of Great Westerners at the National Cowboy and Western Heritage 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 a 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 1940
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

One of the largest commercial sheep operators in US 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, Frank Bond was considered a successful, if somewhat ruthless, livestock entrepreneur.

Livestock Legacy Family: The Booths of Killerby

BOOTH, JOHN (circa 1787–1857), inducted 1903
Son of Thomas Booth; presumably not replaced after the 1934 fire.

BOOTH, RICHARD (1788–1864), inducted 1903
Son of Thomas Booth; presumably not replaced after the 1934 fire.



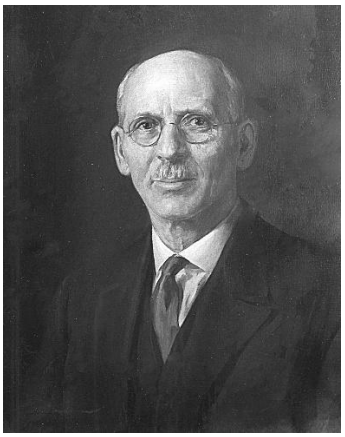
BOOTH, THOMAS (circa 1755–1835), inducted 1903
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936); original portrait by James R. Stuart

One 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, to breed with 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 Booth's death in 1835, John and his brother Richard continued to improve the breed.



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. At the dispersal of William Torr's estate, he added more quality stock to his herd. His success was demonstrated at the 1868 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)

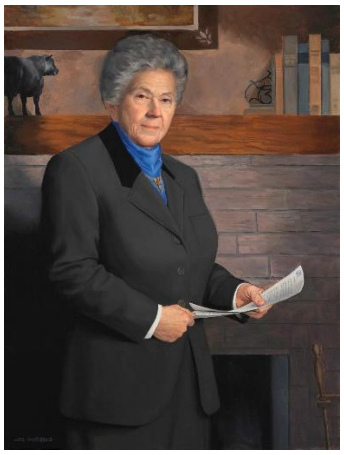
Considered the founder of farm management, Andrew Boss, was born in Wabash County, Minnesota, and enrolled in one of the first classes (1891) at the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture. Upon graduation, he began his work on the research farm there, and by 1905, was elevated to full professor. 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 in his honor. 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—a high-yield variety used for animal feed, cornmeal and grits, and distilling (it gained underground notoriety as "moonshine corn" during Prohibition).



BRADFUTE, OSCAR EDWIN (1862–1929), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

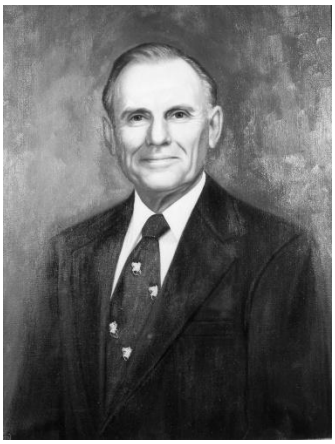
A member of the executive committee when the International Live Stock Exposition was founded, Oscar E. Bradfute was raised on Meadow Brook, a Xenia, Ohio, Shorthorn farm. Three years after graduating from Indiana University in 1884, he established an Angus herd at Meadow Brook and quickly became a leading breeder, winning several ILSE 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 (1931–2025), inducted 2014
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

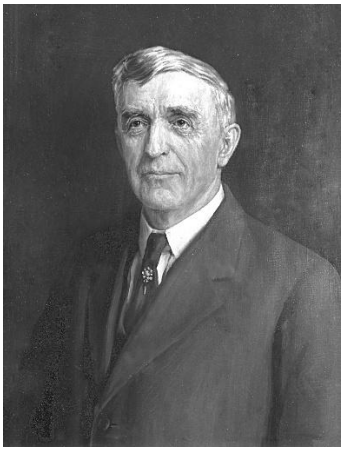
Minnie Lou Bradley, matriarch of the Bradley 3 Ranch in the Texas Panhandle, was the second woman to be inducted into the Saddle & Sirloin Club Portrait Collection. A pioneer livestock breeder in her region, Bradley was the first woman president of the American Angus Association. Born in Hinton, Oklahoma, 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 be named high individual in beef cattle at the American Royal, and she 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 later married fellow student Billy Jack Bradley, and they became the third generation of Bradleys to ranch in northern Texas. The future of the Bradley 3 Ranch was shaped by Minnie Lou Bradley's successful crossbreeding of Angus and Hereford

cattle. In time, she would operate the ranch in partnership with her daughter and son-in-law.



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. Hilton was also a well-known livestock judge, specializing in sheep, for fifty-five years.



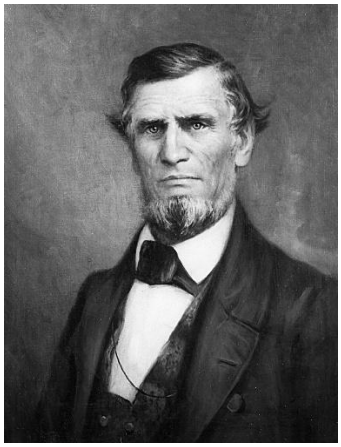
BROWN, HENRY FRANCIS (1837–1912), inducted circa 1909
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

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, Henry 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 US 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.



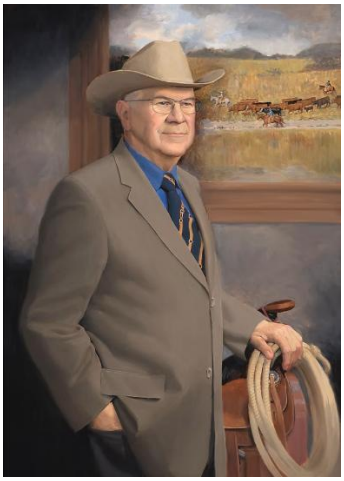
BROWN, JAMES (1854–1930), inducted circa 1909
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Head cattle buyer for Armour and Company's national operations for decades—until his retirement in 1924— 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. In 1908, Brown purchased the first Shorthorns for his Thaxton Farms, in Dundee, Illinois, 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 1911–1915
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 Southdown and Cotswold sheep, Berkshire pigs, and horses, in addition to cattle. Three years later, he led a convention to promote the passage of the Morrill Land-Grant Act. 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 1936–2025), inducted 2018
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

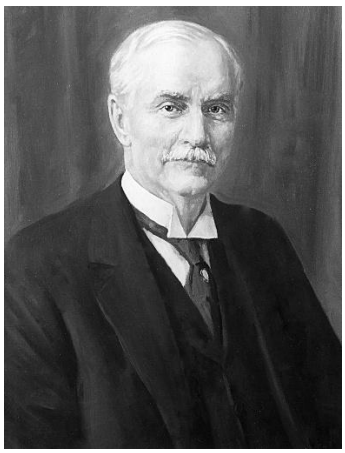
Born in 1936, Rob Brown Jr. was the fourth generation raised on a purebred and commercial cattle ranch in Throckmorton, Texas. In 1958 he graduated from Texas Tech University, becoming the first in his family to graduate from college. Over the decades, Rob Brown Jr. cemented the diverse legacy of the 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 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.



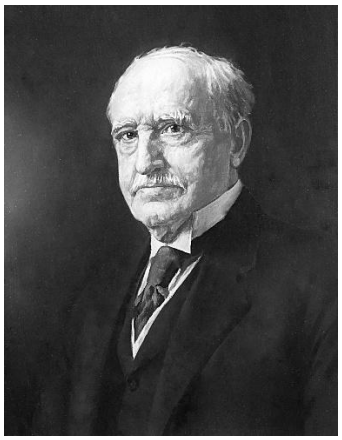
BUCHANAN, WILLIAM INSCO (1852–1909), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

"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. Buchanan returned to the US as director-general of the Pan-American Exposition, the 1901 world's fair in Buffalo, New York. William Insco 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)

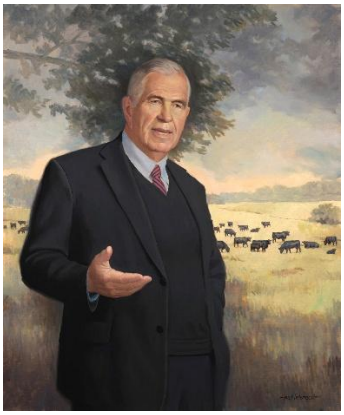
Considered one of the most experienced cattle operators of his day, Munson Buel was born in Croton, Ohio, and spent time in California and Nevada before entering the livestock trade in Chillicothe, Missouri, in 1869. In 1876, he joined the livestock commission firm of Hunter, Evans & Company in St. Louis.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



BURKE, TOM (born 1943), inducted 2017
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

Tom Burke was raised on a family farm near Blooming Prairie, Minnesota, and earned early accolades in agriculture as an FFA officer and Star Farmer and a 4-H Club president. After completion of his military obligations, Burke joined the staff of the *Drovers Journal*; and in 1968, he joined J. B. McCorkle—a national Angus sale management firm—and carried on the business after Mr. McCorkle's death in 1972. Tom Burke is the longest-serving Angus sale manager, overseeing thousands of registered Angus sales in nearly every state, seven provinces of Canada, the Caribbean, Mexico, and Scotland. He has addressed Angus Field Days in over 35 states and seven provinces of Canada. These extensive travels on behalf of the Angus breed once led Burke to be recognized as one of the most traveled people in America by *USA Today.*

Tom Burke was elected chairman of the All-American Angus Breeders' Futurity in 1972, and in 1974, served on the Board of Directors of the International Live Stock Show in Chicago. In 1988, he was elected to the National Board of the National Suffolk Association and served as president 1994–1996. Burke has been recognized as a Marketer of the Year during the National Western Stock Show. 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 Edinburg, Scotland (2017). Tom Burke was honored by the Livestock Publication Council with the 2016 Lamplighter Award. He has authored twelve books highlighting the Angus breed and has served as president of the American Angus Hall of Fame since 1968.



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.



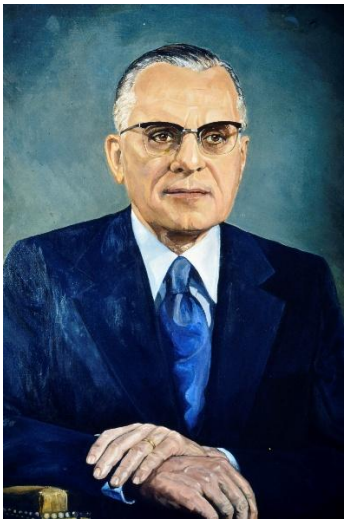
BURNETT, SAMUEL "BURK" (1849–1922), inducted between 1936–1948
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

"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 1939
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 Helen, 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 US delegate to the International Veterinary Conference in Zurich, Switzerland.



BUTZ, EARL LAUER (1909–2008), inducted 1974
Artist: Ramona (recorded as Mrs. William S.) Farris (1918–2006)

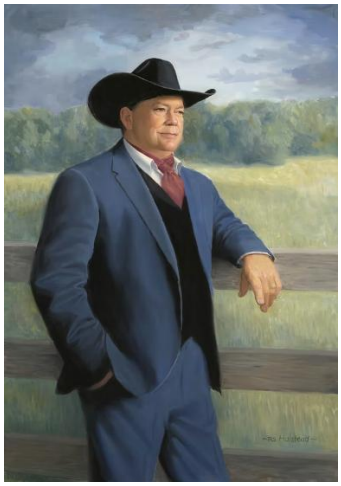
Raised on an Indiana dairy farm, Earl Butz earned Purdue University's first doctorate in agricultural economics in 1937. Over the years (and between stints in Washington), he served numerous teaching and administrative roles at Purdue: head of the ag economics department, dean of continuing education, dean of agriculture, and vice president of the Purdue Research Foundation. In 1954, President Eisenhower appointed him Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and chairman of the US delegation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

He returned to Washington as US Secretary of Agriculture (1971–1976). Earl Butz is remembered by many farmers as a leader who championed their causes and made them proud to produce food for the world. During his years serving under Presidents Nixon and Ford, net farm income more than doubled and farm exports tripled over the previous decade. Butz revolutionized federal agricultural policy by moving away from many New Deal farm support programs that managed supply, including farm subsidies and acreage retirement programs. In its place, he encouraged farmers to "get big or get out," especially growers of corn and soy, and he supported a market system that looked to foreign markets for new opportunity. In 1972, Secretary Butz orchestrated the sale of more than $1 billion of US grain to the Soviet Union. He resigned in 1976 after making some controversial remarks. Butz returned to teach at Purdue but pled guilty to tax evasion in 1981. In the public sector, he served on several agribusiness boards, including Ralston Purina, Case Tractors, and Stokely Van Camp. In 1999, he donated $1 million to the Purdue University Department of Agriculture Economics. His portrait was the last to be inducted in Chicago.



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 Chicago's 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 he was awarded Saddle & Sirloin Club honors.

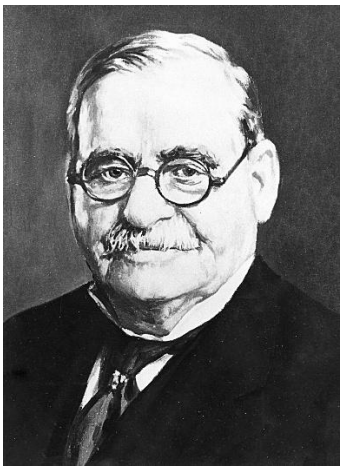


CALLAHAN, JAROLD (1954–2023), inducted 2023
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

After his own successful career competing in livestock judging for Oklahoma State University, Jarold Callahan accepted a position as chair of the Agriculture Division at Northeastern Oklahoma A&M and judging team coach, but he soon returned to his alma mater. Recognized as National Intercollegiate Livestock Judging Coach of the Year four times, his OSU teams won 42 percent of their contests. An award-winning teacher, Callahan also supervised the OSU Purebred Beef Center and Totusek Arena. There, he helped revolutionize the standard "ideal" beef type to a more moderate framed, wider built, deeper bodied, easier keeping kind. Callahan and Dr. Robert Totusek (also a Saddle & Sirloin inductee) collaborated to conduct the 1982 "National Steer Symposium" and the 1988 "Blueprint for the Right Kind" at OSU.

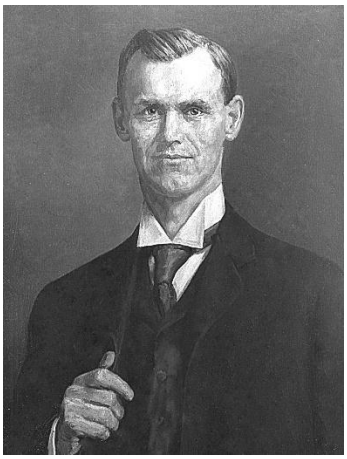
After leaving Oklahoma State, Callahan served as Executive Vice President of the Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association and was Superintendent of the American Royal Intercollegiate Livestock Judging Contest from 2001–2007. For more than a quarter century, he served as the President of Express Ranches in Yukon, OK—the largest purebred seedstock operation in North America—and operated his family-owned Callahan Cattle Company. He was in demand as a judge, served as president of the American Angus Association Board, and spearheaded the creation of the Cattlemen's Congress in Oklahoma City in 2021, among other pursuits. Jarold Callahan passed away unexpectedly just weeks after his portrait was accepted into The Livestock Industry Hall of Fame. His presence in the collection will serve as a lasting tribute to his accomplishments

as a teacher, coach, administrator, lobbyist, businessman, cattle breeder, and industry leader.



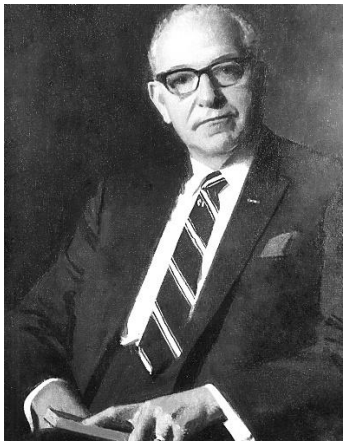
CAMPBELL, MELVILLE CLARK (1849–1932), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

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 settling 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.



CARLYLE, WILLIAM LEVI (1870–1955), inducted 1905
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936); original portrait by James R. Stuart

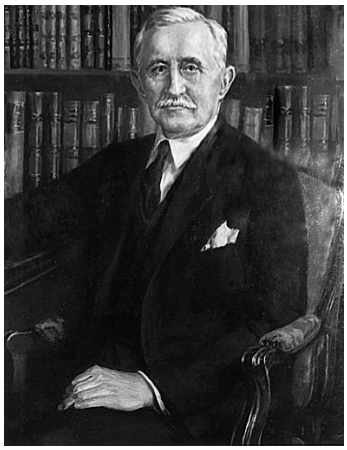
Funding for this portrait commission was raised by William Carlyle's students at Colorado Agricultural College, where he served as professor, beginning in 1903, and then as dean, 1905–1909. Born in Ontario, Canada, Carlyle completed his bachelor's degree at Toronto University and pursued graduate studies 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 at 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, to marry Wallis Simpson. 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 near 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. Over the decades, Carnes represented the interests of livestock producers before the US Congress and advised Secretaries of Agriculture on matters vital to the industry, including tariffs, disease eradication, and meat production during war times. He was an esteemed horse show judge in the United States and abroad and was a leader of junior livestock contests.

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 Minnesota 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 his service.



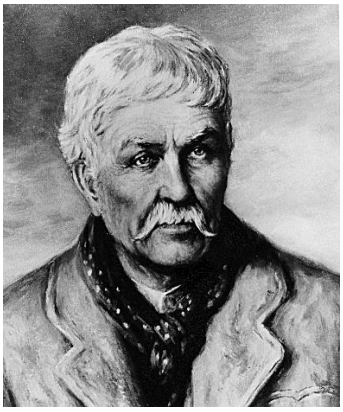
CARPENTER, REID (1853–1936), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

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 several 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 ILSE 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.



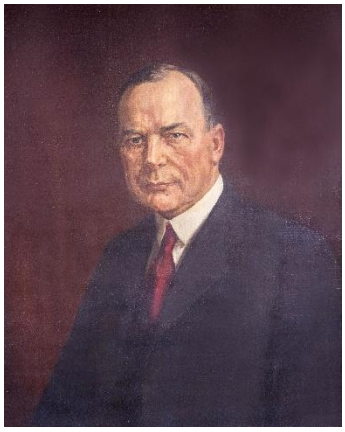
CASEMENT, DAN DILLON (1868–1953), inducted 1939
Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892–1991)

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 at the National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum in 1958.



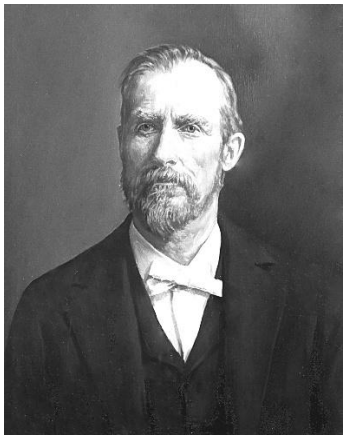
CHISHOLM, JESSE (circa 1805–1868), inducted 1941
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

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 President 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.



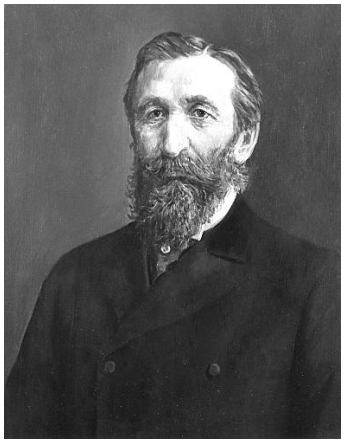
CHRISTIE, GEORGE IRVING (1881–1953), inducted 1928
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

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 US in 1917, and then during World War I, he spent time in Washington, DC, first as assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture and 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.



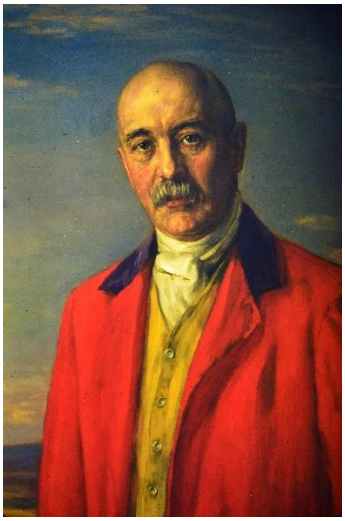
CLARK, THOMAS (1842–1927), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

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 and an officer of the Saddle & Sirloin Club at its founding in 1903.



CLARKE, NEHEMIAH PARKER (1836–1912), inducted by 1915
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

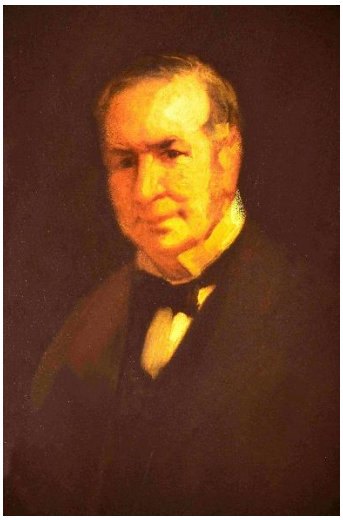
Considered one of the most successful breeders of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn and Galloway cattle in his day, Nehemiah Clarke was born in Massachusetts but moved to St. Cloud, Minnesota, at age twenty. He began his career with hardware, mercantile, and lumber businesses, and eventually negotiated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



CLAY, JOHN JR. (1851–1934), inducted between 1920–1934
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

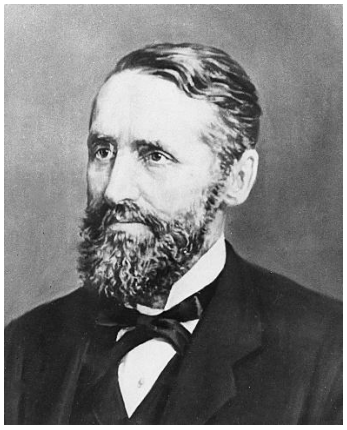
John Clay Jr. was one of the more colorful and influential figures of the great Wild West. Born and educated in Scotland, he and his father visited North America to help organize substantial Scottish and English land investments for livestock production. In 1879, Clay moved to Canada, to manage the Canada 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 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 a decade. In 1961 his name was enshrined in the Hall of Great Westerners at the National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum.



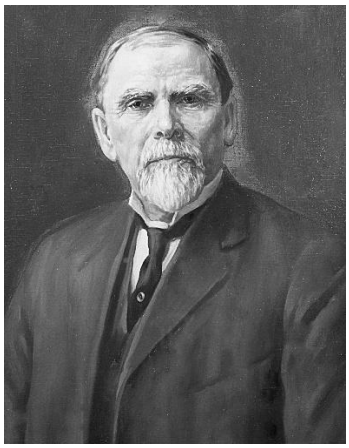
CLAY, JOHN SR. (1824–1904), inducted between 1920–1948
Artist: Miss Wright (only information known at time of publication)

The life story of this Scottish breeder and investor was published by his eldest son, also a Saddle & Sirloin honoree. John Clay Sr. bred Shorthorns and Cheviot and Border Leicester sheep on tenant farms throughout Scotland. He served on the Royal Agriculture Commission, establishing tenant rights and hunting 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 West.



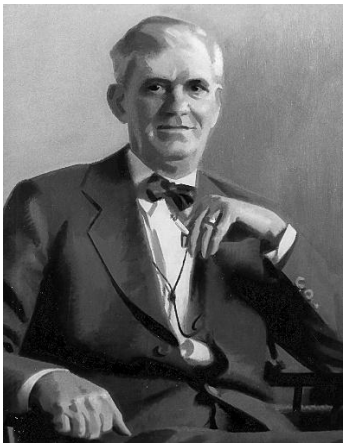
COBB, EMORY (1831–1910), inducted by 1915
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Although Emory Cobb was honored by the Saddle & Sirloin for his work as a Shorthorn breeder and his leadership of the American Shorthorn Breeders' 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 built enough practical experience over his lifetime to publish dozens of books on the topic and to gain consideration for the post of US 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 schoolteacher. 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 President 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 American Naturalist* scientific journal, and Margaret Sanger's Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau. The American Society of Animal Production presented his portrait in 1939.

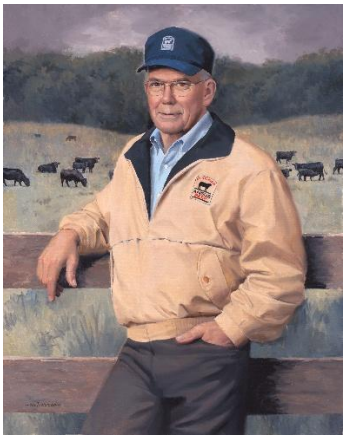




COLLING, CHARLES (1751–1836), inducted in 1903

COLLING, ROBERT (1749–1820), inducted in 1903
Artist of both paintings: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936); originally, a double portrait by James R. Stuart

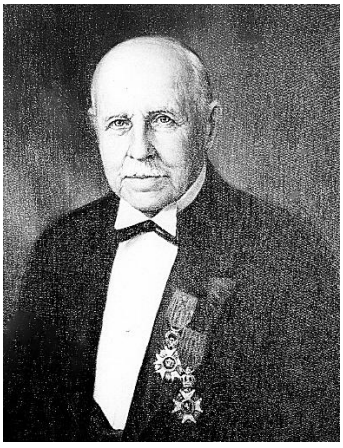
A double portrait showing Charles and Robert Colling side by side was one of the first works painted by James Stuart, when the Saddle & Sirloin collection was founded in 1903. When repainted after the 1934 fire, the brothers' portraits were framed as separate works. Charles and Robert Colling, of the 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 a bull named Favourite which sired a steer that became known as the Durham Ox. This massive and impressive castrated bull was purchased by John Day, a traveling showman 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 hung in the Saddle & Sirloin Club in Chicago, as did a portrait of his promoter John Day (who is also represented in this portrait collection).



COLVIN, LOUIS M. (born 1938), inducted 2009
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

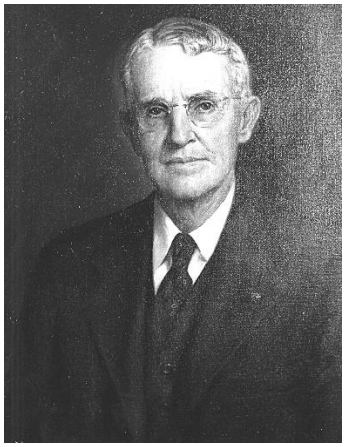
Louis M. “Mick” Colvin grew up on a Pennsylvania dairy farm, but he made his mark in the beef industry. After graduating from Pennsylvania State University in 1960, Colvin was hired as herdsman for Mole’s Hill Farm in Sharon, Connecticut. There, he raised the herd’s profile with three ILSE champions and a National Western champion. He earned his first four Angus cows—as rewards for his work—and 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. CAB launched a scholarship fund in his name in 2025.



CONNER, JAMES DICKEN JR. (1853–1940), inducted 1939
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 and received many medals and awards from the Belgian government.



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 1920–1936
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 American 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 elected president of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders Association in 1920 and served on the board of the International. After losing a major lawsuit in 1928, A. B. Cook was forced to apportion his cattle but was planning to establish a new sheep operation; however, he died just one month after the sale.

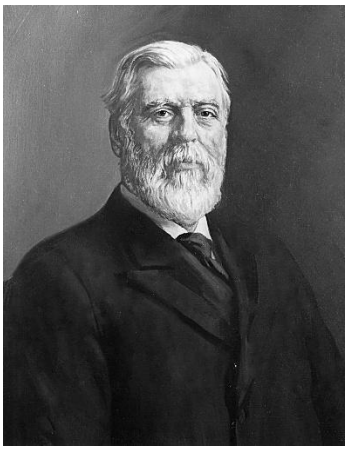


COOLIDGE, CALVIN (1872–1933), inducted 1929
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Serving as thirtieth president of the United States (1923–1929), Calvin Coolidge was the first US President to visit the International Live Stock Exposition. He authorized commemorative medals for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the exposition in 1924. A biographer of the President, who served on his Secret Service detail, wrote that Coolidge sat for painter Robert Grafton in the White House in 1929, for a portrait that was to join the Saddle & Sirloin collection. This was a career triumph for Grafton—certainly a highlight of his life as a portraitist—and he must have been saddened when that work was lost in the 1934 fire. His replacement does not equal the original in art historical value, but the artist's intimate knowledge of the subject

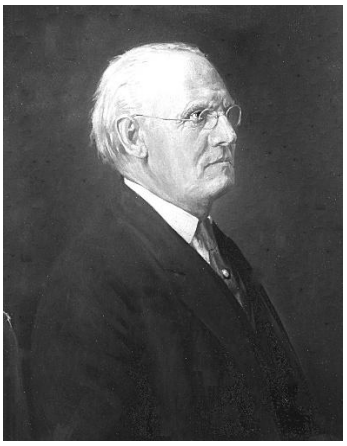
certainly adds to the value of this work, even though it was painted a few years after the President sat for Grafton.

Born on a Vermont farm, Coolidge became a Massachusetts attorney who served as state legislator, lieutenant governor, governor, and US Vice President, before taking the oath of office as President, upon the death of Warren G. Harding. Overall, he was not considered a strong advocate for farmers during his presidency, vetoing farm relief bills and being slow to address flood control issues after the Great Mississippi Flood of 1927. He did, however, restore dignity and confidence to the White House after Harding's controversial years in office, and his civil rights record was strong. President and Mrs. Coolidge attended a banquet and 4-H parade at the Silver Anniversary International. Just weeks before, he had been elected to serve a full term as the incumbent president.



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, organizing 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 Exposition in its early years.



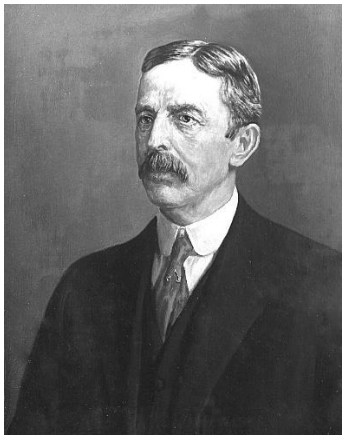
COWAN, BRYANT OWSLEY (1852–1929), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

B. O. Cowan was assistant secretary of the American Shorthorn 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 1936–1948
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 relocated 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 Globe Rendering Company, Live Stock Exchange National Bank, and Stock Yards Savings Bank.



CRAIG, JOHN ALEXANDER (1867–1910), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

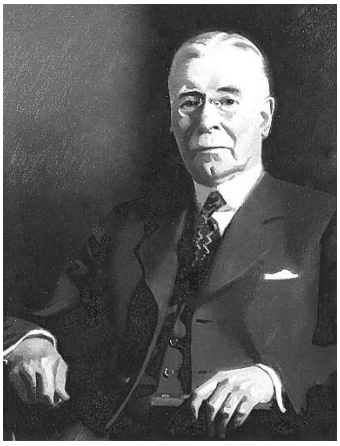
Educated at Ontario Agricultural College and University of Toronto, John A. Craig, from Russell, Ontario, was considered the “father of the technical art of live stock judging in America” (*Breeder’s Gazette*, 1910). While still a student, he edited the *Canadian Live Stock Journal*, and in 1889 (at a very young age), 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, JEPTHA (1843–1927), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

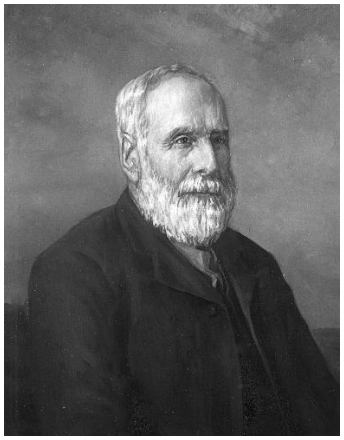
One of the largest importers of draft horses in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Jeptha Crouch was born in Scott County, Kentucky, and moved to Indiana at age ten. As a young man, he worked in horse sales but also spent several years operating a general store. In 1879, he settled in Lafayette, 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 (1855–1944), inducted 1940
Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892–1991)

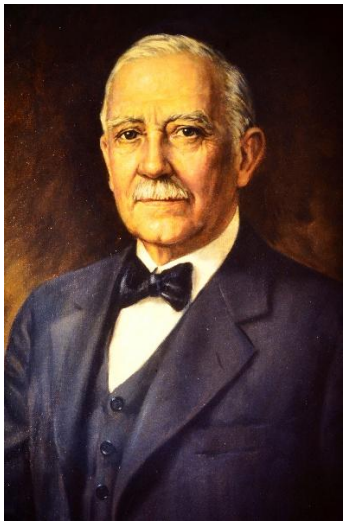
Best known as the founder of Quaker Oats, Henry Parsons Crowell was an imaginative businessman, designing clever and practical packaging—the first cereal box—and breaking new ground in national advertising. Crowell purchased the bankrupt Quaker Mill, already equipped with the first cereal trademark, 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. His 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.



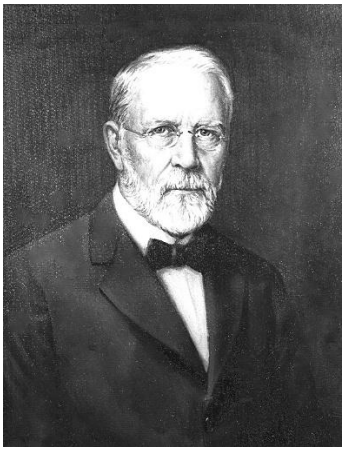
CRUICKSHANK, AMOS (1808–1895), inducted 1903
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936); original portrait by James R. Stuart

One 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 1936–1948
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 1936–1948
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

Michael Cudahy, the eldest of the Cudahy meatpacking brothers, was born in County 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.

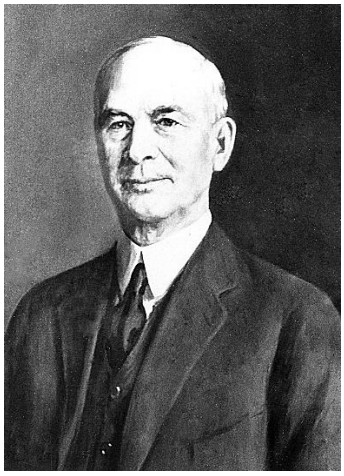
The Cudahy brothers, and later, their children, helped revolutionize the meatpacking industry, shifting from barreled pork to a cured meat business. They developed a process of summer curing meat in stationery refrigeration units, so it was available year-round. Cudahy responded to European tariffs and 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 McCLAY II (1819–1901), inducted between 1920–1948
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 1920 or 1951 catalogues. Whereabouts are unknown, but this portrait was not moved to Louisville in 1977.



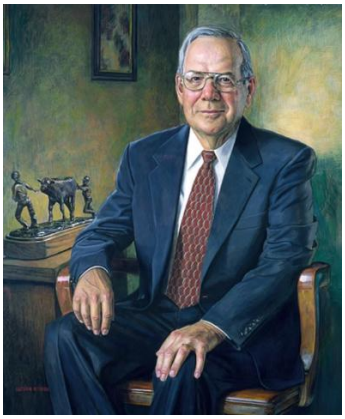
CUMMINGS, WILLIAM CHARLES SR. (1874–1945), inducted between 1936–1948
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

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 kidnapping threats in 1935 but stayed out of harm's way.



CURTISS, CHARLES FRANKLIN (1863–1946), inducted 1903
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 by 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 US 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 (1919–1921). He was a prominent livestock judge and a breeder of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep, and Berkshire hogs on his Rockwood Farm. Alumni and students from Iowa State presented his portrait to the Club in 1903, the year it was established.



DANIEL, O'DELL G. "DAN" (1920–2017), inducted 2001
Artist: Istvan Nyikos (1942–2026)

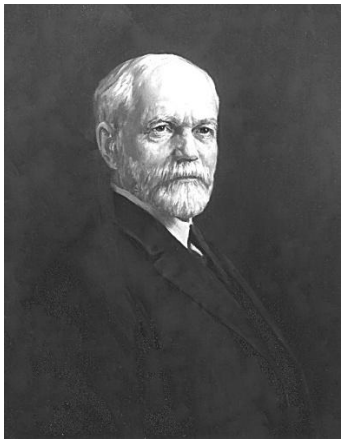
Dr. "Dan" Daniel was born and raised in Paris, Arkansas, completed the Bachelor of Science degree at the University of Maryland, and earned his Ph.D. from Oklahoma State University. He began teaching at Oklahoma Panhandle and then accepted the position to lead the University of Georgia's Extension Animal 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, the department was more than forty scientists strong. 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 collection. Canadian artist, Istvan Nyikos, applied transparent layers of pigment suspended in an egg yolk binding medium, to create this likeness of Dr. Daniel.



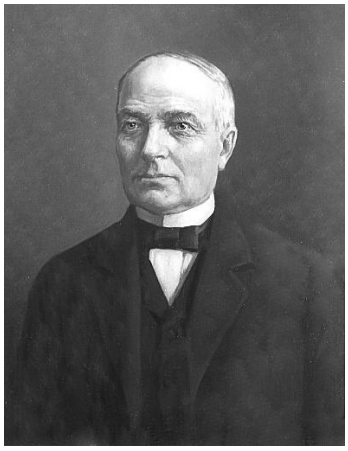
DARLOW, ALBERT EDWARD (1899–1966), inducted 1958
Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892–1991)

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, leading the Animal Husbandry Department, coaching the judging team to a win in 1948, and eventually, serving 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.



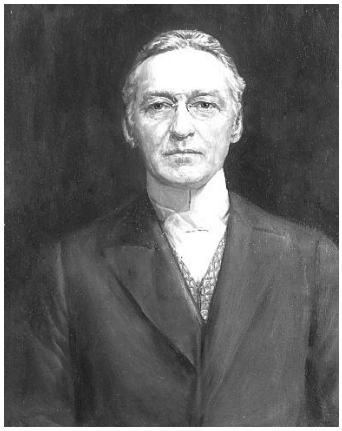
DAVENPORT, EUGENE (1856–1941), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

An outspoken advocate for a national system of vocational education, Eugene Davenport was a leader for the integration of agriculture into 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 São 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, 1920–1922. 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)

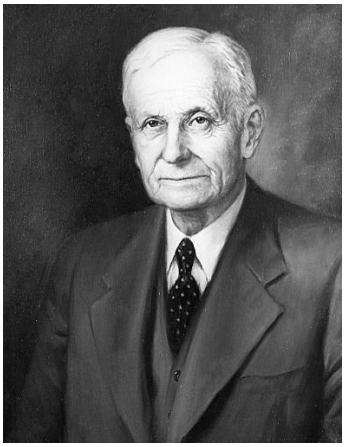
Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, James Ironside Davidson immigrated to Ontario, Canada, in 1842. He established a farm with a small investment and began to import Cruickshank Shorthorns in 1871, bringing many Scottish cattle to North America. Davidson was the principal Sittyton importer until the health 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, GEORGE 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 meated, 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, 1916–

1918. He was also president of several publishing firms, including the press that published *Agricultural Digest*, and was chair of the National Agricultural Society in 1919. Dr. Davison died in England in 1936.



DAY, GEORGE EDWARD (1863–1949), inducted 1944
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 and was secretary of the Ontario Shorthorn Club. Day was inducted into the Canadian Agricultural Hall of Fame in 1964.



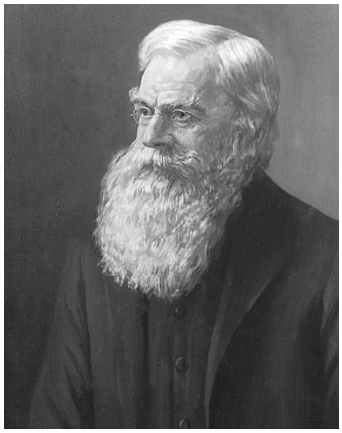
DAY, JOHN (1761–1815), painting dated 1811; added to collection between 1934–1974
Artist: Thomas Weaver (1774–1843)

This painting is not only the smallest in the collection, at 24-by–19-inches, it is also the oldest, painted by prominent English artist Thomas Weaver (1774–1843) in 1811. The subject was arguably the greatest livestock promoter of his day—John Day from Lincolnshire, England—who purchased the massive, castrated bull known as the Durham Ox from breeder Charles Colling in 1801. The Durham Ox was an animal of extraordinary size and exemplary conformation. John 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. John Day's portrait, which depicts him holding a Durham Ox engraving, must have been acquired after the 1934 fire.



DERICQLES, ALPHONSE EDWARD (1867–1943), inducted 1942
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 (sometimes 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 Hanover, Dr. Detmers taught in Neuenbürg 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 US 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 US, and established a veterinary hospital. He retired in 1895, resuming his private practice and continuing his 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 1920–1941
Artist: Ernest Sigmund Klempner (1867–1941)

Dr. George Dick was a professor of clinical medicine at the University of Chicago who, along with his wife Dr. Gladys Henry Dick, 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.



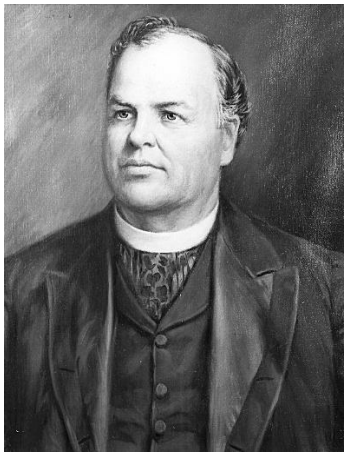
DODGE, JAMES EDWARD (1873–1934), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

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 FRANCIS (1902–1979), inducted 1965
Artist: Bjorn Peter Egeli (1900–1984)

Chairman of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company and a director of the International Live Stock Exposition, James F. 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)

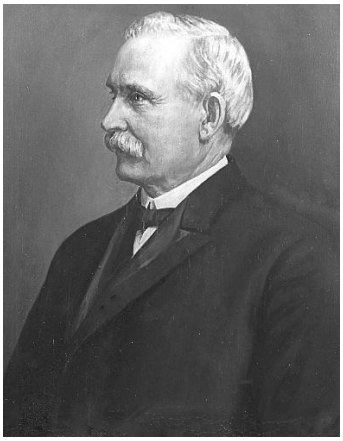
This Irish American parish priest was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, and ordained in Chicago. In 1880, The Reverend Maurice Dorney moved into the Transit House lodge near Union Stock Yards and began work to build a new Catholic church, St. Gabriel. A temporary wooden structure was eventually replaced 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. The parish school he established at St. Gabriel was known as "Dime High School," for Father Dorney allowed all to attend by charging just a dime in annual tuition. More than 50,000 people accompanied the casket from the Cathedral to the cemetery for burial, one day after St. Patrick's Day, 1914.



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, US Department of Agriculture. He attended night school, earning his medical degree from George Washington University in 1896. Iowa State College awarded an 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 US—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 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 inductee John Dryden, 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.



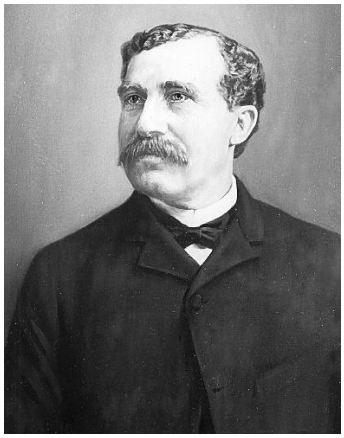
DUGGAN, CARLOS (circa 1868–1923), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Carlos (or Charles) 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 initially imported by early Spanish colonizers 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 parents from the British Isles, 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. Duggan was honored with a banquet during the 1916 International, and his portrait was likely added sometime after, but in time to be included in the 1920 catalogue of portraits.



DUNBAR, CHARLES ALBERT (1875–1948), inducted 1949
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

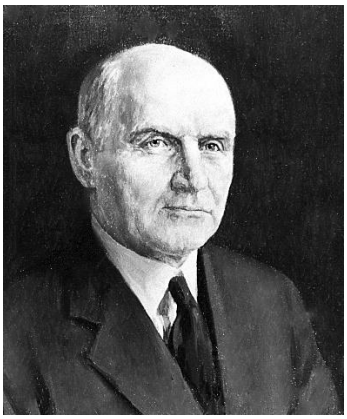
Born in Osceola, Iowa, Charles Dunbar was a partner in the Chicago livestock commission firm of Walters and Dunbar and a prominent livestock judge.



DUNHAM, MARK WENTWORTH (1842–1899), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

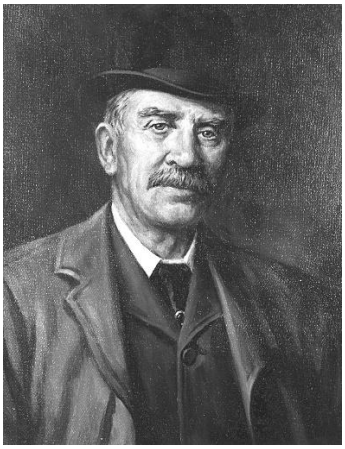
Mark Wentworth Dunham's Oaklawn Farm, in Wayne, Illinois, was at one time considered the largest horse breeding farm in the world. In 1870, Dunham purchased the Percheron stallion, Success, the first of hundreds of Percherons he would import from France. His ability to select the finest draft horses 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 as farmland, in the decades prior to the engine-driven plow.



DUNLAP, RENICK WILLIAM (1872–1945), inducted 1931
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 (1903-1905) 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 US Department of Agriculture from 1925 to 1932. Upon his retirement, he returned to farming in Ohio. Dunlap's first name came from his great-grandfather George Renick who, along with his brother Felix, were honored with early Saddle & Sirloin portraits as pioneering American cattlemen.



DUTHIE, WILLIAM MOIR (1854–1923), inducted between 1920–1941
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, Scotland.



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

Born in Stover, Missouri, Gene Ensminger 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, Ensminger 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, Audrey H. Ensminger—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 Ensminger Ag-Tech Schools on several continents. Dr. Ensminger 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 1920–1948
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

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 Association. He was editor of the *Duroc Sentinel* and founder of the *Duroc Bulletin.*



FAIRBAIRN, ROBERT ASHLEY (1866–1951), inducted between 1920–1936
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 ILSE 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).



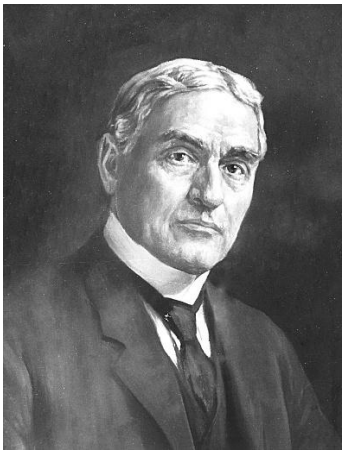
FAIRFAX, HENRY (1850–1916), inducted 1916
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Educated at Virginia Military Institute, Henry Fairfax was a civil engineer who inherited the Oak Hill Farm near Roanoke, Virginia, from his father. Oak Hill had been the estate of President James Monroe. Fairfax served in the state senate from 1890 to 1900 but is best known for breeding and showing Hackney horses. He was president of the Hackney Breeders' Association of America and the Virginia State Fair Association. Upon his death, funds were raised for this portrait, and Virginia Governor Henry Carter Stuart gifted it to the Saddle & Sirloin Club during the International.



FARWELL, WALTER (1863–1943), inducted between 1920–1949, painting dated 1913
Artist: Ossip Perelma (1876–1949)

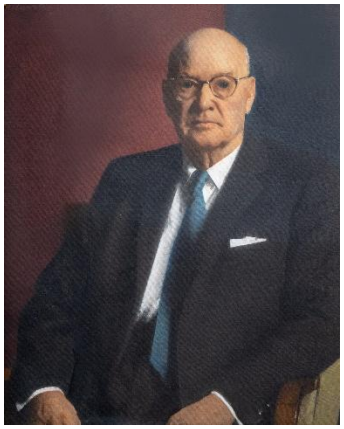
One of the oldest paintings remaining in the Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Collection, this portrait of Walter Farwell was painted in 1913 and then given to the collection sometime after the 1934 fire and before the printing of the 1948 inventory. It is the only pastel in the gallery. Charles B. and John V. Farwell, Walter's father and uncle, launched one of the largest wholesale dry goods companies in the world: JV Farwell & Company, Chicago. Walter served as the company vice president. In 1882, a three-million-acre tract in the Texas Panhandle was given to the elder Farwells and their investment partners by the state of Texas, to compensate them for building the State Capitol in Austin. Walter Farwell became managing director of this XIT Ranch, moving to Texas in 1906. At the time, XIT was the largest fenced ranch in the world, with 6,000 miles of fence and an estimated 150,000 head of cattle. Walter, an ardent polo player, introduced the sport to the ranch and bred many fine polo ponies there.



FAVILL, HENRY BAIRD (1860–1916), inducted 1916
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born in Madison, Wisconsin, Henry Baird Favill received his medical degree from Rush Medical College in Chicago in 1883, interned at Cook County Hospital, and then returned to Madison to join his father's medical practice. In 1894, he moved to Chicago permanently, to serve as chair of medicine at Chicago Polyclinic and to teach at Rush, where he was appointed chair of clinical medicine in 1906. Dr. Favill was president of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute and the Chicago Medical Society and was chair of the American Medical Society's Council for Health and Public Instruction. In 1908, Dr. Favill established a Holstein cattle herd at Milford Meadows in Lake Mills, Wisconsin, and focused much of the rest of his life on cattle breeding.

He was the first president of the National Dairy Council in 1915 and was named to the National Dairy Shrine in 1917, soon after his death.



FERRIN, EVAN FISHER (1888–1970), inducted 1961
Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892–1991)

Early in his career, Evan Ferrin taught at Texas A&M and Iowa State College, his alma mater. From 1918 to 1920, he was associate professor at Kansas State College, and then from 1920 until his retirement in 1956, he served at the University of Minnesota, becoming the head of the Animal Husbandry Department in 1949. Professor Ferrin was one of the nation's most respected swine judges and a leading swine scientist, pioneering swine improvement through carcass evaluation and production testing. The American Society of Animal Science presented his portrait.



FORBES, ERNEST BROWNING (1876–1966), inducted 1934
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

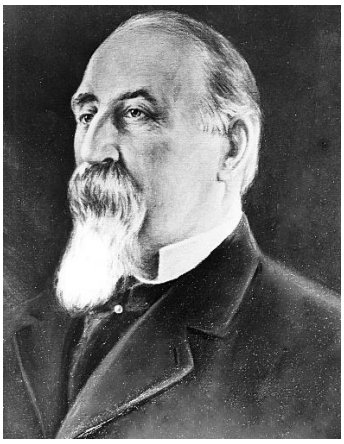
The American Society of Animal Science honored Ernest Forbes with a portrait for his role as an animal nutrition pioneer. Initially, Forbes followed in his father's footsteps, earning a degree in zoology and working for the Illinois State Natural History Survey. He was an entomologist briefly before accepting a position as an assistant in animal husbandry at the University of Illinois. He earned a second bachelor's degree in agriculture and then began to teach at the University of Missouri. In 1907, he moved to the Ohio Experiment Station, as head of the new department of Animal Nutrition, earning his Ph.D. there in 1908. Dr. Forbes's research focused on the roles of minerals in animal physiology, and he conducted particularly significant work on phosphorus metabolism.

After serving in World War I, Dr. Forbes worked for the United Chemical and Organic Products Company of Chicago and the Institute of American Meatpackers. He returned to academia in 1922 to succeed Henry Armsby as director of the Institute of Animal Nutrition at Pennsylvania State College. There, he continued Dr. Armsby's work with the respiration calorimeter and expanded nutritional studies with cattle and swine. He retired from Penn State in 1946, after publishing eighty-one scientific papers. Dr. Forbes was a charter member of both the American Society of Animal Nutrition and the American Institute of Nutrition. He served on the first editorial board of *The Journal of Nutrition* and was a member of the original animal nutrition subcommittee of the National Research Council.



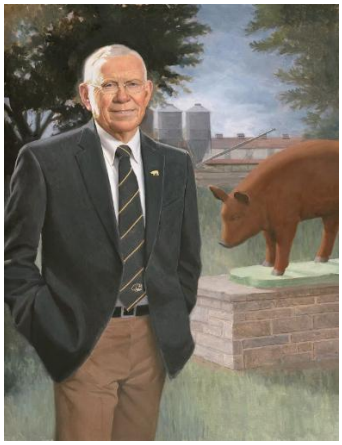
FORBES, SARAH PAINE (1919–2011), inducted 2008
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

In 2008, Sarah "Sal" Forbes was honored as the first female inductee into the Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Collection in its one-hundred-plus years of history. Born in Weston, Massachusetts, she moved to Sheridan, Wyoming, in 1940, after marrying Waldo Forbes. They established a Red Angus herd on their Beckton Stock Farms ranch. Seeing tremendous potential in the breed, they helped found the Red Angus Association of America (RAAA) in 1954, with Waldo as president and Sal as executive secretary. After her husband's death in 1955, Sal Forbes continued her work with the breed and the cattle industry. Beckton Stock Farms registered six Certified Meat Sires under her leadership. She initiated annual field days at Beckton, events that helped popularize performance testing. Forbes took an active role in organizing the Beef Improvement Federation, earning its Pioneer Breeder Award in 1976. She served on the board of the National Western Stock Show and launched the Red Angus Junior Stock Growers Program. Significantly, Sal Forbes's four decades of service on the board of RAAA helped create an environment where women could have a much larger role in a male-dominated industry.



FORD, ROBERT SIMPSON (1842–1914), inducted between 1936–1939
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

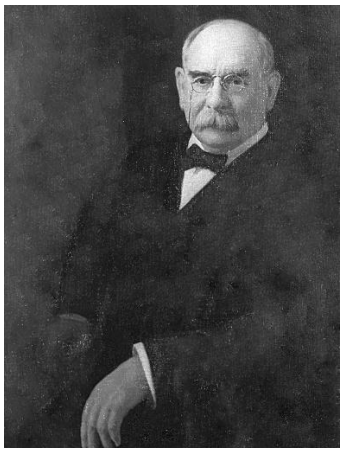
Along with Conrad Kohrs and Dan Flowerree, Robert S. Ford was one of the first men to drive cattle into Montana Territory, in 1870. Born in Simpson County, Kentucky, Ford moved to Montana Territory in 1864, as a freighting wagon master. In 1871, he established one of the largest ranches in the region, near Sun River Crossing, with cattle from Texas. He was a founder of the Montana Stockgrowers Association in 1879, serving as its first president. He also was a member of the controversial Sun River Rangers, a group of men who combated cattle rustling, sometimes with violence. Ford sold his holdings just before the devastating winter of 1886–1887, when many ranchers lost their herds. In 1891, he moved to Great Falls and established Great Falls National Bank. Robert Ford was inducted into the Hall of Great Westerners at the National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum in 1958.



FORKNER, EVERETT (born 1939), inducted 2020
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

Everett Forkner returned to his family's farm in Southern Missouri after graduating from the University of Missouri-Columbia in 1961. Under his direction, the family operation—which came to be known as Forkner Family Farms—grew to 2,000 acres of crops, a swine genetics company, a premium pork marketing branch, and a purebred cattle operation. Forkner pioneered on-farm swine performance testing in the early '60s, recording growth and using ultrasound to measure and evaluate muscle and fat composition. He produced more than a dozen national champion breeding hogs, including the World Record Selling Boar at the 1973 National Barrow Show (NBS). Serving in leadership roles with the National Swine Improvement Federation (NSIF), Forkner helped standardize testing methods and terminology for swine genetic testing. In 1982, he was named the NSIF Seedstock Producer of the Year. An aggressive international marketer of Missouri livestock, he has sold *TRULINE* Genetics swine stock to 48 states and 25 foreign countries. He exhibited the National Barrow Show Grand Champion Carcass Truckload with Duroc barrows in 2004 and was inducted into the NBS Hall of Fame in 2010.

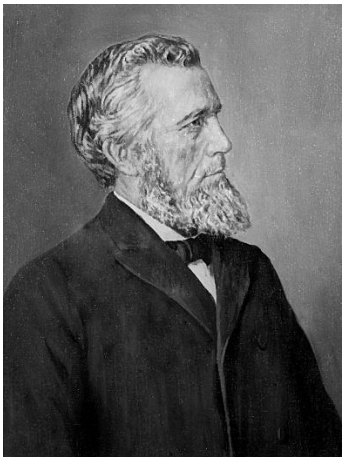
In 2005, Everett Forkner became chair of the National Pork Board (NPB) Animal Science Research Committee, with accomplishments including: completing the swine genome sequence, reducing the cooking temperature for fresh pork to 145 degrees, and increasing sow longevity. In 2011, he was named president of the NPB. Maintaining leadership in the cattle industry as well, he was selected as the 2009 American Maine-Anjou Breeder of the Year and the breed's 2012 Seedstock Producer of the Year. Everett Forkner is an avid supporter of agricultural youth, having provided hundreds of livestock judging workouts at the family farms, as well as livestock judging classes at the American Royal (for twenty consecutive years) and other Midwest livestock judging events.



FOSTER, THOMAS DOVE (1847–1915), inducted between 1920–1948
Artist Unknown

Thomas Dove Foster was born in Bradford, England, grandson of the founder of John Morrell and Company meatpacking firm. He began working in the family business as a hog buyer, and by age twenty, was selected to manage the company's new American branch in Chicago. T. D. Foster moved the US headquarters to Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1877, and in 1893, he became chairman of both British and American operations. Foster considered the welfare of his employees a high priority. In service to them, he organized an annual company picnic

and funded the construction of a YMCA and a church near the Ottumwa plant.



FRANCIS, JOHN (1843–1913), inducted 1914
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936); original portrait by Christian Abrahamsen (1887–1983)

John Francis's New Lenox, Illinois, farm produced many of the finest barrows, taking Grand Champion honors at the International Live Stock Exposition four times. The swine operation of John Francis & Son contributed much to the elevation of the Poland China breed. Francis was also a dairyman. In 1871, he was elected supervisor of New Lenox Township, and he also served as school trustee, school treasurer, and township collector.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN (1706–1790), inducted by 1920
The portrait of this Founding Father was lost in the 1934 fire and was not repainted.

FULLERTON, SAMUEL CLYDE SR. (1878–1943), inducted between 1948–1951
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)
The portrait of Angus breeder Judge S. C. Fullerton was lost in Chicago, at some point between 1965 and 1977, when plans were underway to move the collection to Louisville.

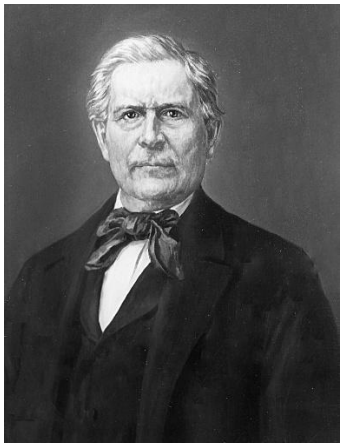
Livestock Legacy Family: Three Generations of the Funks

FUNK, ISAAC (1797–1865), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

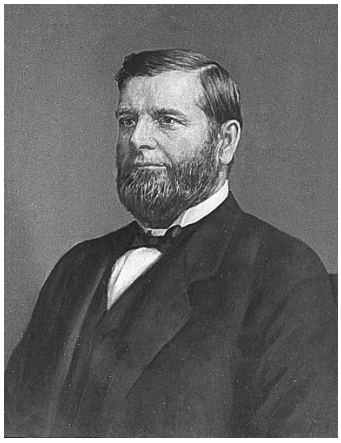
FUNK, MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE (1834–1919), inducted by 1915
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

FUNK, EUGENE DUNCAN SR. (1867–1944), inducted 1941
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954), repainted in 1941

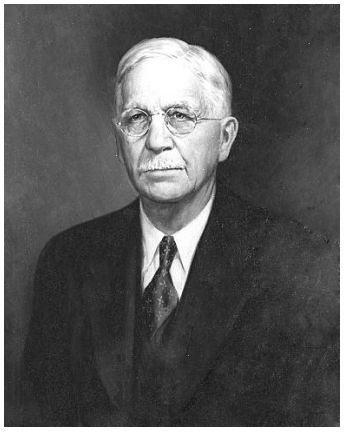
From pioneer beginnings, the Funk family established a prominent, multigenerational agricultural and political dynasty based at Funks Grove, Illinois. Today, Funks Grove is a National Natural Landmark and Nature Preserve.



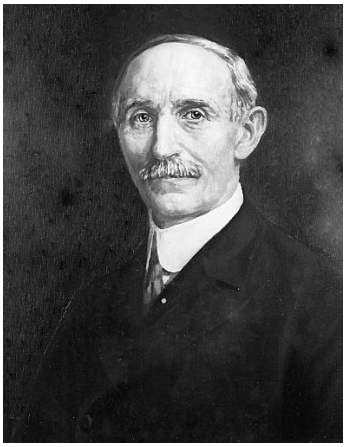
Isaac Funk was born in Clark County, Kentucky, in 1797, but the family moved to Fayette County, Ohio, in 1800. He and his brother Absalom settled in McLean County, Illinois, in 1824 and established Funk's Grove homestead. There, they raised corn and livestock, growing the farm to 25,000 acres. Isaac Funk was elected to the Illinois legislature in 1840 and to the state senate in 1862. He was a passionate orator supporting the Union during the Civil War. To protect their livestock interests, the Funk brothers established slaughter and retail market facilities in Chicago as early as 1839, helping to earn Isaac the nickname, "Cattle King," but he was equally invested in hogs, sheep, and mules. His efforts preceded the founding of Union Stock Yards in 1865, the year of his death. Isaac Funk founded a professorship at Illinois Wesleyan University and left Funk's Grove to his family.



Marquis de Lafayette Funk was named for the French nobleman who served in the Continental Army during America's war of independence. Lafayette, as he was known, continued his father Isaac's livestock interests and became one of the founders of Union Stock Yards in Chicago. He was elected to the Illinois legislature (1884–1888), was director of the Chicago Fat Stock Show, and served as a commissioner of the World's Columbian Exposition. Lafayette Funk was also president of both the state Board of Agriculture and the Illinois State Fair.

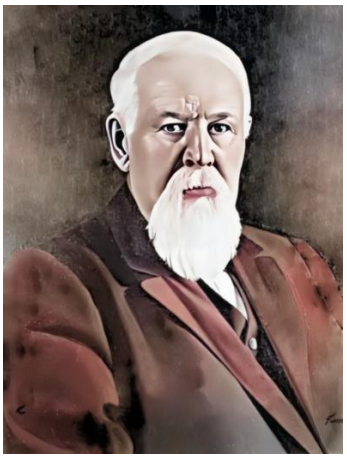


Lafayette's son, Eugene Duncan Funk, shifted the family's agricultural focus. Initially, corn was grown on their land to support a large livestock herd, but in 1892, E. D. set aside a portion of the land to conduct research on corn families. In 1901, he formed Funk Brothers Seed Company, to produce higher yield, disease-resistant corn varieties. The company developed the first commercial corn hybrid in the world. Funk's Tribred (1915) and Funk's G-Series Hybrid, in the late 1930s, were key successes. E. D. Funk was president of the National Corn Association, treasurer of the Livestock Association of Illinois, and a member of the Agricultural Advisory Committee of the Food Administration during World War I.



GALBRAITH, ALEXANDER JR. (1853–1928), inducted between 1920–1922
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

This Scottish-born horse breeder immigrated to America in 1883, forming Alex Galbraith & Sons of Janesville, Wisconsin, one of the first firms to import Clydesdale, Suffolk, and Shire horses to the United States. Galbraith helped establish Wisconsin as a Clydesdale breeding center, which led to the iconic use of the breed in hitches pulled for Wisconsin breweries. In 1893, he became a lecturer for the Farmer's Institute at the University of Wisconsin, and the College of Agriculture gave him their Honorary Recognition Award in 1911. On one of his annual trips back to Scotland, he returned with golf equipment and helped launch the first golf course in Wisconsin in 1894. Galbraith moved to Manitoba, Canada, in 1901, where he continued to import and breed draft horses. He relocated to Edmonton in 1915, serving as an agricultural lecturer, provincial superintendent of fairs and institutes, and esteemed judge.



GAMMON, WARREN (1846–1923), inducted 1979
Artist: Kandé White Mast (born 1950)

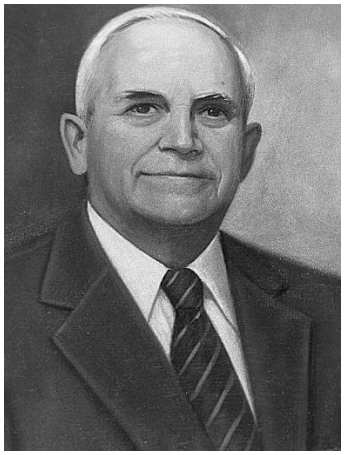
Although he was trained in law, Iowan Warren Gammon focused his energies on cattle breeding and made his mark as the founder of the Polled Hereford breed. While visiting the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha, 1898, Gammon became intrigued by polled Hereford crossbreeds on exhibit. His college-aged son introduced him to Charles Darwin's works on heredity, and those writings inspired him to contact the 2,500 breeders on the Hereford registry to locate purebreds exhibiting a hornless mutation. He obtained eleven animals and began breeding in 1902. Warren Gammon established a separate Polled Hereford registry and served as executive secretary of the new breed organization for many years.



GARRIGUS, HARRY LUCIAN (1876–1968), inducted 1943
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

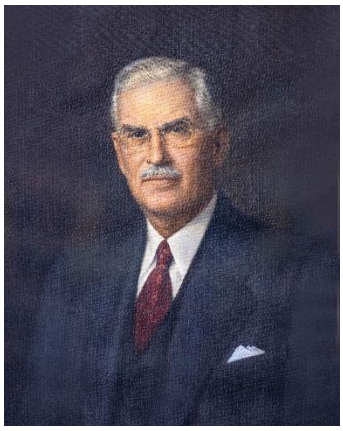
Born in Wolcott, Connecticut, Harry Lucian Garrigus completed his studies at Storrs Agricultural College in 1898. Soon after, he was named director of the experiment station there, and in 1901, he joined the faculty. His career spanned forty years at the institution, which would eventually be renamed the University of Connecticut. Professor Garrigus formed the Department of Animal Husbandry and served as superintendent of the college farm. He selected the finest stock for the school's herds and conducted studies in genetic selection and nutrition. Garrigus was a respected judge at many exhibitions, including the International and the American Royal. He was a pioneer in pasture improvement as well. In 1968, H. L. Garrigus

was named a fellow of the American Society of Animal Science. He was a trustee of the Eastern States Exposition and was also active in many breed organizations.



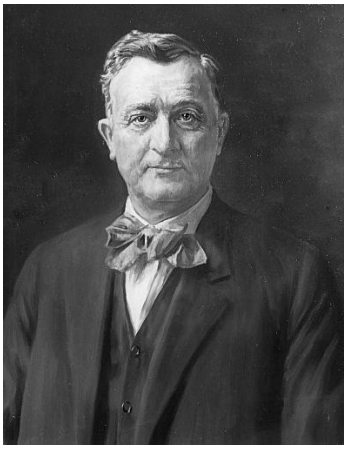
GARRIGUS, WESLEY PATTERSON (1909–1985), inducted 1983
Artist: Jack K. Hodgkin (born 1936)

Wesley Garrigus followed a path much like his father H. L.'s: attending undergraduate school at Storrs Ag College before heading to the University of Illinois for his Ph.D. He completed his doctorate in 1935. In 1937, he accepted an appointment to the Animal Industry Group at the University of Kentucky, and in 1941, was named chairman of the department. The academic program expanded to include doctoral studies under his leadership. Research during his tenure advanced the Kentucky cow-calf program, forage-fed beef, and performance testing. Dr. Garrigus's feed studies, using by-products from Kentucky's distillery industry, received the Distinguished Nutritionist Research Award from the Distiller's Research Council in 1964. Dr. Garrigus retired from the university in 1974, and soon after participated in the transfer of the Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Collection to Louisville. As its first curator, he prepared biographies of all inductees. Dr. Garrigus was himself honored with a portrait presented by the American Society of Animal Science in 1983.



GAY, CARL WARREN (1877–1961), inducted 1950
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

Born in Waverly, New York, Carl Warren Gay received a veterinary degree from Cornell University in 1899 and then pursued a bachelor's degree in animal husbandry from Iowa State College, while teaching in the veterinary division there. He was named Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry at Iowa State in 1904. After briefly teaching at Ohio State University, he accepted a full professorship at the University of Pennsylvania, where he taught from 1907 to 1916. In 1916, he joined the faculty of the University of Minnesota, taking over as department chair in 1920, through his retirement in 1940.



GENTRY, NICHOLAS HOCKER (1850–1933), inducted 1918
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

One of the most decorated breeders of his generation, Nicholas Gentry raised Berkshire hogs on Wood Dale Stock Farm in Pettis County, Missouri, importing three foundation animals in 1875. Gentry was president of the committee representing Missouri at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, and there, his hogs were awarded an unmatched thirty-two separate prizes. President of the American Berkshire Association, Gentry also bred Shorthorn cattle and served as director of that breed association as well. He was president of the National Association of Live Stock Exhibitors, vice president of the Missouri State Fair Association, and president of the American Royal twice. The American Berkshire Association funded his portrait.



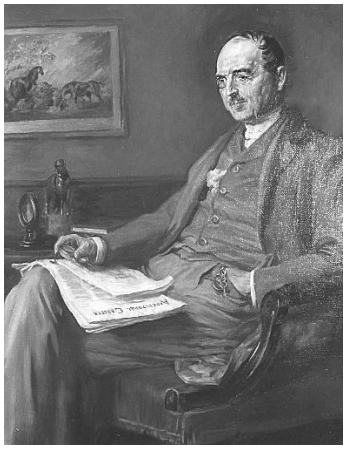
GIBSON, HENRY NOEL (1878–1966), inducted 1947
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

H. Noel Gibson was the son of English-born breeder Richard Gibson (see biography below) and was raised at Belvoir Farm in Delaware, Ontario. He managed Altamont Stock Farm, Millbrook, New York, and John Larocque's New Jersey farm, before partnering with James Brown at Thaxton Farms, Dundee, Illinois, in 1915. He judged the wether classes at the International Live Stock Exposition more frequently than any other judge in the show's history. He judged at the British Royal as well, and he earned the Queen's Coronation Medal. A president of the American Shropshire Association, that organization made Gibson an honorary vice president for life.



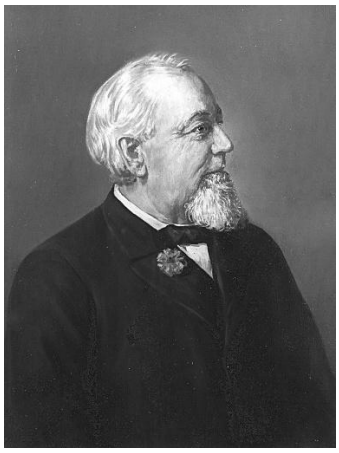
GIBSON, RICHARD ALBERT (1840–1911), inducted circa 1909
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Richard Gibson was born in Leicester, England, and immigrated to Canada in 1861, continuing to the United States a few years later. He gained prominence managing the New York Mills farm in Utica, New York, introducing Shorthorns imported from Thomas Booth. When the herd was dispersed in 1873, the 109 head brought an astounding total of $381,999. Ten years later, Gibson purchased Belvoir Farm in Delaware, Ontario. He was president of the Dominion Shorthorn Association and the Canadian Kennel Club and was appointed to the Ontario agricultural commission in 1880. Gibson was an officer of the Saddle & Sirloin Club at its founding in 1903 and was Vice President of the ILSE in the early years.



GILBEY, WALTER (1831–1914), inducted 1915
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936); original portrait by Arvid Nyholm

The likeness of Walter Gilbey, painted by Arvid Nyholm in 1915 and recreated by Robert Grafton after the 1934 fire, was based on a portrait presented to the Royal Agricultural Hall in London in 1891. Queen Victoria made him a baronet in recognition of his achievements in horse breeding and livestock publishing. Born in Hertfordshire, England, Sir Walter Gilbey and his brothers made their fortunes as wholesale merchants for wine and spirits, promoting local labels when taxes on imports rose. They began distilling dry gin in London in 1872 (the family name continues as a popular brand) and acquired whisky distilleries in Scotland as well. Sir Walter invested his wealth and his energy to promote the English Cart Horse, Hackney, and Hunter breeds. He was president of the Shire Horse Society, the Hackney Horse Society, the Hunter Improvement Society, the Essex Agricultural Club, and many others. He also helped establish the Royal Commission on Horse Breeding and the London Cart Horse Parade, and he wrote several books about livestock.



GILLETT, JOHN DEAN (1819–1888), inducted by 1915
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

John Gillett was one of the most influential fat stockmen of his day, earning the title of the "cattle king of the Corn Belt." A bas relief carving of his champion steer at the first American Fat Stock Show—John Sherman (named after the founder of Chicago Union Stock Yards)—was featured on the stone gate at the entrance to the stockyards, a historical structure that still exists. Born in Connecticut, John Gillett headed west to Illinois in 1838. Working as a farm hand for his uncle, he saved enough money to buy forty acres; upon his death in 1888, he had amassed 19,000 acres. On his Logan County farm, he raised cattle, horses, and hogs, but became best known for his Shorthorn cattle, supplying the Chicago market with some of its finest stock. His prime Shorthorn bullocks were widely held as ideal beef animals, and he expanded the breed's popularity throughout North America. Gillett's farm brought prosperity to the railroad shipping center nearby and led to the incorporation of the town of Elkhart. He is also considered the founder of the American export trade, and in 1871, Gillett made his first of many shipments of live cattle to Great Britain. He was founder and president of the National Bank of Logan County.



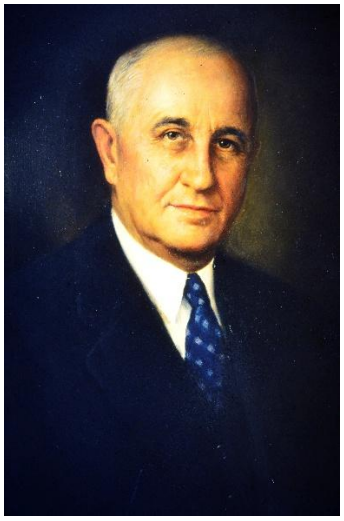
GOGGINS, PATRICK KING (1930–2015), inducted 2011
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

Patrick K. “Pat” Goggins graduated from Montana State University-Bozeman in 1952 and began his career as a herdsman and an advertising salesman for a monthly livestock magazine. Within a decade, he had moved from a sales representative to a columnist, general manager, and owner of industry publications, most notably, *Western Ag Reporter*. One of the nation’s top registered Angus producers, his Vermillion Ranch in Billings was a laboratory for new breeding techniques. Pat Goggins pioneered butterfat content as a selection tool and became one of the first breeders to synchronize estrus and to artificially inseminate his herds. An accomplished auctioneer, Goggins became involved in the market side of the industry, too, purchasing what would become Public Auction Yards (PAYS) in 1968. Always the innovator, Goggins developed the first ring scale and revolutionized cattle sales with the first video livestock auctions.



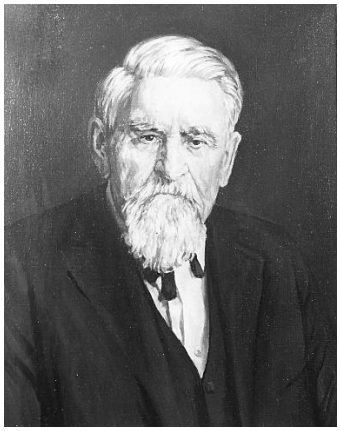
GOOD, DON LADOYT (1921–2012), inducted 1987
Artist: Thomas W. (“Tom”) Orlando (1931–2025)

Don Good made a controversial but extremely influential decision in the show ring at the 1969 International Live Stock Exposition: he selected the first crossbred animal as grand champion market steer. This decision led to a shift toward larger performance-type cattle, impacting the future of the cattle industry. Dr. Good was also credited with pioneering the idea of correlating carcass characteristics to live animal evaluation in the ring. Raised on an Ohio farm, Good earned his bachelor’s degree from Ohio State, his master’s degree from Kansas State (where he was high individual in livestock judging in 1950), and his Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota (1956). He joined the faculty of Kansas State University in 1947, heading the Department of Animal Science from 1966 to 1987. Following a 1966 tornado that heavily damaged the agricultural buildings, Dr. Good established the Livestock and Meat Industry Council to raise additional funds for the department’s needs. The American Society of Animal Science honored him with three major awards: Distinguished Teacher (1973), Honorary Fellow (1978), and Animal Industry Service (1982). Dr. Good received the Livestock Publications Council’s Headliner Award in 1997.



GOOD, EDWIN STANTON (1871–1957), inducted 1940
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

Raised on a Michigan farm specializing in Shorthorn cattle, Merino sheep, and Berkshire hogs, E. S. Good received a bachelor's degree from Michigan State Agricultural College and a master's degree from the University of Illinois. Upon completion of his education in 1906, he was appointed head of the newly formed Animal Husbandry Department at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1912, when the station merged with the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, Good led the beef cattle, sheep, and swine programs. When the program was reorganized once again in 1919, Good was named chairman of the Animal Industry Group. He continued in his post until 1941, when he reached mandatory retirement age. For much of the next fifteen years, Professor Good taught part-time, stepping in to stabilize the department during World War II. Key research accomplishments include work on a hog cholera serum, isolating the organism causing brucellosis in cattle and sows, and evaluating distillery by-products as swine feed. Most significantly, however, was his work on the cause and vaccine for infectious abortion in mares. Professor Good was president of the American Society of Animal Production in 1927, and the organization sponsored his Saddle & Sirloin portrait.



GOODNIGHT, CHARLES (1836–1929), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

"The Father of the Texas Panhandle," Charlie Goodnight was a true legend of the American West. Born in Illinois, his family moved to Texas when he was ten years old. As a young man, he became a cowboy and militiaman, defending ranchers from Comanche raiders. He joined the Texas Rangers and then served as a Confederate soldier. After participating in the round-up to recover cattle left to roam during the Civil War, he imagined a new market for Texas cattle, to replace the war-ravaged South. Partnering with Kentucky-native Oliver Loving, they led 2,000 head to blaze a new trail to New Mexico, selling the cattle to the US Army. Goodnight is credited with building the first chuckwagon for their inaugural cattle drive. More drives would follow over several years, extending what became known as the Goodnight-Loving Trail into Colorado and later Wyoming. Goodnight and Loving's third cattle drive was fictionalized in Larry McMurtry's Pulitzer Prize-winning novel, *Lonesome Dove* (published 1985).

After Loving's death along the trail, Goodnight established his Home Ranch in 1876, the first ranch in the Texas Panhandle. Soon thereafter, he formed a partnership with Irish investor, John Adair, to found the JA Ranch. In less than a decade, JA Ranch had grown to

1,325,000 acres and more than 100,000 head. A pioneer in cattle breeding, Goodnight crossed scrawny Texas longhorns with Herefords, resulting in one of the nation's finest herds. He also crossed buffalo with polled Angus—the first "cattalo." He established the Panhandle Stockmen's Association and two schools in the town of Goodnight, Texas. His final stock operation, Goodnight Ranch, became a major tourist attraction and wildlife preserve, where he raised herds of buffalo, elk, and antelope to ship to Yellowstone National Park and zoos. This legend of the West died at age ninety-three. Often called "Colonel," Goodnight was one of the original five men voted into the Hall of Great Westerners at the National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum in 1958.



GOODWIN, WILLIAM RANSDELL JR. (1863–1919), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

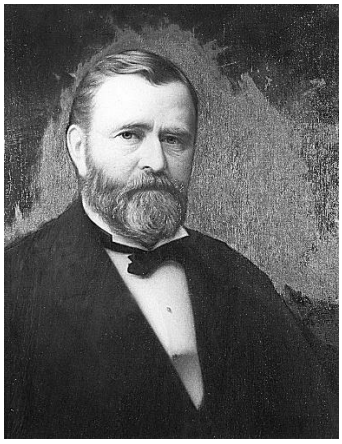
This livestock journalist wrote elaborate reviews in the early years of the International Live Stock Exposition, helping establish the show. William "Will" R. Goodwin was educated at DePauw University and accepted a position at *The Breeder's Gazette* in 1885, eventually becoming its managing editor. As a reporter, he covered all major shows, including the International, the American Royal, and the world's fair stock shows. The speech he made to the National Swine Growers at the 1914 International was credited with launching the National Swine Show. Additionally, Goodwin was vice president of the American Saddle Horse Association.



GORE, HOWARD MASON (1877–1947), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

With an agriculture degree from the University of West Virginia, and experience breeding beef cattle and hogs on the family farm in Clarksburg, West Virginia, Howard Gore worked for the US Department of Agriculture in both the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Packers and Stockyards Administration. In 1923, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and then briefly designated Secretary of Agriculture by President Coolidge, upon the death of Henry C. Wallace. He served for just four months, having been elected Governor of West Virginia. Another Saddle & Sirloin inductee, William Marion Jardine, succeeded him. Following his term as governor, Gore served as state commissioner of agriculture and was director of several West Virginia banks.

GRAFTON, ROBERT WADSWORTH (1876–1936), inducted between 1936–1948
See page 28.



GRANT, ULYSSES SIMPSON (1822–1885), inducted by 1920, painted by 1890
Artist: Oliver Ingraham Lay (1845–1890)

Ulysses S. Grant was born in Point Pleasant, Ohio, and attended boarding school for a short time in Maysville, Kentucky, before being appointed to the US Military Academy at West Point. He served under General Zachary Taylor in the Mexican War and then led the Union Army to many significant victories during the Civil War. Lincoln appointed him General-in-Chief of the Army in 1864. Grant was elected the eighteenth President of the United States in 1869; he served two terms. His administration was charged with helping to stabilize the nation after the war. President U. S. Grant enforced civil rights and fought against the Ku Klux Klan during the Reconstruction period.

According to a metal plate on the back of the frame, this painting, by New York artist Oliver Ingraham Lay, was presented to the U. S. Grant Post No. 327 of the Grand Army of the Republic in Brooklyn in 1911, many years after the artist's death. How the work came to the Saddle & Sirloin collection is now unknown.



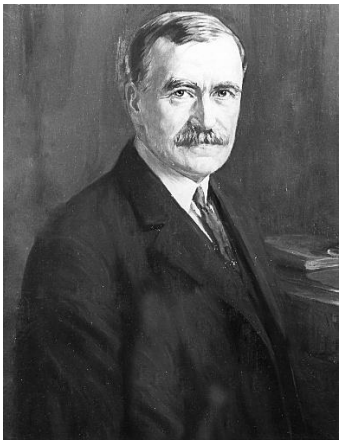
GRANT, WILLIAM J. (1869–1931), inducted by 1920
Artist: Ernest Sigmund Klempner (1867–1941)

The second Argentine cattleman to judge at the International Live Stock Exposition (Carlos Duggan was the first), William Grant was born in Elgin, Scotland, where he studied civil engineering. In 1890, he moved to Argentina to work for the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railroad, becoming chief construction engineer in 1901. He purchased land to start Angus and Shorthorn cattle operations in 1903, eventually expanding to 11,000 acres. Grant also bred Clydesdale draft horses. By 1908, he resigned his railroad post to focus on ranching and serve in local politics in Cordoba. Grant judged Angus at the 1919 International and was still actively judging as late as 1930.



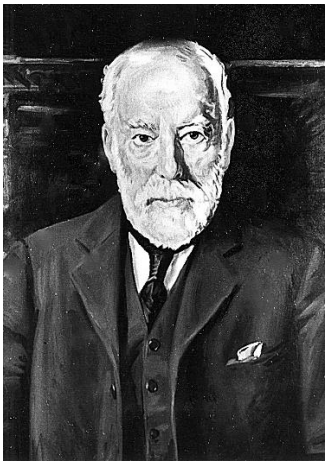
GRAY, CARL RAYMOND SR. (1867–1939), inducted 1937
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

Carl R. Gray began his fifty-six-year career in the railroad industry as a fifteen-year-old "sweeping boy" in a small-town train station and ended it as president and vice chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad. Born in Princeton, Arkansas, Gray served as president of the Great Northern Railway (1912–1914) and the Western Maryland Railway (1914–1919), before joining the Union Pacific. He supervised the nation's railroads during World War I, under the US Railroad Administration, and he helped form the Association of American Railways in 1934. At the time of his death, he was serving as a special policy advisor to President Roosevelt—work that led to the Transportation Act of 1940. In 1920, Gray established an extensive Union Pacific scholarship program to students enrolling in agriculture schools in states served by the line.



GROVES, JOHN W. (1849–1912), inducted 1912
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born in Williamsville, Illinois, John Groves tried his hand in the livestock commission business in Chicago for a few years and then returned to his home in Sangamon County, to manage several farms and to buy and ship market stock. He moved back to Chicago as secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association, serving from 1901 until his death in 1912, operating out of the new Pure Bred Live Stock Record Building at Union Stock Yards. Groves was credited with improving the efficiency of the registry records.

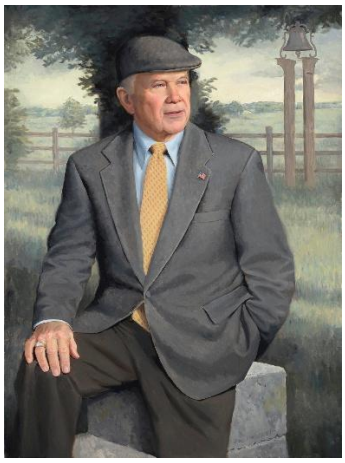


HAGGIN, JAMES BEN ALI (1822–1914), inducted 1915
Artist: Jack K. Hodgkin (born 1936)

Kentuckian James Ben Ali Haggin was one of the wealthiest men of his lifetime, owning 400,000 acres of land in California, 10,000 acres in the Bluegrass State of Kentucky, some of the richest metals mines, and some of the fastest racehorses in the world. Born in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, grandson of one of the state's earliest settlers, Haggin was educated at Centre College and began practicing law. In 1850, he moved to California to open a law office with Lloyd Tevis, who later became his partner in several mines during the Gold Rush days. He and Tevis purchased the Rancho Del Paso near Sacramento in 1862 and established one of the largest horse breeding operations in world history. In 1904, 1,500 of the 7,000 broodmares registered in the official Stud Book belonged to Haggin.

Haggin's horse, Ben Ali (his Turkish mother's maiden name), won the 1886 Kentucky Derby. Salvator and Firenze were Hall of Fame

Thoroughbreds. In 1897, James Haggin acquired Elmendorf Farm in Lexington, Kentucky, and by 1905 had shifted all equine operations there. He also established a model dairy on the land. Just prior to his death at age eighty-seven, Haggin founded the James B. Haggin Memorial Hospital in Harrodsburg, Kentucky. The Ben Ali Stakes race at Keeneland, in Lexington, is named for him. Interestingly, his grandson, James Ben Ali Haggin III (who went by "Ben Ali Haggin") was a successful portrait painter and a theatrical set designer for the Metropolitan Opera Ballet and Ziegfield Follies. Although Haggin's original portrait was lost in the 1934 fire, a Kentucky artist was commissioned to return his likeness to the collection, after it was moved from Chicago to Louisville in the 1970s.



HALL, ROBERT JR. (born 1930), inducted 2019
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

A native of Scott County, Kentucky, Bob Hall grew up on his family's farm producing tobacco, rye, wheat, corn, feeder cattle, hogs, sheep, and hay. While participating in a National 4-H youth congress at the Chicago International Live Stock Show in 1947, Hall toured the Saddle and Sirloin Club portrait gallery and was inspired. After graduating from the University of Kentucky in 1953, he managed purebred Angus herds in Bloomfield, Kentucky, and Duchess County, New York. He served in the army as a veterinary food inspector, 1955–1957. Returning to Lexington, Kentucky, Bob Hall accepted the position of Beef Cattle Herdsman at the University of Kentucky, under Dr. W. P. Garrigus (who would also become a Saddle & Sirloin inductee), from 1958–1964. In 1964, he purchased a livestock feed mill in Lexington where the brand Hallway Feeds was created in 1983. The mill became the only family-owned, equine-focused feed manufacturer in the country, supplying successful Thoroughbred breeders and trainers, as well preeminent horses in competitive English and Western disciplines in the United States and abroad.

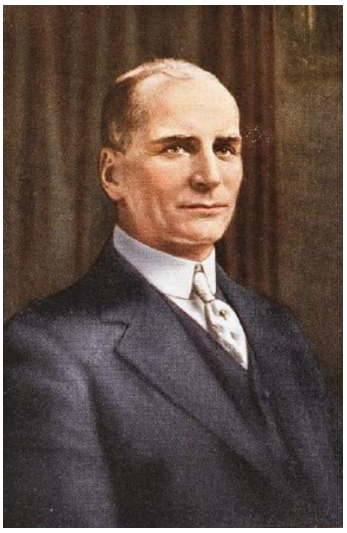
Involved in the formation of the North American International Livestock Exposition, Hall served on the executive committee, representing sheep from 1975–2012. He was the first inductee into the University of Kentucky (UK) Animal Sciences Hall of Fame (1987); and a recipient of the Harold Workman Distinguished Service to Agriculture Award (2014), the UK College of Agriculture Distinguished Alumni Award (2016), and many other lifetime achievement awards and recognitions.

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER (1755 or 1757–1804), inducted by 1920
The portrait of this Founding Father was lost in the 1934 fire and was not repainted.



HAMMOND, GEORGE HENRY (1838–1886), inducted 1953
Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892–1991)

George Henry Hammond, a pioneer in refrigerated railcar transportation, first tested his revolutionary fresh meat distribution methods at his small packing company in Detroit, Michigan. In 1868, Hammond received a patent for a refrigerator car design with a cold air circulation system and soon built a new plant along the Michigan Central Railroad, in a town that would be called Hammond, Indiana. His railroad car design was known as the Hammond-Davis reefer (William Davis was the man who engineered it; George Hammond was the man who financed its development). By 1875, the George H. Hammond Co. was selling $2 million worth of meat a year. Within a decade, Hammond's new plant in Omaha, Nebraska, was slaughtering over 100,000 cattle a year, operating a fleet of 800 refrigerator cars, and generating $15 million in sales. Hammond was the first to pack reefer cars on seagoing ships, to export dressed beef to Europe; and he found additional success by producing oleomargarine, a butter substitute, from beef fat. The background of his portrait by Joseph Allworthy features a refrigerated railcar.

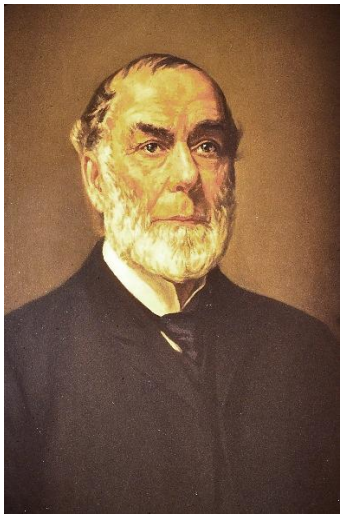


HANDSCHIN, WALTER FREDERICK (1880–1922), inducted 1924
Artist: Arvid Nyholm (1866–1927)

Tracking a lead from an old newspaper article, a digital copy of the 1924 induction booklet for Dr. Walter Handschin was discovered in 2025. Although his portrait was not listed on the inventory when nearly all paintings in the collection moved to Louisville, we can now document that he was honored, posthumously, at the Saddle & Sirloin Club, Chicago. The Wisconsin native led the department of farm organization and management at the University of Illinois and was president of the American Farm Economic Association. It is likely that his portrait was not repainted after the 1934 fire.

Livestock Legacy Family: The Hardings of Wisconsin

Livestock production is often a family legacy, and the Harding family of Wisconsin is one of only three livestock legacy families with *three* generations of honor in the Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Gallery. (The other three-generation families are Booth and Funk.)



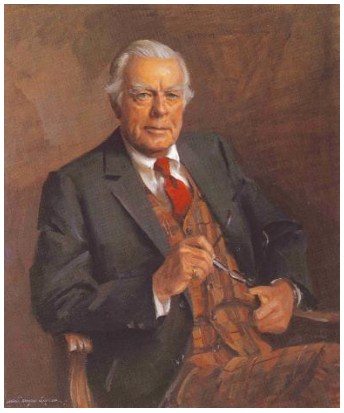
HARDING, GEORGE (1840–1913), inducted 1905
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

George Harding was born in Pittsfield, New York, raised in Ohio, and moved to Wisconsin in 1860. In 1869, he purchased 160 acres in Waukesha—the beginnings of what would become Anoka Farm. There, he bred Shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep. He was president of the Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders' Association and served as mayor of Waukesha. George Harding also owned steel and iron fabricating plants in that town.



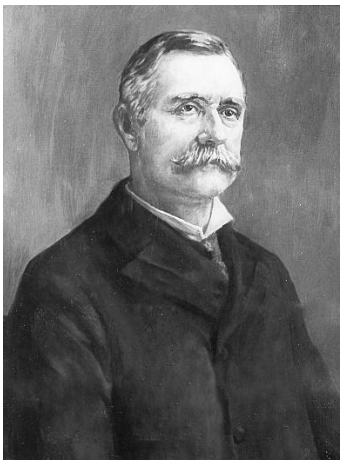
HARDING, FRANK WALLER SR. (1870–1951), inducted 1915
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

George's son, Frank W. Harding Sr. was born and raised at Anoka and partnered with his father, until the herd was dispersed in 1903. He then developed a farm at Wheaton, Illinois. His Shorthorns dominated the showring for years, and he was also a leading breeder of Cotswold, Lincoln, Shropshire, and Hampshire sheep. Frank Sr. served as president and secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association and was a director of the International Live Stock Exposition for fifty years. In 1946, he and his son Frank Jr. formed Harding and Harding, importers/exporters and insurers of livestock through Lloyds of London.



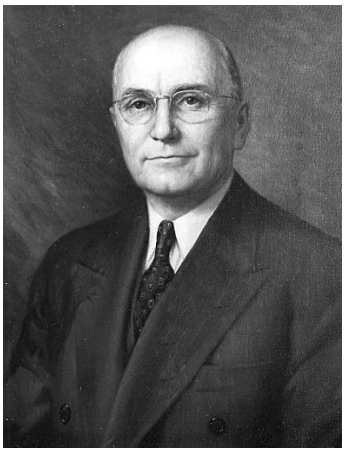
HARDING, FRANK WALLER JR. (1911–2002), inducted 1982
Artist: Everett Raymond Kinstler (1926–2019)

Frank Harding Jr. followed in his father's footsteps as a director of the International and, in the 1970s, was charged with finding a new home for the Saddle & Sirloin portraits. He led efforts to establish this collection in Louisville. Born at Anoka Farms in Wisconsin, he continued the cattle and sheep breeding traditions of his grandfather and father. During World War II, he served as lieutenant commander in the destroyer service. In 1952, he joined with Clint Tomson to form the American Livestock Insurance Company, building on the experience gained in a previous partnership with his father. A major importer/exporter, Harding originated the "third country concept," to temporarily quarantine livestock from foreign markets in countries with approved environmental and animal health officers—an innovation that greatly boosted the American cattle industry. He was also head cattle buyer for Armour and Company in Oklahoma.



HARRIS, WILLIAM ALEXANDER (1841–1909), inducted circa 1909
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

William Harris was born in Virginia and educated at Virginia Military Institute, graduating just as the Civil War was beginning. After serving as a colonel in the Confederate Army, Harris moved to Kansas as a civil engineer and land negotiator for railroad companies. In 1882, he began importing stock from Cruickshank's herd and two years later established a "Scotch" Shorthorn operation at Linwood. He was a popular auctioneer and judge and served as managing director of the International Live Stock Exposition. Harris also served in the US House of Representatives, the Kansas Senate, and the US Senate.



HART, GEORGE H. (1883–1959), inducted 1947
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

Born in Philadelphia, George Hart was awarded the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1903 and the Doctor of Medicine degree from George Washington University in 1908. His career was comprised of four major work periods: bacteriologist at the USDA Bureau of Animal Husbandry (1903–1907); field investigator of cattle diseases along the Mexican border (1908–1910); city veterinarian for Los Angeles (1910–1917); and faculty member at the University of California, first at Berkeley, then at Davis (1917–1954). Dr. Hart organized the university's Department of Animal Husbandry and headed it for twenty-two years, making important contributions in animal nutrition and endocrinology. He revolutionized the division by adding nutritional biochemists, geneticists, and physiologists to the livestock production team. In 1948, he returned to his original field, becoming dean of the new School of Veterinary Medicine at UC-Davis.

Dr. Hart was president of the American Society of Animal Production in 1940. For work in controlling diseases of dairy cattle, he earned the Borden Award in 1953. Hart was a Fulbright Professor in 1955 and a delegate to numerous scientific and veterinary conferences. In 1957, the University of California conferred upon him the L.L.D. (Doctor of Laws) degree.



HATCH, WILLIAM HENRY (1833–1896), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born near Georgetown, Kentucky, William H. Hatch was an attorney and Confederate officer before his election as US Representative from Missouri in 1879. While serving as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, he sponsored the Hatch Act of 1887, which established state agricultural experiment stations for the colleges created by the Morrill Land-Grant College Act. University buildings and facilities across the nation are named in his honor. William Hatch championed agricultural causes throughout his career, including legislation to elevate the Department of Agriculture to Cabinet level. Hatch Farm in Hannibal, Missouri, became the Hatch Dairy Experiment Station after his death.

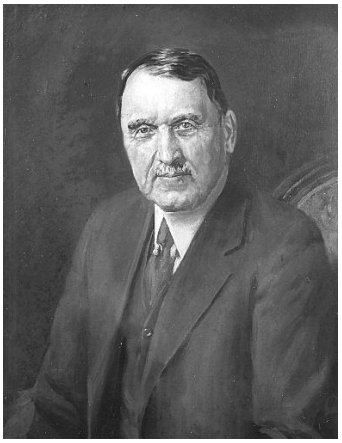
This portrait is framed as a triptych, with two other agricultural policy leaders, Justin Morrill and Henry Adams.



HAWKINS, DAVID R. (born 1941), inducted 2013
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

Native Ohioan David Hawkins earned his bachelor's degree in animal science from The Ohio State University in 1963 and remained at the school to obtain his Master of Science degree in animal breeding and genetics. He accepted a teaching assistantship at Michigan State University, where he completed a Ph.D. in ruminant nutrition in 1969. Dr. Hawkins joined the MSU faculty as assistant professor, rising to full professor and coordinator of undergraduate programs, with responsibility over course and curriculum development. As faculty coordinator of the MSU Beef Cattle Teaching Center, Dr. Hawkins developed a world-recognized source of superior Angus and Hereford genetics. He coached the MSU Intercollegiate Livestock Judging Team for several years in the 1970s and continued to serve as mentor to subsequent judging coaches.

From 1996 to 2005, Dr. Hawkins was Superintendent of the National Senior Collegiate Livestock Judging Contest at the North American International Livestock Exposition. He led several student study abroad tours to Ireland, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and England and received the Chevalier award from the Australian Angus Society for his work with student exchange programs. In demand as a judge, Dr. Hawkins was invited to judge national beef cattle breed shows and give seminars in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Europe, and 36 states of the USA. He received the Distinguished Alumni Award from Ohio State and was inducted into the OSU Animal Science Hall of Fame. The American Society of Animal Science honored Dr. David Hawkins with three national awards— Distinguished Teacher, Animal Industry Service, and Fellow.



HAZLETT, ROBERT HARMON (1847–1936), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Robert Hazlett was one of the most respected Hereford cattle breeders of his generation, advancing the breed on his Hazford Place ranch in El Dorado, Kansas. He was president and treasurer of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, a long-time director of the International Live Stock Exposition, and the first president of the American Royal Livestock Show, also serving as a director and its treasurer for many years. In addition, Hazlett was an attorney who served as states attorney in Sangamon County, Illinois. He invested in oil and in Colorado mining operations and was president of both the Merchants Bank of El Dorado and the El Dorado National Bank.



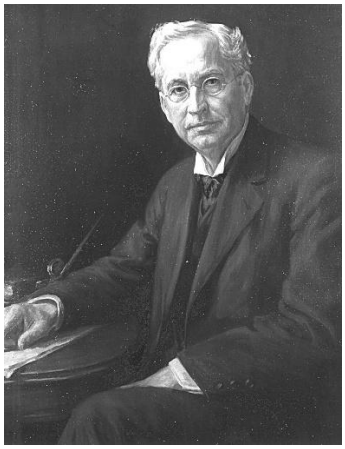
HEIDE, BERNARD H. (1868–1946), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Associated with the International Live Stock Exposition since its inception in 1900, and secretary and manager for forty years, Barney Heide initially joined the staff of the Union Stock Yards in 1890. He traveled with the hospitality tent, to promote the International at state fairs throughout the Midwest. Heide was a director of the Illinois State Fair, manager of the Sesquicentennial Stock Show in Philadelphia (1926), and member of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, serving as its president for four years. In 1921, he was an original member of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work (which became 4-H), and he enjoyed welcoming youth to the ILSE each year.



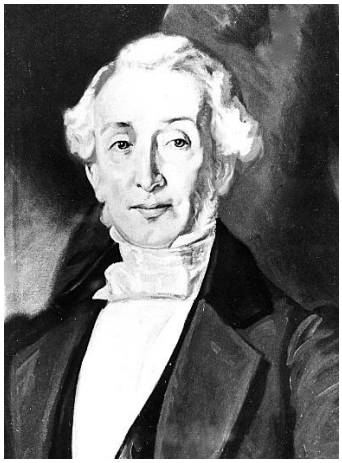
HENKLE, ORVIS THADDEUS SR. (1871–1956), inducted 1937
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born in Sabina, Ohio, O. T. Henkle was treasurer and director of the International Live Stock Exposition and chairman of the Horse Show Committee. He also served as treasurer, vice president, and general manager of Union Stock Yard and Transit Company.



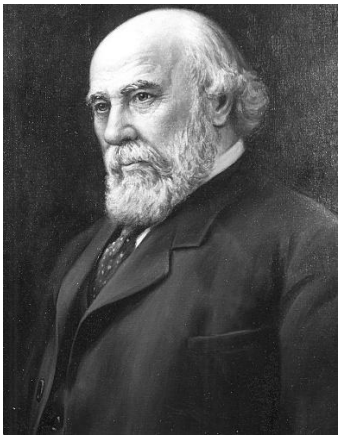
HENRY, WILLIAM ARNON (1850–1932), inducted 1903
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936); original portrait by James R. Stuart

The portrait of William Arnon Henry, originally painted by James R. Stuart, was the very first to hang in the Saddle & Sirloin Club in 1903. Born in Norwalk, Ohio, Henry graduated from Cornell University with a degree in agriculture in 1880 and immediately accepted a position as joint professor of botany and agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. He studied Wisconsin's climate and conditions and affirmed that dairy cattle should figure prominently in the state's agricultural future. He built some of the earliest silos for experimental purposes, and he set out to find funding for scientific investigations. In 1883, an agricultural experiment station was founded, with Henry leading the program. He developed the first agricultural short course and the first dairy course in America. Henry lured Dr. Stephen Babcock (also an early inductee) to the university and encouraged him to develop a simple test for butterfat. In 1891, the College of Agriculture was established, with Henry as dean. Dean Henry is considered the first great popular teacher of scientific stock feeding. His *Feeds and Feeding: A Handbook for the Student and Stockman* (1898), co-authored with Frank B. Morrison (later honored with a portrait as well), was a foundational textbook. Dean Henry was awarded honorary doctorates by the universities of Illinois and Vermont, as well as Michigan State College.



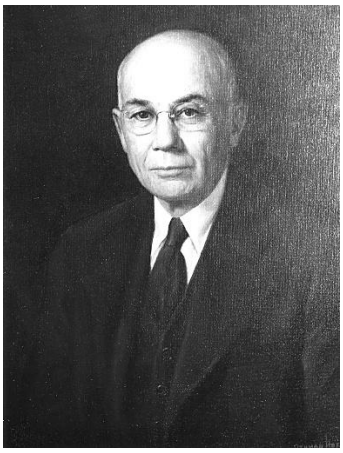
HEWER, JOHN (1787–1873), inducted between 1920–1941
Artist: Ernest Sigmund Klempner (1867–1941)

John Hewer and his father, William, were foundation breeders of Hereford cattle in Great Britain. Hewer practiced line breeding to set the color and type we now recognize as the Hereford today, and his practice of leasing bulls for a season expanded the breed quickly. His herd contained some of the finest cattle of the time, including the champion at the Royal Agricultural Society's very first show in 1839. He exported many head of cattle, including to Australia.



HILL, JAMES JEROME (1838–1916), inducted 1937
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

Self-made man and railroad executive James J. Hill was born in Upper Canada (now Ontario) in 1838. As a teenager, he held his first jobs in Kentucky and Minnesota, settling in St. Paul to handle freight transfers for a grocer. The entrepreneurial Hill then launched coal, steamboat, and banking ventures and began buying bankrupt businesses to rebuild and resell them. In 1879, he partnered with several men to form the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company, serving as manager and later president. He purchased companies and located their plants along his railroad lines. In 1893, Hill completed the first privately financed transcontinental railroad, the Great Northern Railway, traveling on horseback to plan the route himself. During the Great Depression, he took over the Northern Pacific as well. As the great railroad empire builder, James Hill helped develop and finance agriculture in the Northwest.



HILL, JOHN ARTHUR (1880–1951), inducted 1949
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

John A. Hill's Saddle & Sirloin citation reads, "a noted authority on wool, he was considered one of the most influential men in the industry." Hill was born on a small farm near Carrollton, Ohio. In 1901, he worked on his uncle's ranch near Cody, Wyoming, enrolling in the University of Wyoming the following year. Upon graduation, he was named the school's special wool technologist and head of the new wool department. His tenure at the university was interrupted for service as an infantry captain during the Great War. Hill was named dean of the college and director of the agricultural experiment stations in 1923. His pioneering work on the strength, measurement, and scouring of wool helped expand range sheep production in the West. In 1932, Dean Hill served as president of the American Society of Animal Production and was their Outstanding Livestock Man in 1949, the year he was inducted into the Saddle & Sirloin Club. Voted Wyoming's Outstanding Citizen in 1942, he was given an honorary L.L.D. (Doctor of Laws) degree by the University of Wyoming in 1947. Dean Hill retired in 1950, after forty-four years at the school.



HILL, JOHN AVERY (1871–1931), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Wisconsin-born John A. “Jack” Hill was the manager of the Stock Yards Inn dining rooms and the first steward of the food service at Saddle & Sirloin Club for many years. Hill was also involved in reorganizing the national parks system hotels in the 1910s.



HILL, PAUL H. (born 1948), inducted 2026
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

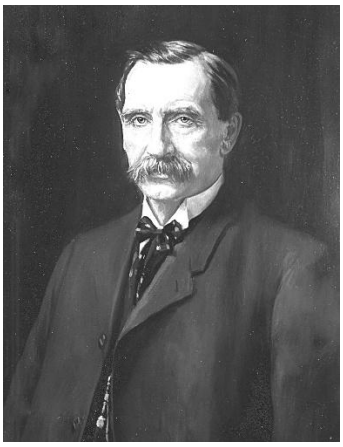
For half a century, Paul Hill has had record-breaking success leading Angus seedstock operations, culminating in his tenure as managing partner of Champion Hill in Bidwell, Ohio, from 1990–2017. After the Florida native served in the US Army with distinction, he built a career as a skillful breeder, exhibiting Angus cattle annually at the NAILE, the National Western, and the Atlantic National Angus Show, a show he co-founded in 1987. Along the way, Hill mentored generations of future Angus leaders. He held leadership positions with the American Angus Association (including serving as president, 2007–2008), the Angus Foundation, and the All-American Angus Breeders Futurity. He was named Beef Improvement Federation Seedstock Producer of the Year in 2009 and has received numerous honors, including from the Honorary Angus Foundation, Pioneer Angus Breeders, and Angus Heritage Foundation. The All-American Angus Breeders Futurity has recognized Hill as Pioneer Breeder (2017), Master Breeder (1997), Manager of the Year (1987), and Outstanding Herdsman (1973).

In demand as a judge, Paul Hill has accepted evaluation assignments across the United States and abroad, including at the American Royal, Argentina National Angus Show, Brazil National Angus & Livestock Show, Canadian Royal, and the NAILE. He and his wife reside in Martinsville, Indiana.



HILLIER, JAMES CALVIN (1910–1993), inducted 1993
Artist: C. J. Fox Studios (commercial portrait studio, specific artist not attributed)

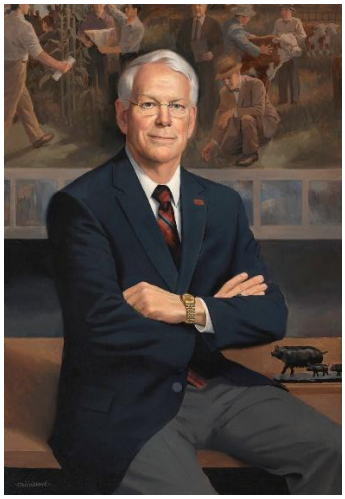
Jim Hillier received Bachelor and Master of Science degrees from Iowa State College and served briefly as an assistant county agent and staff member at Massachusetts State University, before joining the Animal Husbandry faculty at Oklahoma A&M College in 1937. In 1953, he completed his doctorate in Animal Nutrition from Purdue University. As a meats judging coach, his teams won eight of twelve contests. Dr. Hillier was a pioneer in performance testing and was instrumental in establishing one of the first boar test stations, as well as Oklahoma Beef, Inc., a bull test station. He was a master breeder of Yorkshire and Hampshire swine herds, and as a judge, used the show ring to provide leadership for changes he knew were needed in the breed. Dr. Hillier died in 1993, just months before his Saddle & Sirloin induction.



HOARD, WILLIAM DEMPSTER (1836–1918), inducted 1914
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936); original portrait by Arvid Nyholm

Widely considered the father of the Wisconsin dairy industry, William Dempster Hoard's experience with dairy cattle began as a sixteen-year-old farm hand in his home state of New York. When his career as a music teacher was interrupted by Civil War service, Hoard settled in Wisconsin and began farming. Convinced that dairying would be a more successful enterprise in his new state than growing wheat, he formed one of the first associations in the nation—the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association—in 1872. At this time, the state produced about 1,000,000 pounds of cheese. Hoard negotiated with Star Union Line railroad, to transport cheese on refrigerated cars to the Atlantic seaboard, so the state could become a competitive exporter. By 1913, Wisconsin cheese production had exceeded 190,000,000 pounds.

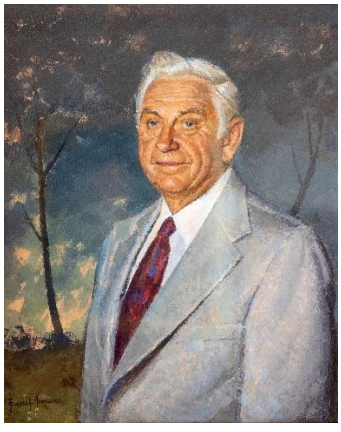
In 1885, William Hoard launched the first national dairy magazine in America, and *Hoard's Dairyman* is published to this day. His leadership in agriculture, the state's dominant industry, contributed to his election as governor of Wisconsin in 1888, for one term. In 1904, he served as president of the state's commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and in 1907, he was elected President of the Board of Regents at the University of Wisconsin. Governor William Hoard's portrait was the first to be added to the Club at the urging of the dairy industry, with the American Guernsey Cattle Club presenting it in 1914. He was honored by the National Agricultural Hall of Fame in 1984.



HOGBERG, MAYNARD G. (born 1944), inducted 2016
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

Raised on a livestock farm in southwest Iowa, Maynard Hogberg received his B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees from Iowa State University. In 1976, he joined the faculty at Michigan State University with an appointment in extension, teaching, and research in swine nutrition and management. He was named chair of the Animal Science Department in 1984 and led a major effort to strengthen animal agriculture in Michigan. The Revitalization of Animal Agriculture in Michigan initiative added substantial funding to modernize facilities as well as expand faculty and programmatic support. In 2003, he was named chair of the Department of Animal Science at Iowa State University. Recognized as a leader in the Animal Science departments, he elevated two major departments in scholarship and industry involvement to national standing, thereby maintaining their land-grant mission. He elevated the departments as fundraising powerhouses, enabling them to recruit talented faculty, staff, and students.

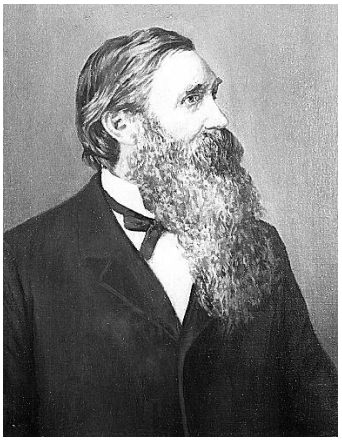
Dr. Hogberg was instrumental in the formation of the National Swine Registry and the National Junior Swine Association. He was involved in developing the Egg Industry Center and US Pork Center of Excellence at Iowa State University as a response to the national need for university and industry partnerships. He served as President of the American Society of Animal Science and the Federation of Animal Science Societies, receiving the Animal Industry Service Award and Fellow Award. Dr. Hogberg was recognized with numerous additional awards including the Distinguished Service Awards from the Pedigreed Livestock Council, National Pork Board, National Swine Improvement Federation, Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, and Iowa State University Foundation. The Livestock Publications Council presented him with the Headliner Award as well.



HOLBERT, JEWELL CLARENCE (1899–1991), inducted 1973
Artist: Eugene Alexander Montgomery (1905–2001)

Born in Missouri, J. C. Holbert received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Iowa State College, where he was on the first place Intercollegiate Livestock Judging Team at the 1922 International Live Stock Exposition. Holbert was named high individual that year as well. He taught at Iowa State from 1923–1943 and coached the judging teams for several of those years, achieving wins in 1938 and 1940. He returned to his farm near Bettendorf, Iowa, in 1933 to breed Angus cattle. Holbert was president of the Iowa Beef Producers' Association and chairman of the Iowa Livestock Council; director of the National Livestock and Meat Board, the National Beef Council, and the National Cattlemen's Association; and in 1970, president of

the American Angus Association. An outspoken advocate for beef quality, he fought the trend to lower marbling standards for top grades of beef. Holbert was named to the Angus Heritage Foundation Hall of Fame in 1984.



HOLLOWAY, ROBERT THOMAS (1829–1906), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and educated at Kentucky Military Institute and Transylvania University, Robert Holloway moved to Illinois to practice law. In 1870, he acquired 7,000 acres in Warren County and founded the town of Alexis, Illinois. He built an outstanding herd of Shorthorns, naming the farm Durham Lawn. Colonel Holloway was more renowned for his Clydesdale horse operation, however, begun with his first importations from Scotland in 1873. At one point, he maintained the largest Clydesdale stud on either continent. Many of his horses were exported back to Scotland.



HOOVER, HERBERT CLARK (1874–1964), inducted 1933
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

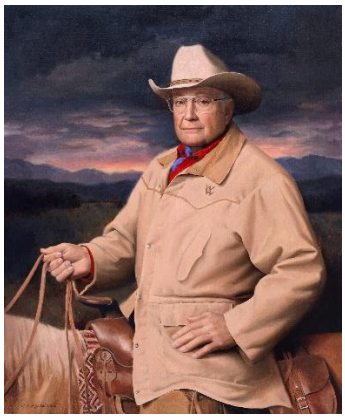
Born in Iowa and raised in Oregon, Herbert Hoover enrolled in Stanford the year the university opened, graduating as a mining engineer. He amassed wealth in mining and was an international consultant in the field. When the nation entered the Great War, President Wilson appointed Hoover to head the Food Administration. He created successful programs to reduce food consumption at home and to provide food overseas, while avoiding rationing. After serving as Secretary of Commerce under presidents Harding and Coolidge, Hoover was elected thirty-first President of the United States in 1928. Within months of his election, the stock market crashed, and Hoover spent the rest of his time in office combating the Great Depression. He was not reelected. After leaving office, Herbert Hoover continued his work in food relief, headed a commission to reorganize the executive branch of government, and wrote many books.

In addition to Hoover, Grant, and Coolidge—pictured in this guidebook—four other US Presidents were, at one time, represented in the Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Collection: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. The portraits of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln were destroyed in the 1934 fire and not replaced. Franklin D. Roosevelt was added after the fire but removed from the collection before it moved to Louisville.



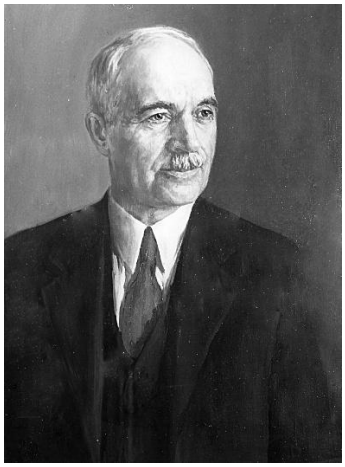
HORD, THOMAS BENTON (1850–1910), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born in Marion, Ohio, Thomas Hord settled further west, acquiring land and establishing major beef and lamb feeder operations, first in Wyoming, and then in Nebraska. Hord had his own method of outdoor feeding, handling mature cattle only, and he marketed more than 10,000 each of cattle, sheep, and hogs annually—sometimes much more. He had eleven separate feeding stations around Central City, Nebraska, and the Union Pacific Railroad was kept busy at his switches, sending full trainloads of livestock to Chicago. Hord's operations created the single largest market for grain and hay in the Midwest at the time, and the T. B. Hord Grain Company, with multiple elevators, was formed to address the need.



HOUSTON, BENNETT R. (1929–2016), inducted 2002
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

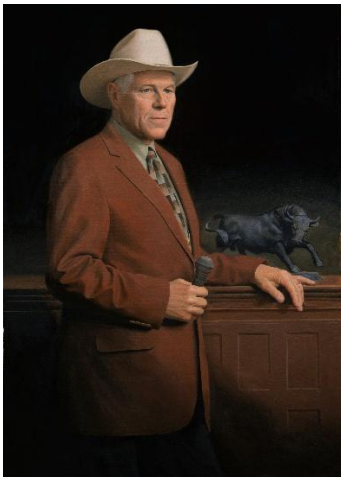
As a young child, Ben R. Houston first showed cattle with his father at the 1938 National Western Stock Show. Raised on a Colorado ranch, he established Aristocrat Angus Ranch in Platteville, Colorado, in 1965. The ranch grew to a 2,500 head feed lot with an embryo transplant center and supporting croplands. In 1973, Houston exhibited the Grand Champion Angus Bull and Grand Champion Charolais Bull and Female at the National Western. In 1992, Aristocrat Angus became the first organization to ship live animals to Ukraine and has since exported cattle, semen, and embryos to countries on four continents. Houston was named a director of the National Western in 1972, served as its president from 1985 to 1991, and was subsequently Chairman Emeritus. He was named Citizen of the West by the National Western in 1995 and was honored by the American Angus Heritage Foundation Hall of Fame in 2001.



HUMPHREY, GEORGE COLVIN (1875–1947), inducted 1935
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born in Lenawee County, Michigan, George Humphrey graduated from the State Agricultural College of Michigan in 1901 and began teaching there after graduation. In 1903, he accepted the position of chairman of the Department of Animal Husbandry at the University of Wisconsin, where he helped establish the strong dairy traditions of the state. From 1938 to 1942, he was professor of dairy husbandry. Professor Humphrey was active in single-grain feeding experiments and extensive studies on the influence of feed on the quality of milk, mutton, and wool. He was an internationally recognized dairy judge. Elected president of the American Society of Animal Production in 1933, Humphrey was honored at the Saddle & Sirloin Club in 1935, and a duplicate of his portrait was presented to the University of

Wisconsin's Agricultural Hall the following year. Professor Humphrey, affectionately known as "Uncle George," retired to emeritus status in 1942 and returned to Michigan. Humphrey Hall on UW-Madison's campus was named for him.



HUNSLEY, ROGER E. (born 1938), inducted 2005
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

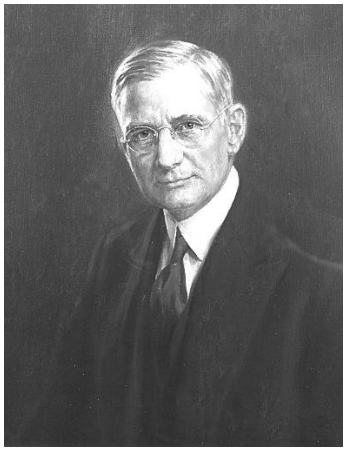
Roger E. Hunsley was raised on a general livestock ranch near Pierre, South Dakota. He received his B.S. degree from South Dakota State, his M.S. degree from North Dakota State, and he completed his Ph.D. while a professor at Iowa State University from 1964 to 1967. After a stint as fieldman with the American Hereford Association, he joined the Purdue University teaching staff and coached the livestock judging team from 1967 to 1983. His teams were first or second in 67 contests and won the national contest three times (in 1971, 1973, and 1978). Dr. Hunsley received several teaching awards, including the American Society of Animal Science's Outstanding Teaching Award for the Midwest region (1972).

The American Shorthorn Association enjoyed dramatic growth during his twenty-year tenure as executive secretary, which began in 1983. Dr. Hunsley has been called on to judge and conduct stockmen schools in England, Australia, New Zealand, Brazil, Canada, and other countries. He continues to promote modern beef cattle evaluation practices and to assist breeders in herd genetic improvement.



HUTCHINSON, BENJAMIN PETERS (1829–1899), inducted by 1920
Artist: Ernest Sigmund Klempner (1867–1941)

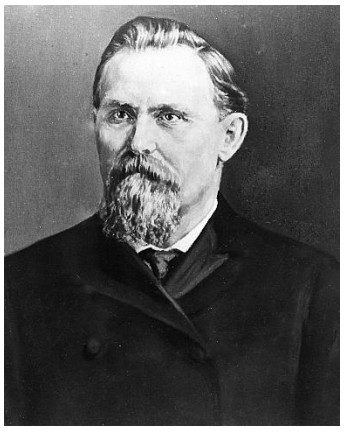
Benjamin P. Hutchinson's first enterprise was shoe manufacturing, in his birth state of Massachusetts. He moved to Chicago in 1858, and with partners, formed the first meat packing business in that city: Burt, Hutchinson & Snow. When Union Stock Yards opened, the firm relocated there. His second firm, Chicago Packing & Provision Company, established in 1872, grew to be the largest meat processing company in the United States, until Armour and Swift surpassed it. Hutchinson was one of the first stockholders in the First National Bank of Chicago, and he founded the Corn Exchange Bank in 1870, serving as president for several years, before turning the helm over to his son. Hutchinson shifted his focus away from packing and toward the grain markets, becoming a fixture on the Board of Trade in 1880. "Old Hutch" became the leading grain speculator in America until 1891, when he registered major losses.



HYDE, ARTHUR MASTICK (1877–1947), inducted 1932
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

United States Secretary of Agriculture under President Hoover (1929–1933), Arthur Hyde's tenure in Washington was challenged by declining farm prices and the eventual stock market crash, but his achievements included funding research to control pests, organizing the Federal Drought Relief Committee, and advocating for unemployment relief. Born in Princeton, Missouri, Hyde graduated from the University of Michigan in 1899 and completed his law degree at the University of Iowa in 1900. Settling back in Missouri, he established a successful law practice, purchased an auto dealership, and entered politics as mayor of Princeton, serving 1908–1912. Hyde made a successful bid for governor as well, elected as a progressive reformer (1921–1925). It was his political experience, rather than a strong agricultural background, which led to his term as Secretary of Agriculture.

Livestock Commission Legacy Family: The Ingwersens



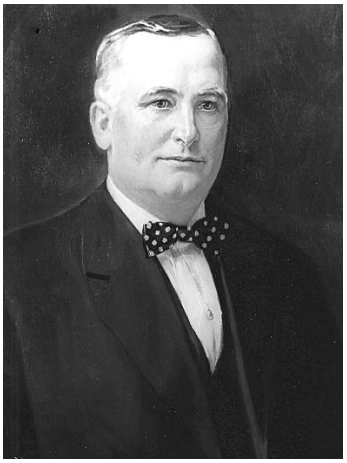
INGWERSEN, CHARLES HENRY (1836–1910), inducted 1916
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)



INGWERSEN, HENRY CHRISTIAN (1829–1907), inducted 1916
Artist: Likely Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

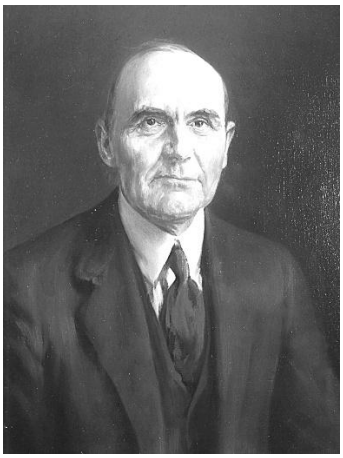
Brothers Charles and Henry ("Harry") Ingwersen were born in Hattstedt, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. Their family immigrated to America in 1852, settling on a farm in Clinton County, Iowa, where they raised cattle and hogs and started a small livestock commission business. In 1870–1871, Charles was sheriff of the county. In 1872, the brothers moved to Chicago to open a straight commission business, and they moved the business to Union Stock Yards the following year. Meeting with success, they handled over 7,000 carloads of cattle, hogs, and sheep annually. Ingwersen Brothers partnered with John W. Smith in 1893 and expanded into the Omaha market. They invested in Iowa Packing Company in 1895 as well. The Ingwersens sold their interest and then turned the commission business over to their sons in 1900 and 1901, retiring to Clinton County, Iowa.

Harry Ingwersen's great-grandson, Jim Ingwersen, would become a Saddle & Sirloin portrait artist (depicting inductee Frank Richards) more than half a century after his relatives were inducted.



INGWERSEN, EMIL HENRY (1863–1935), inducted between 1920–1941
Artist: Ernest Sigmund Klempner (1867–1941)

A son of Henry C. "Harry" Ingwersen, Emil Ingwersen was born in Clinton County, Iowa. He worked for Rosenbaum Brothers and Company, a Chicago livestock commission firm, and by the 1880s, was the head cattle buyer for Swift and Company. From 1894 to 1896, Ingwersen handled Swift's business in England, and a few years later, he took over the family businesses when his father and uncle retired. He was president of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange in 1907–1908 and of the National Live Stock Exchange in 1912. Emil Ingwersen served as a director of the International Live Stock Exposition from 1906 to 1935, overseeing the carlot show.



JARDINE, WILLIAM MARIAN (1879–1955), inducted between 1920–1930
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

The first Kansan to be appointed to a national Cabinet-level position was William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture under President Calvin Coolidge from 1925–1929. Jardine was born on an Idaho ranch, and as a youth, gained experience driving cattle in Montana. With limited formal education and financial resources, his first term at college was interrupted, but he finally completed his bachelor's degree at Utah Agricultural College in 1904. He earned a graduate degree at the University of Illinois and accepted a position teaching agronomy at his alma mater in Utah. Jardine was interested in large-scale production, and he worked with the Utah Arid Farming Company and the Northern Pure Seed Company to test the practicality of farming dry land with the big machinery that was new to the market. From 1906 to 1910, he was Assistant United States Cerealist for the USDA, dividing his time between national fieldwork and the Washington office. There, he established substations in several states, to conduct dry-land grain investigations. In 1910, Jardine became the agronomist at Kansas State Agricultural College, rising to dean and director of the agriculture experiment station three years later. Dean Jardine remained at the forefront of the dry-farming movement and was elected president of the American Society of Agronomy in 1916.

In 1918, Dean Jardine was named president of Kansas State, serving until 1925, when Coolidge tapped him to be his Secretary of Agriculture. Although the economy was bleak during his four-year term, Secretary Jardine proved to be a competent administrator, fighting against government price fixing for surplus crops and commodities and leading the farm cooperative movement. He visited

the International Live Stock Exposition in 1927. Fellow Saddle & Sirloin honoree, Arthur Hyde, followed him as Agriculture Secretary. When Herbert Hoover succeeded Coolidge, William Jardine was named Ambassador to Egypt (1930–1933). Back in Kansas, he served briefly as Kansas State Treasurer, to help the state recover from the Finney Bond Scandal. In 1934, Jardine became president of the Municipal University of Wichita, retiring in 1949.



JARNAGIN, MILTON PRESTON JR. (1881–1956), inducted 1951
Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892–1991)

Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at the University of Georgia (1907–1948), Milt Jarnagin was born in Farmville, Virginia, raised in Tennessee, and educated at Iowa State University. Known for his sense of humor and public relations skills, Jarnagin established a Saddle & Sirloin Club for students at the University of Georgia and started the Little International Livestock Show there. He was a recognized Jersey classifier for the American Jersey Breeders Association and a popular judge. Professor Jarnagin was also an outspoken advocate for better forage protection.

JEFFERSON, THOMAS (1743–1826), inducted by 1920
The portrait of this American president was lost in the 1934 fire and was not repainted.



JOHNSON, FREDERICK HURST JR. (1916–2007), inducted 1999
Artist: John Boyd Martin (born 1936)

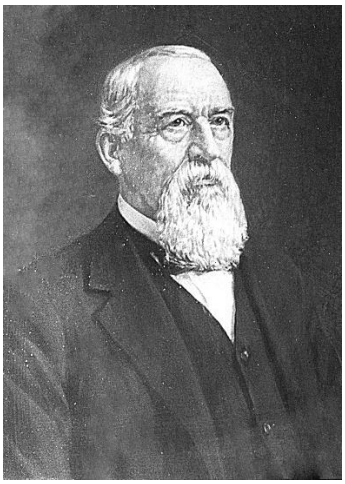
Fred Johnson established Summitcrest Farms in Summitville, Ohio, in 1947—with cattle breeding operations in three states and a genetics company in Montana, but it was not until his 1982 retirement that he focused on livestock production. With an engineering degree from Pennsylvania State University and an entrepreneurial heritage, Johnson's primary career in family businesses (chinaware, brick, and tile) spanned five decades. He earned both the Purple Heart and the Bronze Star in World War II. Johnson was distinguished in the livestock industry as well, holding leadership roles with the American Angus Association, Ohio Angus Association, and Ohio Beef Council. In 1985, he was appointed to the National Beef Promotion and Research Board, which he chaired. There, he and Mick Colvin (also an inductee) co-founded the Certified Angus Beef program. Nominated to both the American Angus Heritage Foundation Hall of Fame and the Ohio Agricultural Hall of Fame in 1989, he was named Man of the Decade by *Angus News* the following year. At about the same time, he was the Beef Improvement Federation's Seedstock Producer of the Year.

Fred Johnson retired from Summitcrest in 1995, with his children taking over the reins, and he established a second home at Loup River Ranch, near Milburn, Nebraska. In 1998, the Johnson family was selected as one of eight Cattle Businesses of the Century. Fred Johnson was honored with the National Beef Industry Vision Award in 2007, the year of his death.



JOHNSON, WILL (1879–1948), inducted 1944
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

Chicago-born Will Johnson was a leading developer of consignment sales in the United States, in the years between the World Wars, and he was editor of *The Shorthorn World and Farm Magazine.* While attending Purdue (where he was a halfback on the football team), Johnson took a holiday to visit his roommate's family and experienced a cattle farm for the first time. The trip transformed his life, and he ended up an expert in the field. His Shorthorn farm was in Aurora, Illinois.



JUDY, JAMES WILLIAM (1822–1916), inducted by 1915
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

James Judy gained his earliest experience conducting livestock auctions in his native state of Kentucky, before moving to Menard County, Illinois, in 1851. Commander of the 114th Illinois Infantry regiment during the Civil War, Colonel Judy was the most respected Shorthorn auctioneer of his time, crying sales until eighty years of age. An early president of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, Judy helped establish the state fair at Springfield.



KEEFER, LOUIS (1844–1916), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born in Mannheim, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, Louis Keefer immigrated to the United States as a teenager, and by 1863, was buying livestock throughout Ohio to ship to the Pittsburg market. In 1873, he relocated to Chicago and formed a partnership with Levi P. Doud. Doud & Keefer was soon one of the largest exporters of live sheep and cattle to England. Keefer had two farms in northern Illinois, and he fed cattle extensively at various distilleries, particularly at Pekin and Peoria, handling as many as 12,000 head per year. Keefer was vice president of the Doud Stock Car Company as well.



KILDEE, HENRY HERBERT (1884–1973), inducted 1938
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

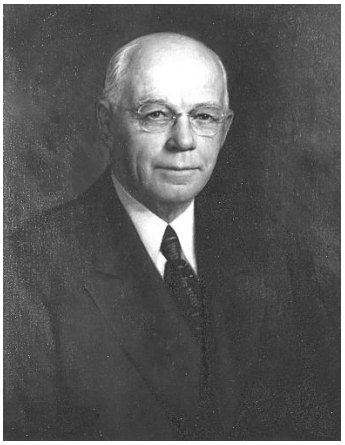
Born on a farm in Osage, Iowa, Henry Herbert Kildee received his bachelor's degree at Iowa State College in 1908, the same year he was high individual in the Intercollegiate Livestock Judging Contest at the International Live Stock Exposition. He joined the faculty of his alma mater in 1909 and, the following year, was made head of dairy husbandry. In 1916, he went to the University of Minnesota to head dairy industries. After earning his master's degree from Iowa State in 1917, however, Kildee returned to the ISC faculty as chairman of the animal husbandry department. Professor Kildee was named dean of agriculture in 1933, serving until he retired in 1949. The experiment station and extension activities were unified under his leadership. Kildee's work to develop the True Type Holstein and set up type classifications for dairy led to the formation of the Dairy Shrine Club, which honored him with the first portrait hung in the Shrine.

Dean Kildee was uniquely qualified to judge all breeds of dairy and beef cattle, swine, and draft horses, and he judged every major show in the US and many abroad. He was a director of the International beginning in 1947, serving as president from 1958 to 1964, and then had a tenure as chairman after. He was president of the American Society of Animal Production in 1934. Awarded honorary degrees from the North Dakota State College and Iowa State, the latter also honored him with Kildee Hall, naming the animal science department's building for him in 1965.



KING, FRANKLIN GEORGE (1884–1946), inducted 1944
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

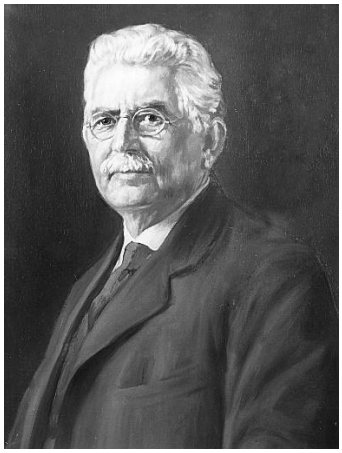
Reared on a Missouri livestock farm, Frank King graduated from Missouri State University in 1907. After brief periods at his alma mater and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, he accepted a position on the Purdue University faculty, where he remained for thirty-six years. In 1928, Professor King was named head of the Department of Animal Husbandry. There, he supervised experimental beef cattle feeding work and led the breeding and management of Purdue's prize-winning flocks and herds. King served as president of the American Society of Animal Production in 1923, and that organization nominated him to the Saddle & Sirloin Club. He was named to the Indiana Livestock Breeders Association Hall of Fame.

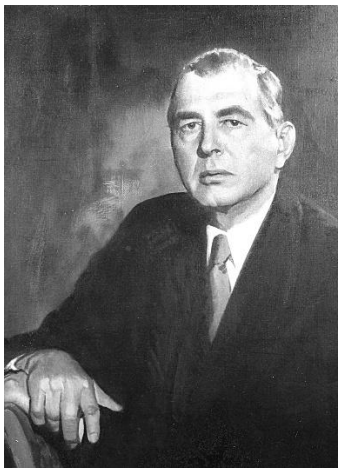


KINZER, ROLAND JACOB (1876–1952), inducted 1939
Artist: Martha McKelvie (1886–1976)

Raised on an Iowa stock and grain farm, R. J. Kinzer graduated from Iowa State Agricultural College in 1902 and briefly worked there as farm superintendent. He was the high individual in the second national Intercollegiate Livestock Judging Contest in Chicago, 1902. Kinzer accepted a faculty position at Kansas State Agricultural College, serving for eight years, much of that time as department head. Under his direction, a Kansas State steer won the grand championship at the 1910 International. In 1911, Kinzer was named secretary of the American Hereford Association, a post he held until 1944. The breed expanded greatly, particularly in the Southern United States, under his leadership. Martha Groves McKelvie—an accomplished journalist, novelist, screenwriter, pianist, and visual artist who served as First Lady of Nebraska (1919–1923)—painted his portrait.

Livestock Legacy Family: The Klebergs of King Ranch



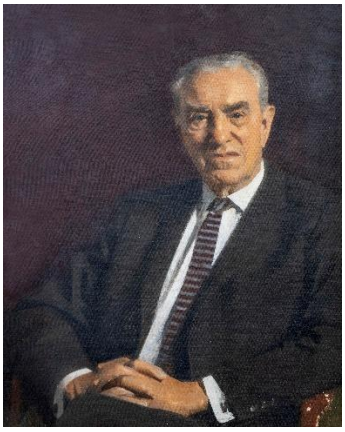


KLEBERG, ROBERT JUSTUS JR. (1853–1932), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

KLEBERG, ROBERT JUSTUS III (1896–1974), inducted 1959
Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892–1991)

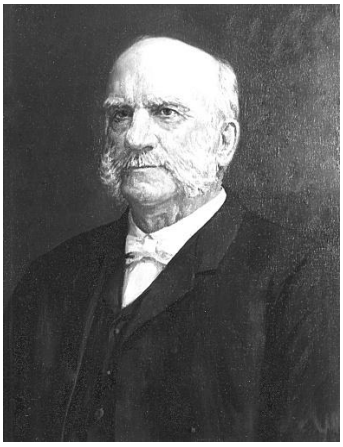
This father and son were operators of the King Ranch, a one-million-plus-acre cattle and horse ranch in South Texas. Robert Kleberg Jr. was an attorney who represented Captain Richard King, the founder of the ranch. When King died in 1885, Kleberg took over the management of the ranch, working with King's widow. In 1886, he married their daughter. Kleberg was responsible for many improvements that made the ranch much more profitable: drilling for artesian water, fencing pastures, and extending railroad track through the land. He designed the first cattle dipping vats to combat the devastating Texas Fever Tick. During his tenure, the King Ranch became the largest cattle rail operation in the world. Kleberg was president of the Texas Cattle Raisers Association.

When his father's health declined, Robert III, known as "Bob," took over as head of ranch operations, and eventually, President and CEO. Over a thirty-year period, Bob Kleberg crossed Brahman bulls with British Shorthorn stock to produce the Santa Gertrudis, recognized as the first American breed of beef cattle and the first cattle breed to be recognized in the world in more than a century. Ranch operations expanded to herds in Australia, South America, and Cuba. The King Ranch horse legacy was solidified under his guidance as well, producing the number one registration in the American Quarter Horse Association Stud Book and Registry and the youngest horse ever inducted into the National Cutting Horse Association Hall of Fame. Thoroughbred stallions from the ranch produced the 1936 Kentucky Derby and Preakness winner, Bold Venture; the 1946 Triple Crown winner, Assault; and the 1950 Kentucky Derby and Belmont winner, Middleground.



KLINE, ALLAN BLAIR (1895–1968), inducted 1963
Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892–1991)

Born in Dixon County, Nebraska, Allan B. Kline earned degrees from Morningside College in Sioux City and Iowa State College. He operated a farm in Iowa until 1944. Over the course of his career, he served as president of a local Farm Bureau, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, and president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the latter representing 1.4 million farm families. During his tenure at the national organization (through 1954), Kline was a consultant before congressional committees and international conferences on agriculture; he opposed government price control programs; and he supported the Marshall Plan, serving on the twelve-member board to administer it in 1948. Kline was president of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers from 1953 to 1955.

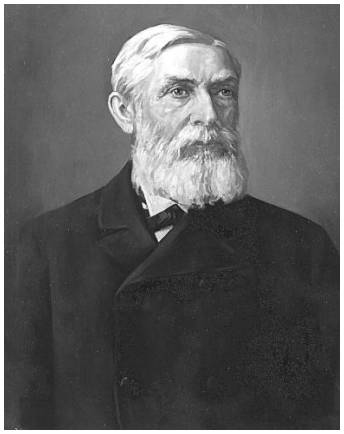


KNAPP, SEAMAN ASAHEL (1833–1911), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Unlike most of the Saddle & Sirloin inductees, Seaman Knapp began his pursuit of agriculture somewhat later in life, and he entered the field with a unique entrepreneurial and strategic spirit. Born and educated in Schroon Lake, New York, his first career was as a college teacher in that state. In 1866, he moved to Iowa, where he headed the Iowa College for the Blind and established a stock farm. He became interested in testing improved farming methods there, and by the 1870s, Dr. Knapp had organized the Iowa Improved Stock Breeders Association and founded the *Western Stock Journal and Farmer* newspaper. He was asked to lead the agriculture program at Iowa State College in 1879, where he also served a one-year term as college president. Dr. Knapp established the forerunner of the demonstration farm on Iowa State's campus, and in 1882, drafted a bill to seek federal funding for experimental farming stations—the foundations of the Hatch Act.

From 1886 to 1898, Dr. Knapp worked for the North American Land and Timber Company of Great Britain, developing the rice industry in Louisiana and encouraging northern farmers to relocate there and adopt his improved farming practices. The US Department of Agriculture then hired him to promote improvements and diversification in the Southern United States, so he traveled to China, Japan, and the Philippines, learning new farming methods. When the cotton boll weevil began to destroy crops in the South, Seaman Knapp established a demonstration farm in Terrell, Texas. Success there led the USDA to hire several farm demonstration agents throughout the region—the foundations of cooperative extension

work. To promote the demonstration farming plan, Knapp organized boys' and girls' cotton and corn growing clubs—one of the forerunners of 4-H. Dr. Seaman Knapp's initiative and innovation produced lasting contributions to agricultural education. In 1984, this "father of extension work" was honored by the National Agricultural Hall of Fame. Artist Robert Grafton painted a portrait of his son Herman for Iowa State College in 1935, so the father's portrait may have been completed about the same time.



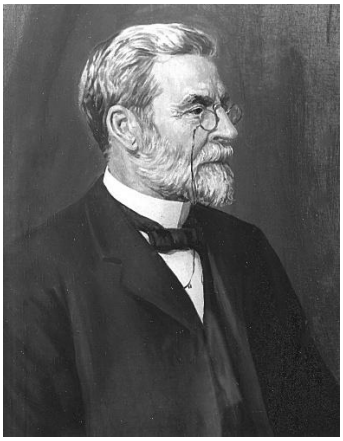
KOHRS, CARSTEN CONRAD (1835–1920), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

"Montana's Cattle King," Conrad Kohrs, was born in Holstein, Germany, joined a ship's crew at age fifteen, and eventually made his way to America in the 1850s. Kohrs headed west, following the gold prospecting opportunities, and was hired to butcher the cattle driven to feed the miners in the camps. He recognized the potential of selling beef and establishing ranches in this new territory. In 1865, Kohrs purchased a ranch near Deer Lodge, Montana, and eventually grew his herd to 50,000 head, grazing across ten million acres. At his peak, he shipped 10,000 head of cattle annually to Chicago. After the devastating winter of 1886–1887, Kohrs, president of the Montana Stockgrowers Association, helped lead western cattlemen away from open range ranching. He established a new model for a successful modern operation based on purebred stock, fencing, and raising and storing feed.



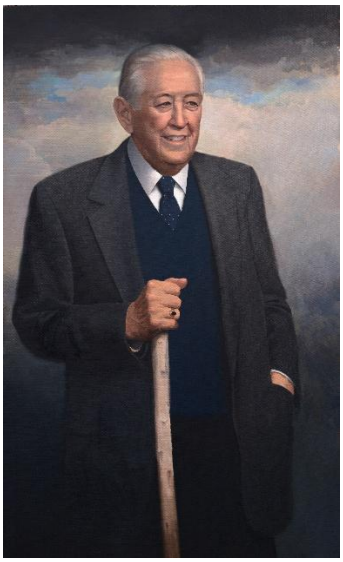
LANTZ, SIMON EVERETT (1872–1952), inducted 1946
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

Simon Lantz founded the Angus herd that is today Lantz and Dickinson, Congerville, Illinois, in 1896. He was manager of the Central Illinois Angus Association during a period of great growth for the breed, and he served as president of the American Angus Association in 1941. Lantz was first elected to the Illinois House of Representatives in 1914 and then served in the state senate from 1916 to 1952, where he was active on the Agriculture Committee. A charter board member of the International, Senator Lantz was also chairman of the Illinois State Fair Board.



LAW, JAMES (1838–1921), inducted 1918
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936); original portrait by Arvid Nyholm

James Law was one of five pioneering veterinarians inducted into the Saddle & Sirloin Club in 1918, through an initiative of the American Veterinary Medical Association. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Law attended veterinary school there before pursuing additional training in France. Dr. Law was an established professor in Great Britain when President Andrew D. White approached him to join the faculty of the newly founded Cornell University in 1868. There, he established the first Doctor of Veterinary Medicine program in the United States. Fellow Saddle & Sirloin inductee Daniel Salmon was the first to earn a DVM under Dr. Law. In addition to elevating the training and licensing requirements for veterinarians in America, Dr. Law was a leader in public health. His work on tuberculosis, foot and mouth disease, and other epizootics had a profound impact on animal and human health. Law's *Farmer's Veterinary Advisor* offered practical guidance on the treatment of ailments. Serving Cornell for four decades, Dr. Law was also elected president of the American Veterinary Medical Association in 1906.



LEACHMAN, LESTER JAMES (1920–2008), inducted 2006
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

Les Leachman was born on a family farm near Adamsville, Ohio. He enrolled at Ohio State University in 1938 and completed his animal science degree in 1946, after service in World War II. Upon graduation, he became cattle manager for C. V. Whitney's operations. In 1951, Leachman purchased O. Bardoliermere from Ohio State University, the First Prize Summer Yearling in 1952 and 1953 International Grand Champion bull. After eight years, Leachman left Whitney Farms and leased the 1,000-acre Esselstyn Farm, in Claverack, New York, which eventually became part of Ankony Angus. In 1964, Ankony expanded west with the purchase of the Jennings Ranch in Highmore, South Dakota. When the Ankony operation was sold, Leachman purchased Open Diamond Ranch near Boseman, Montana, and established Leachman Angus Ranch. Les Leachman was a popular judge, officiating at the Perth Show in Scotland and the Ireland Royal Highland show. He was honored by the Ohio State University Hall of Fame and the American Angus Association Heritage Foundation and was named Man of the Year by *The Record Stockman* magazine.



LEAVITT, WELLINGTON (1854–1927), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

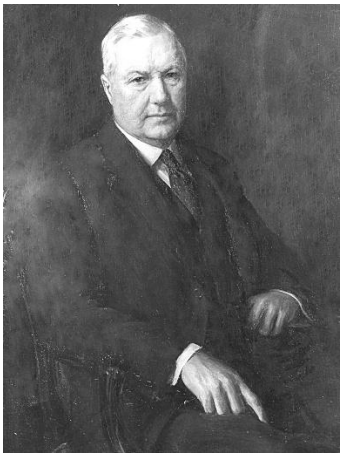
Wellington Leavitt, known as "Duke," learned the cattle business working for his father's firm, Calvin Leavitt & Son, in Brighton, Massachusetts. Around 1875, he joined Swift and Company at Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Leavitt was Swift's head cattle buyer for many years. He survived a bout with typhoid fever in 1904 and died at age seventy-three in 1927.



LEGGE, ALEXANDER (1866–1933), inducted circa 1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

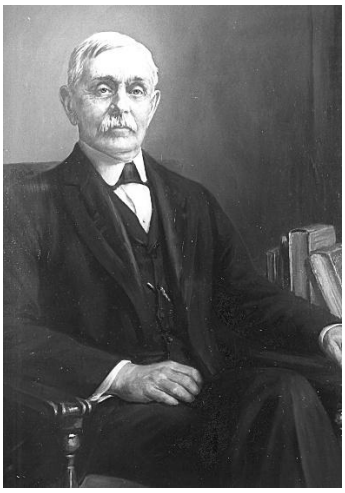
Born in Wisconsin, Alexander Legge's family moved to a ranch in Nebraska when he was a boy. As a young man, he worked as a cowboy in Wyoming. Legge accepted a position as an apprentice claim collector with the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company in 1891. Thoroughly impressing Harold McCormick, he was appointed head of worldwide claims collection in Chicago in 1899. When McCormick merged with International Harvester Company in 1902, Legge was promoted to assistant manager of sales and then general manager. In 1922, Harold McCormick became chairman of the board, and Legge was tapped to be president of International Harvester. He served in that capacity until his death in 1933.

President Woodrow Wilson selected Legge as vice chairman of the War Industries Board during World War I, and when the war ended, he developed the economic section of the Treaty of Versailles. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for wartime service—an exceptional honor for a civilian. During President Hoover's administration, Legge was chairman of the Federal Farm Board, assisting the agricultural sector during the Great Depression. Before his death, Alex Legge directed substantial personal funds to establish the Farm Foundation, a public charity "devoted to the general welfare of the farming population of the United States and improvement of the conditions of rural life." After his death, three portraits were commissioned to honor Legge, for the agriculture colleges of University of Wisconsin and University of Nebraska and for the Saddle & Sirloin Club. In addition, a biography was written by Forrest Crissey in 1936.



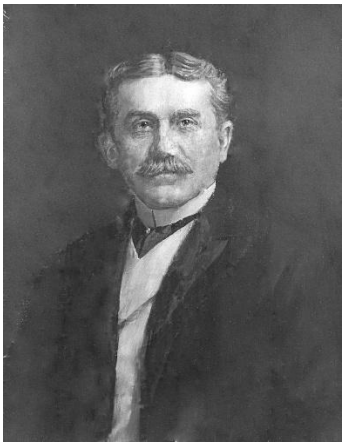
LEONARD, ARTHUR GEORGE (1862–1949), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Arthur G. Leonard was born in New York City and spent five decades directing the operations of the Chicago Union Stock Yard and Transit Company. During that time, he served in various capacities: as general manager, treasurer, vice president, and in 1913, president of the stockyards. He was largely credited as the planner of the buildings and grounds and was responsible for developing the Pure Bred Live Stock Records Building, where the headquarters of various national breed registry associations were consolidated. When Robert Ogilvie, William Skinner, Mortimer Levering, and G. Howard Davison conceived a great national show in Chicago, it was Arthur Leonard whom they approached with the idea. Leonard, collaborating with Ogilvie and Alvin Sanders, was a mastermind behind the Saddle & Sirloin Club and portrait collection. In addition, he served as president of the International Live Stock Exposition, 1914–1915.



LEONARD, CHARLES EDWARD (1839–1916), inducted by 1915
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born on Ravenswood Farm, Cooper County, Missouri, and educated at the University of Missouri, Charles Leonard continued to build the Shorthorn herd that his father had established, with cattle from George Renick of Kentucky. Leonard's greatest achievement as a breeder was the production of the dam of Americus, an animal that sold in Argentina for $38,000 in gold in 1908. Leonard helped form and finance the American Shorthorn Record. From 1882 to 1906, he was a director of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association and its president from 1898 to 1902. Later in life, he was president of Central National Bank.



LEVERING, JOHN MORTIMER (1849–1909), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

One of the founders of the International Live Stock Exposition and the Saddle & Sirloin Club, J. Mortimer Levering was a leader who worked to promote several species of livestock and served as Sheep Superintendent of the International. When he moved to Lafayette, Indiana, from his native Philadelphia, he became a farm manager for as many as twenty farms. On his own farm, he maintained herds of Jersey cattle, Shropshire sheep, and Shetland ponies. Levering was an organizer of the American Shropshire Registry Association and its longtime secretary; secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association; secretary of the American Shetland Pony Club; and director of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM (1809–1865), inducted by 1920
The portrait of this American president was lost in the 1934 fire and was, presumably, not repainted.

Although some of the US Presidents and Founding Fathers whose portraits were originally hung in Chicago's Saddle & Sirloin Club have little connection to agricultural achievement or policy, Abraham Lincoln is an exception. The sixteenth president of the United States may be best known for leading the nation through its most difficult period—the Civil War—and for preserving the Union; but Lincoln's administration also established many of the policy foundations that continue to shape agriculture today. President Lincoln signed four key laws to advance agriculture in 1862, most significantly, the legislative acts creating the Department of Agriculture and establishing colleges of agriculture on public lands across the nation. The Homestead Act and the act to create a transcontinental railroad also contributed much to Lincoln's visions of expanded western settlement and increased agricultural production and distribution. Abraham Lincoln is one of only three US Presidents (along with Washington and Jefferson) inducted into the National Agricultural Hall of Fame, and the only one of the three who was not an agriculturalist.



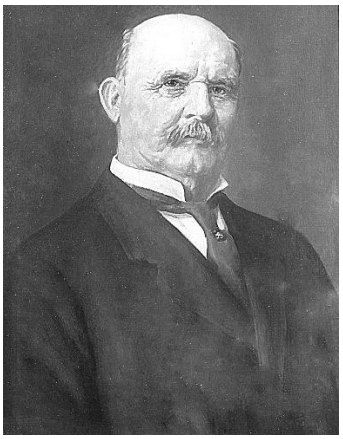
LITTLE, ANDREW JAMES BELL (1870–1941), inducted 1940
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

"Idaho Sheep King" Andrew Little was born in Scotland and immigrated to Idaho Territory in 1884, reportedly with just two herding dogs and $25. Little found work herding sheep for other Scottish immigrants who were pioneers in the region, and he accepted ewes as payment for his work, soon building a sizable herd. He visited Scotland in 1901 to find a wife and bring his brothers to America. Andy Little's ranching methods were deftly calculated. He raised alfalfa and oats for winter feeding and ranged his sheep in the high mountains in summer. He employed a crew of up to 400 people to work the operation and used licensed professionals from Boston to grade the wool. At the peak of his production in 1929, Little had 100,000 head of sheep (some sources say 165,000) and had marketed one million pounds of wool in a season. He would store wool in railcars if the bids were lower than expected. His business acumen helped Andrew Little become one of the biggest sheep operators in the nation and helped Idaho become a leading producer in the industry.



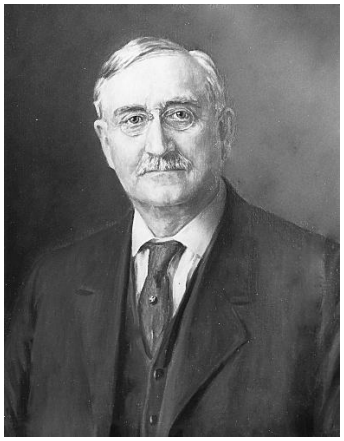
LITTON, GEORGE WASHINGTON (1910–1989), inducted 1980
Artist: Jack K. Hodgkin (born 1936)

After earning his bachelor's degree in animal husbandry at Virginia Polytechnic Institute (VPI), George Litton worked as an extension agent. He returned to VPI, completed his master's degree in 1940 and immediately joined the faculty. In 1942, he was named extension sheep specialist, and in 1952, head of the animal husbandry department. Professor Litton helped Virginia become the first state to establish beef cattle performance testing programs, and he started ram and boar testing as well. For years, he attracted thousands of producers to his annual Animal Industry Day seminars, and he was known for a regular column he wrote in *Livestock Breeder Journal* called Litton's Logic. Professor Litton developed one of the most successful 4-H livestock judging programs in the nation, and he always supported his students, hiring many after graduation. In 1970, Litton retired and became director of Virginia Polytechnic Institute's centennial celebration. He was honored many times for his accomplishments, including being named "Man of the Year in Agriculture" by *Progressive Farmer* (1961) and Fellow of the American Society of Animal Science (1973).



LOCKRIDGE, SIMPSON FARROW (1846–1928), inducted by 1915
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born in Putnam County, Indiana, Simpson Lockridge graduated from Indiana Asbury University (later renamed DePauw) and studied law, before returning home to breed cattle. Purchasing foundation stock from his parents' home state of Kentucky and adding a Scottish-bred bull from Canada in 1874, he became an authority on the Shorthorn breed. For several years, he was secretary of the American Association of Breeders of Shorthorns and then was a founder of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, serving as a director for twenty-seven years, as well as its president. In 1899, he was a delegate to the Farmers' National Congress in Boston. In 1880, "Sim" Lockridge was elected to the Indiana state senate, where he served two terms.



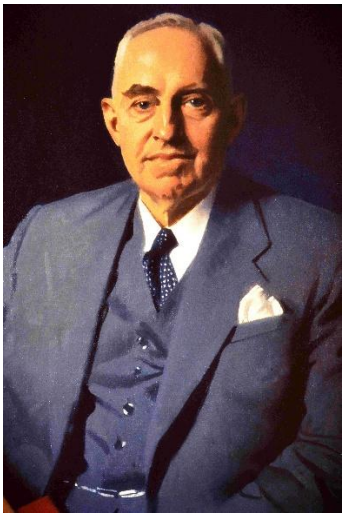
LOVEJOY, ANDREW JAMES (1845–1919), inducted 1913
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Andrew Lovejoy helped establish the hog shows at the International Live Stock Exposition in the early years and was a director of the expo. He was also president in 1913, the year his portrait was added to the collection. Lovejoy was an esteemed breeder of Berkshire hogs on his farm near Roscoe, Illinois, and he was in demand as a swine judge. He served on the Illinois State Board of Agriculture for twelve years; was president of both the Winnebago County and South Beloit fairs; and was elected to the Illinois general assembly. In 1914, he published the book, *Forty Years Experience of a Practical Hog Man.*



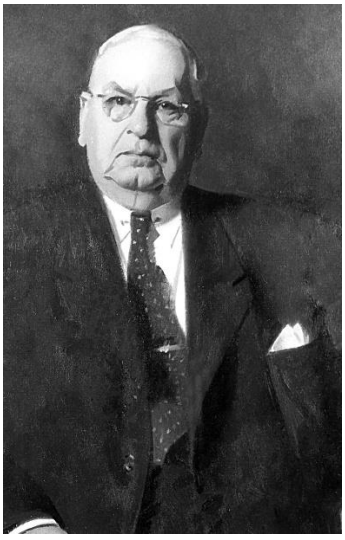
LOWDEN, FRANK ORREN (1861–1943), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born in Minnesota, Frank O. Lowden moved to Iowa as a child and graduated from the University of Iowa in 1885 as valedictorian. He was also valedictorian of his 1887 class at Union College of Law (now Northwestern University), thereafter becoming a successful trial lawyer and a professor at his alma mater. Lowden was a lieutenant colonel during the Spanish American War. He entered politics in 1900, serving as a delegate to the Republican National Convention and a member of the Republican National Committee. That same year, Lowden established Sinnissippi Farm, near Oregon, Illinois. He bred Shorthorns and Holsteins, operated a dairy, and planted 500,000 trees on the property. He showed the Grand Champion Shorthorn at the 1908 International Live Stock Exposition and was a director of the International. Frank Lowden was elected governor of Illinois in 1916. During his term, Governor Lowden restructured state government, lowered taxes, enhanced public schools, and improved waterway and road infrastructure. He returned to the farm when his term ended and was a contender for the Republican presidential nomination in both 1920 and 1928.



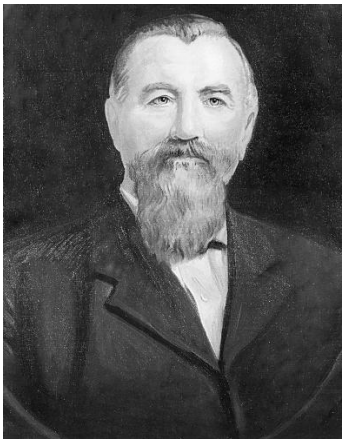
LUSH, JAY LAURENCE (1896–1982), inducted 1956
Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892–1991)

Jay Lush was a pioneer in animal genetics and modern scientific livestock breeding. With bachelor's and master's degrees from Kansas State Agricultural College, he completed his Ph.D. in genetics at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1922. After work at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Dr. Lush accepted a faculty position at Iowa State College in 1930, where he taught until 1966. His textbook, *Animal Breeding Plans*, was published in 1937, and he was named president of the American Society of Animal Production in 1939. The recipient of nine honorary doctorates, Dr. Lush was also honored with the Morrison Award (1946), the Borden Award (1958), the Armour Award (1965), and the Wolf Prize (1979). In 1967, he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences, and the following year, received the National Medal of Science.



LYNN, CHARLES JACKSON (1874–1958), inducted 1954
Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892–1991)

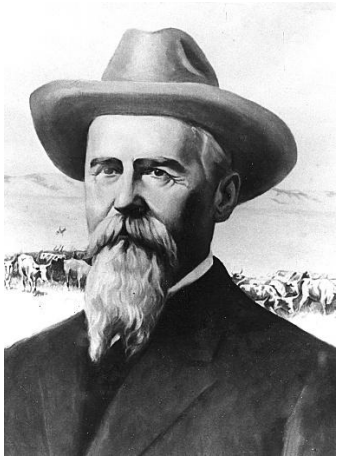
Charles J. Lynn was proprietor of Lynnwood Farm in Carmel, Indiana, where he bred Polled Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire hogs, and Percheron horses. He served as president of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association and was inducted into the Indiana Livestock Breeders Hall of Fame. Lynn was a vice president and board member of Eli Lilly and Company and a trustee of Purdue University. He deeded Lynnwood to Purdue in 1952.



LYTLE, JOHN THOMAS III (1844–1907), inducted between 1920–1941
Artist: Ernest Sigmund Klempner (1867–1941)

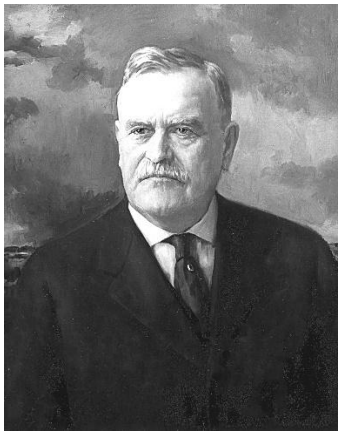
Born in Pennsylvania, John Lytle moved to Texas with his family in 1860. As a young adult, he worked on his uncle's cattle ranch and served the Confederacy during the Civil War, rising to the rank of sergeant. Even so, he was thereafter known as "Captain" Lytle. In 1867, he established his own ranch near Castroville. Four years later, Lytle formed his first partnership to drive cattle herds north, before rail lines had extended into Texas. The trail firm moved more than half a million cattle and directed a total livestock investment of a then-record sum—$9,000,000—by 1887, when Lytle left to become general manager for the American Cattle Syndicate's Texas holdings. In 1886, he helped establish Union Stock Yards in San Antonio; three years later, he invested in a half-million-acre ranch in Mexico. A

founder of the Southwestern Livestock Commission Company at Fort Worth, Captain Lytle also became an officer of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, serving as its secretary until his death. Lytle, Texas, is named in his honor.



MABRY, SETH WILLIAM (1831–1914), inducted between 1920–1941
Artist: Benjamin S. Kanne (1897–1952)

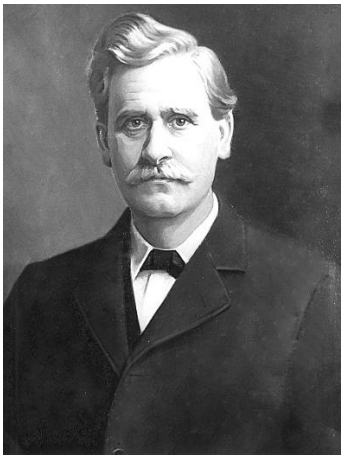
Cattle baron Seth Mabry moved to Texas from Tennessee as a young boy. His father was a physician and legislator. A major in the Confederate Army, Mabry established a ranch in Llano County and partnered with his brother and others to drive cattle to market in Abilene, Kansas. He led his first cattle drive in 1869. In 1870, Major Mabry established a ranch in Idaho and later purchased land in Mason and Kimble counties in Texas.



MACKENZIE, MURDO (1850–1939), inducted 1907
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936); original portrait by James R. Stuart

Born to tenant farmers in County Ross, Scotland, Murdo Mackenzie eventually became one of the largest cattle operators in the world. While apprenticing in a bank, a customer hired him to be an assistant factor, helping to oversee the agricultural interests of a 500,000-acre estate. Ten years later, in 1885, an Edinburgh syndicate hired him to manage the Prairie Cattle Company in Trinidad, Colorado. Mackenzie quickly became a US citizen and was elected mayor of Trinidad. In 1891, Mackenzie took over the Colorado and Texas herds for the Scots-owned Matador Land and Cattle Company, and he improved the herds dramatically by investing in purebred cattle. He was president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association and then became founding president of the American Stock Growers Association.

Mackenzie's congressional testimony helped the Hepburn Act of 1906 pass, securing fairer rates for western shippers. President Teddy Roosevelt appointed him to the National Conservation Commission in 1908. In 1912, he moved to São Paulo to become manager of the Brazil Land, Cattle, and Packing Company. There, he acquired and stocked tens of millions of acres of land and established one of Brazil's first packing plants. Murdo Mackenzie returned to Colorado and Matador in 1918. He retired in 1937.



MacNEILAGE, ARCHIBALD (1859–1931), inducted 1924
Artist: Benjamin S. Kanne (1897–1952)

Born in Dunbartonshire, Scotland, Archibald MacNeilage was a breeder of Clydesdales and secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society. He participated in the early importations of the breed to America. After graduating from Glasgow University, where he became interested in journalism, MacNeilage contributed regularly to the *Livestock Journal*. Around 1890, he became secretary for the Scotland Agricultural Discussion Society. Perhaps most significantly, however, he was editor of *The Scottish Farmer* from 1893 until his death in 1931, and through those pages, contributed much to agricultural communication in the country.



MACPHERSON-GRANT, GEORGE (1839–1907), inducted between 1920–1948
Artist: Benjamin S. Kanne (1897–1952)

Sir George Macpherson-Grant, 3rd Baronet, succeeded to the Macpherson-Grant Baronetcy of Ballindalloch, in the County of Elgin, Scotland, at the death of his father in 1850. The hereditary honor of baronet carries the title "Sir," but is distinct from knighthood. Sir George Macpherson-Grant had the oldest herd of polled Aberdeen Angus cattle in Scotland when he started improving the breed. The addition of the cow Erica in 1860 started the most celebrated Ballindalloch bloodline.

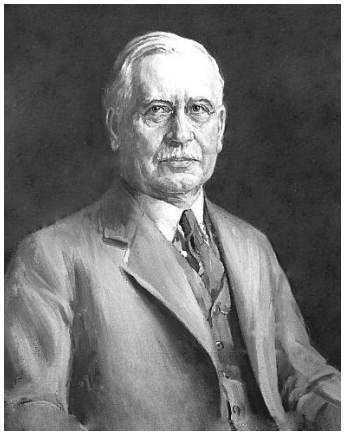


MARSHALL, DUNCAN McLEAN (1872–1946), inducted by 1920
Artist: Ernest Sigmund Klempner (1867–1941)

As a teenager, Duncan Marshall earned extra income as a public schoolteacher, while helping on his father's livestock farm in Elderslie, Ontario. He entered politics at a young age, too, promoting the farmer's movement. He moved to Toronto, where he owned and edited several newspapers and established a farm near Olds, breeding Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses. Duncan Marshall was a director of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association and president of the Western Canada Shorthorn Association.

Elected to the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, he was immediately appointed Minister of Agriculture and Provincial Secretary in 1909, and he visited the International Live Stock Exposition that December. A scandal soon forced the administration out of office, but Marshall returned to the agriculture ministry under the new government. In this post, he promoted livestock imports from the US and Great Britain, created demonstration farms that would evolve into agriculture training schools, founded an extensive system of Farmer's Institutes, and organized many fairs. Marshall served Alberta until

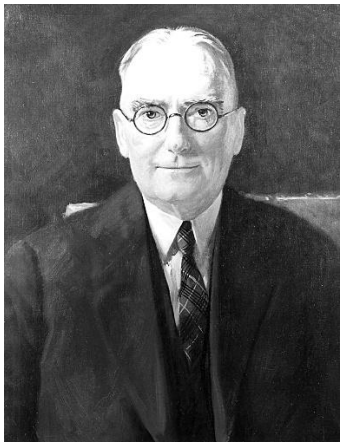
1921, but returned to politics in 1934, this time representing the province of Ontario. He was Minister of Agriculture there until 1937 and then was appointed to the Canadian Senate, serving from 1938 to 1946.



MARSHALL, HENRY WRIGHT SR. (1865–1951), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

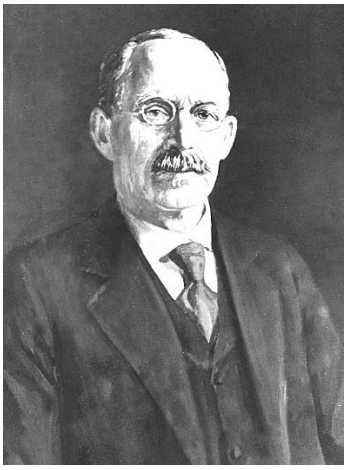
Henry Marshall bred Hereford and Angus cattle on his 6,000-acre Marshall Farms near Lafayette, Indiana, and was a prominent exhibitor at state fairs and the International Live Stock Exposition. He was a member of Indiana's committee for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904. In 1914, he purchased and merged the *Lafayette Journal* and the *Lafayette Sunday Times*, and then in 1919, bought out the rival newspaper, *Daily Times.* He operated the *Lafayette Journal and Courier* until his retirement in 1927. From 1921 to 1927, Marshall served on the board of Purdue University, including a one-year stint as the university's acting president at the beginning of that period. During the last four years, he was president and chairman of Purdue's board of trustees and was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree in 1931. From 1933 to 1950, Henry Marshall was president of the International, and one of the challenges and triumphs of his leadership period was rebuilding the facilities after the devastating 1934 stockyards fire.

MARSHALL, JOHN (1755–1835), inducted by 1920
The portrait of this Founding Father and US Supreme Court Chief Justice was lost in the 1934 fire and was not repainted.



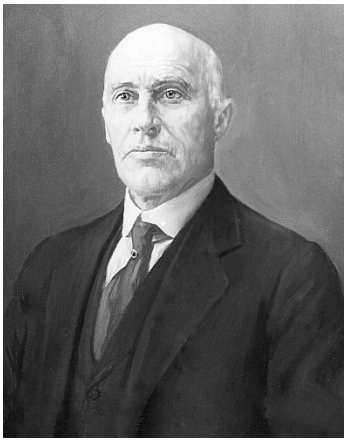
MARTIN, GEORGE EDGAR (1871–1952), inducted by 1920
Artist: Ernest Sigmund Klempner (1867–1941)

George E. Martin secured his place in the Saddle & Sirloin Club Portrait Collection for promoting sales and executing commissions that helped stabilize purebred livestock values. Born in Wisconsin, the Martin family moved to an Aberdeen Angus farm in Sac County, Iowa, in 1875. He completed his study of law at Iowa State College in 1894 and served as city attorney for a short time, before taking a position as a field agent for *Wallaces' Farmer.* One year later, in 1900, Martin became the eastern business representative of *The Breeder's Gazette*, and by 1920, he managed all livestock advertising for the publication. A few years later, he served as editor of *Shorthorn World.*



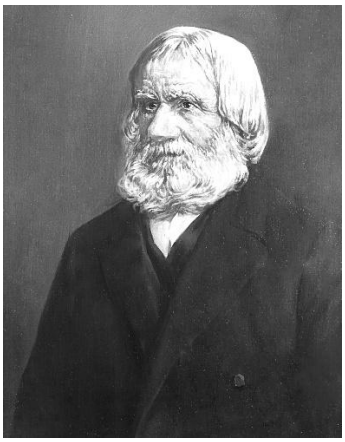
MARTIN, JAMES WARFIELD (1855–1939), inducted 1925
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

James Martin's Buena Vista (Wisconsin) farm was home to one of the most successful Red Polled herds of its time, winning at the International Live Stock Exposition and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He bred Berkshire hogs and Percheron horses as well. A regent at the University of Wisconsin, Martin was also a director of the International and was serving as its vice president in 1925 when his portrait was added. He was revered for his expert management of the carload lots at the ILSE.



MAY, LELAND D. (1860–1922), inducted 1924
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Considered the "Father of Milking Shorthorns in America," Leland May partnered with his brother-in-law, J. K. Innes, to operate Glenside Farm in Granville Center, Pennsylvania. His advancement of the breed there helped reestablish the dual-purpose Shorthorn at a time when it had fallen out of favor. In 1886, May managed the farm, later becoming superintendent and partner. Two cows from Henry Clay's Kentucky herd—Kitty Clay 3rd and Kitty Clay 4th—led at milking demonstrations during the World's Columbia Exposition in Chicago (1893) and launched the herd's success. May was a pioneer in recordkeeping, hand milking the cows himself and documenting production. He was also a superb feeder and an efficient steward of the land. He was director of the American Shorthorn Association and president of the American Milking Shorthorn Association. C. A. Otis bought out Innes in 1909, and Otis and May operated Glenside until 1916, when the herd was divided, with May retaining Glenside. The two largest public sales at the farm occurred over the next two years. By the time L. D. May died in 1922, Glenside genetics served as the foundation for hundreds of herds across the US and internationally.



McCOMBIE, WILLIAM (1805–1880), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

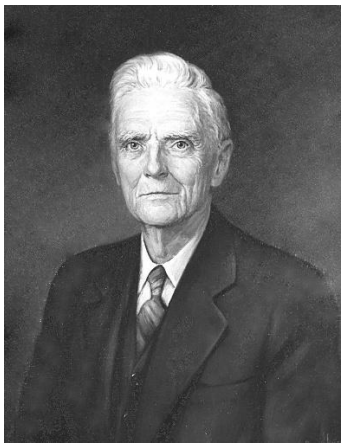
William McCombie, a tenant farmer on the Tillyfour estate in Alford, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, was the first to cross Aberdeen and Angus cattle, founding a new breed. McCombie's Black Prince was successful in the ring in 1867 and was inspected by Queen Victoria, with its beef offered to her as a Christmas present. The herd took the top prize at the Exposition Universelle in Paris, 1878. McCombie was the first tenant farmer to be elected to the House of Commons in 1868, at a time when Parliament represented mostly landed gentry. Alvin Sanders, one of the first historians of the Saddle & Sirloin Club, wrote about McCombie's outstanding contributions as a breeder and

livestock judge, saying his portrait should have been included in the Sanctum Sanctorum when the collection was first established. In 2001, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Charles unveiled a statue of an Aberdeen Angus bull and a portrait plaque of McCombie by the roadside into Alford, to honor the work of this celebrated livestock breeder.



McGREGOR, JAMES DUNCAN (1860–1935), inducted 1928
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

Born in present-day Ontario, seven years before Canada became a federal dominion of just four provinces, J. D. McGregor is credited with helping to diversify agriculture in the newly forming nation. He was the first to cultivate alfalfa there, reducing the region's dependency on wheat; he developed youth calf clubs; and he was a pioneer breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle in Canada. In the 1890s, McGregor established Glencarnock stock farms in Manitoba and imported stock from Scotland several times over three decades. Glencarnock steers were acclaimed, and McGregor's herd captured the supreme award in two consecutive years, 1912 and 1913. After declining to serve as Manitoba's Minister of Agriculture, he did lead the Food Control Board during World War I and was appointed lieutenant governor of the province in 1929. He was also honored in the Manitoba Agricultural Hall of Fame.



McKERROW, GEORGE (1852–1946), inducted 1941
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

George McKerrow was born in Lisbon, Wisconsin, and in his early years, he taught school and bred Percheron horses. He shifted his interests to sheep and raised Merino, Cotswold, Leicestershire, Oxford, and Southdown sheep, selling them across the continent. He received more honors in the ring than any other sheep breeder of his time, taking home three-fourths of all prizes offered to sheep at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. In 1894, McKerrow was appointed superintendent of the Farmers' Institutes, lecturing and publishing the annual bulletin for the University of Wisconsin. He also added cooking schools for women to the Institute's programs. George McKerrow was president of the Wisconsin State Fair, the state board of agriculture, the American Oxford Down Association, the Wisconsin livestock and sheep breeders' associations, and the Wisconsin Farm Bureau.



McNAIR, HENRY STOUFFER (1873–1941), inducted between 1936–1948
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

Henry "Harry" McNair, in partnership with J. J. Ellsworth, was one of the largest horse dealers in America, operating out of Union Stock Yards in Chicago for nearly fifty years, beginning in 1891, when he was just a teenager. He is credited with originating the concept of shipping horses on approval across the nation. He had a fatal heart attack in the show ring, while judging the Pacific International Livestock Exposition in Portland in 1941. Just weeks before his own death, a fire swept through his stables at Union Stock Yards, killing several horses.



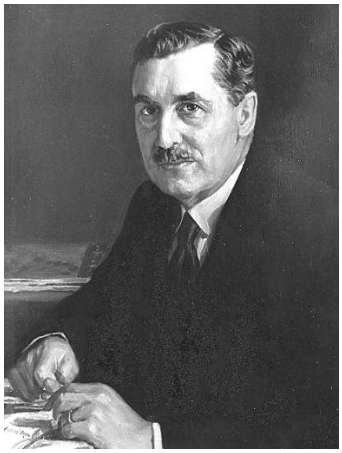
MELVIN, ALONZO DORUS (1862–1917), inducted 1918
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

One of the five veterinarians inducted into the Saddle & Sirloin Club in the 1918 American Veterinary Medical Association group, Alonzo Melvin graduated from Chicago Veterinary College in 1886 and immediately went to work for the US Bureau of Animal Industry. His first major accomplishment was to eradicate pleuropneumonia in cattle. During his years of service, he spent time in Liverpool, England, monitoring livestock exports to the United States; he oversaw federal meat inspection in Chicago; and he led the industry through two outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease. Dr. Melvin rose to chief of the Inspection Division (1895), assistant chief of the Bureau (1899), and then, in 1905, he succeeded Dr. Salmon as Bureau chief. Elected president of the American Veterinary Medical Association in 1909, he was an honorary associate of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in London, England, and a member of the advisory board of the Hygienic Laboratory, US Public Health Service.



MERCER, JOSEPH HOOKER (1864–1937), inducted 1941
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

Born on a farm in Williamsburg, Ohio, J. H. Mercer spent part of his childhood in Tyler County, West Virginia, where he taught briefly as a young man. In 1887, he settled in Kansas, first operating a grocery, and then a stock farm near Cottonwood Falls. He combined interests of agriculture and politics to serve his state for several decades, as a Kansas legislator and state livestock commissioner. Mercer was secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association and participated in the National Livestock and Meat Board in its early years of formation. He was also on the board of the Kansas Historical Society.

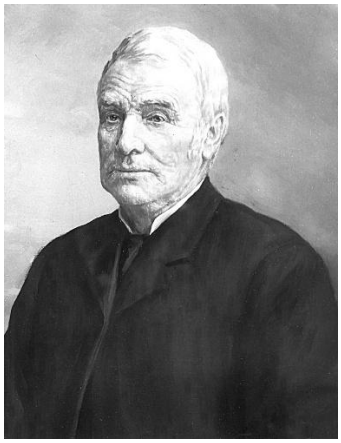


MEREDITH, EDWIN THOMAS (1876–1928), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born in Avoca, Iowa, Edwin Thomas Meredith lived with his grandfather in Des Moines while attending Highland Park College (later Drake University). At age eighteen, he became general manager of his grandfather's Populist newspaper, *Farmer's Tribune*, and by 1896, he became owner and editor. He transformed the paper into a statewide publication, and then, in 1902, launched a new monthly magazine, *Successful Farming*. By 1908, the publication had more than 100,000 subscribers, and Meredith used the magazine to advance support for political reform that benefited farmers. Meredith became involved in the progressive movement of the Democratic Party and ran unsuccessfully for the US Senate and for Governor of Iowa. President Woodrow Wilson called him to service, however, appointing him to the US Chamber of Commerce board, the American Labor Mission, and the Treasury Department's Committee on Excess Profits. In 1920, Wilson named Meredith Secretary of Agriculture, a post he held through 1921.

In 1922, he returned to publishing, buying *Dairy Farmer* and founding a new magazine, *Fruit, Garden, and Home*. The latter was renamed *Better Homes and Gardens* in 1924 and is considered one of the most successful magazines in the history of US publishing. Edwin T. Meredith—pioneer of consumer-oriented features now known as "service journalism"—was eventually inducted into the Advertising Hall of Fame. The Saddle & Sirloin Club valued his contributions to agriculture equally.

Livestock Legacy Family: The Millers of Ontario

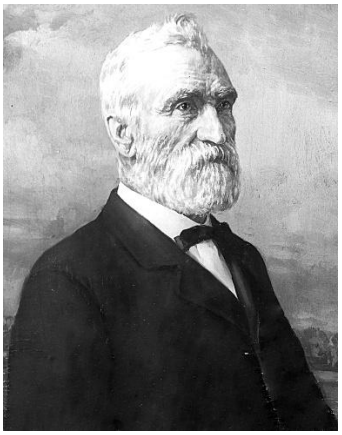


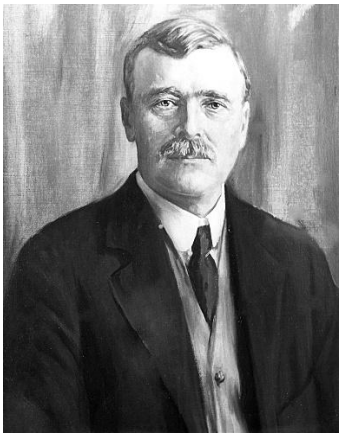
MILLER, JOHN SR. (1817–1904), inducted by 1917
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

MILLER, WILLIAM JR. (1834–1905), inducted by 1917
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

MILLER, ROBERT F. (1856–1935), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

The Millers were pioneers of the Canadian livestock industry, and their efforts to import, breed, and promote Shorthorn cattle, Clydesdale horses, Berkshire and Yorkshire hogs, and Cotswold,





Leicester, and Shropshire sheep had a tremendous impact on herds and flocks throughout North America.

Brothers John and William Miller were born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Their portraits are grouped in the same frame. In 1835, John immigrated to what would become Ontario, Canada, looking for greater opportunity. At first, he imported sheep and hogs for his uncle, George. John saved to purchase Thistle Ha', a Pickering Township farm in great need of improvement, in 1839. He imported Shorthorn cattle from Kentucky a decade later—good milking cows—but recognized that his land (and that of the Midwest United States) had tremendous beef-producing potential, so he set out to adapt his Booth-bred cattle as a beefier and easier feeding type. Importations from Amos Cruickshank's herd helped Thistle Ha' achieve this goal and become legendary. Today, the farm is a National Historic Site of Canada.

John's much younger brother, William, immigrated to Canada with his parents as a young child in 1838. He worked the family's Atha farm, building a renowned Shorthorn herd with his father. William made his first livestock buying trip to Britain in 1854, when he was twenty years old, and bought Rob Roy, a Clydesdale that would become Thistle Ha's most famous stallion. The Millers were concerned that offspring of animals they sold to Americans were consistently more successful than their own stock at the International Live Stock Exhibition and at the Canadian National, so in 1886, William accepted a position to manage Luther Adams's herd at Lakeside Farm, in Storm Lake, Iowa, where he could learn about corn feeding. After just two years of importations, William had elevated Lakeside to one of the finest stock farms in America. William took over ownership of Lakeside in 1898 and shifted gears, becoming one of the first to market corn-fed Angus beef to Chicago meat packers.

The firm of John Miller & Sons—with John's sons John Jr. and Robert—became one of the most successful livestock operations on the continent. Robert, who was the business' chief salesman and promoter, was the first president of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, president of the Shorthorn Breeders Association (1901–1902), chairman of the Canadian National Livestock Records Board (1922–1924), president of the Canadian National Exhibition (1925–1926), and a director of the International in Chicago. Miller was also a leader of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition and the Royal Winter Fair. In great demand in the show ring, he was sent to Argentina to judge at Palermo in 1923. He established his own farm, Burn Brae, in Stouffville, Ontario. Robert married Frank W. Harding's sister, Josephine, in 1896, linking two Saddle & Sirloin Club legacy families in marriage. After Joephine's death, Robert married her sister Jessie, in 1921. He and Jessie were both killed in 1935 when their car was

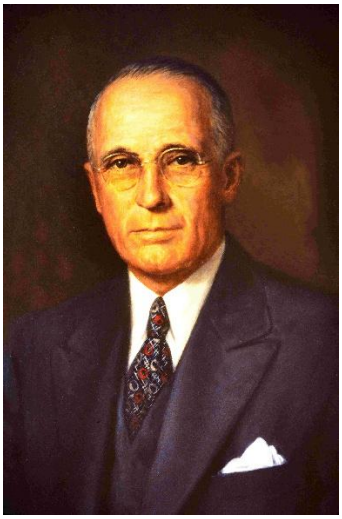
struck by a freight train at a crossing. In 1980, Robert Miller was inducted into the Canadian Agricultural Hall of Fame.



MINISH, GARY L. (born 1940), inducted 2012
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

Raised on a Hereford farm in Iowa, Gary Minish graduated from Iowa State University in Animal Science and completed his Ph.D. degree from Michigan State University while serving as assistant coach of the Livestock Judging Team. Following graduation, he joined the Animal Science faculty at Virginia Tech as professor, Judging Team coach, and coordinator of the university beef herds until becoming department head of Animal and Poultry Science in 1994. In 2004, he was selected dean of the College of Agriculture at Southern Illinois University, serving until his retirement in 2011.

Early on, Dr. Minish became one of the first to champion leaner, more heavily muscled, faster growing cattle based on phenotype alone. He co-authored the influential textbook, *Beef Production and Management* (1979), and he rapidly became one of the most sought-after beef cattle judges in the 1970s and ’80s. His judging assignments included market steer competitions at the Chicago International, National Western, Houston Livestock Show, American Royal, and the North American, in addition to judging purebred cattle shows in Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, England, Scotland, and Uruguay. Over the years, he contributed significantly to the development of his 1,000+ students and to higher education broadly. He was Superintendent of the National Collegiate Livestock Judging Contest from 1981–1989, after serving as the contest’s Assistant Superintendent. Dr. Minish received numerous awards and recognitions including the American Association of Public and Land-Grant Universities “Outstanding Leadership” and “Outstanding Service” awards and the Non Land-Grant Universities “Life Time Achievement Award.” In 2015, Dr. Minish was honored by the Virginia Livestock Hall of Fame.



MITCHELL, ALBERT KNELL (1894–1980), inducted 1949
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

Born in Clayton, New Mexico, and educated at Cornell University, Albert K. Mitchell formed T. E. Mitchell and Son with his father upon graduation in 1917. Their 200,000-acre Tequesquite cattle and sheep ranch was among the first in New Mexico to run registered Herefords. In the 1920s, Mitchell was elected to the state House of Representatives. In 1933, he took over the management of the historic Bell Ranch near Tucumcari. Mitchell served as president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association and the American National Cattlemen's Association and chairman of the American Hereford Association and the National Livestock and Meat Board. He was credited with helping to save the American Quarter Horse Association in 1946, served as its president for several years, and was elected to its Hall of Fame in 1984. From 1955–1957, he was President of the ILSE. Albert K. Mitchell was inducted into the Hall of Great Westerners at the National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum in 1977 and became the first recipient of the National Golden Spur Award, acknowledging the nation's top rancher, in 1978.



MITCHELL, EVERETT GEORGE (1898–1990), inducted 1966
Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892–1991)

Radio pioneer Everett Mitchell was raised on a small farm east of Chicago. Gifted with an extraordinary singing voice, he was recruited to sing hymns at the services of two nationally prominent evangelists, Rodney "Gypsy" Smith and Billy Sunday, while still a child. In 1925, he began to sing and announce on radio station WENR, Chicago, and soon hosted a local Farm and Home Hour. Within three years, he was appointed manager of WENR, where he laid the foundation for modern radio broadcasting. The innovative Mitchell was responsible for many broadcasting firsts: the first children's holiday feature; the first remote broadcast; the first radio commercial; and the first on-air, national call to prayer, as he and the nation awaited word on aviator Charles Lindbergh's solo transatlantic flight.

In 1930, the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) made Chicago its broadcasting hub and purchased WENR, assigning Mitchell to develop *The National Farm and Home Hour*, one of the first regularly broadcast national radio shows. He communicated to millions of people daily. On this show he developed his trademark phrase, "It's a beautiful day in Chicago!," to boost spirits during the Great Depression. Mitchell did half of his shows from farm locations, visiting forty-eight states and nearly fifty nations. Everett Mitchell's career continued until 1967 and included television broadcasting as well. He retired to his Beautiful Day Farm.



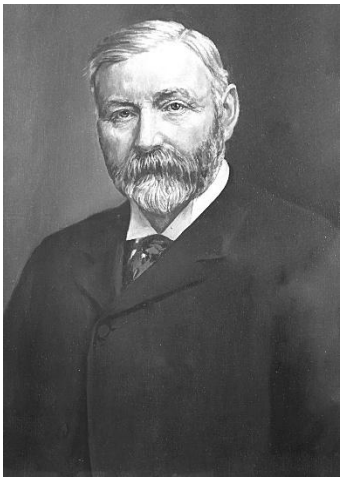
MOHLER, JOHN ROBBINS (1875–1952), inducted 1918
Artist Unknown

John R. Mohler was the first living veterinarian to be inducted into the Saddle & Sirloin Portrait Collection. Born in Philadelphia, Mohler graduated from the veterinary department of University of Pennsylvania in 1896. The following year, he accepted a livestock inspection position with the US Bureau of Animal Industry during the tick fever quarantine and hoof and mouth outbreaks. Later, while serving the Bureau's meat inspection division in Milwaukee, he studied for two additional years at the Medical College of Marquette University. He then transferred to the Pathological Division of the Bureau in Washington, DC, where he achieved notable success investigating the cause and treatment of many animal diseases. He published many papers, for scientists and farmers alike. Promoted to Assistant Chief of the Bureau, he took over as Chief following the death of Dr. Melvin. Dr. Mohler was president of the American Veterinary Medical Association, vice president of the US Live Stock Sanitary Association, and a representative to various international veterinary congresses, among other achievements. Mohler's career was dramatized in *One Against Many*, a 1956 episode of the television anthology series, *Screen Director's Playhouse.* Actor Lew Ayres played Dr. Mohler as he faced the difficult decision to destroy cattle to prevent a state-wide livestock epidemic in California.



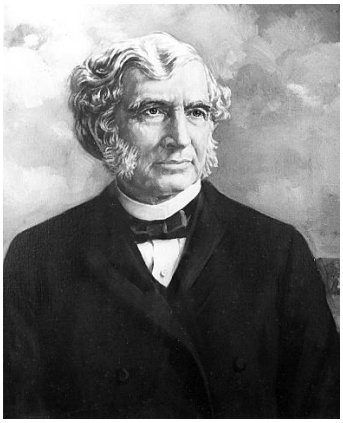
MOLLIN, FERNAND EDWIN (1887–1958), inducted 1957
Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892–1991)

Born in Genoa, Nebraska, F. E. Mollin was treasurer and general manager of Kent and Burke Company's livestock feeding and ranching enterprises before accepting the position as secretary of the American National Live Stock Association (later, the American National Cattlemen's Association). Several agricultural books and papers published by the organization are credited to his name. He served in this capacity from 1929 to 1956.



MONTGOMERY, ANDREW MITCHELL SR. (1846–1912), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Andrew Montgomery, the Laird of Netherhall, born in Balmaghie, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, established one of the strongest Clydesdale bloodlines when he acquired Baron's Pride, foaled in 1890. In 1919, it was said that ninety percent of all living registered animals in this breed carried his bloodline, and the progeny of Baron's Pride took honors in show after show. Montgomery visited America and Canada frequently and attended the International Live Stock Exposition in 1905.

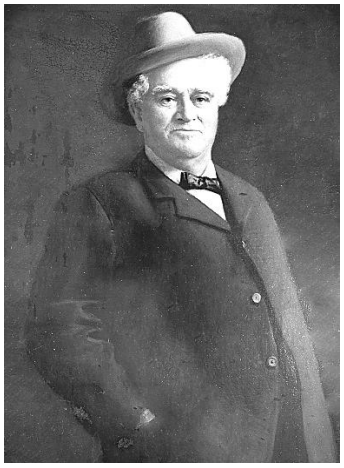


MORRILL, JUSTIN SMITH (1810–1898), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Justin Smith Morrill was a farmer and a US Representative from Vermont during the Civil War period. He sponsored the Morrill Land-Grant College Act, signed into law by President Lincoln in 1862. This legislation granted federal lands to the states, and the states sold the land and invested the proceeds in bonds to support the building of new colleges to "benefit the agricultural and mechanical arts." These land-grant colleges greatly expanded educational opportunities and supported agricultural research, at a time when most American universities were private institutions. This "Father of Agricultural Colleges" was then elected to the Senate in 1867, where he served on the Joint Committee on Reconstruction which drafted the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, defining citizenship and expanding the protection of civil rights. Justin Morrill was one of the first inductees in the National Agricultural Hall of Fame.

This portrait is framed as a triptych, with two other agricultural policy leaders, Henry Adams and William Hatch.

Meatpacking Legacy Family: The Morris Family



MORRIS, NELSON (1838–1907), inducted 1908
Two different portraits of Nelson Morris moved from Chicago to Louisville:
Artist: James Reeve Stuart (1834–1915), painted 1908 and pictured here
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

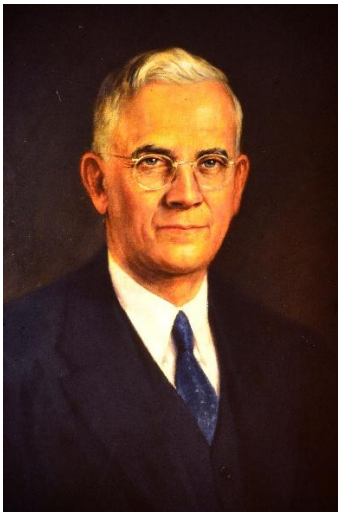
Nelson Morris was born in Hechingen, Germany, and immigrated to America with his family in 1851. He moved to Chicago three years later and began working for Saddle & Sirloin inductee John B. Sherman. In 1859, he established the meatpacking business that would become Nelson Morris & Company—one of the foundational businesses at Union Stock Yards when it opened in 1865. During the Civil War, he supplied beef to the Union Army. By 1873, company sales were $11 million, and by the turn of the century, Nelson Morris & Company had almost 100 branches across the United States, with sales approaching $100 million. Nelson Morris owned Fairbank Canning Company and was a director of several banks that supported the industry. He also pioneered the shipping of dressed beef from Chicago to the East Coast and Europe and was an early importer of Polled Angus cattle to his ranches in Texas and the Dakotas. Nelson Morris's chief philanthropic interest was medical research.

Two portraits of Nelson Morris survive in the Saddle & Sirloin Collection. The earlier one, by the collection's first artist, James Stuart, may not have been the original induction portrait, since it differs from the one published in Wentworth's 1920 catalogue. Had this Stuart painting been in the Saddle & Sirloin Club in 1934, it would have been destroyed in the fire. The Grafton painting does resemble the hatless version in the 1920 catalogue, so it was likely the official post-fire replacement. There are no records to indicate how or when the 1908 portrait was added to the gallery.



MORRIS, EDWARD (1866–1913), inducted 1915
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Nelson Morris's son, Ira Nelson Morris, was the American ambassador to Sweden, but son Edward took over the helm of Morris & Company after his father's death. He also had strong ties to several Chicago financial institutions. Edward married the daughter of another meatpacking industry giant and Saddle & Sirloin inductee, Gustavus F. Swift Sr. Edward Morris began working in the family business at age fourteen. Edward's son Nelson, named after his grandfather, was educated at Harvard University, before becoming an executive at Morris & Company. A philanthropist like his father, Edward Morris purchased university founder John Harvard's ancestral home in Stratford-on-Avon, England, and donated it to the school in 1909. As an aside to this family story, the younger Nelson Morris (Edward's son) was a survivor of the famous Hindenburg disaster in 1937.

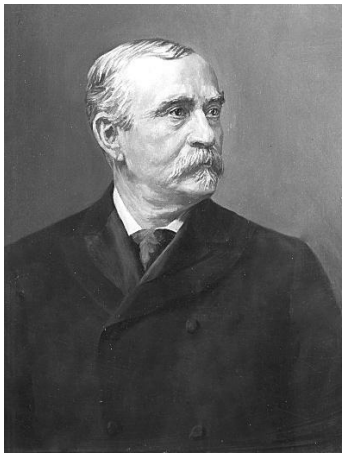


MORRISON, FRANK BARRON (1887–1958), inducted 1938
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

A gifted student, Frank B. Morrison spent three years teaching after high school, to earn tuition money for the University of Wisconsin, where he enrolled in 1907. During his sophomore year, he applied to assist Dean William Arnon Henry with revisions of the seminal textbook, *Feeds and Feeding*, a project he would continue through multiple editions over four decades, becoming the sole author after Henry's death. Morrison received a bachelor's degree in agricultural chemistry in 1911 and began teaching at the university. A full professor by 1919, Morrison also served as assistant director of the agricultural experiment station there, from 1915 to 1927. In addition, he was secretary and president of the American Society of Animal Nutrition early in his career.

In 1927, Professor Morrison moved to New York to direct the agricultural experiment stations at Ithaca and Geneva, and the next year, was named head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell University. A revered teacher, Professor Morrison attracted many graduate students and international students to Cornell, and he directed a wide variety of feeding and nutrition investigations. In 1938, Morrison established a division of animal breeding and artificial insemination. After reducing his teaching schedule (and accepting no salary) to allow more time for his research, Morrison retired in 1955. He had established the American Society of Animal Science Morrison Award—a cash prize for outstanding research—and an endowed fellowship at Cornell, as lasting contributions to

scientific work in livestock production. His alma mater and the University of Vermont each awarded him honorary doctorates.



MORTON, JULIUS STERLING (1832–1902), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born in Adams, New York, and raised in Monroe, Michigan, Julius Sterling Morton received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Union College in Schenectady, New York, then staked a land claim in Nebraska Territory in 1854. There, he entered the family trade of newspaper publishing by founding the *Nebraska City News*. Simultaneously, Morton entered politics as a conservative Democrat, first as a territorial legislator, then as territorial secretary, and later as acting governor of Nebraska Territory. When political views shifted during the Civil War, Morton began instead to focus on forestation and agricultural initiatives on his Nebraska City farm. President of the state board of agriculture and member of the horticulture society, Morton advocated conservation programs and the planting of trees on the prairie. In 1872, the Nebraska legislature adopted Morton's resolution to create Arbor Day. More than one million trees were planted on that first designated day, now celebrated throughout the world.

In 1893, J. Sterling Morton was appointed the US Secretary of Agriculture by President Grover Cleveland, becoming the first man west of the Missouri to serve in a Cabinet post. Morton tightened the budget while expanding the programs of the Department of Agriculture. He supported scientific studies of grasses, soils, and crop production; he looked to extend US agricultural products into foreign markets; and he improved the Weather Bureau. He was president of the American Forestry Association at that time, as well. In 1897, Morton launched a project to publish Nebraska's history, and he founded the weekly political journal, *The Conservative*, but his primary legacy is as one of the nation's early conservationists. Morton was added to the National Agricultural Hall of Fame in 1987.



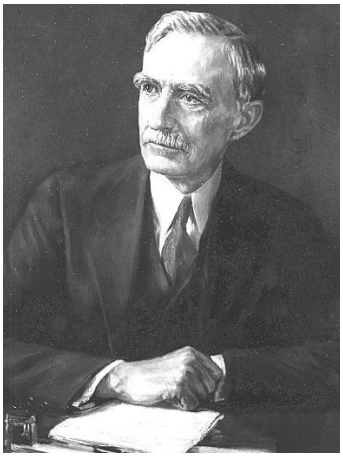
MOSSMAN, BURTON CHARLES SR. (1867–1956), inducted 1941
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

Captain of the first company of the Arizona Rangers—established in 1901 to control cattle rustling and other illegal activity—Burton C. Mossman was a hero in the final years of the Old West. Born in Illinois, his family eventually settled in New Mexico in 1882. Mossman became a cowboy and superintendent for the Aztec Cattle Company (also known as the Hashknife Outfit), running cattle in the northern Arizona Territory and across the Mexico border. He was also a sheriff. With a reputation for battling cattle rustlers, the territorial governor appointed Mossman the top lawman for the Rangers. Mossman was best known for the capture of the notorious border outlaw, Augustine Chacon, in 1902. He left law enforcement to focus on ranching, eventually purchasing Diamond A Ranch, near Roswell, New Mexico. He shipped trainloads of cattle to the Chicago market, handling more than a million head of cattle.



MUCKS, ARLIE MAX SR. (1891–1967), inducted 1958
Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892–1991)

Arlie Mucks Sr.'s original claim to fame was as the first high school student in American history to compete in the Olympics, representing the US Track & Field Team in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1912. An All-American football player while at the University of Wisconsin, he graduated from the College of Agriculture in 1917 and became a county agricultural agent. Mucks then became a professor of animal husbandry and assistant director of agricultural extension at the university, retiring in 1956 to accept the position of director of livestock promotion for the Oscar Mayer Packing Company in Madison. A longtime secretary of the Wisconsin Livestock Breeders Association, in 1941, Arlie Mucks became a director of the International Live Stock Exposition and served as both vice president and director of the Cattle Department.



MUMFORD, FREDERICK BLACKMAR (1868–1946), inducted 1924
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

After receiving a bachelor's degree from Albion College, Frederick Mumford became assistant director of the agricultural experiment station there while he pursued graduate studies at Michigan Agricultural College. He completed his master's degree in 1893 and taught at Michigan for two years, before moving to the University of Missouri. Mumford took over as dean of the College of Agriculture and head of the experiment station in 1909. In his forty-three years there, he created new departments of forestry, farm management, poultry husbandry, soils, field crops, and dairy husbandry and established an extension service. During World War I, Dean Mumford

headed the Missouri Council of Defense and the Missouri Division of the US Food Administration and was a member of the Mission Américaine de Rapproachment, to assess France's economic needs after the war. During the Depression, Mumford served on the state board of agriculture, as well as relief and farm debt commissions. After retirement, he was president of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

MUMFORD, HERBERT WINDSOR (1871–1938), inducted 1928
Portrait perhaps not repainted after the 1934 fire.

Like his brother, Frederick, who was honored with a Saddle & Sirloin induction the same year, Herbert Windsor Mumford was born in Moscow, Michigan, and educated at Albion College and Michigan Agricultural College. After teaching briefly at his alma mater, Mumford accepted a position as head of the Animal Husbandry Department at the University of Illinois in 1901. He was appointed dean in 1922. Dean Mumford's expertise was in purebred breeding stock, particularly Duroc hogs, Jersey cattle, and beef cattle, and his skill as a judge was demonstrated when he was named Chair of Cattle Jurors at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair. H. W. Mumford was a leader in livestock marketing and strategies to increase production, as economic hardship loomed in the 1920s. He created models that were adopted at the national level, and he advised many foreign nations on livestock matters.

During the 1928 International, the American Society of Animal Production sponsored the "Mumfords' Dinner," honoring the lifetimes of service of brothers Frederick and Herbert. Frederick's portrait was already hanging at that time, but Herbert's was added. Herbert's portrait is no longer represented in the collection.



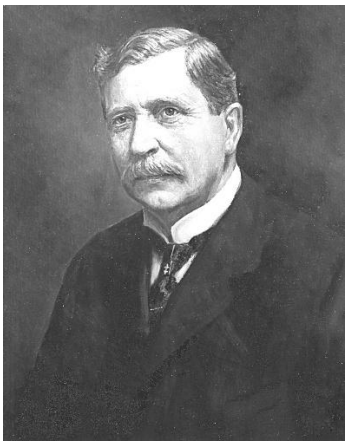
MUSSER, CLIFTON ROBERT (1869–1956), inducted 1939
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

C. R. Musser was an officer of the Muscatine (Iowa) Sash and Door Company, president of Muscatine Bank and Trust Company, and director in several major lumber companies, but his induction into the Saddle & Sirloin Club honored his contributions to purebred livestock. A graduate of Iowa State College in 1890, Musser established one of the nation's leading Hereford herds on his Hillandale Farm. He was a director and president of the American Hereford Association in the 1930s. Musser established the Iowa State College Agricultural Foundation in 1937, to fund demonstration farms throughout the state. Upon his death in 1956, charitable bequests from his estate were provided to dozens of institutions and organizations in his community of Muscatine.



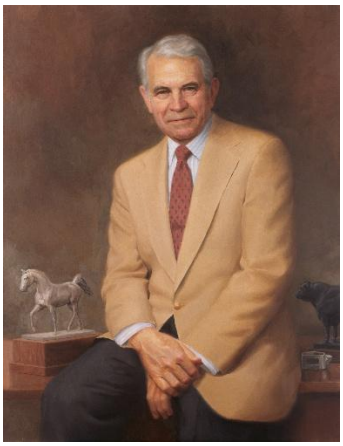
NASH, WILLIAM GUY (1914–2005), inducted 1981
Artist: Jack K. Hodgkin (born 1936)

Born in Tipton County, Indiana, William G. "Bill" Nash was one of the nation's top breeders of Hampshire and Yorkshire hogs. He was either the sole owner or partner in three Specific Pathogen Free sow herds of Hampshires, Yorkshires, Landrace, and F1 gilts. In business with his sons, the Nashes also bred Dorset sheep and Standardbred horses in Sharpsville. Bill Nash judged swine and sheep, served on the board of directors of the Hampshire Swine Registry, and devoted time to many other livestock organizations.



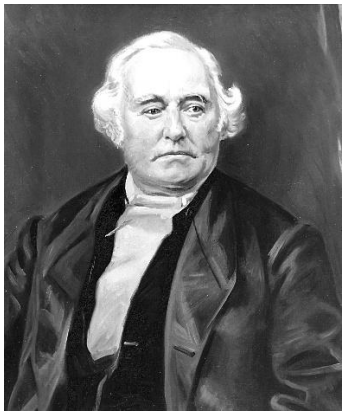
NEFF, JAY HOLCOMB (1854–1915), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born in Hartford, Indiana, Jay Neff graduated from Asbury College (now DePauw) in 1877 and practiced law for a brief time. He moved to Kansas City, Missouri, in 1881 and began working for the *Kansas City Price Current.* Neff eventually took over ownership of that daily publication, renaming it the *Daily Drovers Telegram.* He purchased or founded market newspapers in several other cities, too, under the umbrella, the Corn Belt Farm Dailies: *Daily Live Stock Reporter* (St. Louis), *Daily Drovers Journal-Stockman* (Omaha), and *Daily Drovers Journal* (Chicago). The latter is considered the nation's oldest livestock publication. The name of the American Royal cattle show was inspired by a 1901 editorial in the *Daily Drovers Telegram* which urged the show organizers to "Call It the American Royal." Jay Neff was elected mayor of Kansas City in 1904. After his death, his son donated money to build a new school of journalism building at the University of Missouri in his father's name.



NELSON, RONALD HARVEY (1918–2007), inducted 1990
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

Born on a dairy farm in Union Grove, Wisconsin, Ronald H. Nelson earned his Ph. D. from Iowa State College in 1943, after completing degrees at the University of Wisconsin and Oklahoma A&M College. In 1946, he accepted the position of assistant professor of animal husbandry at Michigan State College. He was named chairman of the Animal Science Department in 1950. Dr. Nelson developed outstanding teaching herds and flocks at the university. In 1978, he was honored with the International Animal Agriculture Award from the American Society of Animal Science, for his work abroad in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Nigeria.



NEWTON, ISAAC (1800–1867), inducted between 1920–1941
Artist: Ernest Sigmund Klempner (1867–1941)

Isaac Newton was the nation's first Commissioner of Agriculture, named to the post when the US Department of Agriculture was first created by President Lincoln in 1862. (The department was not elevated to Cabinet level, with a Secretary, until 1889.) Prior to his promotion, Newton served as superintendent of the Agricultural Division in the US Patent Office. Born in Burlington County, New Jersey, Newton established a progressive dairy farm near Philadelphia, and his farm supplied butter to the White House. (He was a close friend of President and Mrs. Lincoln.) As the first Secretary of the USDA, Newton established a national agricultural library and museum, as well as an experimental farm on the National Mall. He advocated that daily weather reports be telegraphed across the nation—a precursor of the US Weather Service. Newton also helped advance President Lincoln's interest in the science of agriculture by hiring a chemist, botanist, entomologist, and statistician for the department. Isaac Newton was inducted into the National Agricultural Hall of Fame in 1998.



NICHOLS, JAMES DAVID (1938–2023), inducted 2015
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

Iowa seedstock producer Dave Nichols was a performance pioneer for over 60 years, starting with his win in the national FFA public speaking contest in 1956, on the topic of performance testing bulls. He qualified bulls for Performance Registry International's Certified Meat Sire program starting in the early 1960s. When the Beef Improvement Federation (BIF) was formed in 1968, he served on its first board of directors and later as its third president. It was through BIF that performance practices and terminology were standardized. With the onset of sire summaries, he had bulls represented in Angus, Simmental, and Polled Hereford's first analysis, as well as cows in the inaugural Angus Pathfinder and Simmental Cow Award programs. Nichols helped pioneer, develop, and promote numerous technologies including ultrasound and genomics. He also influenced the transition of Simmental to black-hided and polled cattle. While serving as its president, the American Simmental Association implemented registration of "bulls of another breed," which was critical to the development of hybrids and composites, as well as the across-breed genetic predictions to objectively describe them.

Dave Nichols served the industry on various boards and committees, including the board of directors of the Simmental and Angus Associations. Through his service on the National Cattlemen's Beef Association (and as chairman of the Product Enhancement Subcommittee), he played a critical role in the development of

instrument carcass grading and value-added end cuts such as “Flat Iron Steaks.” Through the efforts of Nichols and the small group of other performance pioneers, selection in the industry shifted from the showring to performance testing.



NOBIS, OTTO GUSTAV (1887–1971), inducted 1962
Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892–1991)

Otto Nobis had a fifty-year career with Central Engineering Company of Davenport, Iowa, a firm that constructed locks, dams, and buildings, but he was an equally devoted breeder of Angus cattle. He founded his herd in 1930 and served as president of the American Angus Association (1944, 1956) and the Iowa Angus Association. Nobis was also a judge, vice president, and president (1965–1968) of the International Live Stock Exposition. He was honored in the Angus Heritage Foundation Hall of Fame in 1983.



NOBLE, GUY LEE (1888–1967), inducted 1947
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

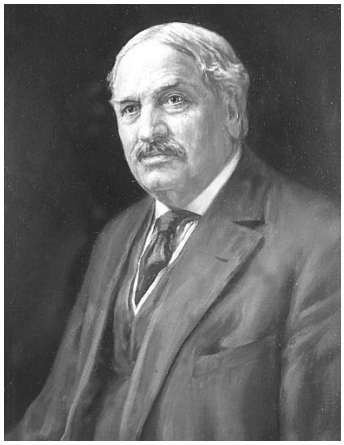
In 1919, Guy Noble proposed that his employer, Armour Packing Company, offer trips to the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, as prizes for state boys and girls club members. Noble organized tours for the youth, and the program was a great success. Two years later, he attended the first unofficial meeting of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, thereafter, taking a leave of absence from his job to serve as the organization’s first executive secretary. Noble negotiated office and exhibition space for what would become the National 4-H Congress at the Union Stock Yards, and he promoted legislation to fund 4-H and extension programs. Guy Noble continued his work on the National Committee until his retirement in 1958.

NYHOLM, ARVID FREDERICK (1866–1927), inducted by 1945
See page 27.



O'CONNOR, WILLIAM J. (1881–1958), inducted 1953
Artist: James Murray Haddow (1910–1965)

Born in Kerry County, Ireland, William J. O'Connor began working at Union Stock Yard and Transit Company in Chicago at age twenty-six and spent his entire career there. He held the positions of executive vice president and general manager of Union Stock Yards, was a director of the International Live Stock Exposition, and was secretary of the International Horse Show.



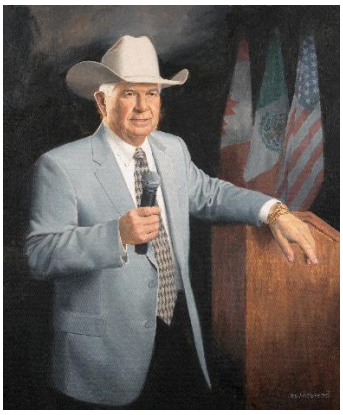
OGILVIE, ROBERT BURNS (1851–1923), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

The notion of a portrait gallery honoring livestock legends was inspired by Robert Burns Ogilvie's own private art collection, hanging at his Blairgowrie Farm in Dane County, Wisconsin. Ogilvie secured the services of James R. Stuart, to paint the first portraits in the collection in 1903. Born in Canada, to Scottish-immigrant parents, Robert Ogilvie settled in Wisconsin while still a teenager. He began working for a dry goods store and, within a few short years, owned the business. The teenaged Ogilvie also imported his first shipment of Clydesdales from Canada in 1867, and then later purchased stock from Scotland. These importations helped usher in a new era of breeding in America, and Ogilvie became successful in the show ring as an exhibitor and a judge. He was an advisor and supporter in the early days of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. In 1900, he moved to Chicago to serve as secretary of the American Clydesdale Association. Ogilvie helped organize the first International Live Stock Exposition and establish the student judging contests at the show. He was elected the first superintendent of the International Horse Department and was a show director until his death in 1923.



ORR, RICHARD TUTTLE (1915–1998), inducted 1972
Artist: Eugene Alexander Montgomery (1905–2001)

Agricultural journalist Richard Orr, a native of Springfield, Illinois, earned his degree in journalism from the University of Illinois in 1937. An accomplished saxophonist, he toured the US with a band before settling down, in 1941, to a job with the City News Bureau in Chicago. A year later, he joined the staff of the *Chicago Tribune.* During World War II, Orr was a sergeant on the army's public relations staff and was press secretary for band leader Glenn Miller's Army Air Force Band. Miller was listed as missing in action after his plane disappeared en route to Paris in 1944. Orr returned to the *Tribune* in 1946 and was recruited to be farm editor in 1949. An ever-present journalist covering the Illinois State Fair for decades, the fair board named its poultry building and rooster crowing contest for him. Richard Orr was honored with the Edward Scott Beck Award, the J. S. Russell Memorial Award, the Oscar in Agriculture Award, and the Pure Milk Association award. He was president of the Chicago Press Club and the Newspaper Farm Editors of America and chairman of the Chicago Press Veterans Association.



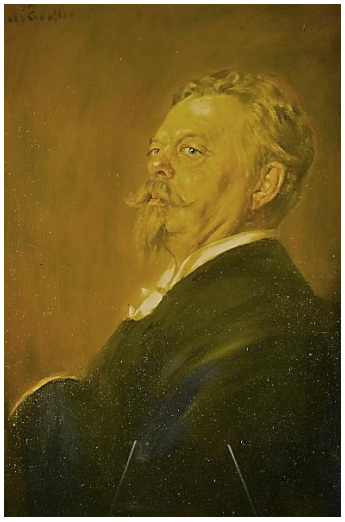
ORTH, JAMES NEIL (born 1947), inducted 2021
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

J. Neil Orth began to forge a career path in the livestock industry while still a student at Michigan State University, assuming the role of the "beef ambassador" who toured International Live Stock Exposition grand champion steers throughout the United States, to Europe, and to the 1964 World Trade Fair. After college, he became a field representative for *Drovers Journal* and one day in 1969, on a routine sales call, he saw a Charolais x Angus calf that caught his eye. Orth encouraged the family to bypass any terminal shows and take him to the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago instead. That steer was the iconic "Conoco," and when Dr. Don Good selected him as the first crossbred national grand champion, it was a turning point for type change in the cattle industry.

Neil Orth rose to associate publisher of *Drovers Journal*, but in 1988, his career path shifted, and he became the executive vice president of the International Brangus Breeders Association. His tenure there was marked by an aggressive commitment to research, improved and expanded genetic selection tools, and structured commercial marketing programs and video auctions. In 2000, Orth was named executive vice president of the American-International Charolais Association and for more than two decades, he helped lead AICA to unprecedented growth. Perhaps Neil Orth's greatest contribution to the livestock industry, however, may be seen in the three generations

of young people who have benefitted from his mentoring and leadership.

Blue-Ribbon Legacy Family: The Pabsts



PABST, FREDERICK SR. (1836–1904), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born in the Kingdom of Prussia (present-day Germany), Frederick Pabst Sr. immigrated to America with his parents and took a job as a cabin boy for a Lake Michigan steamship company. By the time he was twenty-one, he had earned his pilot's license and was a steamship captain. Captain Pabst ran aground in a storm in 1863 and decided to find work on dry land instead, in his father-in-law Phillip Best's brewery. Pabst took over Best's shares and expanded Best Brewery production and markets, and by 1874, it was the largest brewery in the United States. The company was renamed Pabst Brewing Company in 1889, and with its success, Milwaukee became known as the beer capital of the nation.

In 1870, Pabst purchased a farm near Wauwatosa and became one of the first to utilize brewers' grains as cattle feed, demonstrating their value in beef and dairy production. He imported Percheron breeding stock from France, taking the horses to work at the brewery and to show in the ring. Frederick Pabst Sr. made lasting contributions to his Milwaukee community, including establishing a bank, resort, theatre, and traveling library of German books. When artist Robert Grafton repainted Senior's portrait after the fire, he modeled it after a portrait by German artist Franz von Lenbach, commissioned in 1895 to complete a portrait for the Pabst Mansion in Milwaukee. Painted in the upper left is, "after Lenbach."



PABST, FREDERICK JR. (1869–1958), inducted 1957
Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892–1991)

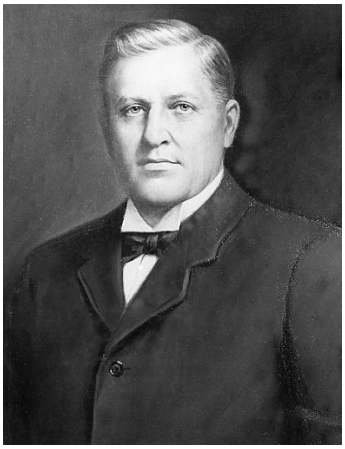
The second-generation Pabst—Fred Jr.—briefly ran the "Blue Ribbon" business immediately following his father's death, but left to establish Pabst Farms, in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, in 1906. On the 1,500-acre Pabst Farms development, he bred champion Percheron and Hackney horses and established a high-producing Holstein herd, built around All-Americans. Pabst Farms was known throughout the country for its top breeding programs, best land management practices, and self-sufficient dairy operations. He returned to Pabst Brewing during the period of Prohibition to keep

the company afloat as a cheese manufacturer. Once the brewery was allowed to reopen, Kraft took over the cheese company. Pabst was director of the Holstein-Friesian Association for years. He was honored by the National Dairy Shrine in 1951 and the Saddle & Sirloin Club in 1957.



PALMER, FOSTER CLARENCE (1888–1979), inducted 1964
Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892–1991)

Foster Palmer's fifty-two-year career with *Corn Belt Farm Dailies* culminated in his service as director of the purebred field staff and advertising manager for *Drovers Journal*. During his tenure, the native of Kansas City, Missouri, hired, trained, and advised many future leaders of the purebred industry, including breed secretaries, sales managers, auctioneers, farm and herd managers, breeders, and journalists.



PEARSON, LEONARD (1868–1909), inducted 1918
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

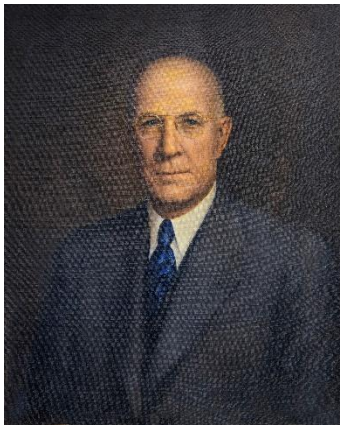
The first veterinarian in America to use tuberculin to diagnose tuberculosis in cattle was born in Evanston, Illinois. Leonard Pearson graduated from Cornell University before pursuing his veterinary degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He studied tuberculosis in cattle in the Berlin laboratory of Robert Koch, returning to the US to accept a teaching position at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Pearson was appointed state veterinarian in 1896, and he established the Live Stock Sanitary Board of Pennsylvania. Elected dean of the Penn veterinary school in 1897, he reorganized the institution, created a farm for experimental work in infectious diseases, and founded the monthly publication *Veterinary Magazine.* Dr. Pearson served as secretary and president of the American Veterinary Medical Association and was chosen to be one of the first men of his field to be inducted into the Saddle & Sirloin Club in 1918. He died unexpectedly, at age forty-one, in 1909.



PEMBERTON, ROLAND LEIGH (1891–1958) inducted 1952
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

Roland "Rollie" Pemberton began his career as a young man shipping his first carload of hogs to the 1912 International Live Stock Exposition. In 1929, he joined the Eastern Iowa Market Association as a hog buyer and was named executive secretary of the Iowa Swine Association in 1937. During World War II, Pemberton was executive secretary of the Wartime Industry Council and the Swine Industry Council. He served as director of the National Swine Growers Association and helped organize the National Barrow Show. Secretary of the Hampshire Swine Record, Pemberton judged shows across the nation, including eight times at the International.

PENN, WILLIAM (1644–1718), inducted by 1920
The portrait of this colonial American leader was lost in the 1934 fire and was not repainted.



PETERS, WALTER HARVEST (1885–1949), inducted 1948
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

After graduating from Iowa State College in 1908, Walter H. Peters taught briefly there, as well as at the Manitoba Agricultural College and the North Dakota Agricultural College. In 1918, he joined the faculty of the University of Minnesota and was appointed head of the Division of Animal Husbandry in 1921. Peters performed extensive cattle feeding trials during the 1920s and 1930s and launched many experimental breeding programs during his tenure. In 1941, Peters served as president of the American Society of Animal Science. His *Livestock Production* (1942) was a definitive textbook. Director of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association for twenty-two years, Peters was named to the state's agricultural hall of fame in 1947.



PETRY, NICHOLAS ROBERT (1918–1999), inducted 1995
Artist: C. J. Fox Studios (commercial portrait studio, specific artist not attributed)

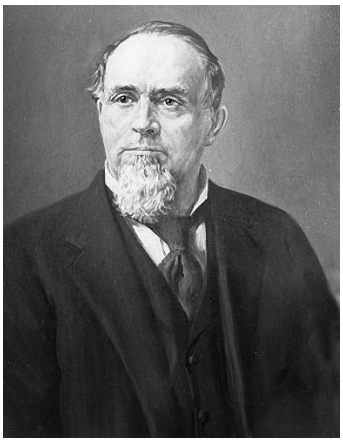
Born in Wyoming and raised in Colorado, Nick Petry graduated from the University of Colorado in 1940 and served in the Second World War, supervising the construction of airplane manufacturing plants. After the war, he returned to Denver to join his father's prominent construction company, which helped to shape the city's skyline. He became president of N. G. Construction in the late 1950s. Petry established the Grizzly Ranch in Walden, Colorado (1958), and the Mill Iron Ranch (1977) in Saratoga, Wyoming. His love of livestock was apparent when he was elected president of the National

Western Stock Show in 1966. During his nineteen-year tenure there, Petry oversaw efforts to renovate and expand the facility, and he established a major scholarship fund. He became chairman of the stock show's board in 1986. Nick Petry also served on the boards of Colorado National Bank, United Airlines, Eaton Corporation, Westin Hotels, Public Service Company of Colorado, and the Denver Water Board. He remained active at his alma mater, chairing the board of the CU Foundation. Named Citizen of the West by the National Western in 1986, Petry was also inducted into the Hall of Great Westerners at the National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum in 2002.



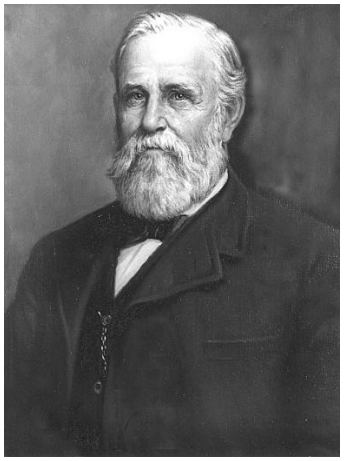
PEW, WILLIAM HARPER (1883–1935), inducted 1937
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

Although his father was a prominent industrialist, William H. Pew aspired to pursue livestock farming as a profession. After attending Ohio State University, he received his degree at Iowa State College in 1907 and was immediately selected to head the Animal Husbandry Department at New Hampshire State College. In 1909, he returned to Iowa State as professor, and in 1912, as department head. Six years later, he left academia to establish Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hog breeding operations on his father's Ravendale Farm in Ravenna, Ohio. For nine years, he was manager of Briarcliff Farms in Dutchess County, New York, the nation's largest Aberdeen Angus herd. A director of the American Angus Association, Bill Pew initiated 4-H Club Baby Beef work in New York and contributed much to improved beef cattle production in the Eastern states. In demand as a judge, Pew served at the Philadelphia Exposition (1926), the American Royal, the International, and many other shows and fairs.



PICKRELL, JAMES HENRY (1834–1901), inducted by 1915
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

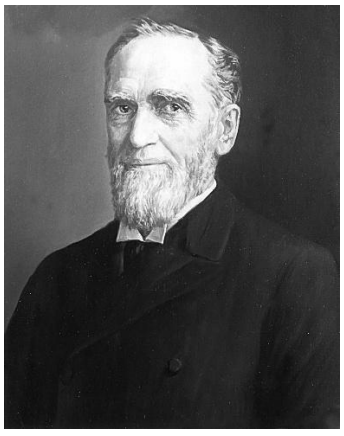
The first president of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and from 1884–1900, its secretary, J. Henry Pickrell was born in Sangamon County, Illinois. He strengthened the herds on his Harristown farm with stock purchased in Kentucky. In 1877, Pickrell partnered with J. H. Kissinger, to establish herds in Harristown and in Clarksville, Missouri, and in the 1880s, he formed a partnership with Thomas and Smith of Kentucky. Pickrell acquired the registration records to strengthen the American Shorthorn Breeders' Herd Book and was a popular livestock columnist for *Country Gentleman* and other publications.



PIERCE, ABEL HEAD (1834–1900), inducted between 1936–1948
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

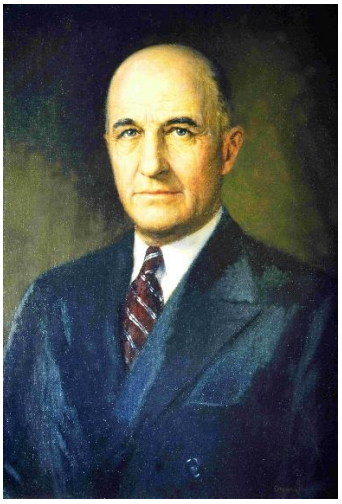
One of the more colorful cattlemen in Texas history, Abel Head "Shanghai" Pierce began his life in Rhode Island, but he stowed away on a schooner bound for Texas at age nineteen. Exclusively known as Shanghai Pierce, he earned the nickname as a loud, long-legged, and shock-headed young man who was said to resemble a Shanghai rooster. Shanghai went to work on a Texas ranch, learning enough about cattle to purchase a few of his own. During the Civil War, he handled cattle for the Confederate Army, returning home to find that his holdings were gone. In 1871, he established Rancho Grande in Wharton County with his brother, growing the ranch to 250,000 acres. The Pierce-Sullivan Pasture Company sent thousands of cattle north by trail and rail. He traveled abroad to find a breed of cattle resistant to ticks that he feared carried disease and believed that the Brahman cattle in India held promise. He did not live to see his theory tested, but immediately after his death, his family imported the Brahman cattle that would form the foundation of Texas's great herds today.

Livestock Legacy: The Pierce Family of Woodlawn



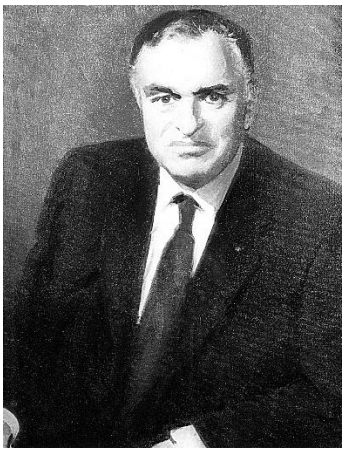
PIERCE, BLANFORD RUDE (1832–1909), inducted 1905
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Blanford ("B. R.") Pierce and his son Stanley ("S. R.") established Woodlawn Farms in Creston, Illinois, as one of the largest and most celebrated Angus herds. Their steer "Advance" made history as the Grand Champion of the very first International Live Stock Exposition in 1900. "Advance" also sold for a record-setting price of $150 per hundredweight, attracting worldwide attention and advancing the breed. B. R. Pierce, who founded Woodlawn, retired in 1894, leaving operations to his son. He moved to Chicago and was a member of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, director and vice president of the American Angus Association, and a director of the International during its foundational years.



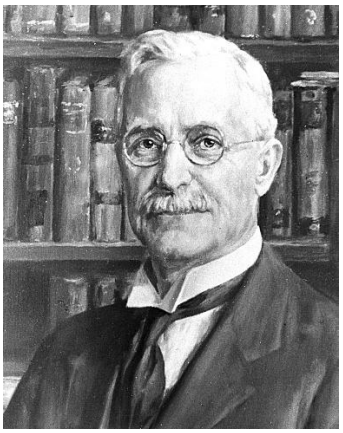
PIERCE, STANLEY RUDE (1872–1948), inducted 1940
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

Stanley ("S. R.") Pierce furthered the success of Woodlawn and was president of the American Angus Association in 1912. Both father and son were honored by the Angus Heritage Foundation Hall of Fame, Stanley in 1983 and Blanford in 2007. S. R.'s son, Lewis, was a third-generation champion for the breed, serving as president of the American Angus Association in 1960. A fourth-generation Pierce, Lewis "Blanford," established the Woodlawn Farms Angus Scholarship Endowment Fund in 2005.



PLAZA LASSO, GALO (1906–1987), inducted 1968
Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892–1991)

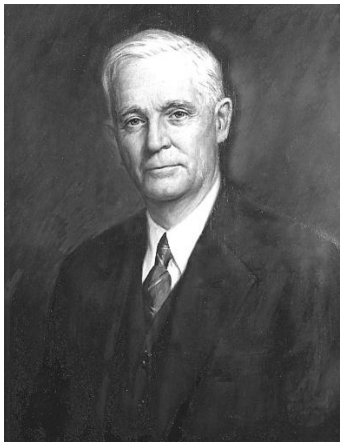
Galo Plaza Lasso, the son of Ecuador General and President, Leónidas Plaza Gutiérrez, was born in New York City, while his father was serving as an ambassador between his two presidential terms. He was educated in the United States, studying agronomy, economics, and diplomacy. After his father's death, Plaza returned to Ecuador to manage the family ranch. He was a major importer of Holstein cattle. In 1938, he was appointed Minister of War, and then, in 1944, ambassador to the US. In 1948, Gala Plaza was elected president of Ecuador. As president, Plaza boosted economic development and advanced agriculture, greatly expanding banana, cacao, and coffee exports. After leaving office, he was a diplomat for the United Nations. In 1972, Galo Plaza was honored with a Partners in 4-H Award. The family ranch, Hacienda Zuleta, continues to be operated as a model of sustainable agriculture, as well as an ecolodge.



PLUMB, CHARLES SUMNER (1860–1939), inducted by 1915
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

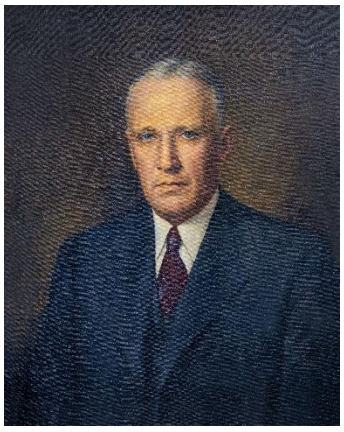
Charles Sumner Plumb studied animal science in his birth state, at Massachusetts Agricultural College. After serving as associate editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, he directed the experiment stations in New York, Tennessee, and Indiana. While in Indiana, he established the Indiana State Dairy Association. In 1902, Plumb accepted a teaching position at Ohio State University, serving for thirty-seven years. He coached the second-place team in the National Collegiate Livestock Judging Contest in 1903 and the winning team in 1904. Professor Plumb's many publications, including *Types and Breeds of Farm Animals*, were principal texts for years. He received honorary

doctorates from his alma mater, Purdue University, and Ohio State. Although his biography was not featured in Wentworth's 1920 catalogue of the Saddle & Sirloin collection, Alvin Sanders mentioned that Plumb was one of the early inductees into the portrait gallery in his 1915 volume, *At the Sign of the Stock Yards Inn.* He was honored with a tribute dinner at the Saddle & Sirloin Club in 1923.



PLUMMER, OAKES MORTIMER (1869–1945), inducted 1941
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

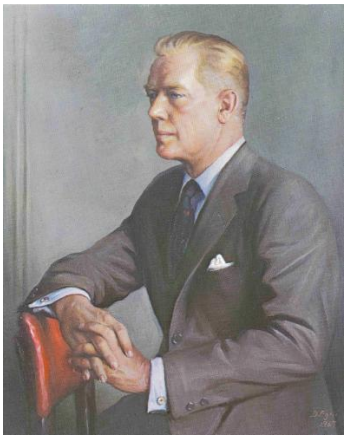
Born in Bradford, Maine, O. M. Plummer moved to the opposite coast as a teenager. He worked for a shipping company and the Oregon-Washington Railroad and then spent ten years at the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. In 1897, Plummer took a position with Union Stock Yards in Portland, being elected secretary and treasurer in 1902 and serving through 1917. In 1911, Plummer established the Pacific International Live Stock Exposition at the stockyards, becoming show manager. Under his twenty-six-year leadership, the Pacific International grew to prominence. The United States Department of Agriculture created Camp Plummer for boys and girls club activities at the exposition, and Plummer sponsored prizes for the best club work. The Plummer Memorial Scholarship continues in 4-H today. During World War I, Plummer served in the US Food Administration, and he held leadership roles in the American National Live Stock Association and the National Live Stock and Meat Board. He was a long-time school board member and an organizer of the eugenics movement and "better babies" contests at fairs.



POLLOCK, ROSCOE CONKLIN (1888–1968), inducted 1948
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

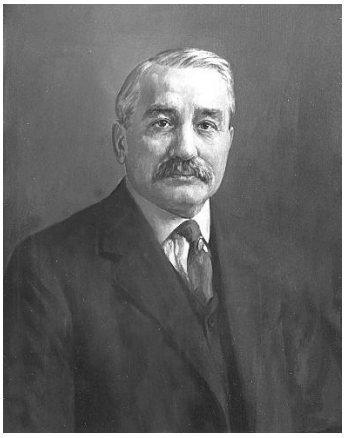
The first general manager of the National Livestock and Meat Board, R. C. Pollock was born in Iowa and graduated from Iowa State College in 1913. An extension agent in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota; in 1919, he accepted a position with the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. In 1921, Pollock went to work for the American Farm Bureau Federation, and one year later, was appointed to the newly formed Meat Board, where he made his largest contributions to the industry over a thirty-two-year tenure. Pollock organized professionals and academics in all facets of animal production, encouraged joint research efforts, established college meat courses, and contributed to the passage of significant legislation in the field. He founded the Reciprocal Meat Conference, which became the foundation for the American Meat Science Association (AMSA). The AMSA has named an award in his honor. R. C. Pollock also initiated meat judging contests for college students, the first at the 1927 International Live Stock Exposition. In 1946, he

was chairman of the Special Committee on Information, American Society for Animal Production.



POTTER, CHARLES STEELE (1912–1996), inducted 1967
Artist: Bjorn Peter Egeli (1900–1984)

Born in New York City and a highly decorated officer during the Second World War, Charles Potter Steele began his career with Chicago's Union Stock Yard and Transit Company in 1953, becoming president in 1957. He was a director of the International Live Stock Exposition for fifteen years. Potter served in leadership roles in many organizations, including Armour and Company, Central National Bank, and Continental Freezers Illinois, Inc.



PRATHER, JOHN FRANKLIN (1859–1927), inducted by 1915
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born in Pike County, Ohio, J. Frank Prather moved with his father, a cattle breeder, to Williamsville, Illinois. In 1877, his father purchased a farm for him, and he began to breed Shorthorns. He formed a partnership with C. B. Dustin in 1891, and the men secured foundation stock from William Duthie's herd in Scotland. Prather was a director of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for many years, and its president from 1908 to 1910. He was active on the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, and in the 1890s, established a banking business.

Legacy Family: The Princes of Union Stock Yards



PRINCE, FREDERICK HENRY (1858–1953), inducted between 1920–1934
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

The son of Boston Mayor Frederick O. Prince, Frederick H. Prince became one of America's most successful capitalists, with deep connections to the Union Stock Yards. He invested in the Chicago Junction Railway—the connecting line that tied all stockyard rail companies together—and, eventually, he had controlling interest in dozens of other, smaller rail companies. He purchased small industry businesses and merged them into Union Stock Yards. Prince purchased land around the stockyards, as well as rail hubs in Chicago, establishing the first industrial park in the world: the Central

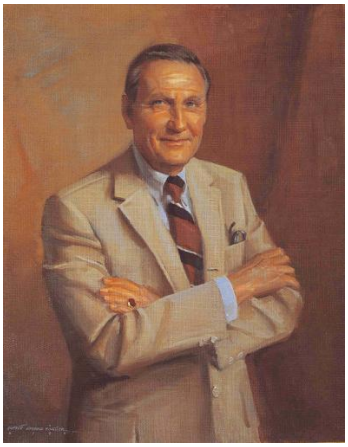
Manufacturing District. Eventually, he repeated that industrial real estate model in other cities. Foreseeing the stock market crash of 1929, Fred Prince protected his investments and looked for bargains, including gaining control of Armour and Company in the early 1930s.

As chairman of Union Stock Yards, he financed the construction of buildings lost in the 1934 fire, commissioning artist Robert Grafton to repaint the lost Saddle & Sirloin portraits and building Chicago's famed International Amphitheater. Since his surviving son had no interest in his business interests, Prince adopted his third cousin, William H. Wood, then an adult, as his heir. Frederick Wood and his wife established the Prince Charitable Trusts in 1947, a philanthropic foundation with giving programs in Chicago, Washington, DC, and Rhode Island. His sarcophagus is entombed in the nation's capital, in Washington National Cathedral's south crypt aisle.



PRINCE, WILLIAM HENRY WOOD (1914–1998), inducted 1954
Artist: Friedrich ("Fritz") Werner (1898–1994)

William H. "Billy" Wood was born in St. Louis, educated at Princeton, and served as an infantry captain in World War II, before adopting the Prince name and the extensive business interests of his distant cousin, Frederick Prince. William Wood Prince stepped into the positions of chairman of the International Live Stock Exposition and president and chairman of Chicago's Union Stock Yards in 1949. His leadership was so valued that he was inducted into the Saddle & Sirloin Club just five years later. Billy Prince initiated many improvements at the stockyards, which was losing business as the industry shifted from rail to truck transportation. He built new truck loading docks and feeding pens, installed outdoor lighting and electronic scales, replaced swine chutes with stairs, improved sanitation, developed a manure composting factory, and raised the oversight of livestock handlers, to reduce animal bruising. Billy Prince also invested in existing facilities at the yards, renovating the Amphitheater to create the nation's largest, air-conditioned exposition building in 1952.



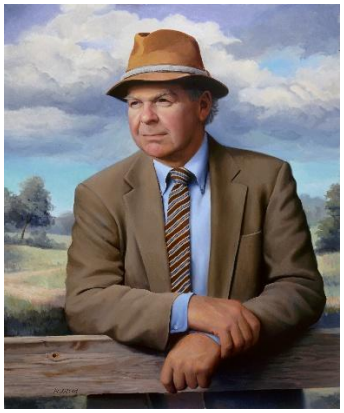
PURDY, HERMAN REGER (1919–1985), inducted 1984
Artist: Everett Raymond Kinstler (1926–2019)

Considered one of the world's top livestock judges for four decades, presiding over 1,200 shows, master breeder Herman Purdy was a native of Harris, Missouri. His knowledge of beef cattle was so impressive that he was named the student in charge of operations for the beef barn at Ohio State University as an undergraduate. His master's degree was earned at Pennsylvania State University. Purdy served as professor of animal husbandry and judging team coach at both alma maters, Ohio State from 1946 to 1954, and Penn State from 1954 to 1972. He coached the winning Penn State team in 1966. Purdy's talent for judging was also acknowledged at an early age. Not only was he named High Individual in the 1946 judging contests, he judged the famous livestock show in Perth, Scotland, as well as shows in England, Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Australia, and New Zealand while still a young man. In the United States, Purdy judged the International Live Stock Exposition, the American Royal, the National Western, the NAILE, and many others. In addition, he was a consultant for President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Gettysburg Farm Angus herd. Before his death in 1985, Herman Purdy began a comprehensive book project; the finished work, *Breeds of Cattle*, remains a classic today.



PURNELL, FREDERICK SAMPSON (1882–1939), inducted 1932
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Raised on a farm near Veedersburg, Indiana, Fred S. Purnell studied law at Indiana University, graduating in 1904 and establishing a practice in Attica. He served in the US House of Representatives from 1917 to 1933 and is best known for sponsoring the Purnell Act of 1925. This legislation expanded the scope of land-grant colleges and experiment stations and permitted patents on newly developed plants, protecting the intellectual property rights of horticulturalists. It also authorized "economic and sociological investigations of the rural home and rural life" and provided some funding for home economics research. The Purnell Act had a result of encouraging more women to attend college.



RAGSDALE, JOHN CLARK (1926–2021), inducted 1992
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

John C. "Jack" Ragsdale was born in Indiana and earned his bachelor's degree from Purdue University, where he was on the Intercollegiate Judging Team. In 1948, he was the high individual at the International Live Stock Exposition. Ragsdale accepted a position to build the Sutherland Farms Shorthorn herd, Prospect, Kentucky, in 1955. Under his management, Sutherland Farms produced more All-Americans than any other herd. A decade later, he began a twelve-year term of service on the board of the American Shorthorn Association. A judge at Palermo and all major shows in North America, Jack Ragsdale served as chairman of the executive committee of the NAILE and was instrumental in securing the Saddle & Sirloin portrait collection for the Kentucky State Fair Board. Ragsdale was honored by the Indiana Livestock Breeders Hall of Fame in 1984 and the University of Kentucky Animal Sciences Hall of Fame in 1992.



RATHJE, FRANK CARL SR. (1882–1967), inducted 1947
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

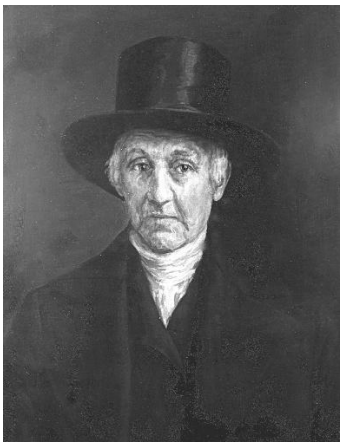
With a law degree from Northwestern University, Frank C. Rathje founded Mutual National Bank of Chicago in 1917, and was, simultaneously, president of the Chicago City Bank and Trust Company. Credited with predicting the forthcoming stock market crash and financial crisis, he prevented a run on his banks during the Great Depression. His institutions were two of the seven Chicago banks that the US Treasury allowed to remain open. Rathje was elected president of the American Bankers Association in 1945 and served as a regular economic advisor to President Harry Truman. He was also president of the Transportation Association of America and a member of the Chicago Plan Commission from 1937 to 1954.

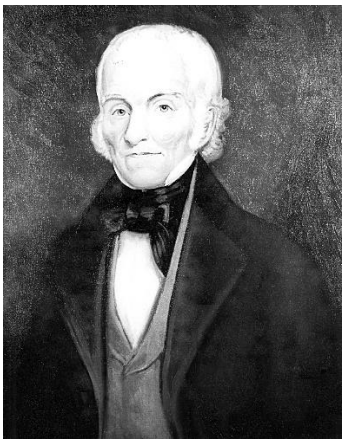
RENICK, ABRAM GRANT (1863–1933), inducted circa 1909
This portrait was reported as hanging in the collection in 1910, but it was not listed in the 1920 inventory. Whereabouts are unknown.

Abram Renick was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky. Generations before, his family imported English purebred cattle and helped establish the Shorthorn breed in Ohio and Kentucky. His Kentucky ancestors helped settled the frontier and contributed to its agrarian character by introducing bluegrass seed to the region. Abram Renick established a farm in Clark County and served as a member of the Kentucky General Assembly for years, beginning in 1898. Renick introduced the legislation to establish the Kentucky State Fair in 1901. Unsuccessful in his bid to be Kentucky's Lieutenant Governor in 1902, Renick left politics for a time and devoted his energy to his

nationally known stock enterprise, continuing the Rose of Sharon line established by his ancestors. In 1912, much of the herd was dispersed so Renick could spend more time in Chicago, where he was an officer of both the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association and the Pedigreed Livestock Association of America. He was added to the Saddle & Sirloin biography list in 2025, when a 1910 newspaper article from *The Chicago Live Stock World* was discovered, announcing that a new portrait of Abram Renick had recently been hung in the English banquet hall at the Saddle & Sirloin Club. It was mentioned again in a 1915 clipping stating that the seven painted portraits of Shorthorn association past presidents (including Renick) were about to be photographed at the request of the organization. Renick's portrait was not listed in later inventories, however.

Livestock Legacy Family: The Renick Brothers

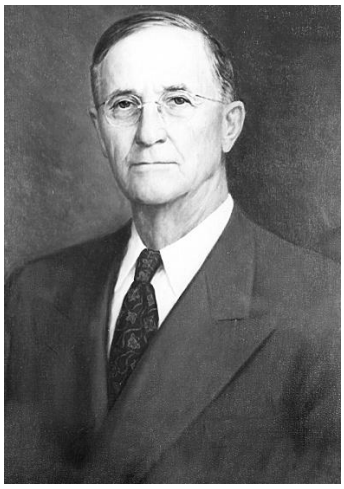




RENICK, FELIX WILLIAM (1770–1848), inducted circa 1903
Artist: Ernest Sigmund Klempner (1867–1941)

RENICK, GEORGE WILLIAM (1776–1863), inducted circa 1903
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

The Renick brothers—George and Felix—were true pioneers, establishing some of the first cattle operations on the western frontier. They moved from (West) Virginia to the Scioto River valley in Ohio in 1797 and 1798, to raise corn and feed cattle. A dry goods business was their back-up plan, if needed. By 1802, they had acquired their first purebred English Longhorn cattle. A few years later, George was credited with leading the first overland cattle drive to a major eastern city from the western frontier, through the Appalachian Mountains. The cattle drive was a success and led to regular overland drives from Ohio to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. In 1833, Felix organized about fifty shareholders to form the Ohio Company for Importing English Cattle, and he led investors to England, where they selected cattle to import. The resulting 1836 sale at Felix's Indian Creek Farm helped establish the Shorthorn breed in America. Renick descendants in Ohio and Kentucky continued the famed Rose of Sharon line. An interesting historical aside: George Renick's Paint Hill Farm, in Ross County, is an Ohio Underground Railroad Historical site, acknowledging the family's efforts to shelter individuals fleeing slavery.



RENK, WILLIAM FRANK (1875–1964), inducted 1948
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

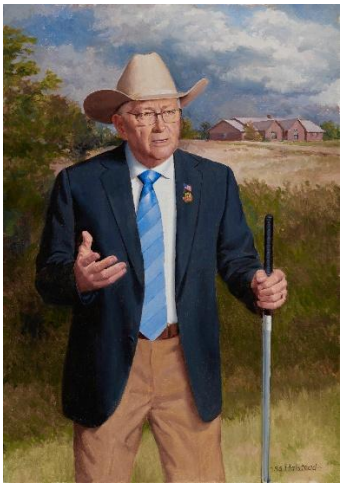
William F. Renk graduated from the University of Wisconsin's short course in agriculture in 1898, earning a silver medal in sheep judging. He imported Shropshire, Hampshire, and Suffolk sheep from England, establishing William F. Renk and Sons in Sun Prairie, in 1908. Renk's herd produced several grand champions, and he accepted leadership roles in the sheep breeders' and wool producers' organizations in the state. He was on the executive committee of the Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' Association and served as state commissioner of agriculture in 1931. During the Depression, William F. Renk and Sons became the nation's first family farm operation to incorporate. As universities were beginning to advocate for hybrid corn in the 1930s, Renk and his sons founded Renk Seed.



RICHARDS, JOHN FRANKLIN JR. (1898–1970), inducted 1971
Artist: James Jay Ingwersen (1930–2025)

Born on a farm near Bevier, Missouri, Frank Richards graduated from the University of Missouri in 1919. For eight years, he raised Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs with his father, and then in 1927, joined the staff of the Corn Belt Farm Dailies. He managed Bethel Farms, an Angus operation in New York state, and served as editor and manager of the *Kansas City Daily Drover Telegram.* From 1946 to 1963, Richards was secretary of the American Angus Association, overseeing its expansion and the relocation of its headquarters to St. Joseph, Missouri. Under his direction, annual registration increased from 74,214 to 345,576, and he initiated a comprehensive herd improvement records program. When he retired, the American Angus Association commissioned Jim Ingwersen to paint a portrait for its headquarters.

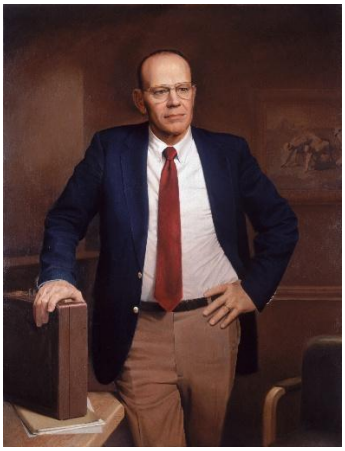
Frank Richards learned that he was to be inducted into the Saddle & Sirloin Club, but he passed away the year before. The Angus Association provided the 1963 portrait to the Club. His portrait presentation was the first in Club history to be planned off-site, due to the large number of attendees expected. More than 900 people attended the banquet, held at the Conrad Hilton Hotel during the International. In 1983, Frank Richards was named to the Angus Heritage Foundation Hall of Fame and two years later, became one of the first named to the Honorary Angus Foundation.



RISHEL, WILLIAM H. (born 1945), inducted 2025
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

Born and educated in Pennsylvania, Bill Rishel found early success with 4-H beef projects, achieved an impressive livestock judging record, and completed a master's thesis on genetic improvement of carcass merit in beef cattle. With this solid foundation, Rishel has had many industry firsts and accomplishments through the decades. In 1974, he led a group of breeders in the purchase of the first syndicated bull in the history of the Angus breed, Northern Prospector 14. He and his wife Barb moved to North Platte, Nebraska, the next year to establish a livestock sales management company and a purebred operation, Rishel Angus.

In 1981, Rishel Angus purchased the bull AAR New Trend and embarked on a pioneering sire evaluation program to measure carcass merit and end-product value. A grandson of New Trend—B/R New Design 036—became a leading sire of Angus Pathfinder females and the foundation sire of all New Design Angus cattle. Today, 036 is recognized as one of the top carcass quality Angus sires with over 3,200,000 descendants in the pedigrees of the American Angus Association. Adding to this legacy, Bill Rishel has been a valued mentor to many and a supporter of scholarships and programs for the industry's next generations.

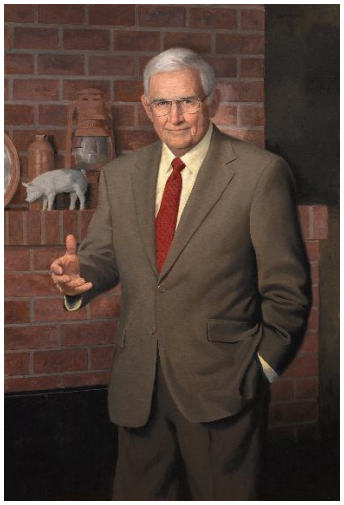


RITCHIE, HARLAN DON (1935–2016), inducted 1994
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

Iowa-born Harlan Ritchie graduated from Iowa State University in 1956 and completed his doctorate at Michigan State University in 1964. While a graduate student, Ritchie served as part-time instructor and judging team coach. After a distinguished career in teaching, research, and beef cattle extension, he retired from the university as the Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Animal Science. Dr. Ritchie's research focused on swine and beef cattle improvement, beef cattle efficiency, beef cattle dystocia, enhanced carcass quality, and vertically coordinated beef production and marketing systems. A prolific writer, Ritchie authored hundreds of scientific and trade journal articles and extension papers.

He officiated in the national shows of thirteen cattle breeds and seven swine breeds and held positions in organizations including the Beef Improvement Federation, American Society of Animal Science, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Ritchie was honored with numerous awards as well, including the Distinguished Faculty Award, the Golden Book Award from the American Simmental Association, and service awards from the National Pedigreed Livestock Council and the Beef Improvement

Federation. In 2001, he received the Livestock Publications Council's Headliner Award.



RODIBAUGH, JOHN ALBERT (1925–2016), inducted 2007
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

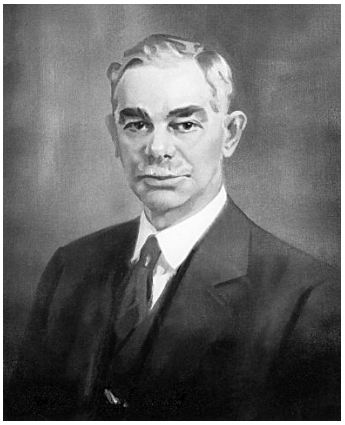
John A. "Jack" Rodibaugh's uncle gave him two piglets to raise as a young child during the Depression, and after service in the US Navy, he attended Purdue University, majoring in Animal Science. He was on Purdue's 1949 National Championship livestock judging team. In 1950, he partnered with Bob Parkison to raise Chester White hogs in Rensselaer, Indiana. They became among the first multi-breed producers in 1957, adding Hampshires, and later, other breeds. Rodibaugh entered two barrows in the 1969 International Live Stock Exposition; one won the junior show, and the other won the open show. Rodibaugh breeding stock has been sold to producers in forty states and five foreign countries. Jack Rodibaugh judged hog shows in twenty-two states and Canada and participated in breed conferences for five leading breeds. He encouraged the next generation by producing swine for 4-H youth and working with judging teams on his farm.

ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN DELANO (1882–1945), inducted between 1948–1951
The portrait of this American President was recorded in Chicago Saddle & Sirloin inventory records in 1951 and 1952. Whereabouts are unknown.



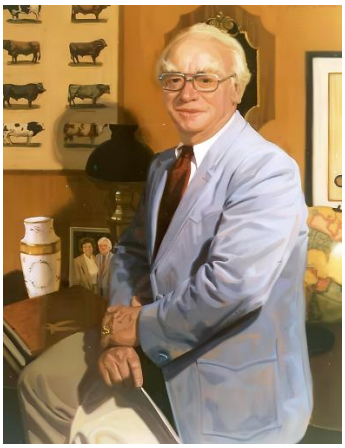
ROSENBAUM, JOSEPH (1838–1919), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born in Bavaria, Joseph Rosenbaum and his brother Morris came to America in 1850 and established a general store in Cedar Falls, Iowa. After serving in the Civil War, the brothers turned to handling livestock and grain, shipping to the Chicago market. In 1867, they founded two banks, and then in 1874, launched the Chicago livestock commission firm of Rosenbaum Brothers. In a good year, their sales exceeded $10,000,000. Joseph Rosenbaum also established one of the largest grain houses in the US and became a major player on the Chicago Board of Trade. He loaned enormous sums of money to Montana cattle operators, including Conrad Kohrs, and he saved them from losing everything after the 1887 blizzard. The ranchers, in turn, saved Rosenbaum from bankruptcy during the panic of 1907.



ROTHROCK, FRANK MILES (1870–1957), inducted 1940
Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892–1991)

In 1894, Frank M. Rothrock moved from Indiana to Idaho and worked as a butcher. In 1904, he settled in Spokane, Washington, establishing Rothrock Land and Live Stock Company. Initially, he focused on his sheep operation, and Rothrock served as president of the Washington Wool Growers' Association. Within a few years, however, he was the most significant Shorthorn cattle breeder in the Pacific Northwest, serving as president of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association. Frank Rothrock donated purebred calves for University of Idaho students to raise and exhibit, and proceeds from their cattle sales benefited students with financial need. Rothrock was simultaneously invested in mining companies, and after the heart of his herd was dispersed in 1934, he focused on mining management. When a dozen companies merged as Day Mines, Inc., in 1947, the result was one of the largest silver-lead-zinc companies in the United States. Rothrock was vice president of the Day Mines board. In 1959, he was inducted into the Hall of Great Westerners at the National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum in Oklahoma City.



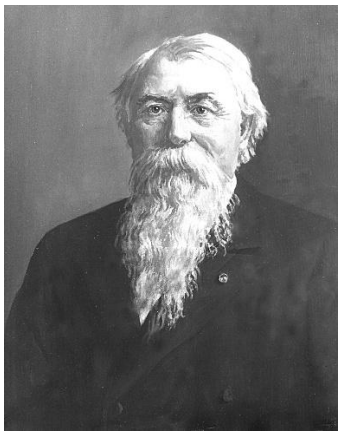
RUNNION, DALE FRANKLIN (1917–2016), inducted 1988
Artist: Thomas W. ("Tom") Orlando (1931–2025)

The owner/publisher of *International Limousin Journal* and *Limousin World*, Dale Runnion was raised on a farm near Van Wert, Ohio, and received his degree in animal husbandry from Ohio State University. After service in World War II, Runnion was a cattle buyer and stockyards manager, and then he entered livestock publishing. He worked in the field and in the offices of *Drovers Journal* and *Aberdeen Angus Journal* before launching his own publication in 1971, where he kept breed news current by establishing in-house typesetting operations. Dale Runnion was executive vice president of the North American Limousin Foundation, and the French government appointed him Chevalier de l'Ordre du Mérite Agricole for his work advancing the breed. He was also honored by the Ohio State Animal Science Hall of Fame (1966) and was awarded the Livestock Publications Council's Headliner Award (1987).



RUSK, HENRY PERLY (1884–1954), inducted 1946
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

After earning his bachelor's degree at Valparaiso University and his master's degree at the University of Missouri, Henry Perly Rusk accepted a position to teach and supervise cattle feeding research at Missouri in 1908. Two years later, he joined the faculty of the University of Illinois, where he organized the annual Illinois Cattle Feeders Day. Rush was named head of animal husbandry in 1922 and dean of the college of agriculture in 1939, serving until his retirement in 1952. He was in demand as a cattle judge, officiating at the American Royal and the International. Rusk was president of the American Society of Animal Production in 1925–1926 and served in leadership roles for the Farm Foundation, the National Research Council, and the Illinois State Fair. Henry Rusk considered his work as advisor to President Herbert Hoover to be the high point of his career. Rusk was chairman of the Commission on Government Reorganization's agriculture task force, and he also helped revise federal lending policies.



RUSK, JEREMIAH MCLAIN (1830–1893), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Jeremiah McLain Rusk was the nation's first full-term Secretary of Agriculture. (Norman J. Colman had been elevated from Commissioner to Secretary when the USDA attained Cabinet status, but Colman only served a few weeks.) Born on an Ohio farm, Rusk tested many trades early in life, as stagecoach driver, railroad foreman, and cooper. In 1853, he settled on a farm in Viroqua, Wisconsin, to operate a hotel and stagecoach. In the 1850s, he was elected sheriff, coroner, and state assemblyman. During the Civil War, Rusk commanded the 25th Wisconsin Infantry for the Union. In honor of his bravery and leadership, Rusk was brevetted as brigadier general at the end of the war. In 1865, he was elected state bank controller, and then in 1870, a US Representative. From 1882 to 1888, Jeremiah Rusk was governor of Wisconsin. Governor Rusk founded farmer's institutes, promoted the dairy industry, and negotiated labor disputes. His decision to order the militia to open fire on labor protestors in Milwaukee, one day after Chicago's infamous Haymarket incident, is a controversial chapter in his legacy.

In 1889, President Benjamin Harrison appointed Rusk as Secretary of Agriculture. Secretary Rusk encouraged domestic products over imports, supported programs to control infectious disease in cattle, and promoted irrigation in the West. His term of service ended in 1893, and he died a few months later.



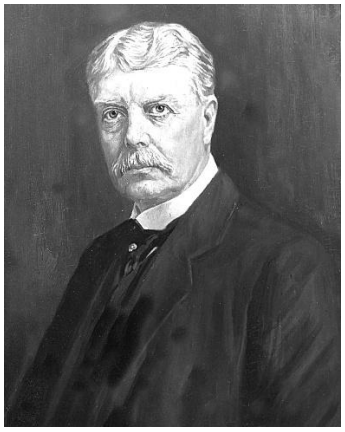
RUSSELL, HARRY LUMAN (1866–1954), inducted 1922
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954); original portrait by Arvid Nyholm

Harry Luman Russell earned bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Wisconsin, his native state. He studied abroad, with Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch, before earning his Ph.D. in bacteriology from Johns Hopkins University in 1892. After one year of teaching at the University of Chicago, Dr. Russell returned to the University of Wisconsin, to organize a department of bacteriology. In 1903, Russell became director of the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene, and in 1907, was selected to succeed W. A. Henry as dean of the College of Agriculture. Russell pioneered bovine tuberculosis research in the West, advanced the commercial pasteurization of milk, and along with Stephen Babcock, developed the cold curing process for cheese. In addition, he diagnosed problems in vegetable canning, transforming American industrial sterilization practices. Dean Russell organized the state's agricultural extension program and served as president of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. A charter member of the Society of American Bacteriologists, he was the organization's president in 1908. The American Society of Animal Production promoted his induction into the Saddle & Sirloin Club gallery.



RUSSELL, THOMAS ALEXANDER JR. (1877–1940), inducted 1939
Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892–1991)

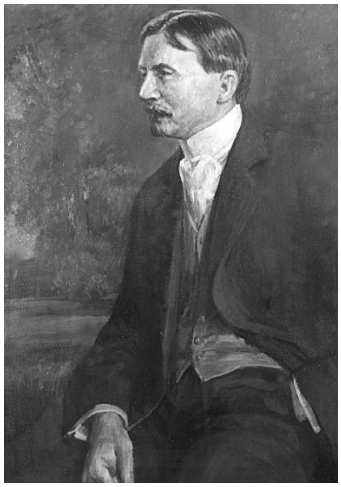
In 1879, Thomas Alexander Russell's father became one of the first importers of William Duthie Shorthorns, from his native Scotland to Ontario, where he had settled with his family. Although Thomas Jr. earned a political science degree from the University of Toronto in 1899, he worked the cattle business with his father until 1910, when he established his own Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horse operation, Brae Lodge. Russell was a successful exhibitor at the Canadian National Exhibition, the Provincial Winter Fair, the Ottawa Winter Fair, and the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago. In 1900, Russell took a position as executive secretary of the Canadian Cycle and Motor Company (CCM), and with a newfound love of the automobile, he set out to design his own car. In 1905, he introduced the Russell Model A. With the success of the car and other motor vehicles, the Russell Motor Car Company absorbed CCM. In the final decade of his life, T. A. Russell served as president of the Massey-Harris Company, the agricultural equipment manufacturer later known as Massey Ferguson.



RUTHERFORD, JOHN GUNION (1857–1923), inducted 1918
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

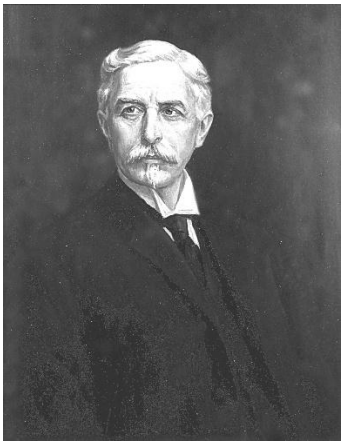
When the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) initiated efforts to honor a group of distinguished veterinarians with Saddle & Sirloin portraits in 1918, representatives of Canada's livestock industry sponsored a portrait of John Gunion Rutherford as well. Dr. Rutherford was, after all, one of the few Canadians to serve as president of the AVMA, in 1908. Rutherford was born in Scotland but immigrated to Canada at age eighteen and studied at Ontario Agricultural College and Ontario Veterinary College. In 1884, he established a veterinary practice in Portage la Prairie, began breeding horses, and assumed leadership of Manitoba's veterinary and horse breeder associations. In 1892, Dr. Rutherford was elected to the provincial assembly, and then five years later, to the House of Commons. He was an author of the Manitoba Grain Act of 1900.

In the first decade of the century, Rutherford served as cattle inspector, veterinary director-general, and dominion livestock commissioner. His infant son had died of tuberculosis, so he initiated a program to eradicate the disease in cattle. He organized the Canadian Meat Inspection Service and sent inspectors to the packing houses of Chicago for training. In 1912, Dr. Rutherford went to work for the Canadian Pacific Railway, overseeing all agricultural operations. He was president of many additional organizations, including the Western Canada Live Stock Union, the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, and the Canadian National Live Stock Association.



RYAN, JOSEPH EDWARD GUINANE (1869–1912), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born in County Clare, Ireland, and educated at Trinity College in Dublin, Joseph E. G. Ryan immigrated to America in 1889 and became a journalist. He was the first publicity director of the International Live Stock Exposition and handled promotions for the New York Horse Show and the Chicago Automobile Show, too. He was also a competitive golfer.

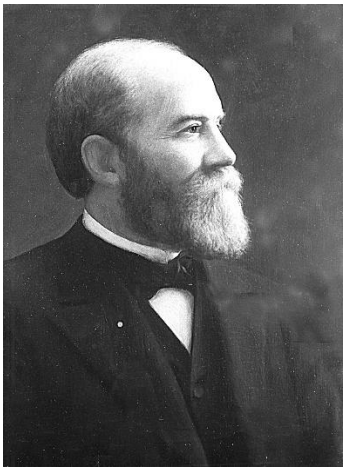


SALMON, DANIEL ELMER (1850–1914), inducted 1918
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

One of the prominent men added to the collection by the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) in 1918, Daniel Salmon was born in New Jersey and enrolled in the first freshman class at Cornell University. He received his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree in 1876, the first DVM degree granted in America. He studied in Paris under Louis Pasteur for the final six months of his education. With this background, he became one of the first Americans to report the findings of the bacteriological studies of animal diseases. He practiced in New Jersey and North Carolina before Dr. James Law appointed him to be inspector of the state of New York in 1879. His first federal post was as investigator of animal disease in the South, for the US Department of Agriculture. He established the USDA veterinary division in 1883, and then one year later, created the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, serving as its first bureau chief.

Dr. Salmon's achievements, in his twenty-one-years at the bureau, include: the establishment of the federal meat inspection service, the creation of a system for inspecting and quarantining imported animals, and the eradication of pleuropneumonia in cattle. In 1906, he moved to Uruguay, to head the veterinary department of the University of Montevideo. Dr. Salmon was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a committee chairman of the American Public Health Association, and president of the American Veterinary Medical Association. The bacterial genus *Salmonella*, discovered by his assistant, Dr. Theobald Smith, was named for him.

Livestock Publishing Family Legacy: Sanders & Son



SANDERS, JAMES HARVEY (1832–1899), inducted 1904
Artist: James Reeve Stuart (1834–1915)

SANDERS, ALVIN HOWARD (1860–1948), inducted between 1915–1920
Arvid Frederick Nyholm (1866–1927)

Sanders was arguably the most prominent name in livestock publishing when Chicago was taking its place as the capital of the livestock industry. These two portraits of father and son are artistically significant because one was painted by the first Saddle & Sirloin artist, James R. Stuart, and the other was painted by the second official artist, Arvid Nyholm. Virtually all Saddle & Sirloin works by these artists were lost in the 1934 fire, but these two



paintings were in the Sanders's family private collections and were offered to the Club as post-fire replacements. Since Alvin Sanders was one of the founders of the Saddle & Sirloin Club portrait collection, it is fitting that the portraits of him and his father hold the special distinction of being attributed to the first Club artists.

James Harvey Sanders was born in Union County, Ohio, and moved to Iowa in 1852. In 1860, he became secretary of the state senate in Des Moines, and in 1868, established a stock farm of Shorthorn cattle, hogs, and most prominently, horses. Recognizing a need, Sanders founded the first livestock-only journal in America, the monthly *Western Stock Journal*, in 1869. In 1874, he moved to Chicago and merged it with the *National Livestock Journal*, serving as its managing editor. James Sanders was involved in the first Percheron breed registries, was president of the Chicago Fair Association and the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club and was secretary of the American Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association. Sanders wrote *Horse Breeding* and *Breeds of Livestock* in the 1880s. He served on the US Treasury Cattle Commission and investigated the potential for American imports to Europe for the USDA.

In 1881, James Sanders and his son Alvin founded the weekly *Breeder's Gazette*, financed by agricultural implement manufacturer Jerome I. Case. Alvin Howard Sanders had just completed his law degree at Union College of Law (Northwestern University) when the magazine was established; and he took over as editor and publisher in 1883. He served on the American delegation to the Paris Exposition and on the US Tariff Board, but Sanders is best known for his written works, which include published histories of the Shorthorn, Hereford, and Percheron breeds, and the book, *At the Sign of the Stock Yard Inn.* This latter book documents the establishment of the Saddle & Sirloin Club and portrait gallery by Arthur Leonard, Robert Ogilvie, and Sanders himself. Alvin Sanders was also vice president, and in 1909, became president of the International Live Stock Exposition.



SCHREINER, LOUIS ALBERT (1870–1970), inducted 1939
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

One of the nation's largest sheep and goat producers, Louis Albert Schreiner, is credited with establishing the cooperative wool marketing system in Texas. His father, Charles Armand Schreiner, owned a bank, department store, and the Y. O. Ranch and founded the educational institution now named Schreiner University. Charles Schreiner was one of the first to value and market mohair in the United States, making the town of Kerrville the "Mohair center of the world." Educated at Eastern Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York, son L. A. Schreiner took over Charles Schreiner Bank and was its chief executive for seven decades, helping farmers through droughts and the Great Depression. He was highly invested in the development of Kerrville, organizing a telephone company and donating land for an airport (named for him), agriculture building, and hospital. Schreiner was an officer of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association and the National Wool Trade Association. When Louis Schreiner died in 1970, weeks shy of his 100th birthday, the Kerr County Chamber of Commerce named him their "Man of the Century."

SCOFIELD, FRANK L. (1887–1974), inducted between 1948–1951
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)
The portrait of this Texas Shorthorn breeder was removed from the Club by Arthur Leonard due to a business dispute. Frank Scofield's family donated a new portrait to the Club after Leonard's death but reclaimed it sometime after 1965 and before the collection moved to Louisville.



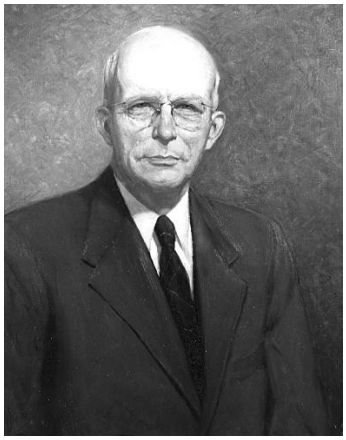
SHAW, RALPH MARTIN (1869–1949), inducted between 1920–1948
Artist Unknown

Ralph Martin Shaw was born in Paris, Kentucky, and earned degrees from Transylvania University (1888) and Yale University (1890) before completing a law degree at the University of Michigan in 1892. He moved to Chicago that same year and joined the firm of Winston and Meagher, becoming a partner by 1900. Shaw was a director and legal advisor to the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company and general counsel for several corporations and railroad companies.



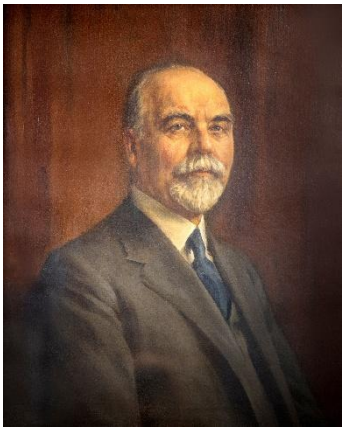
SHAW, ROBERT SIDNEY (1871–1953), inducted 1933
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Robert Sidney Shaw graduated from Ontario Agricultural College in 1893 and managed his father's farm for five years before immigrating to the United States in 1898. He was an assistant professor at Montana State College, and then in 1902, joined the faculty at Michigan Agricultural College. Six years later, Shaw was named dean of agriculture and director of the experiment station. Dean Shaw increased purebred herds and added pedigreed draft horses; he also developed livestock extension programs. He was awarded an honorary doctorate in 1922. In 1928, Shaw became president of the institution, by that time renamed Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science. President Shaw reorganized and expanded the curriculum and added a graduate school. He retired in 1941.



SHEARER, PHINEAS STEPHENS (1889–1978), inducted 1953
Artist: Oskar Gross (1871–1963)

Iowa-born Phineas S. Shearer was a member of the Iowa State College Collegiate Livestock Judging Team that placed first at the 1910 American Royal in Kansas City. After completing his bachelor's degree, he taught for one year at the University of Nebraska and then returned to Iowa State. In 1914, Shearer founded the student-run stock show known as the "Little International" (the "Little North American" today)—a competition that is still popular on campus. Shearer coached the college's judging team from 1919 to 1934, a period during which Iowa State placed first at the International Live Stock Exposition three times. His 1931 team was the first to win top honors at both the International and the American Royal. While teaching, Shearer earned his master's degree. From 1935 to 1954, he served as head of the animal husbandry department. Phineas Shearer was president of the American Society of Animal Production in 1950 and was a fellow of that organization in 1957. In 1974, he was added to the Iowa State Block & Bridle Hall of Fame.



SHEPPERD, JOHN HENRY (1869–1939), inducted 1921
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936); original portrait by Arvid Nyholm

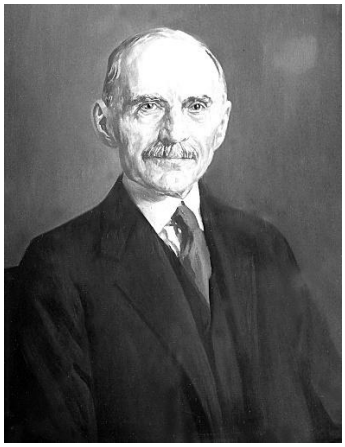
Raised on a general farm in Chariton, Iowa, John Henry Shepperd took particular interest in his father's Shorthorn herd. An early student at Iowa State Agricultural College, he graduated with honors in 1891 and completed his master's degree at University of Wisconsin two years later. In 1893, Shepperd embarked upon a forty-five-year career at North Dakota Agricultural College and Experiment Station. He studied improved varieties of grain and championed durum wheat for the harsh North Dakota climate, earning a gold medal for his plant breeding work at the 1900 Paris World Exposition. He was an early proponent of crop rotation, soil conservation, and feed storage.

Influenced by Stephen Babcock while at Wisconsin, however, Shepperd took greater interest in the dairy herd he established at the school. In 1918, Professor Shepperd was made chairman of the animal husbandry department. In 1928, Iowa State awarded him an honorary doctorate, and that same year, he was named acting president of North Dakota Agricultural College, becoming president two years later. President Shepperd led the school through the difficult financial period of the Great Depression. He retired as president emeritus in 1937. In addition to his academic career, J. H. Shepperd was superintendent in charge of judging contests at the International Live Stock Exposition from 1905 to 1938.



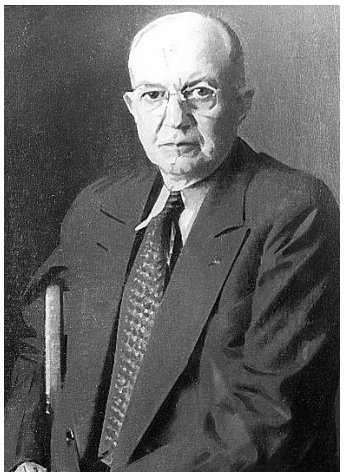
SHERMAN, JOHN BRILL (1825–1902), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born near Beekman, New York, John B. Sherman was drawn to California during the Gold Rush of 1849. Upon his return to the East, he observed what seemed to be endless opportunity and land in the Midwestern United States, so he settled on a farm near Chicago. In 1855, he became involved in several of Chicago's earliest stockyards businesses. In 1865–1866, Sherman organized the consolidation of all the city's competing yards into one enterprise, the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company. In the earliest years, John Sherman was vice president, general manager, and director of the company, as it transformed swamp land into a major railroad hub, the world's largest livestock market, and a multifaceted center for meat processing. He eventually became the company president. As a member of Chicago's South Park Commissioners, John B. Sherman helped found the city park system, and Sherman Park is named in his honor. He also helped launch the career of renowned architect Daniel Burnham, who married Sherman's daughter Margaret.



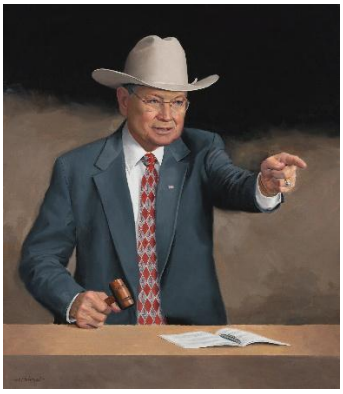
SIEBEN, HENRY (1847–1937), inducted 1934
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Henry Sieben and his family emigrated from Germany to Illinois when he was five years old. At age eleven, he was orphaned, and in 1864, at age seventeen, Sieben and his brother headed west to the Montana gold fields. They worked as farmhands and freight operators, saving to purchase their first cattle. In 1875, Henry Sieben became one of Montana Territory's first sheep ranchers. He acquired several ranches as the Sieben Livestock Company, managing them from his Helena, Montana, home. He co-founded the Montana Woolgrowers Association in 1883 and was active in the Montana Stock Growers Association. He and his wife funded and directed Montana's first orphanage as well. In 1961, Sieben was inducted into the Hall of Great Westerners at the National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum, and in 2012, into the Montana Cowboy Hall of Fame.



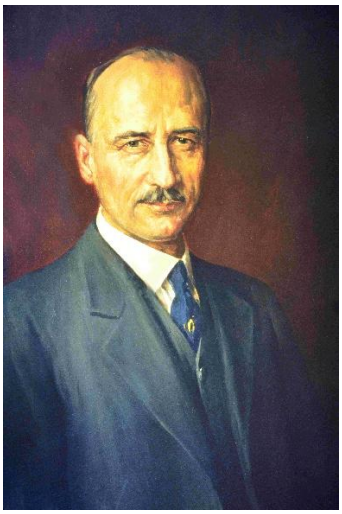
SIMPSON, FRANCIS MARION (1887–1974), inducted 1955
Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892–1991)

Francis Marion—"F. M." or "Fanny"—Simpson was born in Johnson County, Illinois, graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1909, and joined the staff of the college's extension division upon graduation. That same year, he also became head of the livestock marketing department at the Illinois agricultural association in Chicago. In 1913, Simpson became an instructor in the university's animal husbandry department. Within a year, he had relocated to Washington, DC, where he oversaw centralized livestock marketing activities for the Federal Bureau of Markets, USDA. Simpson was manager of the American Commission Company at the Denver stockyards and was also director of livestock marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association. In addition, he was general manager and assistant to the president of the National Live Stock Producers Association in 1921–1922. He served as the first editor of the *National Live Stock Producer*. Beginning in the 1930s, he headed the agricultural research division at Swift and Company, Chicago; and in 1952 Professor Simpson joined the Department of Agricultural Economics at Clemson Agricultural College, where he was employed when inducted.



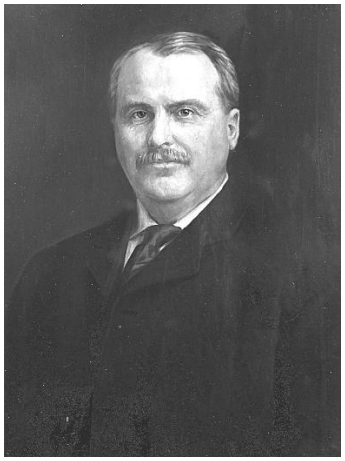
SIMS, EMMETT RAY (1922–2012), inducted 2010
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

When he returned from military service in World War II, Colonel Ray Sims was introduced to the seedstock auction business. At that time, cattle sales were slow-paced and leisurely, with 50 to 60 animals offered over the course of a four- or five-hour stretch. Ray Sims changed all of that, developing a signature auctioneering style marked by rapid, rhythmic chant and enthusiastic delivery. The 1956 country music hit, "The Auctioneer," by Leroy Van Dyke and Buddy Black, was written about him. His career coincided with the rise of the Angus breed, and he revolutionized purebred sales, cutting auction time in half, engaging buyers in the excitement, and elevating prices for sellers. Over the course of his 46-year career, Ray Sims presided over an estimated 7,000 auctions, including sales for three US Presidents. This National Auctioneers Association Hall of Famer was the first auctioneer in more than 50 years to be honored in the Saddle & Sirloin Club Portrait Collection. In 1986, Ray Sims retired to his ranch in Raymore, Missouri. He died in 2012.



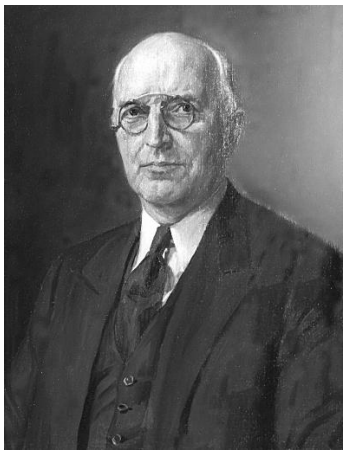
SKINNER, JOHN HARRISON (1874–1942), inducted 1915
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

The first dean of the school of agriculture at Purdue University, serving from 1907 to 1939, J. H. Skinner's Saddle & Sirloin portrait was funded with subscriptions raised by Purdue students. Born in Romney, Indiana, Skinner graduated from Purdue in 1897 and returned there in 1899 as assistant agriculturist for the experiment station. In 1901–1902, he taught at University of Illinois, before returning once again to Purdue. Skinner was named full professor in 1906 and dean one year later. Dean Skinner dramatically expanded the acreage and facilities at Purdue, increased enrollment, and improved the herds. Three International Live Stock Exposition grand champion steers were awarded during his tenure. He judged sheep at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and sheep and cattle at the International. Dean Skinner was secretary of the Indiana cattle feeders, livestock breeders, and draft horse breeders associations.



SKINNER, WILLIAM EDWARD LOCKE (1865–1931), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

One of the founders of the International Live Stock Exposition, and the show's first general manager, William E. Skinner was born in Waterdown, Ontario. At age twenty, he moved to Chicago to work for Union Stock Yards. He soon accepted a position with the Street's Stable Car Line in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and then in 1887, went to work for the Omaha Stock Yards Co. In 1892, he helped establish the Fort Worth Stock Yards, returning to Chicago when Robert Ogilvie, Mortimer Levering, and G. Howard Davison started to conceive of a new major show. Skinner promoted their efforts during the 1899 Toronto livestock show, and this helped establish the global character of the International from the beginning. After overseeing the first six Internationals, W. E. Skinner took a position as assistant to the president of the Denver Stock Yards Company. He was also president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce but continued his connection to the ILSE, serving as president of the International Live Stock Exposition Association, 1910–1912. In 1911, he was lured back to Chicago, where he organized the National Dairy Show and the National Dairy Council, serving as its first secretary.

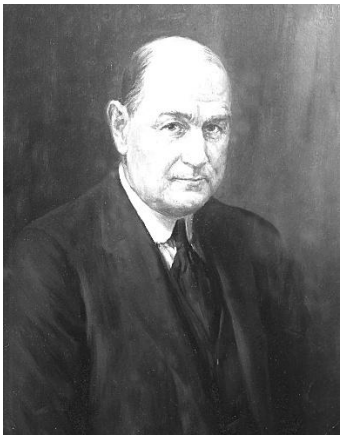


SMITH, HOWARD REMUS (1872–1962), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Howard Remus Smith was born in Somerset, Michigan, and earned his bachelor's degree from Michigan Agricultural College in 1895. For four years, he taught chemistry and physics at the high school level, while in graduate school at the University of Wisconsin. He taught for one year at University of Missouri, and then from 1900 to 1912 was one of the first two faculty members hired for the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture, rising to professor and head of the animal husbandry department. Professor Smith quickly demonstrated the program's worth when its steer, Challenger, was named Grand Champion at the 1903 ILSE. During the period of 1905–1908, H. R. Smith was on the organizing committee of the American Society of Animal Nutrition, becoming a charter member and helping to establish the organization's first annual meetings during the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago. He then headed the animal husbandry department at the University of Minnesota for three years.

From 1915 to 1917, Smith was livestock specialist for the First National Bank of St. Paul and the Great Northern Railroad, and in 1917, he became livestock commissioner for the National Livestock Exchange, where he helped to launch a national campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis, publishing some of the most

significant works on the subject. H. R. Smith was president of the National Agricultural Society from 1918 to 1920. From 1934 until his retirement in 1951, he was general manager of the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board. The University of Nebraska awarded him an honorary doctorate in 1944.



SMITH, RICHARD LAWRENCE (1877–1932), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

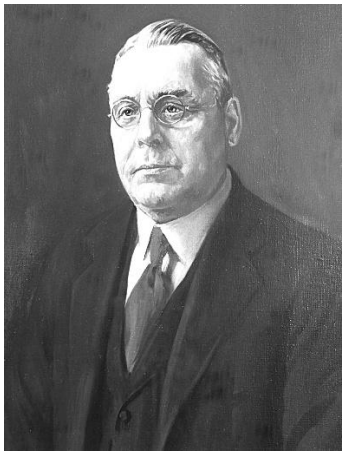
R. Lawrence "Sleepy" Smith was member of the Princeton Class of 1898, a breeder and judge of saddle and harness horses, and a frequent contributor to *The Field Illustrated* agricultural digest. He served as chairman of the executive committee of the National Horse Show, New York. Smith bred horses at his stables in Smithtown, the Long Island community named for his family.

SMITH, THEOBALD (1859–1934), inducted between 1920–1948
The portrait of pioneering epidemiologist and pathologist, Dr. Theobald Smith, was hanging in the collection in 1948, but did not appear in the 1951 catalogue. Whereabouts are unknown. Dr. Smith discovered the bacterium Salmonella*, named for his supervisor Dr. Daniel Salmon (also represented in the portrait collection), as well as the parasite responsible for Texas fever.*



SNYDER, CHARLES EDWIN (1886–1977), inducted 1938
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

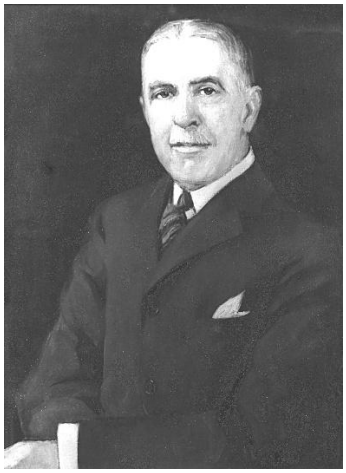
Born on a farm near Norwalk, Ohio, Charles E. Snyder completed his degree in agriculture at Ohio State University in 1909. He was one of the early members of agriculture fraternity Alpha Gamma Rho, and he edited its national magazine, *The Sickle and Sheaf*, for two years. He spent time as an animal husbandry instructor at the University of Minnesota, a USDA sheep specialist, and a journalist for *National Stockman & Farmer*. In 1920, he became editor of the Chicago *Drovers Journal* daily. Snyder was also editorial director of the *Corn Belt Dailies* family of publications for more than three decades. From 1931–1933, he was president of Sigma Delta Chi, the forerunner of the Society of Professional Journalists. President of the Saddle & Sirloin Club at Union Stock Yards for twenty-five years, Snyder conducted its national student livestock essay contest. Snyder was inducted into the Ohio State University Animal Sciences Hall of Fame in 1943.



SOULE, ANDREW MCNAIRN (1872–1934), inducted 1930
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Canadian Andrew McNairn (alternately spelled MacNairn) Soule received his B.S.A. degree from the University of Toronto in 1893 and then settled in the United States. After one year overseeing the livestock and dairy programs at the Missouri Experiment Station, he accepted a joint teaching/experiment station position at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1894–1899. The next four years were spent in a similar post at the University of Tennessee, with Soule as chair of the agriculture department. From 1904 to 1907, Andrew Soule served as college dean and experiment station director at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. In 1907, Soule was named president of the Georgia State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, where he would remain for the rest of his career. Under his leadership, departments of animal husbandry, veterinary medicine, forestry, and home economics were established, as was the cooperative extension program. In 1932, after reorganizing the college under the University of Georgia umbrella, President Soule became dean of the UGA College of Agriculture.

The University of Georgia conferred two honorary degrees on Andrew Soule, and he was named to the Georgia Agricultural Hall of Fame in 1972. Andrew Soule was Georgia's Federal Food Administrator during World War I, president of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers, and vice president of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. He was a jurist at the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition and a US delegate to international congresses held in association with the Brazilian Centennial Exposition in 1922.



SPOOR, JOHN ALDEN (1851–1926), inducted between 1920–1948
Artist: Ruth A. (Temple) Anderson (1891–1957)

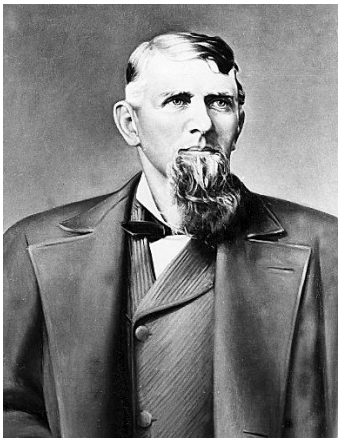
John A. Spoor was the first president of the International Live Stock Exposition (1900–1908), and thereafter, its chairman for several years. The Spoor Trophy, awarded to the winner of the National Collegiate Livestock Judging Contest, is named in his honor. He was also president and chairman of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company and the Chicago Junction Railway Company. He and Arthur Leonard, with financing from Fred Prince, established the nation's first industrial district adjacent to the Chicago stockyards, in 1905: the Central Manufacturing District. Born in Freehold, New York, Spoor came to Chicago in 1886, as general manager of the Wagner Palace Car Company. He soon became one of the major Chicago players in integrated business pursuits centered on rail transportation, banking, industrial development, and the livestock

industry. An avid art and book collector, John Spoor was a trustee of the Newberry Library.



STONE, EDGAR CLAYTON (1874–1951), inducted 1939
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

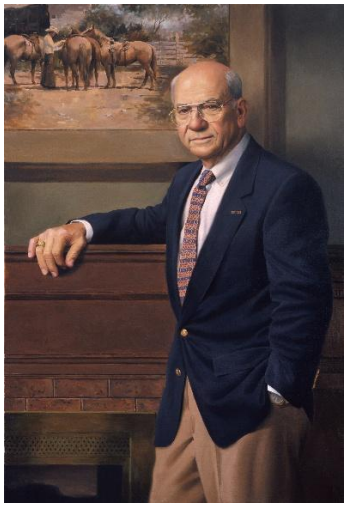
Considered the man who put Hampshire swine "on the map," Edgar C. Stone was a purebred Hampshire breeder and promoter born in DeWitt, Illinois. In 1903, he became the first fulltime secretary and treasurer of the American Hampshire Record Association in Peoria, and he lobbied to include the breed in shows at the International Live Stock Exposition, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and the Illinois State Fair. In 1921, Stone became owner of the publication *Hampshire Advocate* and later published *Breeder-Feeder,* a beef cattle magazine. Later in life, E. C. Stone moved to Houston, where he was an officer in the Brahman cattle associations. In 1932, he helped launch the Houston Fat Cattle Show.



SWAN, ALEXANDER HAMILTON (1831–1905), inducted between 1934–1948
Artist: Elizabeth Nelson Fairchild (1910–1985)

Born in Pennsylvania, Alexander Swan first entered the cattle business in Iowa in the 1860s, partnering with his brother Thomas. In 1873, Swan Brothers Company was founded in Wyoming. The two brothers became active members of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, with Alex Swan serving as president for several years. He also briefly served in the territorial legislature. In 1883, Swan became involved in several major enterprises: founding the South Omaha Land Syndicate, the Union Stockyards of Omaha, a Montana railroad syndicate, the Union Mercantile Company, and most significantly, the Swan Land and Cattle Company. Under Swan's leadership, this latter company became the largest cattle operation in the nation, amassing millions of acres of land and carrying a reported 110,000 head of cattle. With more than £2 million of capital provided by Scottish investors, Swan imported Scottish Hereford bulls—the first in the territory—to improve the beef quality of the Texas Longhorn herds. He also established the Wyoming Hereford Association.

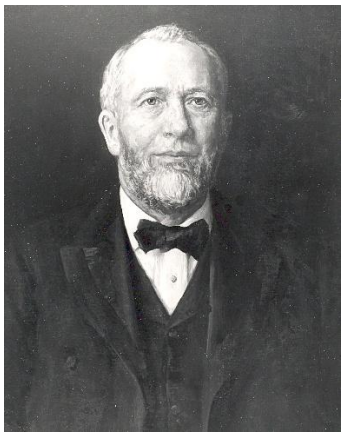
Swan bought land along railroads and streams, to control more acreage and discourage settlement. Because of his land monopolizing and overgrazing strategies, he fell out of favor with the Wyoming Stock Growers Association. After devastating stock losses during the winter of 1886–1887, the directors of Swan Land and Cattle Company filed suit against Swan, and he was removed from the company he had founded.



SWEET, ORVILLE KENNETH (1923–2007), inducted 1998
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

Orville K. Sweet was born in Wichita Falls, Texas, and after distinguished service in World War II, he earned bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Oklahoma. Sweet taught vocational agriculture in Oklahoma before taking a position as manager of Windswept Polled Herefords, in Thomasville, Georgia. He was then appointed the extension beef specialist at the University of Georgia, where he organized the Georgia Beef Improvement Association. In 1963, he began a sixteen-year stretch as president of the American Polled Hereford Association. Orville Sweet was also president of the US Beef Breeds Council and the National Society of Livestock Records Association. He joined the National Pork Producers Council in 1979, as executive vice president, where he spearheaded the "Pork. The Other White Meat" campaign. A popular speaker, Sweet averaged more than 100 speeches per year between 1963 and 1980, addressing audiences in forty-nine states and sixty-three countries.

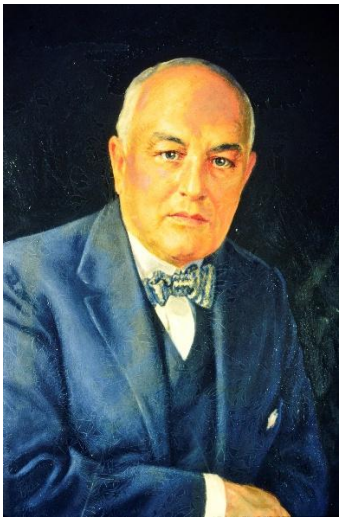
Meatpacking Family Legacy: The Swifts



SWIFT, GUSTAVUS FRANKLIN SR. (1839–1903), inducted 1907
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936); original portrait by Ralph Clarson

Gustavus Swift Sr. was born on Cape Cod, in Massachusetts, and began working in his older brother's butcher shop at age fourteen. By age sixteen, he opened his own butchering business. Over the next several years, Swift moved around the region, upgrading his meat processing businesses, and then in 1875, he joined the burgeoning meat packing operations at Chicago's Union Stock Yards. By 1878, he formed Swift Brothers and Company with younger brother Edwin, and the firm became a leader in the industry, incorporating in 1885 as Swift and Company, with Gustavus as president. G. F. Swift revolutionized the meat industry, which had been built upon shipping live animals to regional processing centers. Instead, Swift invested in the development of ice-cooled railroad cars, slaughtered all the animals in Chicago, and then shipped the dressed beef across the nation (and eventually, abroad). Swift also pioneered the manufacture of a wide range of by-products—from soap to glue to medicine—and he developed a vertically integrated company, with departments for purchasing, production, shipping, sales, and marketing. By the time of his death in 1903, G. F. Swift had

established plants in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha, and the company grossed $200 million in sales and employed 23,000 people.



SWIFT, LOUIS FRANKLIN (1861–1937), inducted between 1920–1941
Artist: Ernest Sigmund Klempner (1867–1941)

All five of Swift's sons were active in Swift and Company and related businesses, and three were inducted into the Saddle & Sirloin portrait gallery. The eldest, Louis Franklin Swift, succeeded his father as president, serving from 1903 to 1931, when he became chairman of the board. He retired one year later. Louie was also president of Union Terminal Railway and a director of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank. He published a biography of his father in 1927. During Louie's tenure as leader, Swift and Company faced antitrust complications and had to dispose of sideline businesses under a consent decree, but it also experienced its greatest period of growth, becoming one of the largest industrial corporations in the United States, with sales exceeding $1 billion.



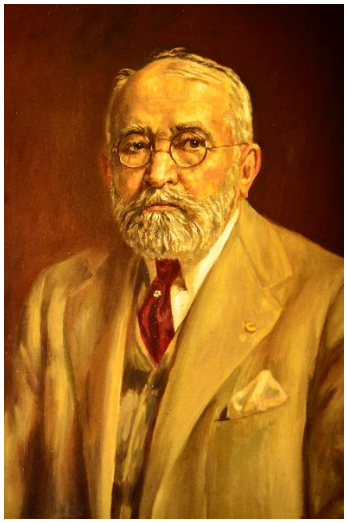
SWIFT, EDWARD FOSTER (1863–1932), inducted between 1920–1941
Artist: Ernest Sigmund Klempner (1867–1941)

The second eldest son, Edward Foster Swift, helped launch the plant in Fort Worth in 1902, serving as its vice president. Edward was president of the company's South American and Australian operations, as well as Swift Refrigerated Transportation Company. He was a director of Swift Fertilizer Works and the Live Stock Exchange National Bank. Edward Swift briefly served as president of Swift and Company in 1931 but died tragically after an accidental fall from his apartment window in 1932.



SWIFT, GUSTAVUS FRANKLIN JR. (1881–1943), inducted between 1948–1951
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

Younger brother, Gustavus Franklin Swift Jr. took over as president, serving through 1937. To weather the Great Depression, Gus Swift shifted production to emphasize fresh meats marketed under several Swift brand labels. Youngest brother, Harold Higgins Swift, was the last of Gustavus's sons to serve as chairman of the company, in 1948. Swift and Company eventually became a subsidiary of ConAgra, and later, of the multinational Brazil-based company JBS S.A. The JBS Swift Group is the largest processor of fresh beef and pork in the world today.



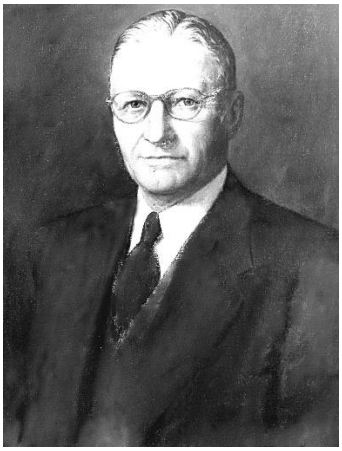
TAYLOR, EDMUND HAYNES JR. (1830–1923), inducted 1922
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

This great nephew of President Zachary Taylor was born in Columbus, Kentucky. Edmund Haynes Taylor was named for his uncle, who raised him following his father, John Taylor's, death. In gratitude, he added "Junior" to his name. E. H. Taylor followed his uncle into the banking field, and then in the 1860s, he invested in the Hermitage distillery in Frankfort, Kentucky, helping to establish the brands Old Crow and Old Hermitage. In 1869, Taylor launched the O. F. C. Distillery and was, thereafter, focused on his own brand, Old Taylor. Given the honorary title of a Kentucky Colonel, Colonel Taylor garnered as much recognition from his secondary pursuit: Hereford cattle. Late in life, he established Hereford Farms in Woodford County, becoming a successful importer and breeder of livestock. The bull Woodford was the celebrated sire of the herd. E. H. Taylor Jr. also served as mayor of Frankfort for sixteen years (1871–1877 and 1881–1890), was a Kentucky representative (1891–1893), and was elected a state senator twice, in 1893 and again in 1901.



TERRILL, CLAIR ELMAN (1910–2001), inducted 1989
Artist: Thomas Embert ("Tom") Phillips (1927–2005)

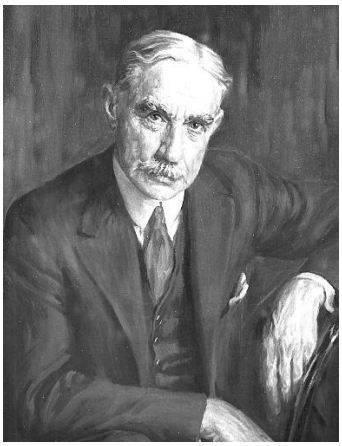
A world leader in research to increase the efficiency of lamb and wool production, Clair E. Terrill was raised in Iowa and began his studies at Iowa State University. In 1936, he completed his doctorate at the University of Missouri. He was an animal scientist at the Georgia Experiment Station, and then from 1953 to 1955, was director of the US Sheep Experiment Station in Dubois, Idaho. Dr. Terrill became Chief of the Sheep and Fur Animal Research Branch of the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) in Beltsville, Maryland, in 1955. From 1972 until his retirement in 1981, he was the ARS National Program leader for sheep and other animals. He served as president of the American Genetic Association and the American Society of Animal Science. Dr. Terrill's honors include the ARS Science Hall of Fame and International Stockmen's Hall of Fame designations, the Silver Ram Award from the American Sheep Producers Council, and the 1980 Animal Industry Service Award.



THOMPSON, ARTHUR WEIMAR (1886–1970), inducted 1951
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

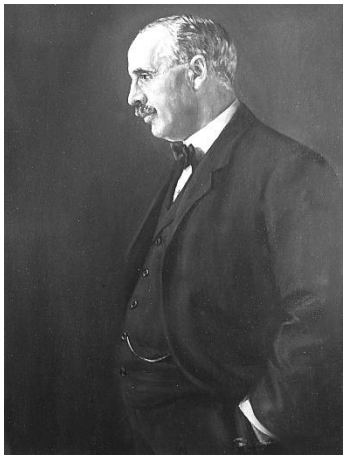
One of the leading livestock auctioneers in the nation, Arthur W. Thompson was born near Bradshaw, Nebraska. In 1906, he enrolled in Jones Auction School in Chicago and then apprenticed under T. W. Smith for thirteen years. Hereford sales were his specialty. Thompson called more than 7,500 sales and established a world record by selling 316 carloads of feeder cattle in one day. On three occasions, he achieved sales that totaled more than $1 million in one day. He was inducted into the Nebraska Hall of Fame in 1991 and was named the Block and Bridle Honoree of the Year 1947, after establishing the Arthur and Viola Thompson Scholarship Fund with the University of Nebraska Foundation.

THOMSON, ROBERT BOYD (1869–1916), inducted by 1920
The portrait of Robert B. Thomson—organizer of the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company and treasurer of the Union Stock Yard & Transit Company—was documented in the 1920 catalogue of the collection. No longer in collection by 1949, it is presumed to have been lost in the 1934 fire and not replaced.



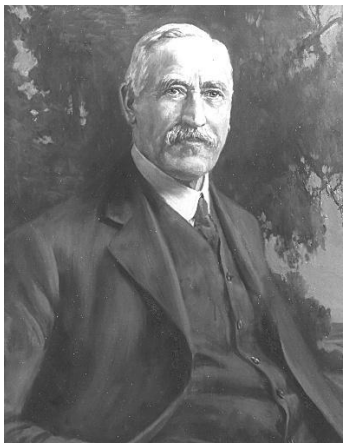
THORNE, OAKLEIGH (1866–1948), inducted between 1920–1948
Artist Unknown

Oakleigh Thorne owned a company that published tax guides for attorneys and accountants; he was president of Trust Company of America (a Wall Street bank); and he was a director of Wells Fargo & Company. In 1918, he left these business pursuits to purchase Briarcliff, a 4,000-acre farm in Dutchess County, New York, where he proceeded to demonstrate that the region was as suitable to beef cattle production as it had been to dairy farming. He was the first individual to win the grand championship at the International Live Stock Exposition twice, in 1931 and 1933. Oakleigh Thorne was president of the American Angus Association from 1929 to 1931 and was inducted into the Angus Heritage Foundation Hall of Fame in 1934. As chairman of the Better Beef Association, Thorne led efforts to establish grades on market beef in 1927.



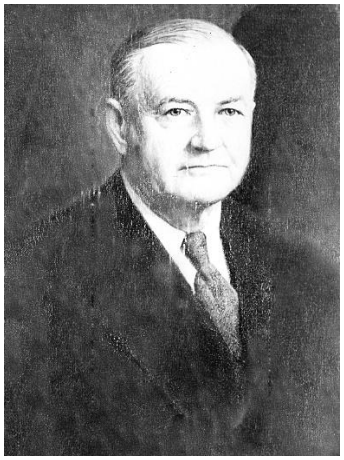
TILDEN, EDWARD MILTON (1855–1915), inducted 1915
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born in Utica, New York, Edward Tilden moved to Chicago as a young man, and in 1883, became a general bookkeeper at Drovers National Bank, Union Stock Yards. The same year, he formed the investment banking firm of Edward Tilden and Company, and the firm became involved in many stockyard businesses. In 1897, Tilden became treasurer, and later president, of the packing company Libby, McNeil & Libby. Tilden also served as president of both National Packing Company and the Chicago Board of Education. A close associate of Gustavus Swift Sr., he was executor of Swift's estate when the packing giant died in 1903.



TOD, WILLIAM JOHN (1852–1928), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

W. J. Tod, born in Haddington, Scotland, was brought to the United States by a Scottish syndicate in the 1880s, to manage the Prairie Cattle Company. He and fellow Scot, Murdo Mackenzie operated ranches with nearly 100,000 head of cattle, located throughout the western states and headquartered in Trinidad, Colorado. At the end of the decade, he entered into partnership with George Fowler, breeding cattle in Maple Hill, Kansas. Tod brought several Scottish families to Maple Hill to help operate the ranch, and they formed a Scottish settlement in the community. Eventually, Tod became sole owner of the Maple Hill ranch and added the 56,000-acre Cross L Ranch to his holdings. W. J. Tod helped organize the Kansas livestock association in 1894 and served as its president. He was also president of the State Board of Agriculture and a director of the American Royal.



TOLAN, JOHN GARRETT (1885–1961), inducted 1948
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

J. Garrett Tolan was a leading breeder of Angus cattle, exhibiting grand champions at the International Live Stock Exposition for three decades, from Eileenmere in 1929 to Mr. Eileenmere in 1954. He started his herd near Pleasant Plains, Illinois, in 1900. President of the American Angus Association in 1918, Tolan was named to the Angus Heritage Foundation Hall of Fame in 1983. He was the first American to judge at Perth, Scotland, in 1950. J. Garrett Tolan's partner in Tolan Farms was his son, John J. Tolan.



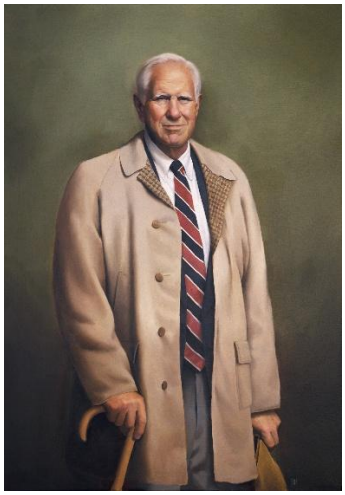
TOMHAVE, WILLIAM HENRY (1881–1954), inducted 1941
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

W. H. Tomhave was born in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and educated at the University of Minnesota. In 1907, he accepted a position as an assistant in animal husbandry at Pennsylvania State University but only taught for one year before taking a two-year overseas assignment with the US Department of Agriculture, where he advised the Chinese government in livestock development. When he returned to the States, he spent two years in extension at the Minnesota research farm but was called back to the Penn State faculty in 1912, serving as department head 1913–1925. Professor Tomhave initiated the first meats course at the university and authored the textbook, *Meat and Meat Products*. From 1925 to 1946, Tomhave served as secretary of the American Aberdeen Angus Association. During his long tenure there, he changed controversial governance procedures, maintained a balanced budget during the Great Depression, and rebuilt association headquarters after the 1934 Chicago fire. He served as chairman of the first Reciprocal Meats Conference, held in 1948. W. H. Tomhave was inducted into the Angus Heritage Foundation Hall of Fame in 1983.



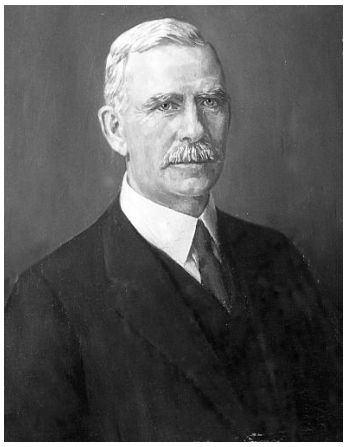
TOMKINS, BENJAMIN SR. (1714–1789), inducted between 1920–1948
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

Although Alvin Sanders, one of the founders of the Saddle & Sirloin Club and a historian of the Hereford breed, held Ben Tomkins in highest esteem and lobbied for his portrait to be added to the collection, it was not hung in the Club until sometime after 1920. Benjamin Tomkins, born in Herefordshire, England, is credited with founding the Hereford breed with two cows, Pidgeon and Mottle, and a bull calf from the cow Silver—animals Tomkins inherited from his father's estate. Beginning around 1738, Ben Tomkins conducted systematic breeding practices, years before Robert Bakewell's work in animal breeding. His son, Ben Tomkins Jr., continued his pioneering cattle improvement work.



TOMSON, CLINTON KEITH (1909–2002), inducted 1996
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

Like Frank Harding, his partner in the American Livestock Insurance Company, Clint Tomson was born into a family livestock legacy, breeding a top Shorthorn show herd in Kansas. He attended Kansas State University and then began his career as a fieldman at *Shorthorn World.* After a few years, he was selected to fill the post of Executive Secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association (1943–1951), becoming the youngest major breed executive in the nation at the time. Tomson was a world-respected judge at the Palermo Livestock Show, Calgary Stampede, Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, Sydney Royal Easter Show, and the Perth Royal Show. In 1993, he was awarded the Headliner Award from the Livestock Publications Council. His Saddle & Sirloin portrait was commissioned in 1996, about seventy-five years after his uncle, John Ross Tomson, was inducted into the Club.



TOMSON, JOHN ROSS (1867–1959), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

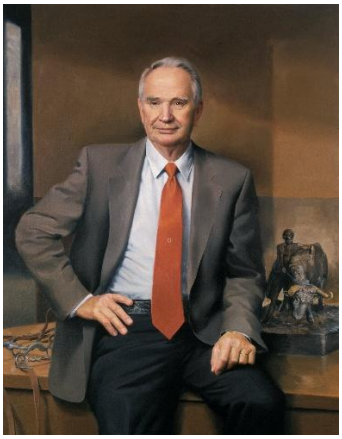
In 1886, John R. Tomson, along with his father and two brothers, launched T. K. Tomson and Sons, Shorthorn breeders, near Dover, Kansas. Tomson Brothers was established after the father's death in 1909. John Tomson was a respected judge and livestock journalist. He was a longtime director of the American Shorthorn Breeder's Association and its president in 1918–1919. He also served as president of the American Royal in 1926.



TORR, WILLIAM (1808–1874), inducted 1903
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936); original portrait by James R. Stuart

One of the first portraits to hang in the Saddle & Sirloin Club was the likeness of William Torr, a foundation breeder and tenant farmer from Lincolnshire, England. Torr began farming in 1833 and established Aylesby Manor in 1848. He added Rothwell Farm in 1854 and Riby Grove Farm in 1856, managing a total of 2,400 acres. Leicester sheep were his first interest, but Torr made his greatest reputation improving Shorthorn cattle, with bulls hired from Richard Booth. A sale he conducted in 1875 earned tremendous profits and scattered his herd throughout the British Isles. William Torr was a popular judge and an inventor of various farm implements. His exemplary farming practices were recorded by the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*. A member of the Royal Agricultural

Society since 1839, he was elected to its council in 1857 and was a trustee of the Royal Smithfield Club.



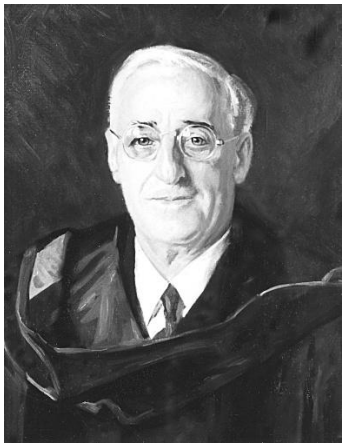
TOTUSEK, ROBERT (1926–2014), inducted 1997
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

Raised on a Garber, Oklahoma, farm, Bob Totusek completed his bachelor's degree from Oklahoma A&M College in 1949 and competed on the 1948 championship team at the International Intercollegiate Livestock Judging Contest. He then earned a master's degree and Ph.D. in animal nutrition at Purdue University. In 1952, Totusek returned to Oklahoma to join the animal science faculty, and he coached the livestock judging team there from 1953 to 1961. Dr. Totusek served as department head at the school, renamed Oklahoma State University, from 1976 to 1990. He expanded the curriculum in the department, reestablished the horse program, and authored or co-authored more than 200 publications, particularly in the field of beef cattle range management. Dr. Totusek was an American Polled Hereford Association Hall of Merit recipient and an American Society of Animal Science Fellow. In 2005, the Livestock Publications Council honored Totusek with a Headliner Award, and two years later, Purdue named him to the Distinguished Animal Sciences Alumni. Many of his 5,000 former students helped to fund an endowed chair in his name at OSU in 2005. In 2015, Totusek Arena was renamed in his honor.



TROWBRIDGE, EDWIN ALPHONSO (1885–1948), inducted 1941
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

Edwin A. Trowbridge was born in Mondovi, Wisconsin, and graduated from the Wisconsin College of Agriculture in 1906. He immediately joined the animal husbandry faculty at the University of Missouri, achieving the rank of professor in 1909 and coaching the winning livestock judging team in 1910. He served as department chairman from 1916 to 1945. In 1945, he was appointed dean of the college of agriculture. Dean Trowbridge was president of the American Society of Animal Production (1924) and a member of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. A popular cattle and horse judge, he was livestock superintendent for the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915 and a director of the American Royal. The E. A. Trowbridge Livestock Center at the University of Missouri was named for him after his death.



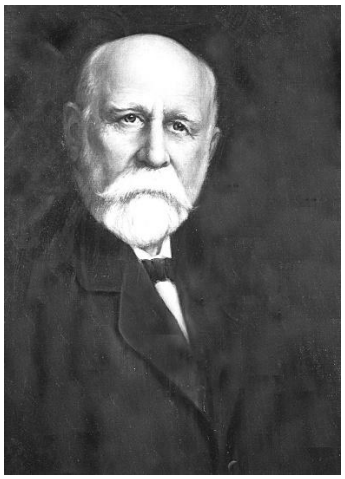
TROWBRIDGE, PERRY FOX (1866–1937), inducted 1937
Artist: Ernest Sigmund Klempner (1867–1941)

A Michigan native, P. F. Trowbridge earned his bachelor's degree from the University of Michigan in 1891 and taught mathematics and science at Kalamazoo College and chemistry at his alma mater, before completing his master's degree in 1905. Graduate study in sugar beet production at the University of Marburg, Germany, led to work in the sugar beet factories of Michigan and California. In 1906, he received his Ph.D. from the University of Illinois. From 1907 to 1918, Dr. Trowbridge served as professor of agricultural chemistry at the University of Missouri and was Missouri state chemist. Trowbridge was director of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station from 1918 to 1934, where he focused on animal nutrition and meats.



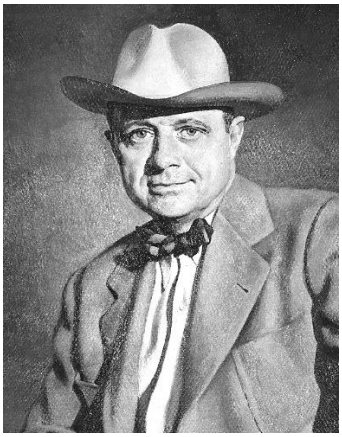
TRUE, GORDON HAINES (1868–1928), inducted 1927
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936); original portrait by Arvid Nyholm

Nominated to the Saddle & Sirloin by the American Society of Animal Production, Gordon True was born in Baraboo, Wisconsin, and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1894. He served at the Michigan Agricultural College, the University of Arizona, and the University of Nevada before accepting a position as professor of animal husbandry at the University Farm School (now the University of California, Davis) in 1913. He was chairman of the division from 1918 to 1926. Professor True established herds and flocks that were among the best in the nation, winning top awards at the ILSE. In 1928, True transferred to the University of California Berkeley, to devote more time to teaching and research.



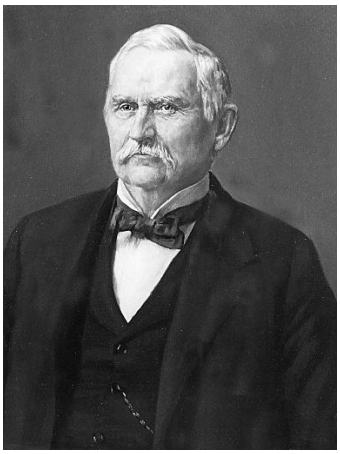
TRUMAN, JONATHAN HALL (1842–1923), inducted by 1920
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

Jonathan Truman—a man who, perhaps more than any other, helped open British markets to American cattle imports—was born in Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, England. At age eighteen, he took over the management of his ailing father's livestock business. In 1874, Truman invested in a shipment of American cattle but initially had difficulty convincing British buyers to accept imported stock and beef. The animals showed well, so starting in 1877, Truman began to spend nine months of the year at the Chicago markets, buying and shipping fat cattle and sheep overseas. On average, he shipped about 30,000 head per year to England. In 1884, he established Truman Pioneer Stud Farm in Bushnell, Illinois, and started exporting Shire horses from England. By 1900, the Shire, Percheron, and Belgian stable was his primary business. After 114 crossings of the Atlantic, Jonathan Truman left the farm in his sons' hands and retired to England.



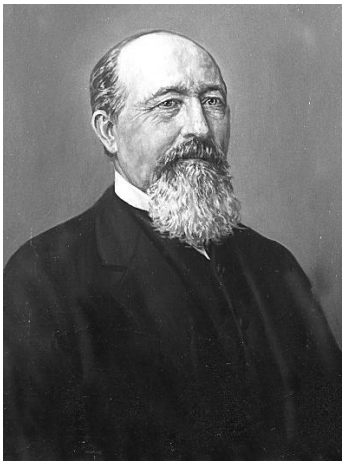
TURNER, JACK (1903–1987), inducted 1955
Artist: Herman Krause DeJori (1901–1999)

Born in Hillsboro, Texas, Jack Turner graduated from Texas Agricultural & Mechanical College in 1926 and went to work for Harrisdale Farms of Fort Worth. He served as livestock specialist for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and in 1933, assumed management of Silver Creek Farms of Fort Worth. Turner was secretary of the Texas Hereford Association from 1934 to 1938. After the Silver Creek herd was dispersed in 1942, Turner started his own Silver Crest Hereford herd and developed it as one of the leading herds in the nation. He was in demand as a judge as well. From 1946 to 1955, Jack Turner was secretary of the American Hereford Association.



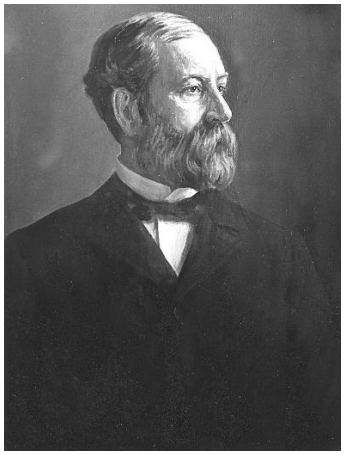
VAN METER, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1834–1927), inducted c. 1909
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Benjamin Van Meter was born in Clark County, Kentucky. His education at Centre College was interrupted at age nineteen by a trip to England, carrying a commission to import pedigreed Shorthorns to America. His father and grandfather were both major stockholders in the Ohio Importing Company, and he was well-acquainted with breeders Abram Renick and Robert A. Alexander. When his father Isaac died in 1854, the Van Meter herd consisted of approximately 100 head of cattle, which Van Meter improved over the next fifty years, developing the very successful Red Rose and Young Mary lines of Shorthorns. Benjamin Van Meter served as the first vice president of the American Shorthorn Association and influenced its foundation. Van Meter also established a prominent Thoroughbred horse operation in Lexington, Kentucky, producing 1901 Kentucky Derby winner, His Eminence.



VAN NATTA, WILLIAM S. (1830–1911), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

One of the founders of what would become the American Hereford Association, William S. Van Natta was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana. In 1877, he formed a partnership with Moses Fowler, a banker with 25,000 acres of grassland in Benton County, Indiana. The bull, Tregrehan, was an English Royal show winner and the foundation of their success. W. S. Van Natta was an expert marketer who initiated a series of public auctions as early as the mid–1880s. He was the first chairman of American Hereford Association's Herd Book Committee and the second president of the organization. His son Frank and nephew Jack also served as AHA presidents.



VILAS, WILLIAM FREEMAN (1840–1908), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

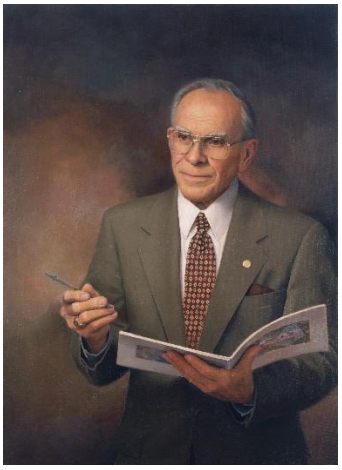
William Freeman Vilas was born in Vermont but moved to Madison, Wisconsin, as a boy. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1858 and Albany (New York) Law School in 1860, enlisting in the Union Army during the Civil War. Lt. Col. Vilas led the 23d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry in the Vicksburg campaign, and a bronze statue of him is featured in Vicksburg National Military Park (MS). Following the war, he was a professor of law at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and years later, also served as a regent of the university. He helped institute the first winter course in agriculture for farmers' sons there and lobbied for agriculture legislation. A longtime member of the Democratic National Committee, he was chairman of the 1884 national convention and worked on the party platform.

Although he was elected to the Wisconsin legislature in 1885, the newly elected President Grover Cleveland appointed Vilas to the position of United States Postmaster General. He served from 1885 to 1888 and then served as Secretary of the Interior from 1888 to 1889. After leaving the Cabinet, William F. Vilas was elected to the United States Senate, 1891 to 1897. In his final years, Senator Vilas practiced law and was involved in projects to build the United States Congressional Library, the Wisconsin State Historical Library, and a new statehouse for Wisconsin. His portrait was hung at the University of Wisconsin Hall of Fame in 1913, but the date of the original Saddle & Sirloin painting is currently unknown.



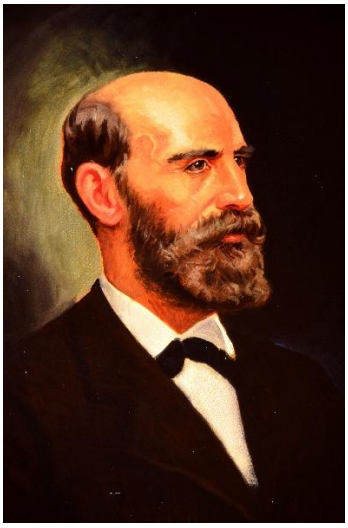
WADSWORTH, JAMES WOLCOTT JR. (1877–1952), inducted 1951
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

The son of a New York State Comptroller and chair of the US House of Representatives Agriculture Committee, James Wadsworth Jr. followed his father into both livestock production and politics. Born in Genesco, New York, Wadsworth graduated from Yale University in 1898 and joined the family farming enterprises. From 1905 to 1910, he was a member of the New York State Assembly. In 1911, he met his aunt, the widow of Irish businessman John Adair, who had partnered with Charles Goodnight to establish the JA Ranch in the Texas Panhandle. Cornelia Adair asked her nephew to serve as general manager of the giant Texas cattle operation. Wadsworth ran the legendary ranch until 1915, when he was elected to the US Senate, representing New York. He served until 1927. Senator Wadsworth was one of the few congressmen to oppose Prohibition; he also opposed women's suffrage. From 1933 to 1951, James Wadsworth served in the US House of Representatives, where he argued for states' and individual rights. President Truman appointed him chairman of the National Security Training Commission in 1951.



WALTERS, LOWELL EUGENE (1919–2010), inducted 2000
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

A native of Freedom, Oklahoma, Lowell E. Walters earned his bachelor's (1940) and doctoral (1953) degrees from Oklahoma State University and his master's degree from the University of Massachusetts. After brief stints on the faculties of Louisiana State University and the University of Massachusetts, Walters was named assistant professor at Oklahoma in 1946. Dr. Walters was a pioneer in the development of live animal and carcass measuring techniques and a prolific researcher. He co-authored the *Meat Evaluation Handbook*, which sold over 85,000 copies. Legendary coach of the Oklahoma State University Meat Judging Team, his teams entered 48 contests, winning 21, placing in the top three in 36, and having the high individual in 19 contests. Dr. Walters was the recipient of numerous awards, including the American Meat Science Association Distinguished Teaching (1966) and R. C. Pollock (1986) awards. The American Society of Animal Science honored him with Distinguished Teacher (1984) and Distinguished Service, Southern Section (1987) awards and made him a fellow in 1991. Additionally, he was a charter member and president of the Reciprocal Meat Conference and National Grand President of Alpha Gamma Rho agricultural fraternity.



WARFIELD, WILLIAM CALDWELL (1827–1907), inducted between 1920–1941
Artist: Ernest Sigmund Klempner (1867–1941)

William Warfield was a well-known Shorthorn breeder who produced the Loudon Duchess line of Shorthorns on Grasmere farm near Lexington, Kentucky, one of the oldest Shorthorn herds on earth. He was the son of attorney and Shorthorn breeder Benjamin Warfield and the nephew of Dr. Elisha Warfield, who bred the famous Thoroughbred stallion named Lexington. William Warfield wrote the celebrated early stockbreeding text, *The Theory and Practice of Cattle-Breeding*, in 1889. He also wrote *American Shorthorn Importations* (1884) and served as a staff correspondent for *The Breeder's Gazette.* The Grasmere herds of Shorthorns and Berkshire swine were sold at auction months after his death in 1907.



WARREN, FRANCIS EMROY (1844–1929), inducted 1940
Artist: Benjamin S. Kanne (1897–1952)

Francis Emroy Warren was born on a dairy farm in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, and received the Congressional Medal of Honor for Civil War battlefield gallantry at age nineteen, while serving in the 49th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. After the war, he took a job as a farm foreman, and when the new rails of the Union Pacific reached Cheyenne, Wyoming, he headed west. There, the pioneering sheepman established Warren Livestock Company. Although he always maintained his livestock pursuits, Francis E. Warren was destined for political leadership. He became a member of the Wyoming territorial senate and the Cheyenne city council, and then was mayor of Cheyenne and territorial treasurer. In 1885, he was appointed Territorial Governor, helping to lead Wyoming toward statehood. When Wyoming became the forty-fourth state in 1890, Francis Warren was elected its first governor. He resigned one year later, to become one of the state's first two US Senators.

Senator Warren supported protective tariffs for woolgrowers and reclamation of arid western lands. He served as chairman of several committees including Appropriations, Agriculture and Forestry, Military Affairs, and Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands. Warren supported women's suffrage and was the first senator to hire a female staffer. When he died in 1929, he was the longest-serving member of the US Senate, with thirty-eight years of service. F. E. Warren Air Force Base and Mt. Warren—the highest summit in the Wind River mountain range—are named in his honor.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE (1732–1799), inducted by 1920
The portrait of the first President of the United States was lost in the 1934 fire and was not repainted.



WATERS, HENRY JACKSON (1865–1925), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936); original portrait by Arvid Nyholm

Henry Jackson Waters's father was an agricultural leader in the state of Missouri, among the first there to breed Shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep and to rotate crops. He was also a pioneer in agricultural education, initiating Farmers Institutes there. His son was one of the early students at the Missouri College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, earning his degree in 1886. Upon graduation, Henry Jackson Waters remained as an instructor and assistant secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture for two years, until he was named professor and experiment station agriculturalist at Pennsylvania State College in 1890. Five years later, he returned to Missouri as college dean and director of the University Experiment

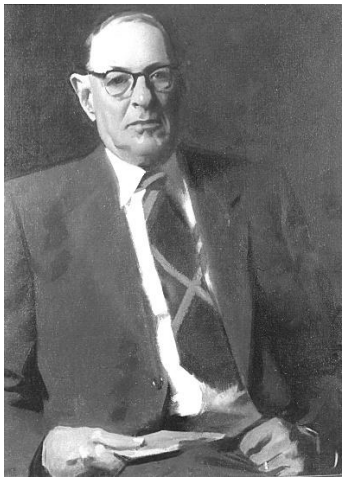
Station. Dr. Waters conducted elaborate experiments in feeding cattle and hogs and instructed graduate students in nutrition at the universities of Ohio and Illinois and at Iowa State. After directing the impressive agricultural exhibits for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Waters took a one-year sabbatical to study animal nutrition abroad, at the universities of Leipzig and Zurich. He was president of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture in 1908–1909.

In 1909, Waters was named president of Kansas State Agricultural College, serving until 1917. During this period, President Waters also became engaged in secondary education, serving on the state school board and as president of the state teachers' association. In 1915, he published the popular textbook, *The Essentials of Agriculture.* Two years later, Henry Waters left higher education to become editor of the *Kansas City Star,* considering it his new medium for outreach to the farmers of the state. Waters led Kansas's preparation efforts during World War I, and in 1920, was appointed to the federal Industrial Commission by President Woodrow Wilson. Arvid Nyholm painted the original Saddle & Sirloin portrait as well as another portrait of Waters, dedicated at Waters Hall, Missouri College of Agriculture, in 1926. The former was lost in the 1934 fire.



WATSON, HUGH (1787–1865), inducted between 1920–1934
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born in Meigle, Perthshire, Scotland, Hugh Watson was a breed founder and the first systematic and successful improver of Angus cattle. His family was involved in breeding as early as 1735, and Watson became a tenant at Keillor in 1808, at age nineteen. He started his herd with six of his father's best and blackest cows and one bull. By 1815, he was systematically achieving better cattle through line breeding and careful selection. Watson's favorite bull, Old Jock, was awarded the number 1 when the herd book was founded. A large percentage of Aberdeen Angus today can be traced to Old Jock or Old Granny, Watson's other famed foundation animal. Hugh Watson practiced the fitting and showing of his cattle more than other breeders of his day, first exhibiting in 1829. He is said to have won more than 500 prizes in the ring and did much to increase the popularity of black polled cattle throughout the British Isles.



WEAVER, LUTHER ABRAHAM (1886–1962), inducted 1954
Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892–1991)

Renowned swine judge L. A. Weaver selected champion barrows at the International Live Stock Exposition more than any other individual. Born in Windsor, Missouri, Weaver received his bachelor's degree from the Missouri College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts in 1910 and stayed on as assistant professor of animal husbandry. Named full professor in 1919 and department head in 1945, Weaver conducted extensive research in swine production and feeding. He retired from the university in 1957. L. A. Weaver operated his own farm in Boone County, and for many years, was superintendent of the swine department at the Missouri State Fair and secretary-treasurer of the Missouri Hereford Association. In 1943, he served as president of the American Society of Animal Production, the organization that presented his Saddle & Sirloin portrait in 1954.



WEBB, JONAS (1796–1862), inducted circa 1903
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936); original portrait by James R. Stuart

Through careful selection, mating, and methodical recording, Jonas Webb is credited with developing the modern form of the Southdown breed—larger, earlier maturing sheep with better fleece quality. Born in Babraham, Cambridgeshire, England, Webb began breeding sheep as a tenant farmer in 1822. By the 1840s and 1850s, he was the leading breeder of Southdowns and had won prizes at virtually every annual Royal Agricultural Society exhibition. He achieved international recognition in 1855, winning a gold medal for his sheep at the Exposition Universelle in Paris. When the Emperor Napoleon III admired his ram, Webb presented the animal to him, solidifying his reputation in France. Jonas Webb's sheep were imported all over the world, to countries including France, Spain, New Zealand, and Australia. His flock was dispersed in 1862, and that same year, Webb earned acclaim by exhibiting a Shorthorn bull calf. His portrait was one of the first hung in the Saddle & Sirloin Club.



WEBER, ARTHUR D. (1898–1983), inducted 1952
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

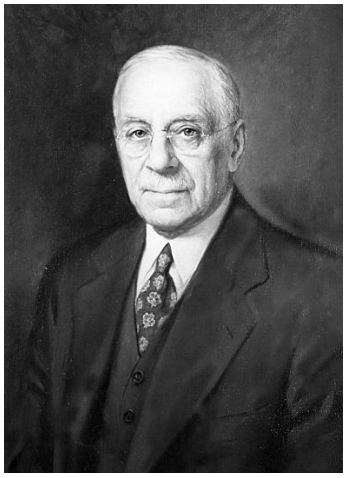
Born on a farm near Muscotah, Kansas, Arthur Weber received bachelor's and master's degrees in animal husbandry from Kansas State College, while working as acting herdsman at the school, and managing nearby Cameston Farms. In 1924, he began to teach and head swine research at the college. In 1926, Professor Weber took over the sheep program at the University of Nebraska and then returned to Kansas to assume responsibility for beef cattle work. Weber completed his Ph.D. at Purdue University in 1940 and was named head of animal husbandry at Kansas State, serving from 1944 to 1950, when he assumed the position of assistant dean. In 1952, Weber became college dean and director of the Kansas Experiment Station. Dean Weber was secretary-treasurer of the American Society of Animal Science and then served as its president in 1945–1946. He was the first business manager of the *Journal of Science.* The ASAS presented his portrait in 1952.

WEBSTER, DANIEL (1782–1852), inducted by 1920
The portrait of this early American statesman was lost in the 1934 fire and was not repainted.



WENTWORTH, EDWARD NORRIS (1887–1959), inducted 1940
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

Although he was born in Dover, New Hampshire, Edward Wentworth spent years of his youth in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. He earned his bachelor's degree from Iowa State College in 1903, and his master's in 1909. From 1907 to 1913, Wentworth taught animal husbandry at the school, leaving to accept the position of associate editor of *The Breeders' Gazette*. In 1914, he was named professor at Kansas State Agricultural College, but his teaching career was interrupted by service in World War I, as a colonel in the field artillery. After the war, he participated in the formation of the American Expeditionary Forces School in France. In 1919, Wentworth joined the public relations department of Armour and Company in Chicago, and soon after, began a long tenure as ringmaster of the International Live Stock Exposition. From 1923 to 1957, Wentworth was director of Armour's Livestock Bureau. An avid art collector, he wrote numerous books, including the 1920 biographical catalogue that documented the first two decades of this collection, *The Portrait Gallery of the Saddle and Sirloin Club.* Col. Wentworth was chairman of the Saddle & Sirloin Club's Art Committee. Iowa State awarded him an honorary doctorate in 1951.



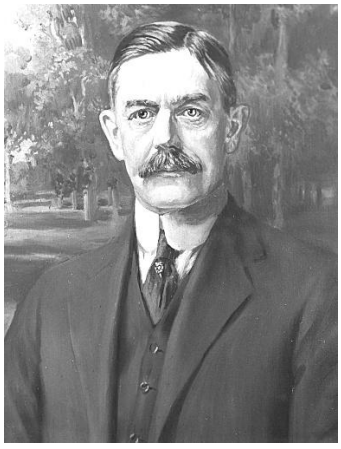
WERTHEIMER, ABRAHAM (1859–1947), inducted between 1936–1948
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

One of the best-known Chicago livestock commission men of his time, Canadian-born Abe Wertheimer began his career as a cattle buyer for Swift and became a director and president of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange in the early 1900s.



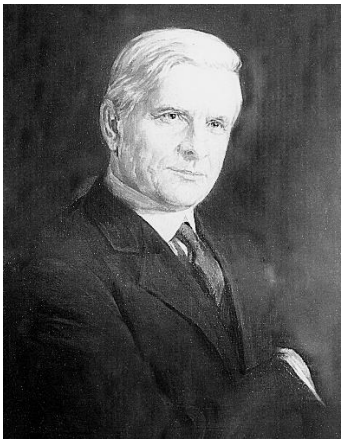
WETHERELL, WILLIAM (1792–1870), inducted 1903
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936); original portrait by James R. Stuart

Considered an old sage of the great English breeders, William Wetherell was born near Darlington, Yorkshire, England. He was a well-respected auctioneer, judge, and resource on pedigrees, but he earned his place in the Sanctum Sanctorum of the Saddle & Sirloin Club as an aggressive breeder of Shorthorn cattle, buying his first cattle from Robert Colling in 1818. After his first herd was dispersed, he established a second, moving from Holme House to Newton Hall in 1828. He built four herds over his lifetime, preaching the importance of animals with powerfully rugged constitutions.



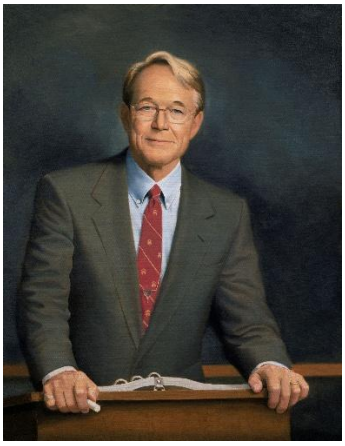
WHITE, ELIJAH BROCKENBOROUGH SR. (1864–1926), inducted between 1920–1936
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born in Page County, Virginia, to Confederate Cavalry legend Elijah Viers White, E. B. White was a state senator and president of the Peoples National Bank at the time of his death. The graduate of a Baltimore business school, White moved to St. Louis in 1894. There, he founded the E. B. White Grain Company, which quickly became one of the largest grain exporters in the United States. His health failing, he returned to Leesburg, Virginia, in 1903, and purchased Selma Farm, where he bred Percheron horses. White served as president of the Percheron Society of America. For a time, he was also editor of the Leesburg newspaper, *The Record.* Senator E. B. White was credited with breeding more International Grand Champion Percherons than any other individual. His best-known sires were Dragon and Laet, champions at the ILSE.



WHITE, FRANK EDSON (1873–1931), inducted 1924
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

F. Edson White succeeded J. Ogden Armour as President of Armour and Company in 1923. White was born in Peoria, Illinois, and attended business college. His father was a stock breeder and commission man, and White began his career in the meat packing industry employed as a traveling salesman for E. Gobel and Sons. At age twenty, he became manager of the dressed beef department at Western Meat Company of San Francisco. White left this position to work in the car route department of Armour and Company in Chicago. He rapidly progressed through various departments, encouraged by P. D. Armour Jr.—dressed beef, sheep, and the wool house. By the 1910s, F. Edson White was a director and then vice president. During World War I, all meat sales to the government and European allies were under White's direction, and after the armistice, he was in charge of all overseas business for Armour and Company. With White as president, Armour and Company grew to 60,000 employees, 500 branch houses, and 20 packing plants. Over 15 million animals were utilized to produce over one billion dollars of food and by-products. At age fifty-seven, F. Edson White died in an accidental fall from his apartment window in 1931.



WILLHAM, RICHARD LEWIS (1932–2018), inducted 2004
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

Born in Hutchinson, Kansas, Richard Willham earned his bachelor's degree from Oklahoma State University in 1954 and a master's degree in animal breeding and genetics from Iowa State University in 1955. Following military service, Willham completed his Ph.D. at Iowa State in 1960 and worked as assistant professor until 1963. From 1963 to 1966, he taught at Oklahoma State, returning to Iowa State for the balance of his long career. During his more than three decades at Iowa State, Dr. Willham worked closely with the beef industry to develop genetic predictions, which he called Expected Progeny Differences (EPDs). He wrote the Beef Improvement Federation (BIF) guidelines on National Sire Evaluation, leading to the current National Genetic Evaluation program.

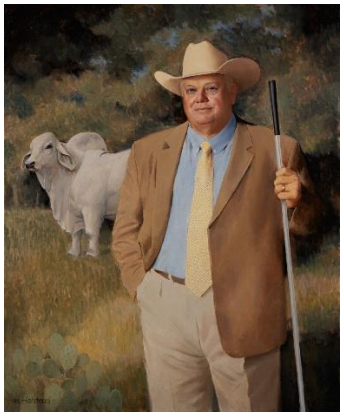
In the mid–1960s, Dr. Willham developed a computer software program to teach college students the principles of selection. He taught courses and published books on livestock heritage, and in 1990 served as curator of the exhibition, *Centuries of Fascination: Art About Livestock* at the Iowa State Brunnier Art Museum. He was a painter in his own right. Dr. Willham retired as C. F. Curtiss Distinguished Professor in Agriculture in 1979. He was honored many times, with a National Science Foundation fellowship, an animal breeding and genetics award from the American Society of Animal

Science (1978), and a Continuing Service Award from the BIF (1974), among others. Richard Willham was named to the Angus Heritage Foundation Hall of Fame in 1988.



WILLIAMS, CHARLES HENRY (1856–1938), inducted 1939
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893–1954)

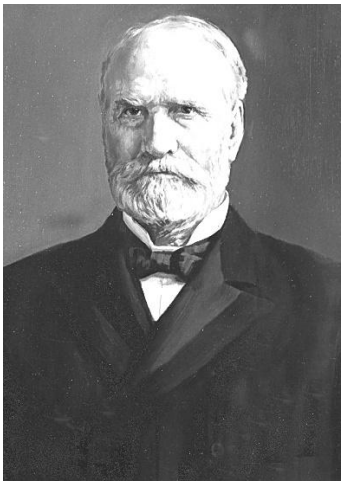
C. H. Williams was born in Appanoose County, Iowa. He settled in Montana in 1882, homesteading near Deer Lodge. Eventually, he joined with Peter Pauly to form the Williams and Pauly Outfit, operating 30,000 acres of patented ranch land, plus an additional 10,000 leased acres. Williams and Pauly were noted as breeders, importers, and exporters of Rambouillet sheep, handling 20,000 head of sheep annually. They also maintained a herd of 300 purebred Shorthorn cattle. C. H. Williams was president of the Montana Wool Growers' Association for more than two decades and then served as vice president of the National Wool Growers' Association. In 1913, he was elected to the Montana State Senate, serving through 1920. Additionally, Senator Williams was president of Cochrell Implement Company and president of the Deer Lodge Bank and Trust Company.



WILLIAMS, JIM S. (born 1955), inducted 2024
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

Jim S. Williams, a sixth-generation rancher, has dedicated his life to advancing the livestock industry. As the leader of V8 Ranch in Boling, Texas—one of the world's premier Brahman cattle operations—Williams has been at the forefront of innovation in cattle breeding and livestock management. His journey began on his family's ranch, where he developed a deep passion for Brahman cattle, a passion that has driven his remarkable career.

Williams's work with Brahman cattle is particularly significant due to the breed's unique characteristics, especially their heat tolerance. This trait makes Brahman cattle indispensable in tropical climates, where traditional cattle breeds struggle to thrive. Under his leadership, V8 Ranch has become a global powerhouse, supplying Brahman genetics to more than 50 countries around the world where these cattle are not just preferred but necessary. Along the way, V8 Ranch has achieved 66 National and International Grand Champion titles and established the V8 Ranch Intercollegiate Brahman Workout and the V8 Ranch Collegiate Internship Program. With unparalleled expertise and esteemed reputation as a livestock judge, Jim Williams has presided over every major livestock show in North America.



WILSON, JAMES (1835–1920), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

The longest-serving US Cabinet member in American history, James Wilson was Secretary of Agriculture for sixteen consecutive years under Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft. Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, his family immigrated to America in 1851 and permanently settled in Iowa four years later, establishing a farm in Tama County. He briefly attended Iowa College (now Grinnell). Wilson began his political career in the Iowa House of Representatives in 1867, rising to Speaker. He then became a professor of agriculture at Iowa State College, where he encouraged gifted student George Washington Carver. In 1872, Wilson was elected to the US House of Representatives, where he became known as "Tama Jim" to distinguish him from the Iowa Senator James F. Wilson. Congressman Wilson served two terms and then returned home to accept an appointment to the Iowa State Railroad Commission. From 1891 to 1897, he was professor of agriculture and director of the agriculture experiment station at Iowa State, helping to redefine the agriculture curriculum and establishing a dairy school. George Washington Carver, having completed his master's degree, was hired as the school's first African American faculty member at this time.

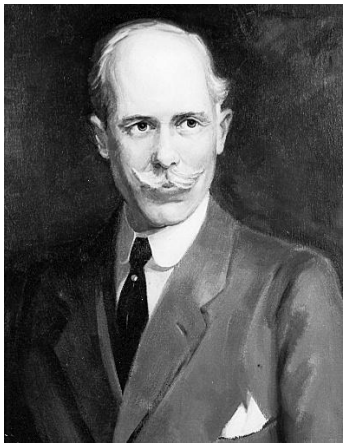
Tama Jim Wilson returned to Washington again when President William McKinley named him Secretary of Agriculture in 1897. Under Secretary Wilson's leadership, food inspection methods were codified, experiment stations were established, rural roads were improved, farm demonstration work was inaugurated in the South, extension work in agriculture and home economics was begun, and soil and forest conservation were advanced. The number of employees serving the Department of Agriculture grew more than fivefold during his tenure. Wilson retired to Tama County in 1913.



WILSON, THOMAS EDWARD (1868–1958), inducted 1916
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876–1936)

Born in London, Ontario, Thomas E. Wilson moved to Chicago after high school, to work as a railroad car checker in the bustling stockyards. In 1890, he took a position with Morris and Company, working his way up through the ranks, and eventually succeeding Edward Morris as president in 1913. Bankers convinced him to take over a failing New York meatpacking company, Sulzberger & Sons, in 1916. Wilson relocated the company to Chicago, renamed it Wilson & Company, and transformed it into the third largest meat packing company in the nation, behind Armour and Swift. Simultaneously, he headed Ashland Manufacturing Company, which used animal by-products to create tennis racket strings, violin strings, and surgical sutures. He renamed this company Thomas E. Wilson Company and

aggressively increased its sports lines. Today, that company is Wilson Sporting Goods. Wilson was an important influence on the branding of processed meats, having developed many of today's popular value-added beef and pork products. He was the first president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, a director of the International Live Stock Exposition, and president of the Oklahoma City Stock Yards Company. Thomas Wilson bred many outstanding Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses on his Edellyn Farm near Lake Forest, Illinois.



WING, JOSEPH ELWYN (1861–1915), inducted 1947
Artist: James Walter Grimes (1902–1981)

Joseph E. Wing was one of the first people to identify, promote, and grow alfalfa as a forage crop east of the Mississippi River. Wing was born in Hinsdale, New York, and was raised on his family's mixed-use farm near Mechanicsburg, Ohio. In 1886, he traveled west to work on a cattle ranch in Utah, where alfalfa was gaining popularity in the irrigated valleys. In 1889, he returned to Ohio, to run the family farm with his brothers, raising sheep and introducing alfalfa to that part of the country. Wing hosted the first annual alfalfa picnic at his Woodland Farms home in 1913. "Joe Wing, the Alfalfa King" wrote several important books on alfalfa production and was a popular lecturer in the US and abroad. A gifted journalist, Wing also wrote for *The Breeders' Gazette, Country Gentleman,* and *The Ohio Cultivator.* He was inducted into the Ohio State Agricultural Hall of Fame in 1968.



WOODWARD, RAY ROBERTS (1916–2005), inducted 1991
Artist: Walter Blakelock Wilson (1929–2011)

Ray Woodward completed his master's degree at Montana State University in 1939 and took a position at the Northern Montana Research Station in Havre. He enlisted in the Army Air Corps during World War II and then went to work at the USDA's Agriculture Research Service (ARS) Fort Keogh Livestock and Range Research Laboratory. In 1953, he earned his doctorate in animal genetics from the University of Minnesota, returning to Fort Keogh to become an internationally known pioneer in record keeping for cattle breeding. Woodward was the geneticist who developed the Line One strain of Herefords, which became a pure new resource for purging dwarfism in the breed and a valuable source of genetic material for the beef industry, as Line One cattle were selected for rapid growth rate. His research demonstrated the value of progeny testing as well. In 1960, Dr. Woodward began work for the American Breeders Service, introducing several exotic cattle breeds to the US, including Simmental, Tarentaise, and Maine Anjou. He returned to Fort Keogh, where he retired as director in 1979. Woodward was the recipient of numerous awards, including the American Society of Animal Science

fellowship, the Beef Improvement Federation Research Pioneer Award (1979), the Simmental Association Golden Book Award (1986), and the Angus Heritage Foundation Hall of Fame Award (2002).



WORKMAN, HAROLD F. (born 1946), inducted 2003
Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)

Honored with a Saddle & Sirloin portrait on the Club's 100th anniversary, Harold Workman epitomizes the legacy of this portrait collection, as the long-time leader of the world's largest purebred livestock show—the North American International Livestock Exposition. Raised on a family farm in Livingston County, Kentucky, Workman earned his bachelor's degree in animal science from the University of Kentucky in 1969. In 1974, the Kentucky Department of Agriculture named him as the first general manager of a new livestock show that would soon grow to become the NAILE. He was instrumental in moving the Saddle & Sirloin portraits from Chicago to Louisville in 1977. Beginning in 1986, Harold Workman became the Director of Expositions for the Kentucky State Fair Board, continuing to oversee the NAILE, as well as the two other major events produced by the agency, the Kentucky State Fair and the National Farm Machinery Show. In 1993, Harold Workman was named President and CEO of the Fair Board, and his leadership transformed the Kentucky Exposition Center into the sixth largest facility of its kind in the nation.

In Workman's thirty-nine years at its helm—1974–2012—the North American International Livestock Exposition grew from 1,700 head of beef cattle to 25,000 entries, representing ten species and five continents. His leadership ensured the ongoing success of the Sale of Champions youth program. Harold Workman has served on numerous boards, including the Louisville Convention & Visitors Bureau, the Kentucky Derby Museum, and the Kentucky Derby Festival. He received the Kentucky Farm Bureau Service to Agriculture Award in 1995 and has been inducted into the Hall of Distinguished Alumni at the University of Kentucky. During the 2012 NAILE, just weeks before his retirement from the Fair Board, the Harold Workman North Wing Lobby at the Kentucky Exposition Center was named in his honor. In 2019, Workman co-founded the Saddle and Sirloin Portrait Foundation, to increase awareness of this historic collection, and to maintain and conserve these portraits.