

**John Campbell Latham, Jr.--  
“Hopkinsville’s Greatest Philanthropist”**

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First, I gratefully acknowledge that that this paper has been a collaborative effort with several individuals. After reading an earlier Athenaeum paper that questioned whether John C. Latham Jr. stole the Confederate gold, two retired IRS agents became involved. Both Tom Koon and Bob Brooks' knowledge of forensic accounting and their confirmation that the world works in mysterious ways has been invaluable. In addition, Ms. Helen Beedy, Medfield, Massachusetts, has provided previously unknown material and photographs concerning the Latham/Allen family. Latham's first wife, Mary Lewis Allen of Memphis, Tennessee, was Helen's great, great aunt. Quite frankly, we probably have accumulated sufficient information to write a book.

But for purposes of this paper, let us now examine the life of John Campbell Latham, Jr. Born in Hopkinsville in 1844, Latham died in 1909 at age sixty-five of pneumonia in his apartment at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City. The size of Latham's \$706,343 probated estate alone, valued in 2006 dollars at \$14,833,203, marks him as one of Hopkinsville's more interesting citizens. Today, almost 100 years later, Latham is remembered for the numerous bequests he made to Hopkinsville. On any given day, our lives are enriched through Virginia Park, the Methodist Church, Episcopal Church, the Civil War monument in Riverside Cemetery, and the Latham cottages. No doubt, many in this room are "officers" in the John C. Latham Society of our local United Way.

[picture-gazebo], [picture-monument]; [picture-mausoleum];  
[picture-Episcopal window]

No less an authority than William Turner recognizes Latham as "Hopkinsville's greatest philanthropist". If so, it is only fitting that we as a community attempt to better understand Latham and his times. Yet, in the big picture, this paper is really not about Latham, the Civil War, or his wealth. Rather, Latham's life offers a unique opportunity to understand why one individual, who earned little if any of his income in Hopkinsville, gave almost 30% of it away to his hometown and local friends. (See attachment A).

As a man, there is little doubt that Latham was intelligent, ambitious, and capable. It is clear that Latham entered the Confederacy as a private at

seventeen, joined the 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky, served with Nathan Bedford Forest at Fort Donelson, and transferred into General Beauregard's staff in November, 1862. (During the war, Latham also served with Company A, 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Georgia Cavalry. The 7<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry is noted as the last unit to leave the burning ruins of Richmond). As noted in an official Civil War dispatch, on April 2, 1865 (eight days before Appomattox), Latham was busy coordinating the trains leaving Richmond.

After the war, one would have expected the twenty-one year old Latham to have attended college and succeeded his father as President of the Bank of Hopkinsville. Instead, Latham worked in Hopkinsville and Memphis until 1870 and at age twenty-six moved to New York City to work at the firm of Lewis, Daniels & Company. In 1874, the thirty year old Latham returned to Memphis and married Mary Lewis Allen, the daughter of Richard H. Allen, one of Memphis' most prominent businessmen and influential families. The couple's wedding was attended by Mrs. Varina Davis, the wife of President Jefferson Davis.

[picture-Allen family]; [picture-JD monument]; [picture-Essex House];  
[picture-businessman]

By 1871 at age twenty-seven, Latham became a named partner in the cotton brokerage firm and investment bank of Latham, Alexander & Company, located at 16 and 18 Wall Street. By 1885 at age forty-one, Latham's firm had acquired membership on the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Cotton Exchange. For almost forty years, as noted by one contemporary publication:

... the firm was one of the most active and successful in Wall Street. To Mr. Latham's indefatigable energy and far-sighted wisdom is due the excellent name and signal success of the banking house over which he presides. Besides general banking, the firm has for years done a very large cotton commission and investment business. Mr. Latham is a man of forceful personality and unalterable fixedness of purpose, quick of judgment and uncompromisingly loyal to his convictions.

During his business career, Latham would have competed on a daily basis against J. P. Morgan and Jay Gould and lived in New York City under Boss Tweed. The firm continued until Latham's death on August 18, 1909. As specifically stipulated in his will, Latham's co-partnership in the firm of Latham, Alexander & Company was to terminate at his death. Latham further stipulated that "I wish and direct the business of said firm to be wound up as speedily as possible . . ." and "to wind up all my affairs promptly and avoid all possible litigation." As we shall see, this was not to be the case.

By traditional standards, our interest in Hopkinsville's greatest philanthropist would end here: young man with above average intelligence works hard, marries into a well-connected Southern family, becomes a successful businessman, and generously bequests a large portion of his estate to his hometown. Quite frankly, this may very well have been what happened. Against all odds, Latham became that one in a million individual to advance from Hopkinsville to a named partner in a Wall Street firm.

But after considerable research, we believe Latham's life was even more remarkable. *We believe that a strong argument can be made that Latham was one of several young Confederates recruited after the Civil War to "launder" the remaining Confederate assets. Known as the Confederate Reserve, such funds were coordinated by others through Latham's firm to rebuild the South's economic infrastructure. Possibly, in 1865 such funds totaled \$31,338,509, or \$400,116,746 in 2006 dollars.* Although the exact amount can never be proven, some assets that had previously belonged to the Confederate government must have remained after the war. Adopting a contrarian position, we believe that only a small percentage of the Confederate Reserve remained in Richmond in April, 1865. As the Confederate leaders were not fools, it is our belief that the majority of the Confederate Reserve had already been deposited in foreign banks before the Yankees entered Richmond.

Not an everyday occurrence, what does one do with the assets of a non-existent nation? Give the assets to the Union? Divide among the South's government and military elite? Or, rebuild the South's turnpikes, railroads, and colleges? We believe the latter, and if used for this purpose, Latham would have made an excellent choice for the following reasons:

- Latham was from an “old” Southern family, whose paternal grandmother, Nancy Morehead Latham, was the daughter and granddaughter of two Kentucky governors.
- Latham’s intelligence and loyalty to the Lost Cause was proven during his service on Beauregard’s staff. Without question, Beauregard’s staff was active in military intelligence, perhaps more so than any other Confederate general’s staff.
- During his first years in New York City, Latham would have been relatively unknown to anyone outside the Confederate officer corps or his extended Memphis family.

Similarly, Latham’s new firm would have made an excellent choice to launder funds for the following reasons:

- Immediately after the war, a huge economic opportunity existed to those individuals with Southern ties, who understood cotton production, and who had access to capital. Whether their primary motive was for the Lost Cause or personal greed, ambitious people soon stepped forward.
- Both before and after the war, King Cotton impacted the world’s economy as oil does today. Cotton manufacturers, in search of lower production costs, began to purchase their cotton from Egypt and India.
- The bulk of the Confederate Reserve was deposited in foreign banks, not on the Confederate “gold train”. There was a reason that Judah P. Benjamin, former Confederate Secretary of State, lived in England after the war. The numerous trips to England after the war by President and Mrs. Davis involved more than an opportunity to travel abroad. Such funds could only be released with the authority of a Benjamin or Davis.
- Once released, the funds would have been coordinated by individuals with experience on the former Confederate Cabinet, Secret Service, or officer corps level. Utilizing the telegraph and the newly perfected

trans-Atlantic cable, a few knowledgeable people could easily transfer the funds between banks and countries.

- By design, Latham, Alexander & Company was domiciled in New York City as a cotton brokerage house and bank, and with an office in Liverpool, England.
- As a reputable firm with international connections, Latham's firm could have easily channeled outside funds through transactions as diverse as state bonds, turnpikes, and bank loans. By 1894, Latham's firm was the fiscal agent for the State of Tennessee.
- From 1871-1909, the firm was recognized throughout Wall Street for having "extensive connections to the South". Arguably, the men that stood behind Latham acted through connections, both economic and political, that were unequalled in the South.

With good reason, Civil War historians have found Pickett's Charge much more interesting to study than the yield on Civil War bonds. The former illustrates the human side of war whereas financial transactions the analytical. Yet, for every military decision made in war an accompanying economic decision must be made. To fully understand the economic constraints within which Latham worked, it is important that we appreciate the following:

- Unless Southern cotton (white gold) passed through the Northern blockade and arrived safely in Liverpool, the South had no credit to pay for war supplies. Blockade runners regularly sailed between Charleston, Nassau, Havana, and Liverpool. One of the leading blockade runners was George Trenholm, who later served as the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury. Coincidentally, Trenholm was the first Cabinet member to leave the Confederate gold train in Greensboro, North Carolina. (As an aside, some believe Margaret Mitchell patterned Rhett Butler after Trenholm. *W* **Gone With the Wind**).
- Before the war, Southern banking was primarily concerned with agricultural investments and not railroads or manufacturing. As important, the 1863 National Banking Act created financial

efficiencies and opportunities. Suddenly, business leaders with access to capital could start their own banks. In Kentucky alone, fifteen new banks were started between April 1, 1865 and January 1, 1866, including the new Bank of Hopkinsville.

- The way cotton was produced, brought to market, and sold changed completely after the war. With credit at a premium, firms with capital (usually Northern or European banks) could pick and choose which cotton growers to finance. In addition, merchants and storekeepers soon began to provide banks with credit information. Lehman Brothers is one such surviving firm, initially a country store serving cotton growers in Montgomery, Alabama.
- Cotton futures and options allowed those who knew the condition of the South's cotton crop to earn substantial profits. Cotton Exchanges were established in New York (1870), New Orleans (1871), and Memphis (1873).

Now, let us review Latham's role in this world of post Civil War finance. For most businessmen, Reconstruction and the 1873 recession restricted capital. Yet, Latham's firm obviously had access to capital, estimated by some at "almost \$1,000,000", or \$12,767,574 in 2006 dollars. If so, we believe the firm's initial capital originated from a co-mingling of the following funds:

1. The Confederate funds previously deposited in banks in Montreal, Liverpool, Glasgow, and London. The leading Liverpool firm was Fraser, Trenholm & Company. As important, Trenholm's firm handled the prospectus for the \$15,000,000 Erlanger Loan floated by the Confederate Congress in Europe in March, 1863. Each bond was "cotton backed" and convertible into a certificate representing cotton stored in Confederate warehouses. Yet, as one knowledgeable Confederate observed immediately after the war:

No one knows what happened to the bond loans, either in the U.S. or England, despite post war investigations . . . so I presume that mystery-if mystery it be-will never be solved satisfactorily, although the agents of the Federal Government abroad have made as great exertions to find Confederate funds as were ever displayed in search of the lost treasures of Captain Kid, and generally with about the same

success. The very few persons who knew anything about this subject kept their own counsel; and, as they are outside the reach of questioning, will probably preserve the same discrete silence to the end.

2. The \$12,000,000 in gold used by Confederate agents that attempted to manipulate the price of gold in the 1864 Presidential election. The objective was to create an economic recession, cause Lincoln to lose, and end the war on favorable terms. In the first of many Kentucky connections encountered while researching this paper, the \$12,000,000 was coordinated by Henry J. Lyons of Louisville, Kentucky.
3. The \$2,315,000 in unaccounted funds from the Northwest Conspiracy used by the Confederate Secret Service in Montreal, Canada.
4. The \$846,486 that had been re-confiscated from the Union forces in New Orleans. Previously, these funds had been deposited in banks by foreign “neutrals” living in New Orleans during the war.
5. The money that left Richmond on the Confederate “gold train” on April 2, 1865. The gold consisted of \$327,023 from the Confederate Treasury and \$450,000 previously deposited in the Richmond banks.
6. A portion of the \$400,000 given during the war to Jacob Thompson, the head of the Confederate Secret Service in Canada. This was part of the \$1,000,000 that the Confederate Congress had set aside for clandestine operations under the Secret Service Act.
7. The funds retained by pro-Southern organizations like the Knights of the Golden Circle and the Sons of Liberty. Each consisted of a well connected secret society with branches in both the North and the South.
8. The funds that allowed the unpardoned Confederate leaders and their families to live for several years after the war in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario and Lennoxville, Quebec. This group of Confederate exiles included Jefferson Davis, John C. Breckinridge, General Jubal Early, General John Bell Hood, James Mason, Bennett Young, and Tom Hines.



9. The funds hidden by each Southern bank during the war in advance of the approaching Federals. During the war, someone in Hopkinsville transported the Bank of Kentucky's assets to Louisville. This is what also happened in nearby Clarksville, Tennessee. There, banker David Kennedy of the Northern Bank of Tennessee loaded the bank's specie and bills into saddlebags, rode cross-country by horse to the Mississippi, boarded a steamer to New Orleans, and from there to England. At the end of the war he retrieved the money and reopened the bank.

Intriguingly, within thirty days of the South's surrender at Appomattox, the new Bank of Hopkinsville was organized. The bank was quickly capitalized with \$100,000 and eight months later with an additional \$300,000. Suddenly amiable, former Union and Confederate loyalists set aside their political differences to form the bank's initial Board of Directors. The group included an impressive group of men, several with close ties to Latham:

John C. Latham Sr.: Latham's father, bank President; During the 1860 Presidential election, John C. Breckinridge visited Hopkinsville and spoke at the county fair hosted by the Christian County Agricultural Mechanical Association. As Latham's father was a leader in this organization, it is likely that Breckinridge met both Latham's before the war. (As an aside, in the 1864 Presidential election in Christian County, Breckinridge received 411 votes and Lincoln 1 vote);

John P. Campbell Jr.: Latham's namesake; U.S. Congressman from Kentucky in 1855; Democrat; Campbell's father-in-law was General Stonewall Jackson's Chief of Staff;

Benjamin Helm Bristow: Elkton; Union Colonel; Republican; U.S. District Attorney for Western Kentucky; the nation's first Solicitor General; Secretary of the Treasury under President Grant; Republican candidate for

President in 1876. It is believed that Bristow's son, William G. Bristow, served as one of Latham's executors in New York City in 1909.

Additional proof that former Confederate leaders had access to a portion of the remaining assets is clear in a letter to General Robert E. Lee from General B. J. Gordon on December 14, 1869. In the letter, Lee was asked to accept the presidency of an Atlanta life insurance company. Lee was assured that he would “. . . be at the head of a large house to represent southern commerce, that he should reside in New York, and have placed at his disposal an immense sum of money”, emphasis added.

In a second example, the level of financial sophistication that was employed is impressive. Now in New York City, Union General B. H “Beast” Butler reported on November 9, 1864 that \$12,000,000 in gold was being used to manipulate the 1864 election:

One thing is certain, that the gold business is in the hands of a half dozen firms who are all foreigners or secessionists, and whose names and descriptions I will give you. . . I felt bound to look up the case of Gentleman H. J. Lyons & Company. . . . His firm consists of himself, his brother, and the president of the Jeffersonville Railroad, Indiana. He is from Louisville; left there when Governor Morehead was arrested; went to Nashville; left there just before the City was taken by the Union troops; went to New Orleans; left there just before the City was taken; went to Liverpool; left there; went to Montreal and went into business; stayed in Montreal until last December; came here with his brother younger than himself, and set up the broker's business. . . . On this capital he was enabled to buy and pay for, not as balances, but actually in currency, almost \$12,000,000 in gold within the last fortnight, and is now carrying about \$3,000,000. This shows that there is something behind him. . . . During the cross-examination, he confessed he was agent for the People's Bank of Kentucky, a succession concern which is doubtless an agent for Jeff Davis.

As important, it is likely that access to these funds would have been limited to a small group of trusted Confederates. If so, whether coordinated from Memphis or Richmond, it is striking how many former Confederate Secret

Service agents had Kentucky ties. After the war, we believe Latham knew or had regular contact with individuals such as the following.

1. John Cabell Breckinridge, Lexington, former U.S. Vice-President, cabinet colleague of Jacob Thompson under President Buchanan, Confederate General, and Confederate Secretary of War. Like Trenholm and Benjamin, Breckinridge escaped on the Confederate “gold train” that left Richmond, living in Canada until 1869 before returning to Kentucky and dying in 1875. In 1909, Breckinridge’s cousin, Congressman W.C. P. Breckinridge, was one of the keynote speakers at Latham’s funeral in Hopkinsville.
2. Captain Thomas H. Hines, Bowling Green, the leader of the Confederate bank robbery in St. Albans, Vermont; returned to Kentucky in 1866 and was elected Chief Justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals in 1875;
3. Captain John Breckinridge Castleman, second in command to Captain Hines and the nephew of John C. Breckinridge. Castleman studied under Breckinridge in Canada and traveled with Jacob Thompson in Europe in 1866. Castleman returned to Kentucky and twice served as Kentucky’s adjutant general of the state militia.
4. Chief Justice Joshua Bullitt, Commander of the Kentucky Sons of Liberty;
5. John Headley, from Madisonville (actually Nebo), rode with General John Hunt Morgan, tried to firebomb New York City with Greek Fire, and later served as Kentucky’s Secretary of State. Like Latham, Headley was seventeen when the war started.
6. Lt. Bennett Young, a Confederate agent that tutored John C. Breckinridge’s children in Canada, returned to Kentucky in 1868, and became a prominent lawyer and judge. During the war, the twenty-two year old Young was recommended for advancement by Clement C. Clay. One would think that Latham would have received a similar recommendation during his military and business career: “He showed me letters from

those whom I knew by reputation to be true friends of Southern independence, vouching his integrity as a Christian and his loyalty as a soldier for the South”.

7. Colonel Thomas Jordan, who although not from Kentucky, established the first Confederate spy network in 1861 near Washington D.C. Like Latham, Jordan served as an aide on General Beauregard’s staff.
8. On May 4, 1865, in one of his last official acts, President Davis appointed Captain Micajah Clark as the acting Treasurer of the Confederacy. After the war Captain Clark lived in Clarksville, Tennessee and owned a tobacco warehouse on what is now Riverside Drive.

Overall, it appears that at least five former Confederates were recruited for similar purposes to work in New York City after the war. Viewed as “Confederate Carpetbaggers”, each was from a Southern state and entered the cotton brokerage or banking business. Like Latham, each was bright, in their mid-twenties, likely had experience in military intelligence, and were unknown except to their former military commanders.

Alas, however interesting we may find the source of Latham’s wealth, we must return to our primary concern: Why did Latham leave much of his wealth to Hopkinsville? Perhaps, Latham was simply following the lead of other Northern businessmen. After 1885, many were members of organizations that regularly contributed money to specific Southern institutions, such as Washington & Lee College. Such organizations included the Centennial Organization, Confederate Veterans Camp of New York, and the Southern Society. Latham was a member of each. Fellow members included August Belmont, J. J. Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Cyrus McCormick of Chicago. Jacob Thompson, the former head of the Confederate Secret Service, contributed sufficient funds to the University of the South (Sewanee) that Thompson Hall was named in his honor. Undoubtedly, the \$1,000,000 contribution by Cornelius Vanderbilt to nearby Vanderbilt University was the largest. It is interesting to note that Mr. Vanderbilt received considerable encouragement from his pastor in New York City to make this gift. The pastor was Reverend Deems of the Church

of the Strangers. This newly formed church served as a religious refuge after the war for Southerners living in New York City. For our purposes, it is interesting to note that Reverend Deems delivered Latham's eulogy in Hopkinsville in 1909.

As we begin to bring this paper to a close, it is proper that we ask 'What happened to the balance of Latham's estate not given to Hopkinsville?' On the positive side, the \$25,000 received by his nephew and namesake, John Campbell Latham, Hernando, Mississippi proved to be a prudent bequest. Nephew Latham graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy, retired as a Navy Commander, and died in New York City at age ninety-eight. At his death, nephew Latham was the Academy's oldest living graduate.

Not surprisingly, despite Latham's specific wishes, several lawsuits were filed contesting his will. The first was brought by a family member who argued that his \$15,000 bequest had mistakenly gone to a similarly named family member. Most conspicuously for Hopkinsville, Latham's first wife had died on April 28, 1900. In 1901, the sixty-five year old Latham married his second wife, the nineteen year old Elsie Gaylord in Louisville. When the two were engaged, Elsie was described as "one of Louisville's best known and most beautiful women". Eight years later, the twenty-seven year old widow argued that Latham's will should be denied probate.

[picture-estate]; [picture-JCL fails]

Arguing on behalf of herself and her seven year old daughter, Elsie argued that Latham lacked "testamentary capacity" and that others had exerted "undue influence". In addition, her lawyers argued that the \$80,000 bequest to Hopkinsville should be offset because the City had negligently allowed the Night Riders to burn Latham's tobacco warehouse in 1907. (This property is now known as Peace Park and is adjacent to the Railroad Depot). The estate was finally probated in 1913, four years after his death. Under the terms of the settlement, Hopkinsville's bequest was reduced to \$50,000 rather than \$80,000, and Grace Episcopal Church accepted \$35,000 rather than their initial \$50,000 bequest.

Also, it can now be stated with certainty that in 1930 Elsie remarried Henry J. Powell, the Louisville manager of the Equitable Insurance Company. Before her death in 1946, Elsie lived on St. James Court and was listed in the Social Register. Latham's only surviving child, Alice Latham, married

James Byron Hilliard of Louisville, Kentucky in 1925, had one daughter, and died in 19 in Louisville. Latham's only grand-daughter, Elsie Gaylord Hilliard, was born in 1932, attended Vassar, married a gentleman from New York, and it is believed she recently died.

In the big picture, it is unlikely that any of Latham's surviving heirs have any idea how their great-grandfather earned his fortune after the Civil War. (So too are they unaware that three spots remain in the Latham mausoleum should they care to be buried in Riverside Cemetery).

More important, they have no idea of the significant role that Latham played in improving the quality of life in Hopkinsville. As we approach the one hundred year anniversary of his death, perhaps Latham's greatest contribution was not the money he gave to Hopkinsville but the example he provided. Although we can never understand Latham's exact motives, perhaps some insight can be taken from a stained glass window in the local Episcopal Church. The window is of Cornelius, the devout Roman centurion described in Acts 10 who feared God and gave alms liberally to the people. Acting as a mediator between Jews and Gentiles, Cornelius was one of the first gentiles to convert to Christianity. Above the window is the inscription, "Cornelius-Thine alms a memorial before God." But at the end of the day, perhaps Latham does not care whether we understand "why" he gave to Hopkinsville. Perhaps, as a modern day Cornelius, Latham's own reason for giving is aptly stated in the banner draped on the speaker's platform at the dedication of the Confederate Monument ~~in 1887~~.

1887  
Not for the need of praise  
Did he this deed of love,  
But on a bright, unfolding page,  
Tis registered above.

[pictures-Cornelius]

Wynn Radford  
Hopkinsville, Kentucky  
9/6/07

**John Campbell Latham, Jr.**

\* died on 8/18/1909

	<b><u>Est. Initial value:</u></b>	<b><u>Will Probated:</u></b>	<b><u>Est. Value (CPI):</u></b>
	<b>8/26/1909</b>	<b>11/14/1913</b>	<b>2006</b>
	<b>\$660,628</b>	<b>\$706,343</b>	<b>\$14,833,203</b>
	<b><u>Initial</u></b>		<b><u>Percent</u></b>
<b><u>Immediate family:</u></b>	<b><u>Bequest:</u></b>		<b><u>Received:</u></b>
Daughter: Alice Latham, in trust to 18; 35	\$200,000		
Widow, Elsie Gaylord Latham	\$10,000		
		(\$210,000)	<b>30%</b>
Wife: Elsie Latham, residuary estate		(\$175,343)	<b>25%</b>
			<b>55%</b>
			<b>2nd wife/daughter</b>
<b><u>Hopkinsville institutions:</u></b>			
Grace Episcopal Church, Hopkinsville	\$50,000	settled for \$35,000	<b>\$1,050,000</b>
Worthy Poor of Hopkinsville	\$50,000	settled all for \$50,000	<b>\$1,050,000</b>
Virginia Park to City of Hopkinsville (homestead)	\$20,000		<b>\$420,000</b>
Warehouse lot, Peace Park, Hopkinsville	\$10,000		<b>\$210,000</b>
City of Hopkinsville-for mausoleum maintenance	\$5,000		<b>\$105,000</b>
		(135,000.00)	<b>19%</b>
<b><u>Hopkinsville family and friends:</u></b>			
Cousin: Jennie Glass, Hopkinsville	\$25,000		<b>\$525,000</b>
Nephew: John Campbell Latham	\$25,000		<b>\$525,000</b>
Charles H. Higsen, Hopkinsville	\$5,000		<b>\$105,000</b>
James Lee, gardener, Hopkinsville, colored	\$1,000		<b>\$21,000</b>
		(56,000.00)	<b>8%</b>
			<b>27%</b>
			<b>Hopkinsville friends</b>
<b><u>Family of first wife, Mary Lewis Allen:</u></b>			
Mother in law: Mrs. Ellen H. Allen	\$25,000		<b>\$525,000</b>
Brother in law: Harry Allen, Yonkers	\$15,000		<b>\$315,000</b>
Sister in law: Mrs. L. M. McFarland, Memphis	\$10,000		<b>\$210,000</b>
Brother in law: Richard H. Allen, Memphis	\$10,000		<b>\$210,000</b>
John Latham Allen, son of Harry Allen Jr. of Yonkers	\$10,000		<b>\$210,000</b>
Sister in law: Carrie Allen, Yonkers	\$5,000		<b>\$105,000</b>
Catherine Allen, Memphis	\$5,000		<b>\$105,000</b>
Jean Allen, Memphis	\$5,000		<b>\$105,000</b>
		(85,000.00)	<b>12%</b>
			<b>1st wife's family</b>
<b><u>Employees:</u></b>			
former employees of Latham & Alexander	\$25,000		<b>\$525,000</b>
Stenographer: Miss Sadie Everett	\$10,000		<b>\$210,000</b>
Charles Fraser-partner	\$5,000		<b>\$105,000</b>
Mrs. Gracie Getty, Yonkers	\$5,000		<b>\$105,000</b>
		(45,000.00)	<b>6%</b>
			<b>employees</b>
<b><u>http://www.measuringworth.com</u></b>	<b>\$531,000</b>		<b>\$14,833,203</b>