

Samuel Bracken Tate was born in Fincastle County, Virginia, on November 11, 1775; married Jane Owens, August 14, 1798, in Russell County; and died November 24, 1861. Both are buried in the Tateville Cemetery.

There were eight children. One son, Bowan Goggin Tate, served in the Civil War.

Perhaps the most widely known descendant who lived his entire life in Pulaski was Samuel Tate, born December 19, 1825, and died June 22, 1914. He married (first) Minerva Martin, on June 2, 1846, and (second) Mrs. Eliza Jones.

He was a respected and loved citizen of the county, often referred to as "the grand old man." He contributed much to the up-building and development of Pulaski County. In public life he served as constable, magistrate, appointed deputy sheriff, and elected sheriff (for more than one term). He was a devout member of the Christian Church, serving on the official board for a number of years.<sup>16</sup>

When the old Tate home at Tateville was torn down, the old stone chimney was removed and used in the construction of a log cabin which Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wait built in the yard of their Burnside home.

### CYRENIUS WAIT

According to records still in existence, Cyrenius Wait (1794-1868) came from Chester, Massachusetts, in 1818, taking nearly two years to make the leisurely journey. He was accompanied by his brother William, who wrote a diary of the trip. (This diary is now in possession of Ruth Wait Tuttle, Somerset.) They traveled with team and wagon, evidently peddling and trading on the way. Soon after his arrival here, according to records now available, Cyrenius began to appease his land hunger by securing grants from the state and by purchases at low cost.

In the year 1843 he was state school commissioner for Pulaski and Casey counties. This was at the beginning of the common schools. It was he who was largely responsible for the

<sup>16</sup>This information is from a history of the Tate family, written by Mrs. Pearl Catron DeRake of Baltimore, Maryland. She recounts many interesting family "get-togethers" at Grandfather Tate's home out the Rush Branch Road.

common people's opportunity to learn the "Three R's." He also delved into politics, for we see from old records that in 1850 he was a senator in the Kentucky Legislature.

One of the businesses of Cyrenius Wait was that of salt-making. Salt wells were drilled and the water boiled down to make the finished product. A farm on Fishing Creek has long been known as "Salt Well Farm." This venture, like many others of his, was not very profitable. At one time he was probably owner of more acres of land (a great deal of it barren, mountain land) than any man in the county. An old assessment list showed he was paying taxes on over 40,000 acres. He was engaged in various mercantile ventures in the county, the largest being the business at Waitsboro on the Cumberland River, eight miles south of Somerset. He was in partnership at different times with various well-known men of the day. At one time he engaged in the silk industry at Somerset at what is known as the Shadoan home on Mt. Vernon Street (known today as "The Pines"). At this home, which he built, he grew rare imported mulberry trees on which the silk worms fed.

At the time of the War Between the States a pass was issued him by the Union Army permitting him to go through the lines on business trips. He was not a true abolitionist, as he was the owner of several slaves.

In 1848 he was justice of the peace. He ran several farms and operated coal mines on the upper Cumberland near the mouth of Buck Creek. This coal was boated down the river on barges to Nashville, Tennessee.

Cyrenius Wait was the son of Jonathan and Margaret Smith Wait. His first wife was Eliza Beaty and his second was Mary Jane Newell. His last home was at the top of Wait's Hill in Somerset.<sup>17</sup>

From the aforesaid we learn that Cyrenius Wait was associated with the chief business interests in the county, in addition to which the *Somerset Democrat* of 1855 shows he was president of the Somerset Branch of the Farmer's Bank. He was also agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Old business letters and papers prove he was a painstaking and careful, as well as a very able man.

<sup>17</sup>Written by Harry Wait, a grandson.

His various enterprises prove him to have been Pulaski's foremost businessman and the most public-spirited citizen of his time.

He left a large estate to his family, which consisted of his wife and six children. These children were named for famous men of that day. They were: George Washington, John Quincy, Millard Fillmore, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Clay, and Margaret. By his first marriage he had a son who is remembered as Webb—perhaps short for Daniel Webster.

### JOHN MILTON WEDDLE

John Milton Weddle was born in Wythe County, Virginia, September 3, 1776. He came to Kentucky from there about 1797. He formed a settlement which he called "Old Harrison," located about one and one-half miles from Faubush and three miles from Nancy. (There are no buildings now standing on the site of this village.)

He married Polly McDaniel, daughter of Spencer McDaniel, August 29, 1803. He was the father of Solomon Weddle, who was magistrate at Waterloo for twenty-five years.

John Milton Weddle was the maternal grandfather of Roscoe, Jerome, and Chris L. Tarter; the great-grandfather of Dr. A. A. Weddle, Claude Weddle, and John Sherman Cooper.

### ZACHARY <sup>18</sup>

Betty, Sallie, Benjamin, and John Zachary were known to have been brothers and sisters, and it is thought that they were children of William Zachary.

Matilda Zachary, daughter of William Zachary, married Will Fitzpatrick on June 25, 1832. Margaret Fitzpatrick, daughter of a Will Fitzpatrick, married Henry Neikirk on August 29, 1850.

Since both Sallie and John Zachary had a child named Willis, the Willis Zachary, born March 10, 1796, died January 29, 1857, may have been their brother.

Betty Zachary married ——— Cundiff.

<sup>18</sup>A History of Casey County gives the Zachary family in that county as having descended from a John Zachary of Dutch descent, but no connection between the families can be found.

Sallie Zachary married Stephen Woodcock on January 26, 1819, and her children were Willis, William, Robert, Green, and Mary Woodcock.

On March 6, 1810, John Zachary married Frances Vaughan, daughter of Samuel and Mourning Hope Vaughan. His children were: Willis Fields; Jane (Mrs. John Arthur); Elizabeth (Mrs. Allen Jones); Louisa (Mrs. Dave Cundiff); Permelia (Mrs. Dickey F. Cundiff); Harriett; and John Vaughan Zachary, who married Pamela Q. Porter, daughter of Joseph and Ann Campbell Porter.

John Vaughan Zachary's children were: Mary Frances (Mrs. James Knox Polk Collins); Martha Ann (Mrs. Francis Marion Cox); Bettie (Mrs. Will Jones); and James Brent Zachary.

James Brent Zachary's children were Eva and Everett Zachary. Everett's children were James and Etta Zachary.

Among Benjamin Zachary's children were: Polly, who married Andrew Gibson, December 14, 1839; Amanda, who married James Richardson; Charles, who married Louise Moore; and Addie Eliza, who married Mit Ingram.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>19</sup>Information by L. C. Rice, Jr., son of Martha Frances Cox.